PEREZ-GUERRERO TRUST FUND Project

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION CONFERENCE

OF

COMPUTATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

STUDY AND RESEARCH EXCHANGE

IN CITY-INFORMATIZATION MANAGEMENT

INT/07/K07

FINAL REPORT

Submitted by

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The project of "International Cooperation Conference of Computational Intelligence Study and Research Exchange in City-Informatization Management" will address the cooperation problem in the field of computational intelligence and accelerate of research result exchange between developed countries and developing countries, and between developing countries. While the platform for research result exchange is constructed, the application field will aim at key problems during city-informatization management processes from typical developing countries,

such as Morocco, Nepal, Yemen, Cameroon, Jordan, Kazakhstan and China. It is easy to see that the execution of the project will lead to the guaranteed balance and general benefits for the member countries of the Group of 77.

During daily works of the Shanghai Regional Cooperation Office for City Informatization (SRCOCI), the managers find that, computational intelligence study is important in the field of city informatization, because as the city informatization process of each city gets more and more complicated, the complexity of computer networks is of great importance. The typical computational complexity study and computational intelligence study will always lead to the study of swarm intelligence. The proposed project concentrates on research results propagation between developed countries and developing countries and between developing countries. During years of cooperation studies organized by the SRCOCI, the office constructs stable foundation of cooperation study platform for famous universities (such as Tongji University) in Shanghai and SRCOCI, and the research results are attracting attention in recent years. The project organizers will establish regular communication channels such as conferences and internet platform for all members.

As the research results of swarm intelligence from universities are attracting attention in the field of computational intelligence study, it is the time for Shanghai to attract researchers from developed counties to disseminate their research results to China in order to help universities to improve their work. It is also the time for Shanghai to propagate research results to other developing countries. This cooperation platform construction work has already been done by SRCOCI, but because of financial problems, further improvement of the study in China and further cooperation between China and other developing countries to achieve balanced development should be taken into account. The SRCOCI believes that the financial support of the government from China and UNDP will help a great deal to the developing countries, and it will also be of great importance for developed countries and the UN.

The outputs generated are described in details as follows.

T01   General description of the city infomatization research application engineering: summarize the past results to show the general characteristics of corresponding fields of study.

Urban growing population has put a new challenges to most city leaders around the world, because the traditional urban management system cannot handle the relevant issues caused by the growing. Informatization is one of the resolutions of today's urban development. Information strategy in developed cities can represent the state of the art of city informatization. The size of the information exchange, largely determine the speed and quality of economic and social development. In recent years, Some countries or cities have been started to develop the information management strategies with the purpose of driving sustainable growth and prosperity.

As there are many experiences and technology support the developing countries can learn from the developed countries, it's necessary to hold such a Conference to provide a platform and a general mechanism for them.

This section first introduces the general concept of city informatization and the key technologies of intelligent city. As to information strategy, the United States has always been a world leader. Denmark, Germany et al also has successful experiences on implementing informatization technologies. Besides these, China also have bright envision about develop urban informatization. The first sections will illustrate the experiences in above four countries. Besides , there are some problems in developing countries when developing city informatization, the general characteristics of these countries are given later.

T01.1 concept of city informatization and key technologies

1. city informatization

City Informatization refers to the full use of information technology, developing and utilizing the city information resources to promote the exchange of information and knowledge sharing within cities and between cities; The use of modern information technology to realize Digital and management intelligent, improve the quality of economic growth and promote economic and social

development progress of the process in all areas of municipal , including infrastructure construction and function, such as construction, transportation, pipelines, electric power, communications, business, finance, culture, education, health and other aspects .

Cities will access the intelligence phase after the experience of planning and construction of digital city , so the development of City Informatization can be divided into the Digital City stage and smart urban stage.

On March 31, 1998, the concept "Digital Earth" was first proposed in the report "Digital Earth -know our planet in the 21st Century", given by Gore ,the U.S. Vice President . "digital city" concept also produced.

The "Intelligent City" concept was first seen in Singapore's IT2000 plan ,the national infrastructure (NTI) program in 1992, which was aimed at making Singapore into a "intelligent island. "

2. The Key Technologies of Intelligent City

a. Artificial intelligence

Artificial intelligence（AI) is a branch of computer science. It was considered as one of the three cutting-edge technologies (genetic engineering, nano-science, artificial intelligence) in the twenty-first century. In the last three decades, it has enjoyed rapid development in many disciplines, accessed to a wide range of applications, achieved fruitful results, artificial intelligence has gradually become an independent branch. Artificial intelligence research in the field started from 1956, with the maturing of application methods of artificial intelligence, artificial intelligence applications continue to expand. In addition to industrial, commercial, medical and defense fields, the artificial intelligence are also be used in many departments and family life such as, transportation, agriculture, aviation, communications, meteorology, space, technology, culture, teaching, marine engineering, management and decision-making, games and sports and information retrieval and so on.

After a long period of development, domestic and overseas have recognized

that combine the principles and methods of artificial intelligence with human experience and intelligence for complex systems control is the main way to control complex systems. Smart Cities research can also be considered as a complex system. But concerned to modern technology, it is to apply the principles and tools which generated from the artificial intelligence research to solve those application problems which need for expert knowledge, then obtain knowledge, construct and state technical issues such as line of reasoning with the appropriate application of knowledge.

b. **Smart Software**

Smart Software mainly refers to data mining and information analysis. If the engine of industrial society is a machine , then the engine of the information society is the software. To the software development, its technology focus and interest has gone through four phases, the first phase is operation system; the second one is office application system; The third stage is a special purpose software, such as those management software used in finance, customs, personnel records, hospital Charges, supermarket and so on; The fourth stage is the enterprise resource planning software (eg. ERP), It's all business processes was achieved to form a company working network through the computer network , that is, the Business Process Reengineering. A new generation of software development will focus on intelligence analysis and business intelligence software, because most of the businesses and organizations have larger amount of data. How to change these data into useful business ideas or information will be a pressing issue that enterprises facing .Information analysis software is a specialized information analysis software andpre-high-tech content software for information washgold, statistical analysis, simulation and on. Its main technical components, including data warehousing, OLAP, data mining and business intelligence. City Informatization construction is about to enter the stage of Smart City after ten years of development, intelligent software can help to achieve the development requirements of City Informatization" the data to be thinking of the data to the wealth of data to decision-making ".

c. **The Internet of Things and Sensor Network**

The Internet of Things and Sensor Network are new network infrastructure, it is

one of the development directions of the next generation Internet (Next Generation Network, NGI) based on IPV6.Its development was from the identification technology (RFID radio frequency identification technology to a typical representative), the core idea of it is to construct a network covered everything in the world with the use of labeling technology, wireless communications and other technologies based on the Internet in the computer, and in this Network, items can be able to communicate with each other (Machine to Machine Communication), automatic identification, information sharing and collaborative work without human intervention.

T01.2 research results of the developed countries, taking the United States, Denmark and Germany as an example

As to the developed countries, the United States has always been a world leader. Denmark, Germany et al also has successful experiences on implementing informatization technologies.

1. Urban management informatization technology in US

As the symbol of the American cities, New York has well established informatization infrastructure. In addition to this, two typical urban management systems including CitiStat and GMAP, have been used in the cities of USA, which are the more successful cases using informatization technology.

a. New York City

At the turn of the century ,New York, the biggest city in USA, considers the construction of "smarter city (a Smarter City) " as the development goal of next ten-year program , and put forward specific plans and ideas ,try to improve the coverage of broadband applications, knowledge Productive structure, and technical personnel engaged in the proportion of broadband applications, penetration of digital technology and other aspects, in order to make this traditional economic city jumped into center of the new economy and the network economy.

New York Government established web sites widespread in structures and

communities, the proportion of schools connected to the Internet up to 95%, there are internet accesses in tar hotels, travel hotels, entertainment facilities and public phones at the airport ,you can access to the Internet at any time as long as you have a computer terminal and other network equipment .In 2002, 80% of the government affairs realized electronic, and the interaction between residents and government agencies realized the electronic , which is also the banner in the nation's cities. The city's major parks in New York City also deployed Wi-Fi networks. In public places the number of Wi-Fi hot spots, of New York ranked the second position in the United States, second only to San Francisco, ranked tenth in the world.

By 2005, the New York metropolitan area broadband is 259 per thousand trillion, computer ownership was 75 per hundred units, compared to 70% of households online, compared to 93.7% of corporate Internet, the average amount of e-commerce transactions per year is $ 3,881.According to a survey in 2006, 52% of New York residents choose to buy department store goods online . New York also has a large groups of media giants: "The New York Times, ""The Wall Street Journal, ""Time" and other well-known media organizations, their headquarters are all in New York. It is also the world's financial center. There are two largest stock exchanges in the world-----the New York Stock Exchange and Nasdaq Stock Exchange. The famous New York Federal Reserve Bank, Chase Manhattan Bank, Citibank, JP Morgan, the investment bank Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley, Lehman Brothers and other banks are also be based in New York. Meanwhile, the New York City, is the largest printing、publishing and News center.

It can be seen that the New York informatization infrastructure is well established, the network access technology and application conditions led the world, the residents access to information is very convenient., together with the important position of stock and securities, charged with the financial data and information hub of the duties, New York has become the collecting and distributing center of knowledge, information and wealth.

b. Baltimore CitiStat

CitiStat was put into operation by Baltimore's Mayor Martin O'Malley in 2000,

and it had won the Government Innovation Award organization by Harvard in 2004.

CitiStat is a data-driven urban management system, tracking implementation of the government administration through the software. Government manager of each department head to the city every 2 weeks for the meeting. Reporting the implementation of management, and answering questions raised by mayor, the mayor's office and other departments. Before the meeting, each department submitted data over the past two weeks to the CitiStat panel. CitiStat team includes the operating groups and technical groups. Operations group is responsible for ensuring the accuracy of the data. After receiving the data, they surveys and compares with the previous data, and then finds problems according to the data. In the process, the operating group communicates with the manage department according to the reported data. If necessary, they also inform the data to other relevant departments for their preparation for the meeting. The technical group is responsible for preparing the materials, combining the data with GIS, and updating the database materials.

It is worth mentioning of the joint of CitiStat and 311 phone platform. The 311 emergency telephone system is similar to the information desk telephone 911 and 411, but it's mainly for dealing with the public need to handle non-emergency municipal services category. It's the communication platform for public and government. CitiStat received the public needs and complaints through the 311 telephone, and can easily traced to the handling and feedback time of management. About 15,000 telephones were dealt though 311 weekly.

CitiStat makes full use of existing hardware and software resources, so their investment is relatively small. For example, using Powerpoint for report, and Excel for data collection and graphical display of data. Because the management of Baltimore basically have the software, so the implementation of investment is very small. CitiStat program only hires a few people for the system's running, and establishes a conference room in the City Hall. The establishment of CitiStat costs 28.5 million dollars and the annual cost is nearly

40 million dollars. Most of the cost is salaries for project personnel. During the first 4 years of operation, it saved 100 million dollars, and the first year of investment benefited 12 million U.S. dollars. Payment of overtime pay each year on the savings can reach 600 million U.S. dollars.

c. Washington GMAP

Washington GMAP is a relatively successful case. In June 2005, Washington State Governor Christine Gregoire decided to implement a similar system in Washington State after the understanding of the successful practice of CitiStat. This system is called GMAP (Government Management Accountability and Performance).

GMAP and CitiStat are similar in systematic analysis and assessment, but the difference is, GMAP reports not only for the sector, but also management assessment, which focused on cross-sectoral collaboration and specific practice issues. The issues including the control of crimes against children and reduce traffic congestion during peak hours, and so on.

GMAP Conference mainly deals with 5 problems:
(1) Economic Growth. The departments include employment security, labor and industrial sectors, the financial sector, trade and economic development departments.
(2) Government Efficiency. Including information sector, state administration, economic risk departments and personnel departments.
(3) Health. Including social and health services, authorized medical centers.
(4) Security. Including community health services, the Washington State Patrol, the security services, labor and industrial sector.
(5) Traffic. It is mainly the coordination of the transport sector and state patrol sector.

To summary these cases, there are some characteristics can be got:
(1) the timeliness of the information
Timeliness of the information reflects in: all departments are able to collect data in real time and send this information in a timely manner to the project team, the project team analyzes and count data with the help of software and

databases. The results will be incorporated into GIS data analysis system that allows the data more intuitive, we can able to see the geographical spatial and temporal characteristics, and can more easily analyze data trends. These projects are basically in two weeks as the time period.

(2)raise the degree of information disclosure

Government departments gather information and report data on a regular basis, and public information via the Internet, so that the public and other departments can know the situation of management. This increases the degree of information disclosure, but also for increasing the public understanding of government information, and can enhance the understanding of government work.

(3) reasonable strategy

Action strategy is to obtain timely, adequate information and analyze it at the meeting after the analytical assessment of relevant personnel, and then it is determined by meeting so that it can be more reasonable and more effective behavioral strategies.

(4)the sustainability of strategies and assess

At the meeting, once the problem is identified, the relevant strategic planning is made, we will take action immediately. At the subsequent meeting, we will track the executive of the performance, and correct the strategy timely. This is an ongoing process, constantly revised strategy until the problem is resolved. According to the implementation process, the situation has been assessed.

(5)the timeliness of staffing

During the meeting, the person who is responsible for each management departments of the government will attend the meeting. Once the strategy is confirmed, we can immediately determine the responsibility, as soon as possible to configure person. Sending the number of people is Management's decision to achieve optimum utilization of human resources.

(6)the inter-departmental collaboration

Both CompStat, or Citi Stat, GMAP, especially the GMAP, have different degree of inter-departmental collaboration. First, all departments share data, followed by dealing with analysis and consultations by the leaders of various departments, and keeping track of the results in subsequent meetings. Very clear responsibilities between the various departments are useful to deal with the complex inter-departmental event.

2. The success of information and communication technology industry in Denmark

Denmark is located in Scandinavia Peninsula, northern Europe Continent. It was a traditional agricultural country in history. Denmark's national economic structure has undergone major changes In the past half century, new industries have become increasingly important. Nowadays, the service sector has become a pillar industry in the Danish economy which accounts for 72% of the GDP and employs 76% of the labor force.

Danish economy grows smoothly throughout the twentieth century, and successfully provides stable and comfortable living conditions for nearly 550 million people in an area with more than 40,000 square km. The Danish economy is small and open, which relies heavily on international trade.

Worldwide, Denmark enjoys extremely high reputation in the areas of new energy and high energy-efficient use (such as wind power technology), construction and industrial design innovation (clothing, furniture and appliances), information and communication technology, bio-technology, food safety and agricultural products with high technology.

Communication Technology (ICT) is one of the driving forces of the development, innovation and economic growth in information society. And Denmark is the leader in the ICT industry, the reasons and performances are as following:

(1) has the world's highest level of information communication devices penetration, such as mobile phones, broadband networks and

computers;

(2) the Danish government's long-term Strong Support for the development of information and communication technology;

(3) Have a technology personnel team with high quality and in line with international standards;

(4) cross-disciplinary and cross-institutional research collaboration, which Provides the best solution for integration of hardware and software design, system design, application software and mobile communications industry and other fields;

(5) the unique capabilities to simplify the complex design and interface, and enhance ease of application

(6) capabilities to create synergies through a deep understanding and integration of system

(7) one of the earliest countries adopt outsourcing practice.

In addition, the Danish ICT sector accounts for a sizeable proportion in the national economy. Danish ICT employment share ratio is about 5%in national total employment, which ranked seventh in all of the OECD countries in 2007. Meanwhile, the companies Adopt the application of Internet technology in Danish business sector are far more than companies in other countries. About 99% of enterprise with more than ten employees use the Internet. 84% of enterprise have their own web sites. Compared to other OCED countries, Denmark's rankings are high in these two aspects.

Health care: the research laboratory has developed a variety of telemedicine applications and technology, which proved very successful through clinical testing. The universal health care technology and telemedicine application technology not only saves costs, but can make patients be treated at home, with the company of family and friends care conditions are improved. With the use of remote monitoring technology treatment, the hospital will immediately be informed when the patient's blood pressure, breathing or heart rate has significant changes.

Danish companies also gain remarkable achievements in information security,

remote access, Internet applications, business applications suite, e-government solutions, enterprise asset management software, banking software, industry-specific computer-aided design software, special software shipbuilding aviation industry and other specific areas such as software and IT services.

3. The city informatization of Germany

Germany is one of the highly urbanized and highly developed industrial countries in the world, and its economic strength ranks the first in Europe. Urban development in Germany follows a rule: it is necessary to take into account the principle of market competition, but also take the social and public interests into consideration. Federal, state and local villages and towns share the responsibilities of urban construction and development, and its main feature is: unified planning and coordinated development.

The characteristics of urbanization and the urban modernization in Germany:

Rapid urbanization and high level of urbanization. Rapid economic development is the prerequisite and guarantee of urbanization. Germany used less time than France and the United States to be urbanized. Compared with Britain, France, and the United States, Germany's industrial revolution and urbanization started late. But with rapid economic development, Germany was basically urbanized in 1910. France and the U.S. are basically urbanized in 1931 and 1920. By 1996, the level of urbanization of Germany reached 94.6%.

There are large number smaller cities which are evenly distributed. It is unique that small and medium cities and towns spread throughout Germany. In the process of urbanization, various cities develop coordinately, and the layout is more reasonable. Although there have been some metropolis in Germany, but there are not any abnormal development of the phenomenon.

Germany focuses on coordinated development. In urban and rural, economics, society, and environment develop coordinately. Urban development is closely linked to resource allocation and changes in industrial structure. In Germany,

there are neither over-crowded downtowns of tall buildings, nor run-down rural areas. The urban layout Germany is relatively reasonable, the urbanization process in the parallel development between cities and towns. As leaders, large cities do not seem too prominent. Small towns across the country develop rapidly.

Convenient regional transportation, communication, electricity and water supply and other infrastructure network create a good condition for the balanced development of the city. Both the big cities and towns with thousands of people share the same level of municipal facilities. Coupled with convenient shopping, dining and other life supporting conditions and natural living environment, small towns have the advantages which large cities can not match.

The level of urban management of Germany is relatively high. There are unique characteristics in planning, special protection and public transportation. During urban construction, on the one hand, Germany strictly controls the management of land, environment and other important issues. On the other hand, a large number of rights are authorized to local governments to stimulate initiative and autonomy. In the regulatory framework of the planning, all levels of government decide construction and management matters independently. The process of urban construction, Germany has always paid attention to the protection of history, culture and ancient buildings, focusing on creating the urban features, and also attaches great importance to urban and intercity public transportation construction.

T01.3 research results of the developing countries, take China, Africa as an example

As to the developing countries, they can be classified into two ranks. China's city informatization general feature is not balance. Some eastern cities has developed well while the western cities are not so well developed. But generally, China has bright envision about develop city informatization. There are also many poverty-stricken countries, especially in Africa. Their main feature of city developing is speeding up but with many problems together.

1. **The city informatization status of China**

Informatization industry has became into the world's new economic growth point, the added value of the information industry accounted for half of the gross national product or more than half in the Western developed countries. Meanwhile, information technology has brought the opportunity of leapfrog development to the industrial backwardness countries .According to statistics, in Japan, people can know well about the product market, sales store, and price information in three minutes, who won the speed who will gain the first strike and development. At present, due to the development of information technology, performance improvement, and the widely use, people gradually access into the network society, social production, exchange, distribution and consumption of all aspects of life, are all closely linked to the information.

In 2002, Ministry of Information Industry issued "Guide to Chinese urban informatization construction", clearly put forward the principle of City Informatization construction and development : "The government guidance and market operation, build cooperation, highlighting the application, according to local conditions, the typical model. "Building goal is to perfect urban information city service functions, improve management level, perfect the urban environment, improve people's quality of life, and provide a good environment for the local development in the fields of sphere informatization, enterprise informatization and social informatization .Emphasized that during the "fifth" period, the city information pilot project cities complete the pilot project work, and play an exemplary role; The level of informatization of provincial capital cities have a more substantial improved; the level of informatization of Central cities in lager economic zones achieve the same level of informatization as the developed countries in the nineties Medium-term; The level of informatization of international central cities achieve the average level as the central cities of developed countries or above .

The four major contents of City Informatization are information networks and resources, urban management and operation, service and community, industry and economy. In the application of modern information technology, the main features and the core content are the computer and network applications. Our

country's City Informatization characterized by computer and network applications is not very late to start compared with the developed countries. In the worldwide, for the popularity of computers is after 1992 and the popularity of Internet is after 1994.Many aspects of the hardware and software technology is not mature, the experience is lacking until 1998. Shanghai proposed the "Port " concept as early as 1994,which gradually formed the Shanghai city informatization to create a plan of action of the next century. After the launches of "Port " construction and implementation of the "1520"project in 1996, the government information technology departments have made considerable progress and realize the data informationize, process informationize, and information resources has made gratifying achievements for the benefit of the people. Shanghai opened the first local portal site "Shanghai Hotline "in nationwide on September 22, 1996 which is a symbol of urban informatization event. After Shanghai proposed the "Port " concept and worked out a corresponding planning, the national number of cities have made similar concepts and informatization planning.

However, the development of city informatization in China can not keep pace with the development of urbanization. It is predicted that the next 15 years the number of our cities is expected to reach 1,000 or more, the level of urbanization will reach 50% and the urban population will be over 600 million, Construction of city informatization in China face a double limitation .the one hand, urbanization lags behind industrialization, the other hand, informatization lags behind urbanization. The level of urbanization in China reached 36.1% in 2000, but the level of city industrialization was only 25.8% .The lag of information are obvious restricts for the   long-term development of urban or the improvement of urban status.

2. The urbanization characteristics of Africa

Africa began to experience an unprecedented process of urbanization since the 1990s, urban population growth rate far higher than the rate of housing construction. According to the estimation of United Nations Economic Commission, Africa's urban population will exceed 50% by 2010. Africa's urbanization is characterized by that: late starting, but rapid development;

large cities, highlighting the effect of large urban concentration, urban system has not been formed; urbanization is faster than the modernization process; big difference between urban and rural areas.

The Urbanization problems in African countries, highlighted at the city's poverty, unemployment, environmental pollution and other various social issues.

(1)   Urban poverty. With the rapid development of urbanization in developing countries, coupled with the development of strategic tilt to the city, the city's shanty towns and slums in developing countries increased.

(2)   Urban unemployment.With the rapid development of urbanization, one of the main consequences of the process is that, the number of job seekers to a modern urban economy (formal) sector and the informal sector is increasing . In many developing countries'cities, labor supply has far exceeded demand, which caused high unemployment and underemployment rates in urban areas.

(3)   Urban environmental pollution. With the advanced development of urbanization in developing countries, traffic congestion, pollution from vehicles and industrial emissions greatly increased the earth's environmental costs of urban congestion. The results show that the rate of deterioration of urban environment seems to increase faster than the rate of urban population size, which leading to the marginal environmental costs of new residents of the city rise over time.

(4)   The city's social problems. The social problems in developing countries' cities are often caused by two factors. The first is internal factors, namely the disparate development of the cities. The second one is external factors, that is, a significant increase in floating population, cultural differences, language, religion, ethics, ethnic mix, so that the city had a variety of manners and customs of the normative under attack, and thus it lead to the aggravation of religious and ethnic conflicts and the rising of crime rates .

T02   Information on the Conference: Conference organizing committee meeting with the coordinating secretariat and program to determine

T02.1 organization of the Conference

International coordinating Committee

Derong Liu: USA,

Yassime Jadi: Morocco

Rupam Anurag Gupta: Nepal

Anwar Abdulkader Saif Alshamiri: Yemen

Augustin: Cameroon

Taimour Diab: Jordan

Nazir: Kazakhstan

Mess Tosios: Germany

Jcsc Migurra: Spain

Christoffer: Denmark

Program Committee from China and USA

Chairman

Wu Qidi: Former Vice Minister of Education ,Members of the NPC Standing Committee and the Education, Science, Culture and Health Committee of the National People's Congress, President of Chinese Association of Automation

Members

Liu Derong: Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Illinois–Chicago, Director of computational intelligence laboratory and graduate of electrical and computer engineering, IEEE Fellow

Wang Genxiang: Leader of the Asia-Pacific Cooperation Office for City Informatization, Director of Shanghai Asia-Pacific region informatization talent training center, Deputy Director of Internet Economy Consulting Center Part-time

researcher of Shanghai Academy of Social Science, Chinese South-South Cooperation Committee member of the United Nations Development Programme

Wu Yugang: Deputy Director of Shanghai Asia-Pacific region informatization talent training center, Director of the exchange and training department of Shanghai Internet Economy Consulting Center

Zhu Zhongying: Vice Chairman and Secretary General of Shanghai Micro-computer application Institute, Parttime member of the Shanghai Science Association

Fei Minrui: Director of Chinese Society for Instrument and Meter, Director of Chinese Association for Artificial Intelligence(CAAI),Vice president of Chinese Association for System Simulation(CAAS)，Director of Shanghai Association of Automation

Li Shaoyuan: Secretary-General of　Shanghai Association of Automation, Chinese Association of Automation Control Theory special committee member

Xu Weisheng: Department Head of the Control Science and Engineering, Tongji University, Deputy Director of Community Information and Intelligent Building Research Center,

Wang Wanliang: Director of Chinese Association for Artificial Intelligence (CAAI), Deputey Director of Intelligent Systems Engineering Committee, Member of Intelligent Control and Intelligent Management Committee, Director of Chinese Association for System Simulation(CAAS)

Zhanghao:　Member of Electric Automation Specialization Committee of Chinese Association of Automation，Member of Application Specialization Committee ,vice chairman of Chinese Electromechanical Society of Automation and Computer Applications Specialization Committee, Director of Shanghai Information Society

Ding Yongsheng: Vice-President of Information Science and Technology College of DongHua University, Director of Digital Textile

and Apparel Technology Engineering Research Center

Lei Ming: President of Electronic Bank of Construction Bank Shanghai Branch Lang Yahuai: Chief editor of IJ

Cheng Wushan: President of Technical Information College of Shanghai University of Engineering and Technology

Li Jianchang: Officer of the President of Tongji University

Song Chunlin: College of Electronics and Information Engineering of Tongji University

Organization Committee from Shanghai

Song Qiong: Head of Shanghai Regional Cooperation Office for City Informatization, Assistant Directorof the exchang and trainning department of Shanghai Internet Economy Consulting   Center

Lu   Jinshan: Economic and Information Technology Committee of Shanghai, Adjunct Professor Senior   Engineer of Shanghai Electrical Apparatus Research Institute

Yue Jiguang: Director of Personnel Division of Tongji University

Xiao Hui: Party Secretary of College of Electronics and Information Engineering of Tongji University , Director of Shanghai lighting Institute

Qiao Fei: Vice-Party Secretary of College of Electronics and Information Engineering of Tongji   University, Director of Chinese Association of Automation

He Bin: Deputy Director of Science and Technology Department of Tongji University,Director of Shanghai Science and Technology Venus Association

Wang   Zhongjie: Professor of College of Electronics and Information Engineering of Tongji University , Deputy Secretary General of Shanghai Association for System Simulation

Yu   Youling: Deputy Director of Control Science and Engineering Department of College of Electronics and Information Engineering of Tongji University

Yu Xiaoyan: Associate Professor of College of Electronics and Information Engineering of Tongji University

Li Li: Associate Professor of College of Electronics and Information Engineering of Tongji University

Wu Jiwei: Doctor of College of Electronics and Information Engineering of Tongji University

Yao Jing: Doctor of College of Electronics and Information Engineering of Tongji University

Wang Lei: Professor of College of Electronics and Information Engineering of Tongji University

T02.2 program of the Conference

Conference Organizer：Shanghai Regional Cooperation Office for City Informatization (SRCOCI)

Conference Hosts：　　Tongji University

Natural Computation and the Digital Smart City Association of Chinese Artificial Intelligence Committee

Shanghai Artificial Intelligence Association

Shanghai System Simulation Association

IEEE Shanghai Branch

Date: January 10,2009

Time: 14：30-17：30

LOCATION: Conference Room 113，Yifu Building，Tongji University

Participants: Experts and Researchers of different nations on computation intelligence and the information management application areas

Registration Time : January 10,2009 14：30-15：00

Meeting agenda： January 10,2009 15：00-17：30

◇15：00-15：05：start the meeting, introduce the leaders, guests and the main participants

◇15：05-15：45：Speeches

　(1) Speech of Professor Wu Qidi, former Vice Minister of Education, members of the NPC Standing Committee

　(2) Speech of the leader of Shanghai Regional Cooperation Office for City Informatization

　(3) Speech of Tong ji University executives.

◇ 15：45-16：00: tea break ,participants take group photo

◇ 16：00-17：30: speech of national experts、scholars and researchers

◇ 17：30:　　　　meeting adjourned

T03 Summary of the Conference: Conference in Shanghai with participant from developing countries and developed countries.

15：00-15：05: the meeting started, Xu Weisheng hosted and introduced the
　　　　　　　　leaders, guests and the main participants
15：05-15：30：speech of Leaders

(1) Viewpoint Presentation was given by Professor Wu Qidi, Former Vice Minister of Education ,members of the NPC Standing Committee

Participate in the forum today, brought back many fond memories of mine. The theme of city informatization in Shanghai has long been proposed. Shanghai Regional Cooperation Office for City Informatization made outstanding contributions to this. Organized by the Office of the biennial Regional Forum is very successful too. As a training institution On City Informatization in the Asia-Pacific region, Deputy Director Wang and Wu, together with many agencies working comrades, has made a lot of effort for this. I had some contact with this organization. From where? Shanghai Information Committee, I was the chairman of the Expert Committee in Shanghai Informatization Commission. Considering this partnership, recruited me, and I feel much honored that they did not forget.

"Computational intelligence And its application in city-informatization management," Is very meaningful, especially among the Role of information management in the city, and it considers the Asia Pacific region as a whole. The training object includes not only domestic, but also the Asia Pacific region. Today, it is also very grateful for scholars and friends from the Asia Pacific region to participate this meeting. I would Like to add that the meeting also received a lot of support from the Associations, including the Chinese Association for Artificial Intelligence, Natural Computing and Digital Smart City special committee, the approved Shanghai Association for Artificial Intelligence, the Shanghai Association for System Simulation and IEEE Shanghai Branch. In fact, there are other associations, as Prof. Zhong-Ying Zhu represents Shanghai Microcomputer Applications. This is a very famous Shanghai Association. There are a lot of universities here too, like Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai University, Shanghai University of Engineering, Zhejiang industry University in Hangzhou and so on . Tongji University has also made some significant contributions, one is hosting the meeting. I found that the persons are all serious to this meeting even though they are from different departments, like the Personnel Department, Technology Department.

The leaders of the College of Electronics and Information Engineering have also come. Professor Liu Derong from the United States also comes to attend the meeting. I believe that with our efforts, today's meeting will be very successful. I think the most important aspect is that we can unite together to do this thing, which is very significant. I also represent various aspects of the possible representative, with my personal name, to wish the forum a complete success!

(2) A Viewpoint Presentation was given by the leader of Shanghai Regional Cooperation Office for City Informatization Wang Genxiang

It is significant today, together with Tongji University, Natural Computation and the Digital Smart City Association of Chinese Artificial Intelligence Committee, the Shanghai Artificial Intelligence Association, the Shanghai System Simulation Association and other units to hold the meeting with the topic "International Cooperation Conference of Computational Intelligence Study and Research Exchange in City-Information Management". Please allow me

on behalf of the SRCOCI to welcome you to attend the meeting today, thank you for the information construction and urban development in relevant field of technology development and the international exchange, offer advice and suggestions, thank you for promoting the development of technical exchanges between countries and economic development through hard work and achievements. This is a thing we should encourage, which is also the purpose of the United Nations Perot Foundation

Let me take this opportunity to report something about the Shanghai Regional Cooperation Office for City Informatization. since its foundation in 2000. with the help of the city leaders and the Commission leaders, And taking the opportunity of organizing Forum on City Informatization in the Asia-Pacific region (Asia Pacific Forum), we have joint projects and cooperation with the United Nations Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Training and Research (UNITAR) and other agencies and have set up corresponding items institutions. In recent years, closer cooperation, broader areas of cooperation is more obvious.

1.The Asia-Pacific Forum has been successfully held for seven years, the organizers developed from 5 to 14 (seven United Nations agencies, six national ministries and Shanghai); The principal leaders of the Shanghai Municipal Government has got various types of trophies and certificates for 5 times in the Forum from the United Nations. It has become important bridges and windows of cooperation and exchange for China and Shanghai. Last year, in the seventh annual meeting of the Asia-Pacific Forum, the Forum organizing committee decided to rename the Asia-Pacific Forum of Global Forum on City Informatization. As is negotiated with the Bureau of Shanghai World Expo, in October 2010 during the World Expo., The Global Forum on City Informatization will be held simultaneously with the Summit.

2. United Nations Public Administration Network Asia Regional Centre for Global(UNPAN-AP), is based on the memorandum of cooperation between United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, which was established in 2001.And a special UNPAN-AP Editorial Department is founded with the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, whose major task is to collect and publish "Asia-Pacific government observation" and "communications on City Informatization in the Asia-Pacific Region" and other reports in the literature.

3. United Nations Industrial Development of the Shanghai International Information Technology Center is the cooperative projects between United Nations Industrial Development Organization and Shanghai Municipal Government agencies. Since the establishment in 2001, it earnestly performed and completed cooperation projects. This year, the Centre has signed a three-year Promotion Centre extension project with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. It will look for partners in the country and introduce the social resources, promote greater integration of information technology and industrialization efforts, actively promote the project and business cooperation, and strive to make the project bigger and stronger, sustainable development

4. United Nations Global Information and Communication Technology Development Alliance Secretariat of Asia Pacific is founded in 2006, when the sixth Asia-Pacific Office of the United Nations Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), United Nations Information and Communication Technologies and Development Alliance (GAID) and other agencies held a special meeting, Georgia decided to set up regional networks in Shanghai, the daily work belongs to Shanghai Regional Cooperation Office for City Informatization. Since 2007, it has already participated in many conferences held in Seoul, South Korea and Shanghai.

5. United Nations Institute for Asia and the Pacific Shanghai training center information was organized in October 2006 when the United Nations Training Institute and the Shanghai Regional Cooperation Office for City Informatization officially signed. It decided to set up the international training institute for the Asia-Pacific region in Shanghai. Agreement approved by the state department of foreign affairs, (CIFAL Shanghai), registered as independent legal bodies in Shanghai registered societies in late 2007, and become a United Nations Institute for International Training Network (CIFAL Network) member of the unit.

CIFAL Shanghai has cooperation with many cities and units, basically built a national training network of cooperation, set up first five regional centers in Zhejiang, Jilin, Mianyang, Nanchang, Huzhou. Also 7 training bases and 2 cooperation units were established in the city and the surrounding areas. CIFAL Shanghai will become the bridge for the United Nations Institute for Training Network and the International Training Network, which will create favorable conditions for training the persons with international information technology.

Above is about some cooperation work with the United Nations. Today I am pleased to see the leaders who concern and support the Perot Foundation of the United Nations, also the famous international and domestic experts and researchers and the technical staffs from developing countries, are all gathering together to participate in today's exchange activities. Here, I also welcome you to participate in the project with the United Nations.

We believe that, what you made today, the insights, the technical report, will be handed to the competent authorities with the relevant economic report, and they will spread through the network to the relevant countries, thus contributing to national urban information technology applications and management, for

developing countries' scientific and technological progress and solidarity we should give the power of collaboration.

(3) Professor Yue Jiguang , Director of Personnel Department of Tongji University gave a talk

First of all, it is lucky to represent Tongji University, together with Shanghai Regional Cooperation Office for City Informatization to host the conference, and a warm welcome to all the experts ,scholars and all the leaders. Shanghai is one of the best cities in Chinese cities who have done well in the city informatization management. What I want to say is that the city informatizationon management has gone deep into every aspects . Information management in the city of Shanghai has made considerable progress, but compared with some European developed countries, it is still laggard. The city informatization process of European took more than 200 years. China started late, but the development is rapidly. In the process of Chinese Digital City, the

city's information management will play the role of traction and support. So, we are very pleased to host this meeting. Mainly in the hope that through hosting such a conference, the developed countries, developed cities, and the relatively undeveloped countries, undeveloped cities can have a deep exchanges and cooperation.

(4)Xiao Hui, the Party Secretary of College of Electronics and Information Engineering of Tongji University gave a talk

On behalf of College of Electronic and Information Engineering, Tongji University, I welcome the arrival of all the professors and experts, and sincerely wishes the conference a complete success. Many leaders have just talk about the importance of this conference. Very grateful, our college are so lucky to have such an opportunity for international discussion. It can reflect that the development process in recent year in our college has been approved by the colleagues. We also hope that from such an international exchange, our

overall strength can get a big raise. Finally, I would like to thank Professor Wu Qidi , who visit the venue personally. In particular, thank all the leaders to give such an opportunity to our college. Through this opportunity, we hope all of you come to our new Jia ding Campus Building for tour visiting.

15：45-16：00: tea break ,participants take group photo
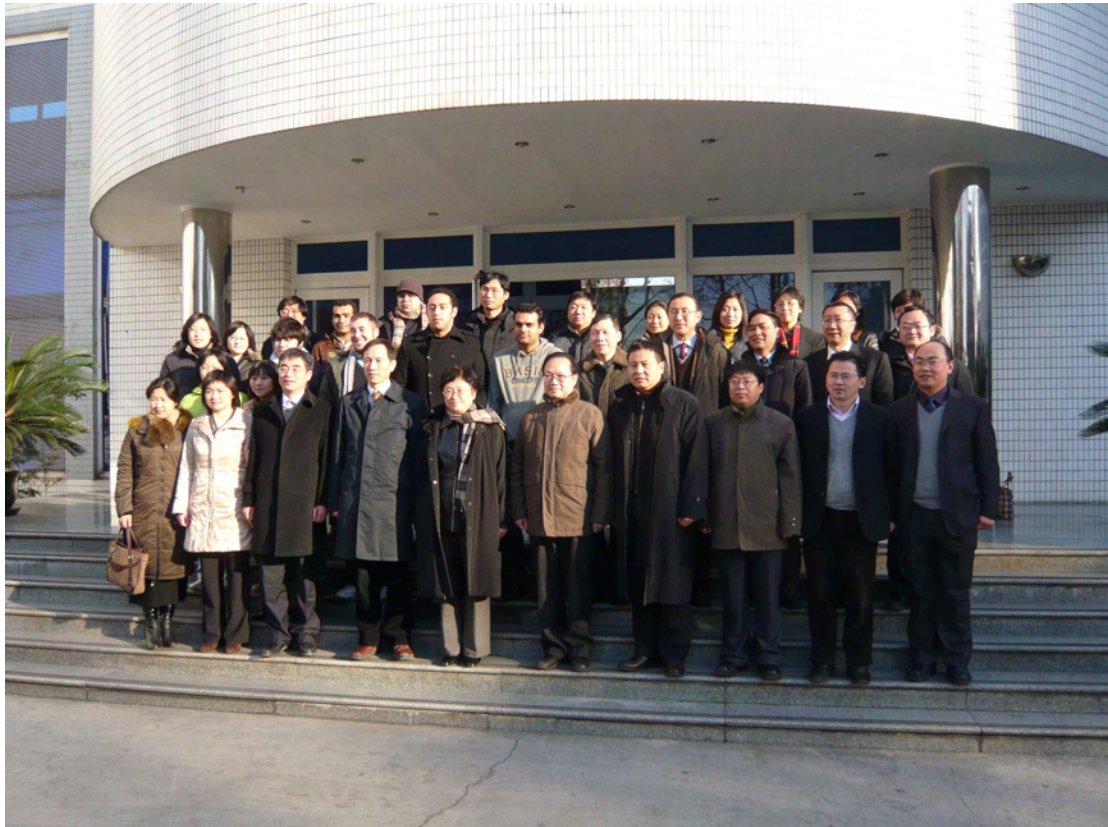
16：00-17：30: Viewpoint Presentation of national experts、scholars and researchers

Fei Min Rui: In the process of urban modernization, Information technology, is playing an increasingly important role. Computational intelligence as an intelligent information processing and optimization technology, has been widely concerned. Science and technology, economic, social and management areas, such as large-scale optimization problem solving, optimization, problem solving optimal control theory, the field of power systems, computer networks, communications, engineering design, transportation and

urban planning. In order to find solutions to complex problems providing fast and reliable foundation for artificial intelligence, cognitive science and other fields of basic theoretical problems of opening up a new way, In the process of city-informatization, the computational intelligence should be Very hopeful. As researchers in this field, We hope to strengthen exchanges and cooperation, Together we should promotingcity information.

Ding Yong Sheng: we have a lot of work in this regard to Computational Intelligence, For example, we recently built an intelligent building prototype system. Although not yet fully been used, it can be said is an attempt in this area, Among the digital city, as long as the information with the relevant, and data processing-related, our method of computational intelligence can be applied.

Cheng Wu Shan：Today the participants including research institutes, universities, academy and the media, in particular, as well as government's lead. So I think this meeting is a very important state on promoting the development of information technology in the city. on the subject of the city-informatization, I think whether it is from its base platform, or from its present situation, should be a urgent stage, I come into contact with a subject, on the number of agriculture, Digital Agriculture is based on information arising from the conditions of a new agricultural model, agricultural production is digital, network and information technology, Specifically, is the full use of Digital Earth technology as the core of information technology into data acquisition, digital transmission network, data analysis and processing, agricultural machinery as one of NC digital drive control system of agricultural production, The digitalization of agricultural production, networking and automation. it is worth use for reference in city-informatization.

Zhu Zhongying：City information technology needs the government and enterprises, research institutions, universities to build a bridge, and to construction of the embodiment of information technology, and learn to play an important role, How to do a comprehensive and integrated information, the Association plays the role of liaison and coordination organizations. In the field of information technology, there is an important issue, the virtual computing, is capturing the core of network-based virtual computing, especially network resources aggregation above. Virtual computing system can dynamically organize a variety of computing resources, to achieve transparency in scalable computing system architecture to meet a variety of applications. Building a flexible computing environment needs to improve the efficient use of computing resources, the performance aggregation of computing resources to play, And to provide users with personalized and pervasive use of computing resources and the environment, so that people can transparently, efficiently use computing resources. Finally realize the concept of flexible build and

on-demand computing. In software engineering, software industry as a core of information industry and information technology based economy, the use of modern software engineering techniques for software development and management is the key to China's software industry, plays a promoting role in the process of urban information.

Qiao Fei: Our topic is in the city of Computational Intelligence and Information Management, from the application point of view, urban areas of the application information is also very promising indeed, and have a great demand from top to bottom. Computational Intelligence is a higher level of theoretical research. City information technology is a complicated systematic project, involving all levels of society and at all levels. City information become more complex process, especially in complex computer networks have an important role. Therefore, the computational intelligence research field of information management for the city will be very necessary. Shanghai in the software environment, personnel, and other aspects of infrastructure has a very good

foundation. Introducing some advanced methods would be more favorable for its development in the future. We, as university researchers, really want to be able to contribute to a force in the process of city information. Government leaders attend today, so we very much hope that such a cooperation platform with more and more international exchanges and cooperation between the elite, get the job done.

Yue Jiguang：City Information is a business card in urban modernization and civilization. China's information process in the city may face some challenges, From the process of urbanization, China has many good urban universities, especially in Beijing and Shanghai. But there are some strange phenomena, such as Beijing, the traffic card, for example, Shanghai has a traffic card for ten years. Such a good city of Beijing before the Olympics started this thing, and sometimes inconvenient, there will be some errors. So I think that City Informatization is a business of all citizens of a city, not just the government. Colleges and universities in the process of city informatization, particularly in urban information management process, should play the role of universities. Also hope the Government can provide such an opportunity to the university, especially in the first, "Computational Intelligence" as well. Perhaps the Government have great strengths and experience in facilities, hardware, equipment, environment, infrastructure layout, etc. But in terms of computational intelligence, may have to let college to play its role.

Wang Wanliang: We previously have came across a lot of information issues, including logistics, intelligent transportation and so on. My feeling is that the city informatization technology used to be a spark a few years ago, but now it is quite different from that a few years ago, the prairie fire of city informatization technology in China begin to spark a prairie fire. Focus on two aspects, the first is that, the integration of infrastructure, which used to be a spark, and you do that, I'm on one. It is very important for us to know how to proceed the

information integration. Another point is optimize, Optimization of information integration needs to be improved. Originally we considered it from our own point of view, to the present, the general optimization problem of information integration has already been resolved, but it   is on the development process in the field of large-scale optimization, such as production scheduling, computer system integration, power system optimization and so on. Welcome to Hangzhou to have a look and I am sure it will be a rewarding trip.

Lei Ming：About the city Information management, I have three points from the application: First, the city informatization should be penetrated deeply. Such as the Construction Bank, Customers must come in line in the network, but many times is that this network is very busy, other outlets may be empty, the information between them is impassable. They all have queue machines, but the information is impassable. Therefore, further in-depth. Second, information management needs integration. In particular, a deep feeling, As we often drive with the GPS, in accordance with the GPS ,we will be able to reach the

destination, However, the way is often blocked, because everyone with the same GPS, the same system. the way recommended are the same, which is similar to the Internet blocking. Since there is GPS, another traffic information such as the elevated road, then whether the information can be integrated? In fact a lot of things are able to be integrated, we can use the perceptual system, the nervous system, etc. Several dimensions of information can be integrated together, space is still very large. To build a really good city of Shanghai, into a leading international city in terms of how realistic these applications is significant. Third, the information in the disaster concerns, Such as the snowstorm last spring, all communication lines break off, and only the armed police line can work, Therefore, early warning in this regard need to be considered, which is when unpredictable problems occurred what should we do, to this point the informatization need to be further considered perfectly.

Wu Yu Gang: About the city informatization, I would like to talk about the following five main areas .First, more and more attentions are given to the city

informatization. Second, The Global Informatization Forum is an important component of the Summit Forum during the Shanghai World Expo. Third, Some achievements of the Asia-Pacific Cooperation Office In the process of urban information, such as social security cards systems. Fourth, The Shanghai Municipal Government support vigorously for the informatization technology projects. Fifth, The Information Committee established the department of informatization software.

The representative of Morocco Yassime Jadi：

My name is Morocco Yassime Jadi. I come from Morocco. I am very honored to participate in this activity. Now I'd like to first say something about Morocco.

The major resources of the Moroccan economy are agriculture, phosphates, and tourism. Sales of fish and seafood are important as well. Industry and mining contribute about one-third of the annual GDP. Morocco is the world's third-largest producer of phosphorus (after China, which is first, and the United

States which is second), and the price fluctuations of phosphates on the international market greatly influence Morocco's economy. Tourism and workers' remittances have played a critical role since the Kingdom's independence.

Information technology has been widely accepted and implemented by the government, there are many on-going plans that will cover the issues, and e.g. the Centre national de documentation (CND) has a broad mandate covering many areas relating to ICT policy in the country. It is attached to the Ministry of Planning and is officially charged with establishing a science and technology information network as well as collecting, processing and diffusing scientific and technical information concerning the social and economic development of the country. CND also provides guidance in the application of ICTs for government, parastatal and public institutions and local collectives.

The process of city informationization is very fast, which is affecting the lives of people greatly. I hope to learn some experience here.

The representative of Yemen Anwar Abdulkader Saif Alshamiri：

I come from Yemen and my name is Anwar Abdulkader Saif Alshamiri. I'm glad to attend this Conference and I would introduce Yemen first.

Yemen is one of the poorest and least developed countries in the Arab World, with a formal 65% employment rate, dwindling natural resources, a young population and increasing population growth. Yemen's economy is weak compared to most countries in the Middle-East, mainly because Yemen has very small oil reserves. Yemen's economy depends heavily on the oil it produces, and its government receives the vast majority of its revenue from oil taxes. But Yemen's oil reserves are expected to be depleted by 2017, possibly bringing on economic collapse. Yemen does have large proven reserves of natural gas.

Development of the telecommunications and information technology sectors in Yemen occurred from 2000 to 2005. The extent of investments in infrastructure development of telecom and IT systems came to more than YR 80 billion, in addition to loans of $31 million by the South Korean government. The number of subscribers to cellular telephone networks came to 1.2 million by early 2006, in comparison to 153,000 in 1991. The number of Internet users came to 110,000 in 2006, compared to 3,800 in 1991.

The Internet penetration in Yemen is among the lowest in the Arab World region. By September 2005, Yemen's Internet subscribers' penetration stood at a very small 0.5%, The Internet users penetration was however 2.4% by end of September 2005.

City Informatization in China, especially in big cities like Shanghai is going on really well, Shanghai is a developed city, I hope this seminar can be held in Yemen to promote the national urban information process.

The representative of Nepal Rupam Anurag Gupta：

I'm glad to attend this meeting. I come from Nepal.

Agriculture accounts for about 40% of Nepal's GDP, services comprise 41% and industry 22%. Agriculture employs 76% of the workforce, services 18% and manufacturing/craft-based industry 6%. Agricultural produce — mostly grown in the Terai region bordering India — includes tea, rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, root crops, milk, and water buffalo meat. Industry mainly involves the processing of agricultural produce, including jute, sugarcane, tobacco, and grain.

There is less than one telephone per 19 people. Landline telephone services are not adequate nationwide but are concentrated in cities and district headquarters. Mobile telephony is in a reasonable state in most parts of the country with increased accessibility and affordability; there were around

175,000 Internet connections in 2005. After the imposition of the "state of emergency", intermittent losses of service-signals were reported, but uninterrupted Internet connections have resumed after Nepal's second major people's revolution to overthrow the King's absolute power.

I hope to make some contributions to our country, and I'm happy to know more about city informatization here. I hope the similar Conference can be held more.

The representative of Cameroon Augustin：
I come from Cameroon. My name is Augustin.

Basically, the information technology is still in process of developing, I just talk about the internet utilization in our country. Use of the Internet in Cameroon is growing in leaps and bounds. There are two public server in Cameroon. The first is CamFido and it is administrated by the Center for Health Technology (CHT). Its goal is to provide inexpensive, reliable access for the public. The

only drawback is that the gateway for this server is GreenNet in London and a 14.4 modem is used to connect. Thus, service is extremely slow. Email is dumped only twice a day and also suffers from delays. User fee is 75,000 francs CFA per year. This fee includes set up costs. Anyone accessing the network from outside the capital city must also pay a long distance fee. The second is Camnet and it provides more technical services such as web page design and maintenance and creation of domain names, etc. This service is geared more towards commercial endeavors.

The representative of Spain Jcsc Migurra：

I'd like to talk about the information technology in Spain which may be some help to you.

In Spain, the information infrastructure construction cost is highest in the EU, because there are more than 50% mountainous areas and the agricultural people accounts for 23% of the total population. Spain started the construction of the information not so early. In November 2005, the first information technology development strategic planning "Avanza" program passed.

At the end of 2008, about 2.3 million citizens accessed to the Internet, 97% with broadband access, while in 2003, the number is 1.17million and 50% respectively; the broadband access can cover 99% of the population while the number is 19%only; mobile phone penetration can reach 99%; 99.3% of the schools are equipped with computers with 98% broadband access; 90%of the teachers have received training in the information technology; 70% of the public services are available online, which is more than the EU average of 8 percentage points.

I think there are some good experience. The first is to promote digital citizenship building, to encourage families and citizens use information

technology in everyday life especially women, the elderly to use the Internet. The second is to encourage the application of information technology, including the development of open source software, ubiquitous broadband applications, mobile communication technology, digital TV and so on. The third is to speed up the ESD building, including promoting e-government, developing networks of education, telemedicine, the implementation of electronic ID cards.

The representative of Jordan Taimour Diab：

Glad to be here. My name is Taimour Diab, and I come from Jordan.

Information and Communication Technology developed quickly in Jordan, which accounts for 10% of the GDP. The information technology is about 4% while the communication service is about 10%. The reason for this is that the Government emphasize this technology and the good policy made by the

Government, or rather, Jordan's Ministry of Communication and Information Technology. During the past few years, the Government has carried out 27 items to promote this industry, which includes To Let Each Family Have a Computer and the Training to the Officials and so on.

In 2006, there are about 630 thousand people accessed to the Internet, which accounts for about 12% of the total population, and grow rate of the people for internet is more nearly 400% from 2000 to 2006.

But I think there is much more for us to do, to learn. And I'm very happy to hear so many people's understanding about city Information. It's so useful.

Lang Yan Huai: As the editor of the international journal of intelligent information management systems and technology on Information management, it's my honor to participate this conference. I hope to make cooperation and exchange with you in future, and our magazine can serve as the platform of the activity, our study and intercommunion in related areas.

Wang Lei: The organizers of this meeting include Tongji University, in addition to China Association for Artificial Intelligence also Digital Natural calculating and intelligent city special committee, the Shanghai Association for Artificial Intelligence, the Shanghai Association for System Simulation, IEEE Shanghai Branch. What I want to say is we can exchange our ideas in computational intelligence and urban information management, and cooperate in the relevant fields. If you would like to know more in-depth, learn more than welcome to join!

Xu Weisheng: Recently I looked for some information about Open architecture and climate control problems. Earth in the universe is a coincidence of the planet. With the atmosphere Natural isolated in the universe formed a relatively independent environment Plus some other various natural conditions.

All of those just gave birth to human. Human beings are God's masterpiece, the world is a masterpiece of our humanity. Many of the buildings on the planet

is actually a relatively small independent environment, Expo Park is a small example of environmental. City Informatization was first intelligent building from the building electrical building automation developed. On City Informatization there are three points, just my point of view. First, the information is double-edged sword, it brought to a high degree of social and economic development, but also may have some negative effects. This is also the city an important aspect of information technology in the future, not to place undue reliance on information. Second, in the future, the city and building information will be unity. When confronted with unexpected things, the city can work together to resist, harmony is the real intelligence. Third, I believe that one day When the city reached a certain level of information during the process, it's hard to imagine the situation.

Xiao Hui: We see today the participating experts and scholars from the Urban information management, research management and training, academy, automation and intelligent control, industrial systems information, intelligent

building and energy conservation, the World Expo Coordination, e-banking management, complex system management and system engineering and other fields, As well as Morocco, Nepal, Yemen, Jordan, Cameroon, Kazakhstan and other developing countries, scientific and technical personnel engaged in related fields. Everyone for making the process of urban information management problems encountered in the key, combined with practical management experience were exchanged. I talk about the work based on own little experience. For example, in light environment. Shanghai can be said to take the earliest in the country, the night view of Shanghai's reputation is also very good. The River's light show in 2005 has been universally recognized. However, in the process, Some out of touch technology and art, more art. Due to complete the art, a lot of things in the process is not very mature, it produced some negative effects, affect the mood of the people and so on. We should carry forward our more and better things, are some detours should be summarized.

17：30   The End

T04   Establish a mechanism for research information exchange by conference: a mechanism beneficial to all member countries and non-member countries

We try to construct further improved academic and application conference exchange platform for the cooperators in typical countries which have signed formal contract with China, so as to introduce their new results in the research field of computational intelligence and application to the field of city informatization. Participants are expected from developing countries and developed countries so that they can share research results and form ties for research collaboration. The mechanism is made up of Daily information exchange platform network, coordinating and implementing agency and Coordinating secretariat and it will have a long term impact.

T04.1 Daily information exchange platform, coordinating and implementing agency and Coordinating secretariat

Daily information exchange platform

This agency is mainly responsible for the network communication, especially for some discussion for certain subject.

Office: Room 616, Building for College of Electrical and Information Engineering, Tongji University

Office Add: Cao'an Road 4800

The members are as follows:

Wang Lei	Professor	Tongji University
Wang Zhongjie	Professor	Tongji University
Yu Youling	Deputy Professor	Tongji University
Yu Xiaoyan	Deputy Professor	Tongji University
Li Li	Deputy Professor	Tongji University
Yao Jing	Doctor	Tongji University
Wu Jiwei	Doctor	Tongji University
Kang Qi	Doctor	Tongji University
Pan Deng	Doctor	Tongji University

coordinating and implementing agency

The member organizations are as follows:

Economic and Information Technology Committee of Shanghai

Tongji University

Natural Computation and the Digital Smart City Association of Chinese Artificial   Intelligence Committee

International Coordinating Committee

Derong Liu: USA,

Yassime Jadi: Morocco

Rupam Anurag Gupta: Nepal

Anwar Abdulkader Saif Alshamiri: Yemen

Augustin: Cameroon

Taimour Diab: Jordan

Nazir: Kazakstan

Mess Tosios: Germany

Jcsc Migurra: Spain

Christoffer: Denmark

计算智能及其在城市信息化管理中的应用研究

国际合作研讨会　签到簿（国际友人）

International Cooperation Conference of Computational Intelligence
Study and Research Exchange in City-Informatazation Management

(signature : International Friends)

姓名(Name)	国家(Country)	签名(signature)
Derong Liu	USA (UIC) IEEE Fellow	Derong Liu
Yassime Jadi	Morocco	
Rupam Anurag Gupta	Nepal	
Anwar Abdulkader Saif Alshamiri	Yemen	Anwar
Augustin	Cameroon	
Ali	Yemen	BAKAKA
Taimour Diab	Jordan	
Nazir	Kazakstan	
Mess Tosios	GER	T. Hass
Errida Mohamed	MAROC	
José Miguel Sorra	SPAIN	
Christoffer Blytgen	Denmark	C.Blytgen
Nazir Utebayov	Kazakhstan	
Kysbek Bekytehan	Kazakhstan	

T04.2 the international journal of Intelligent Information Management Systems and Technologies to serve as a platform

The international journal of Intelligent Information Management Systems and Technologies (IIMST)can server as the platform of the activity, the study and intercommunion in related areas.

The information about Intelligent Information Management Systems and Technologies is as follows:

Scope Development of intelligent information management systems - design, technologies, theories. This can represent a rather broad arena, including distributed artificial intelligence, multi-agent systems, autonomous agents, web-computing, knowledge discovery and management, decision support systems, and can also cover theoretical research in information systems, including control theory, among others.

Referee Process: Each paper submitted for publication in IIMST will be reviewed by three independent referees and the final acceptance for publication of the submitted article is based on a majority vote of referees. Authors will be provided referee's comments when sending the review result(s).

Language: All manuscripts must be prepared in English. Proficiency of English Non-native English speaking authors assumes all responsibilities to prepare their articles in an acceptable and comparable condition with those native English speaking authors. English presentation is an important factors for consideration of publication.

- Agents
- Algorithms
- Automated Detection Algorithm
- Control Systems
- Decision Systems
- Finance
- Game
- General Systems
- Information Management
- Intelligent Knowledge Management
- Knowledge Systems
- Mathematical Methods for Management & Investment
- Model Theory of Intelligent Management Information Systems
- Supply Chain

Intelligent Information Management Systems and Technologies

Volume 3, Number 3

Intelligent Information Management Systems and Technologies (IIMST)

T05 the media reports

The Conference has attracted a few journalists to come. They are interested in the computational intelligence's application in the city informatization management, especially in the transportation. The reports raised many persons' curiosity about computation intelligence and the process of city informatation. That reflects the Conference has gained some social influence, which is satisfying for the organization and the participants.

Next year, some of the main road can display live traffic information

2010 World Expo, the city will install some of the main road traffic information and electronic display boards, not only can display live traffic information, but also predict the short term trend related to road traffic. Yesterday, reporter learned from the International Cooperation Seminar about "computational intelligence and the application in the city's information management" organized by Tongji University, that artificial intelligence algorithm is being introduced in the city's traffic guidance systems.

According to reports, a calculation method called " ant colony optimization " will be applied to the city intelligent traffic system. After the detection of the traffic information, you can use this algorithm to calculate the overall situation of the urban traffic and predict the future road conditions .Up to now, this method has been initially introduced in the city's Intelligent Transportation System.

It is reported that before the Expo, the city will install a certain number of traffic information and electronic signs in some main roads like the Yan'an Road, Zhongshan Road. People can get latest traffic trends through these electronic display boards. And slightly different from the overhead electronic display boards, those boards have not only picture part but also text part ,such as the World Expo temporary control measures, the construction situation in the front and so on.

城市信息化合作研讨会举办

商报记者 金琳

由亚太地区城市信息化合作办公室（SRCOCI）主办的"计算智能及其在城市信息化管理中的应用研究国际合作研讨会"上周在同济大学举办。该研讨会立足于智能计算研究领域，旨在加强在发达国家与发展中国家之间，以及发展中国家之间的交流与合作。

项目组织者将在相应的学术研究与应用交流平台上，与一些已与中国建立正常合作关系的发达国家和发展中国家进行学术交流，吸取他们在计算智能及其在城市信息化管理领域的研究成果，并解决发展中国家在城市信息化过程中出现的实施管理关键问题。这将促使77国集团中各成员国的整体利益得到平衡，并及时追赶发达国家水平。

International Cooperation Conference of Computational Intelligence Study and Research Exchange in City-Informatization Management Was Been Held

The Cooperation Conference of Computational Intelligence Study and Research Exchange in City-Informatization Management was been held by The Regional cooperation Office for City informatization in Tongji university. This conference is based on the intelligent computation research, and its mission is improving the communication and cooperation between the developed country and developed country, and the developed country and developed country.

Based on the academic exchange & application platform, the organizers of this conference will do some academic study with those developed and developing countries which have normal cooperation relationship with China. By doing this, the members can share the research findings among the aspects of the computational intelligence and the city informatization & management, and solve the problems during the city informatization processing in the developing counties. besides that, this will make a balance of every country's benefit in the Group of 77, and catch the city informatization of the developed countries quickly.

智能化路况信息 将方便市民出行

新报讯 到 2010 年世博会时，本市部分主干道将安装车流信息电子显示牌，不仅可以显示路况现状，还能预测短期内的拥堵趋势。昨日，记者从"计算智能及其在城市信息化管理中的应用研究国际合作研讨会"上了解到，智能分析计算方法正被引入本市的交通诱导系统中，将给市民出行带来便利。

记者同时了解到，世博会时将应用到的手机播报车流信息项目，如今已在部分高架路段试运行阶段。以后，市民通过手机就能得到实时路况的图像显示。 ○王红梅

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Annex 1 Execution period of the project

INT/--/--/-/-/- [to be inserted by UNDP]   Revision: A

Outcome	Output	Activities and Management Actions	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr	mo/yr
T01 Form the workshop organizing committee	01 Call for papers	Activity 1 (for output 1 of outcome 1) [b/] Action 1: Workshop organizing committee meeting Responsibility: Tongji University	XXX **Feb./ 2008**	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Workshop for researchers to share results and form ties for collaboration	Report	Action 2: Workshop in Shanghai with participant from developing countires and developed countries Responsibility: Tongji Unversity			**June/2 008**			
T01 Form the workshop organizing committee	01 Call for papers	Activity 2 (for output 1 of outcome1) Action 1: Responsibility: Tongji Unversity		XXX **Jan./ 2009**	XXX	XXX	XXX	
Workshop for researchers to share results and form ties for collaboration	Report	Action 2: Responsibility: Tongji Unversity				**June/2 009**		
T01	02	Repeat for remaining outputs of outcome 1.						
T02	01	Repeat for remaining outcomes.						