

Tokyo Metropolitan Government

Thijs Turèl
AMS Institute

March 5th 2025

AMS Institute as Innovation Ecosystem



How quadruple helix works in practice

One city challenge: three different pilots with different collaborations between industry, government, academia and society.

City Challenge:

In order to spread crowdedness in the city

How can we change the route cars take, based on diverse city interests, using voluntary help of drivers?

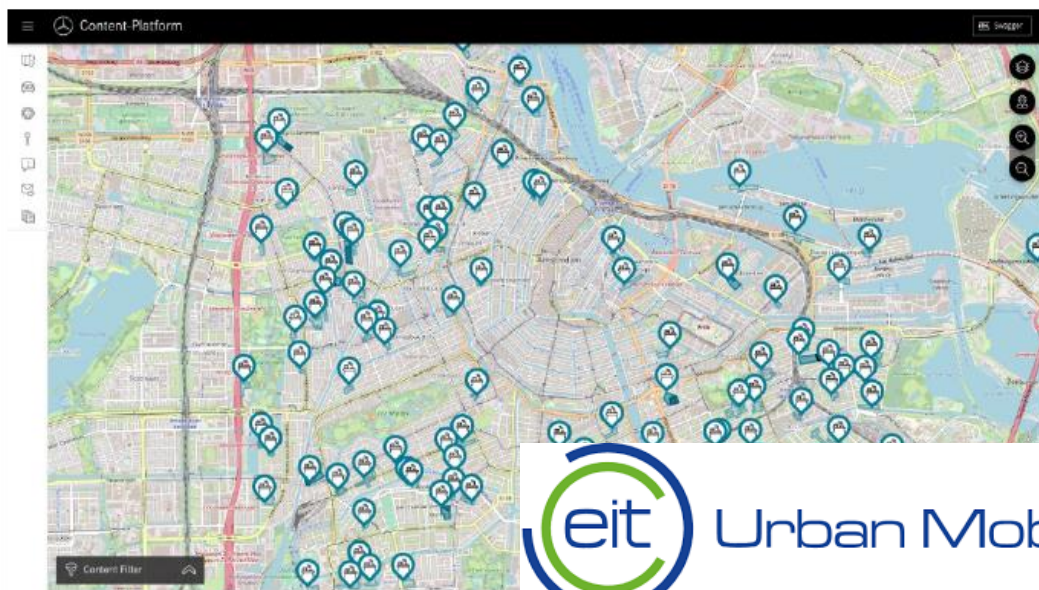
Pilot 1

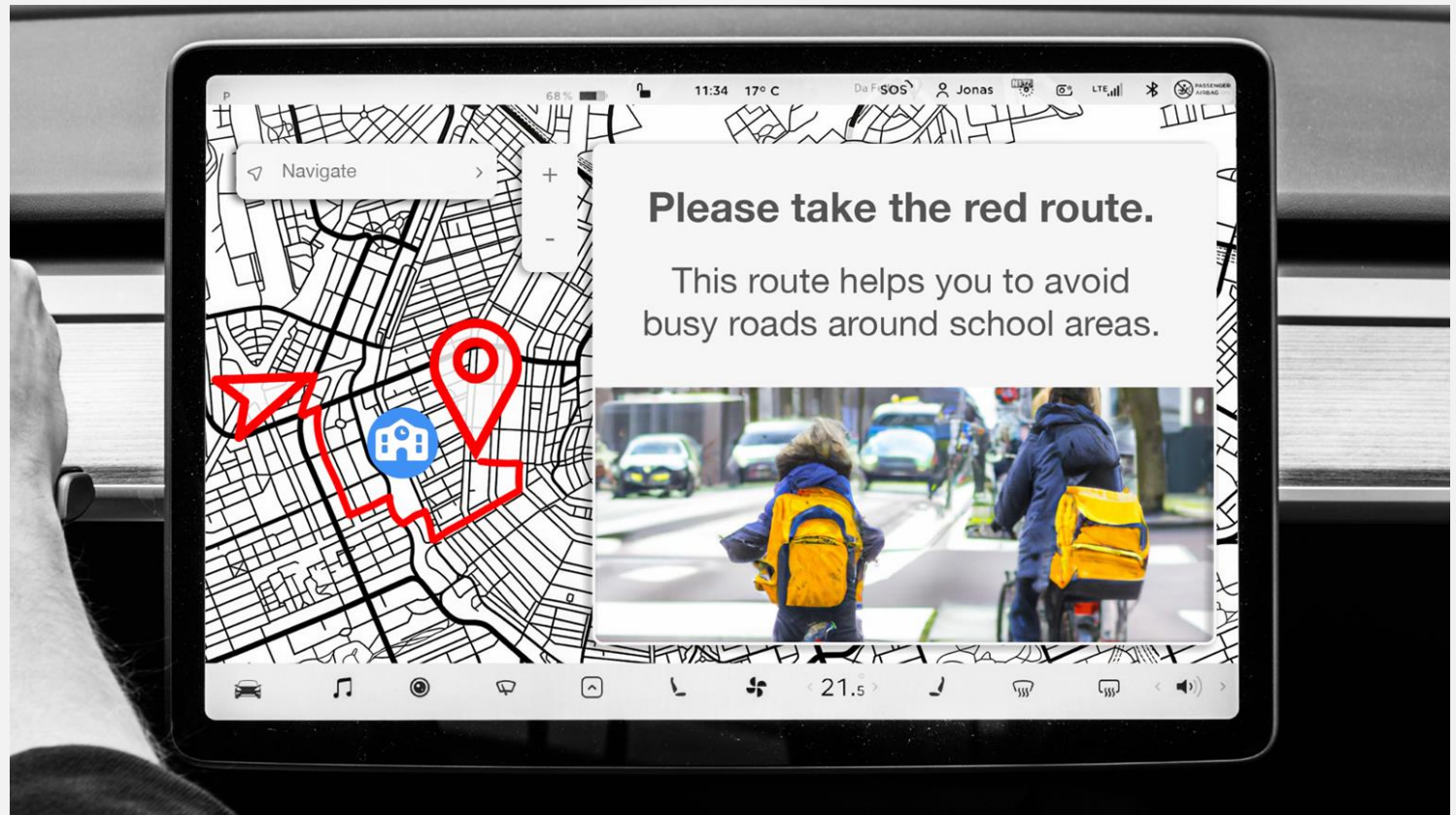
CODE
the streets



Goal: Improving safety school zones

Academy, industry, local government (13 partners
under which Tomtom, Mercedes-Benz)





Ideal for city, but will drivers accept it?

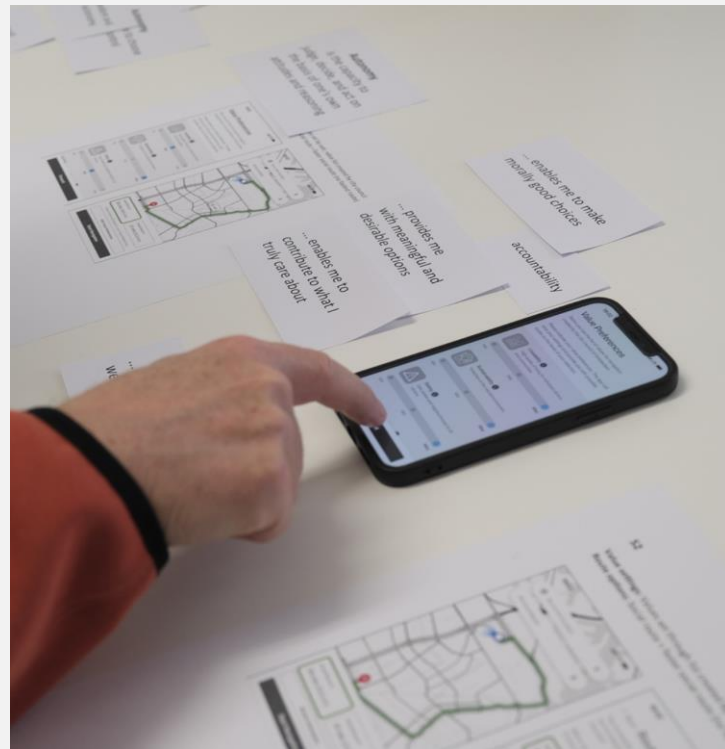
Pilot 2: How to design for **acceptance** and **autonomy**?

- **Autonomy:**
 - the ability to *freely choose* among different options
 - the availability of *meaningful* options



Ethics of Socially Disruptive Technologies (ESDiT)
Philosophers of science

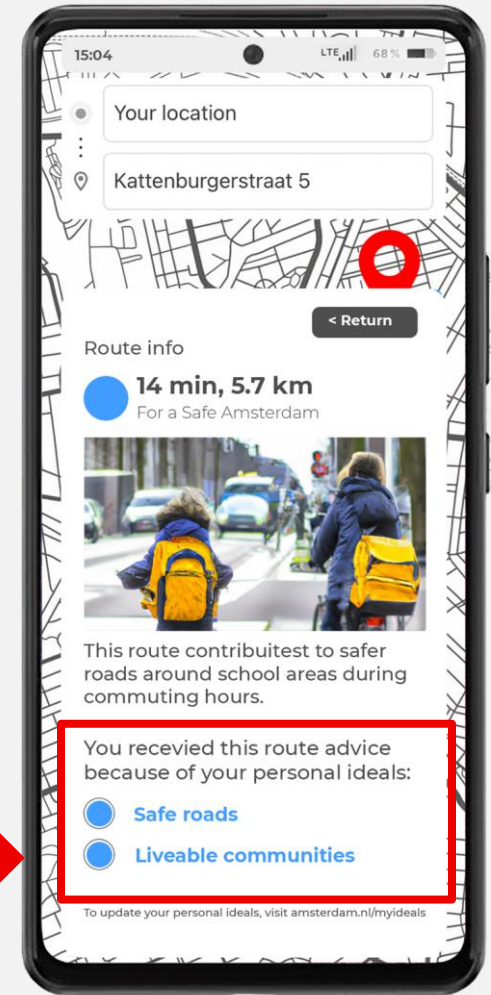
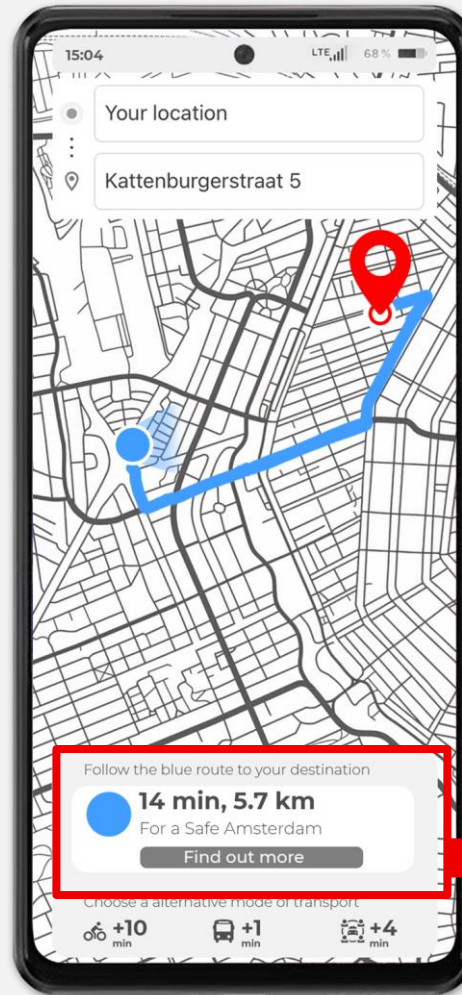
Set-up



Testing different versions of the navigation app

- 1) which goals?
- 2) who set the goals?
- 3) how to get people to set goals?

to optimize acceptance and autonomy



Recommendations



Pilot 3: Digital Orchestration Public Space Consortium

× Gemeente
× Amsterdam

Gemeente Almere




Goudappel
MOBILITY MOVES US


Technolution

 VIANOVA

TNO innovation
for life


AMSTERDAM INSTITUTE FOR
ADVANCED METROPOLITAN SOLUTIONS

National Innovation Funding for Digital Orchestration of Public Space Ecosystem.

20 Proof of Concepts

Pilot concept

Pilot on preventing car pollution near parks when really busy.
Voluntary route advice for de-tour.

Real-time travel information Regulation: New European regulation that allows cities to express road priorities to navigation aid providers

Recap: How quadruple helix works in practice

One city challenge requires different collaborations between industry, academia, public sector and society.

Challenge to connect one project to another

Thank you! Questions?

Amsterdam Generic Scanning Service





Scanning bicycle as:

infrastructure



means of enforcement



point of contact



Responsible Sensing Lab



How do you reach an agreement with related organizations when creating solutions and services (financial matters/division of responsibilities/roles)?

Currently, discussions on digital autonomy

‘European governments run American software on Chinese hardware’

In digital competencies: Government needs to do more, outsource less

- Scan car procurement example

Are you using citizens personal data?

GDPR 'data minimization principle'

When not necessary, we do not do it

Projects: mmwave, multi party computation, digital canal study,

IRMA -app, Yivi app

Different approach when citizens have something to gain.

'You are entitled to benefits' project

Is there any resistance from citizens to new solution services?

Generative AI for urban planning

Preventing surveillance growth

Social problems because of smart phone
addition



Circularity

Building with wood instead of concrete

Carbon emissions

Material footprint of IT

Waste problem old Amsterdam

Responsible Sensing Lab



**Thijs
Turèl**

Initiator Responsible
Sensing Lab and Lab
Lead



**Sam
Smits**

Lab lead Responsible
Sensing Lab



**Hein
Wils**

Program Manager
Digitisation & Innovation



**Anouk
Wieleman**

Communications and
Project Manager



**Girish
Vaidya**

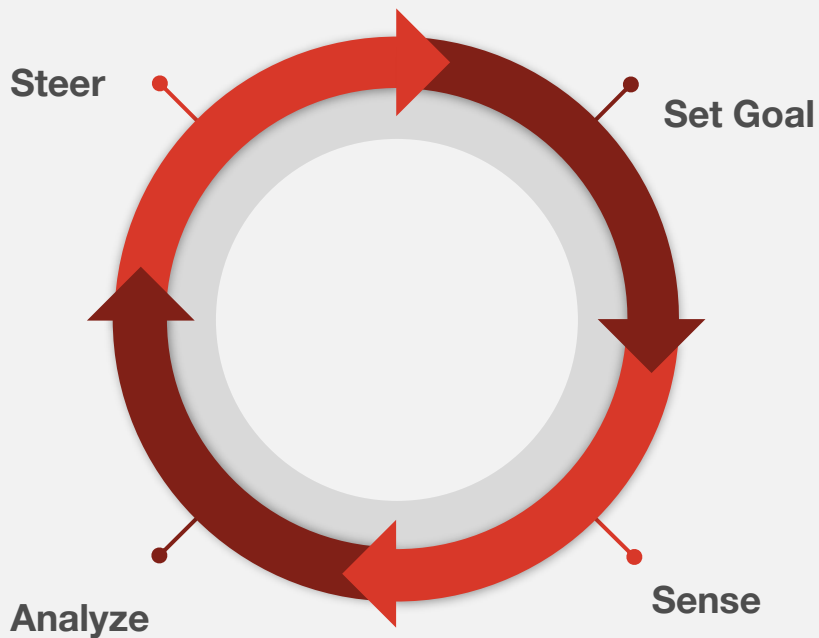
PostDoc at TU Delft



**Fabian
Geiser**

Project Manager
Responsible Sensing
Lab

City as a control loop



Garbage



**Taxi
regulation**



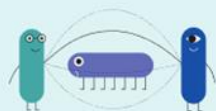
Safety

INCLUSIVE



Our digital city is inclusive. We take into account the differences between individuals and groups, without losing sight of equality.

CONTROL



Data and technology should contribute to the freedom of citizens. Data are meant to serve the people. To be used as seen fit by people to benefit their lives, to gather information, develop knowledge and find room to organise themselves. People stay in control over their data.

TAILORED TO THE PEOPLE



Data and algorithms do not have the final say. Humanity always comes first. We leave room for unpredictability. People have the right to be digitally forgotten, so that there is always an opportunity for a fresh start.

OPEN AND TRANSPARENT



What types of data are collected? For what purpose? And what are the outcomes and results? We are transparent about this.

LEGITIMATE AND MONITORED



Citizens and users have control over the design of our digital city. The government, civil society organizations and companies facilitate this. They monitor the development and the social consequences.

FROM EVERYONE FOR EVERYONE



Data that the city, companies and other organizations generate from the city are held in common. Everyone can use them. Everyone can benefit from them. Together we make agreements about this.

tada

DATA DISCLOSED

www.tada.city

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**The Responsible Sensing Lab
explores how to integrate public
values in the design of smart systems
in public space**

Trust

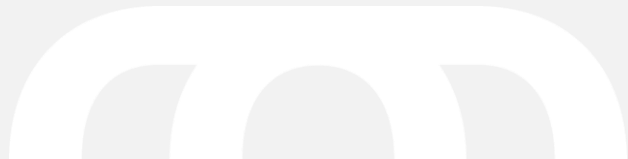
- Amsterdam algorithm registry
- Amsterdam sensor registry (inc signage)
- Mobile scanning: citizen participation in tech development

Privacy

- MMwave sensing
- Multiparty computation
- Shuttercam
- Consortium Smart Doorbells

Sovereignty

- Procurement decision aid



Algorithm register

Algorithmic systems of Amsterdam

Learn about the use cases where we currently utilise algorithmic systems as part of our city services.



Economic Services Departments

Automated parking control

In Amsterdam, the number of cars allowed to park in the city is limited, keeping the city liveable and accessible. The municipality checks whether a parked car has the right to be parked, for example, because parking fees have been paid via a parking meter or app, or because the



Economic Services

Illegal holiday rental housing...

Amsterdam has limited living space; both for citizens and visitors. If a citizen wants to rent out their home or houseboat to tourists, they need to meet certain requirements. For example, they can do so for a maximum of 30 nights per year and a maximum of 4 people at a time. They



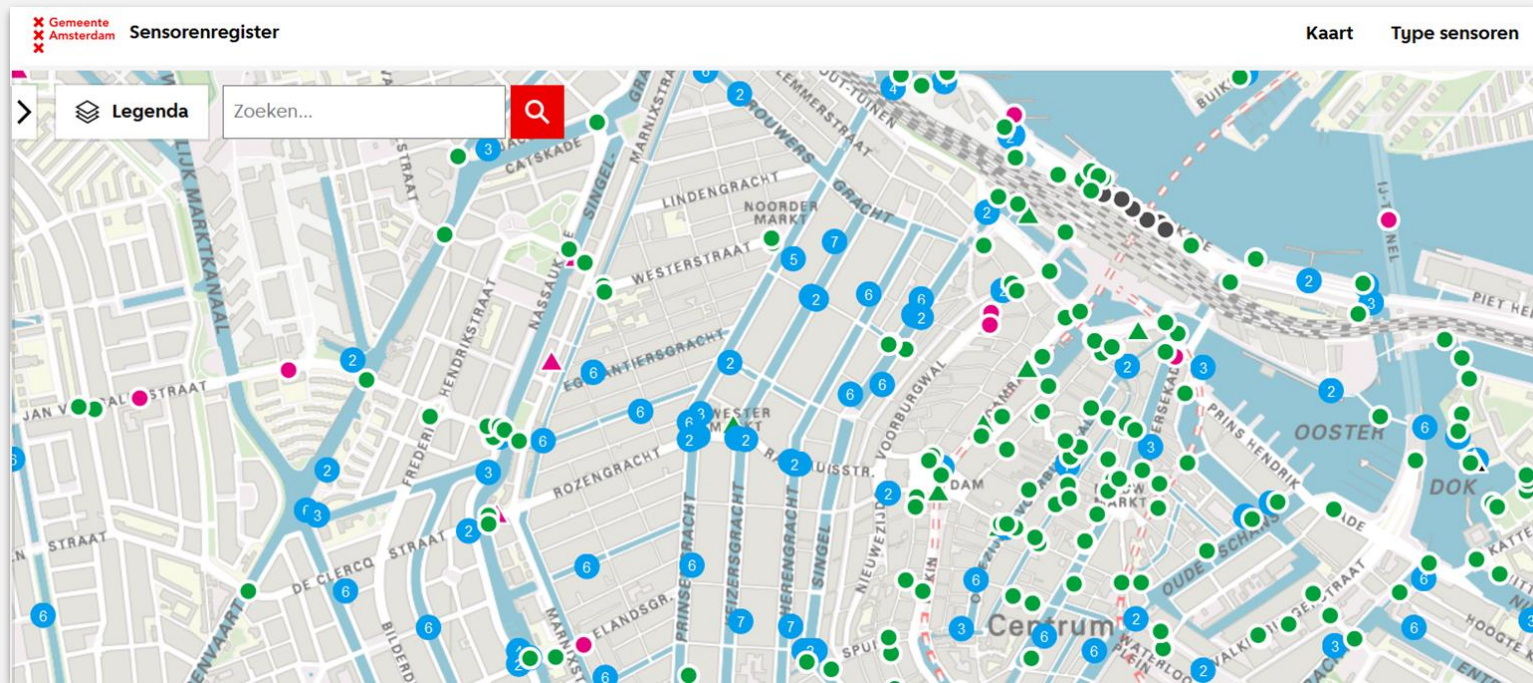
Community services

One and a half meter monitor

Retired

Because of COVID19 measures have been taken to prevent person to person detection, one of the most influential and important new regulation is to keep 1.5 meters distance from each other. To help

Sensor register



Citizen participation mobile scanning use-cases



Millimeter wave sensing

A person with blonde hair, wearing a dark jacket and blue jeans, is walking through a circular cutout in a wall. The wall is made of light-colored, horizontally-slatted panels. The ground in front of the wall is paved with reddish-brown bricks. The scene is captured from a low angle, looking up at the wall and the person.

City needs for people counting



Maintain safety



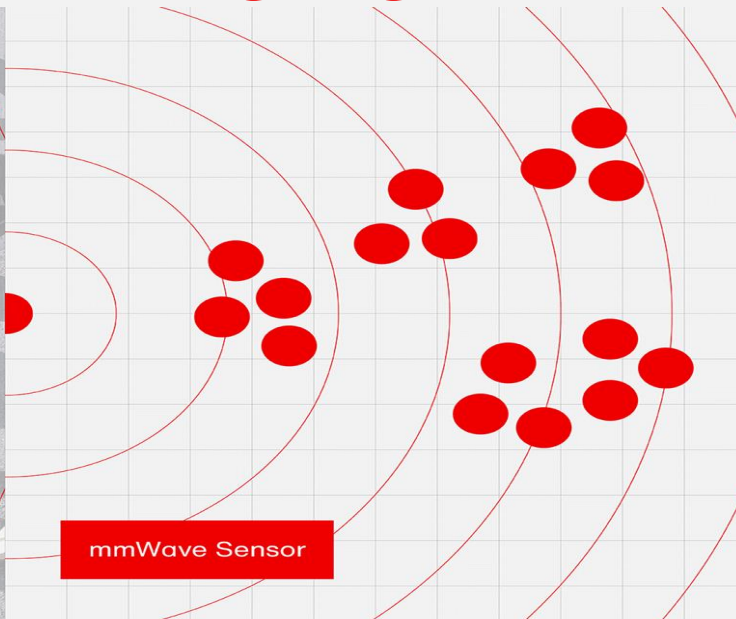
Plan infrastructure

Current Implementation



Cameras are considered to be the only option for people counting

Low information imaging



mmWave sensing



Installation

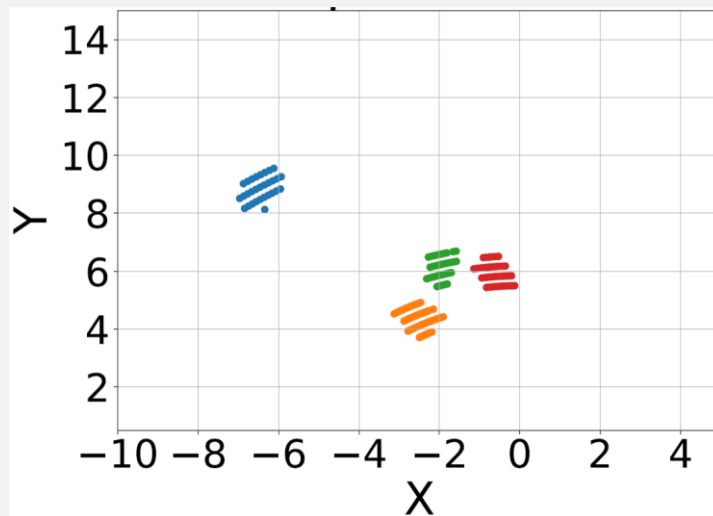


What it is looking into

Privacy Preserving



Camera scene



How mmWave sees it

Datacollection and labeling



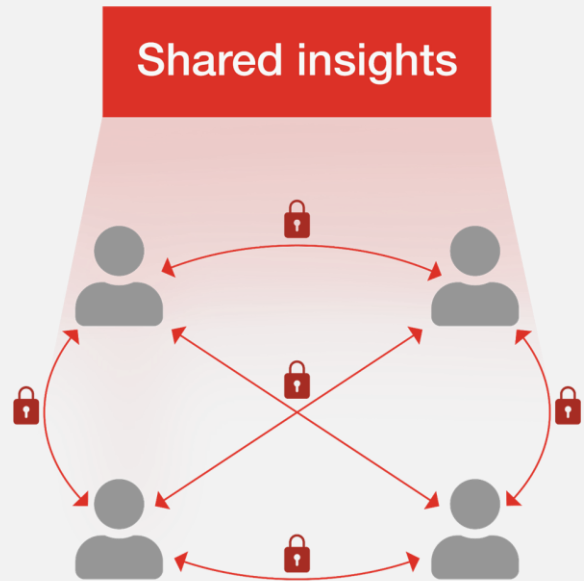
- 5 volunteers walked for more than 7 hours in different formations
- More than 20000 frames collected and labelled for training

Multiparty computation



Multi-party-computation (MPC)

- MPC is a cryptographic method.
- Enables multiple parties to draw insights from data without revealing the underlying, sensitive data to each other (preserving privacy)
- Has been discussed as a privacy preserving approach in the healthcare context. We are exploring applications in the city.



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Shuttercam

A person with long blonde hair, wearing a black jacket and blue jeans, is seen from behind, peering through a circular hole in a white wall with horizontal slats. The person is looking towards the camera. The wall is part of a larger structure with a brick-paved ground in front of it.

Problem

- Increasing amount of cameras used by city and others.
- 1 out of 5 Amsterdam citizens finds this annoying (2023, citizen panel, ~900 people)
- City government has promised “ citizens should be able to be **unobserved in public space**”

Leiden University students fight against classroom surveillance cameras

NEWS POLITICS & SOCIETY

 Katrien Nivera 

December 15, 2021

 1 minute read

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Proposal: 'Shuttercam as standard'

Elisabeth IJmker (GroenLinks)



City council member



Smart doorbells

A person with long blonde hair, wearing a black jacket and blue jeans, is seen from behind, peering through a circular hole in a white wall with horizontal slats. The person is looking towards the camera. The wall is part of a larger structure with a brick-paved ground in front of it.

Smart doorbells

- 1.200.000 (est. 2023)
- Regulations not enforced
- History of hacking
- Opaque data management



Smart Doorbells






2022 = 65 
2023 = 97 
2024 = 117 

Image by AMS Institute Datavisualization Team
Data collection by Thijs and Ysbrand Turèl, May 2022
Data collection by Carlotta Henning, April 2023
Data collection by Carlotta Henning, January 2024

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I spy: are smart doorbells creatin... x +

https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2021/jun/26/i-spy-are-smart-doorbells-creating-a-global-surveillance-network



I spy: are smart doorbells creating a global surveillance network?

Photo manipulation: Peter Crowther. Photographs: Getty Images, Alamy

They were sold as gadgets that meant you would never miss a delivery. But now doorbell cameras - from Amazon's Ring to Google's Nest - are recording our every move
by [Sam Wollaston](#)

Sat 26 Jun 2021 09:00 CEST

T have got a new doorbell. It's brilliant. It should be; it cost £89. It's a Ring video doorbell: you'll have seen them around. There are others

Surveillance

Amazon's Ring is the largest civilian surveillance network the US has ever seen

Lauren Bridges

Tue 18 May 2021 14:51 CEST



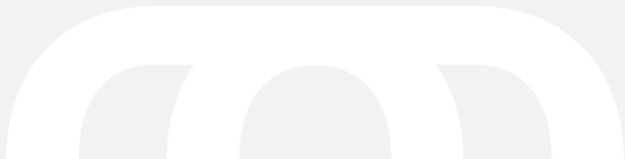
374

One in 10 US police departments can now access videos from millions of privately owned home security cameras without a warrant



Goals Consortium

- 1) nationwide questionnaire into citizen experiences
- 2) local strategies to alleviate the problems
 - a) regulations
 - b) other
- 3) building a Global / European consortium for a 'feature request' to vendors



Prototype of a procurement decision aid for cities to improve digital strategic autonomy

Fabian Geiser
Girish Vaidya
Thijs Turèl

AMS Institute

18 September 2024

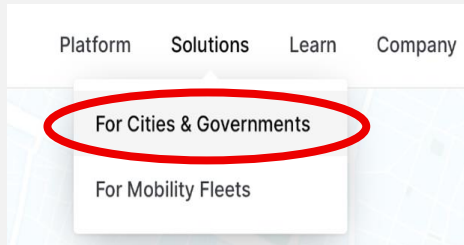


Local governments increasingly rely on technology provided by market parties.

This creates **dependencies** which pose **risks to the sovereignty** of governments, diminishing their **control** and **ability to carry out the tasks** they are responsible for.



Big data for sustainable mobility





The flags of China and the Netherlands - Credit: [rusknp / DepositPhotos](#) - License: [DepositPhotos](#)

POLITICS TECH INNOVATION AMSTERDAM CHINA ESPIONAGE » MORE TAGS

MONDAY, 10 JUNE 2024 - 18:56

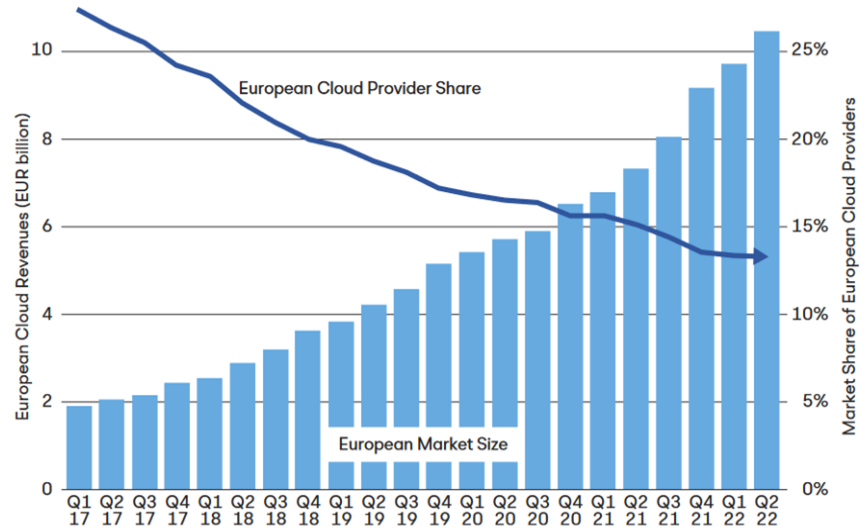
SHARE THIS:



Amsterdam replacing Chinese CCTV & traffic cameras over spying, human rights concerns


Source: NL Times 'Amsterdam replacing Chinese CCTV & traffic cameras over spying, human rights concerns' June 2024 ([link](#))

European CSPs' market share as a percentage of total European cloud revenues




Source: Synergy Research Group

Source: Clingendael report 'Policy Brief Too late to act? Europe's quest for cloud sovereignty' March 2024 ([link](#))



What are the “dials and buttons” we can use to become more strategically autonomous as a city?



**Prototype for a decision aid
that helps cities to incorporate
strategic autonomy into their
decision making process on
making and or buying digital
services.**

Dimensions of strategic autonomy

Literature review and expert interviews showed that there is no commonly agreed definition of strategic autonomy.

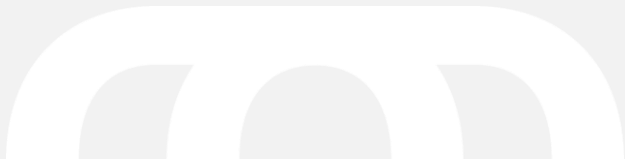
The need for strategic autonomy can be judged based on the **criticality of a functionality**.

Dimensions of strategic autonomy can be grouped in **internal and external factors** affecting the cities ability to be in **control**:

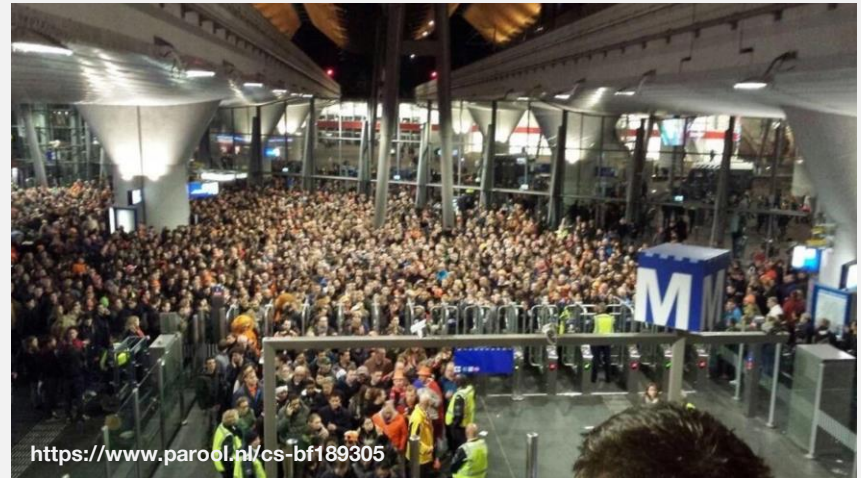
- Internal: inhouse tech. knowledge and capabilities, ability to maintain and grow tech. knowledge and capabilities, legal and financial leverage, ...
- External: market conditions, location of (sub-)suppliers, laws and regulations, ...

Extra slides

(not part of main presentation)



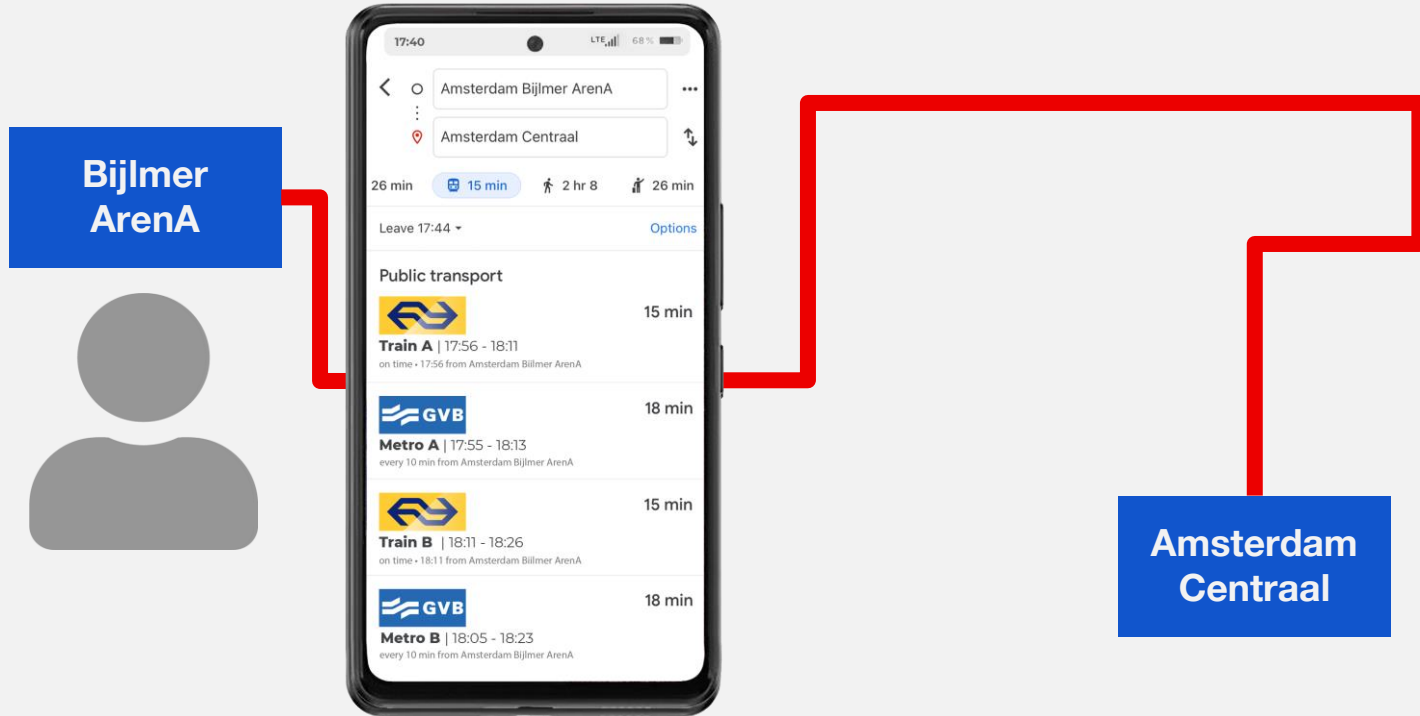
**Events at the Johan
Cruyff Arena and Ziggo
Dome can lead to
unpleasant and unsafe
overcrowding at the
station Amsterdam
Bijlmer ArenA.**



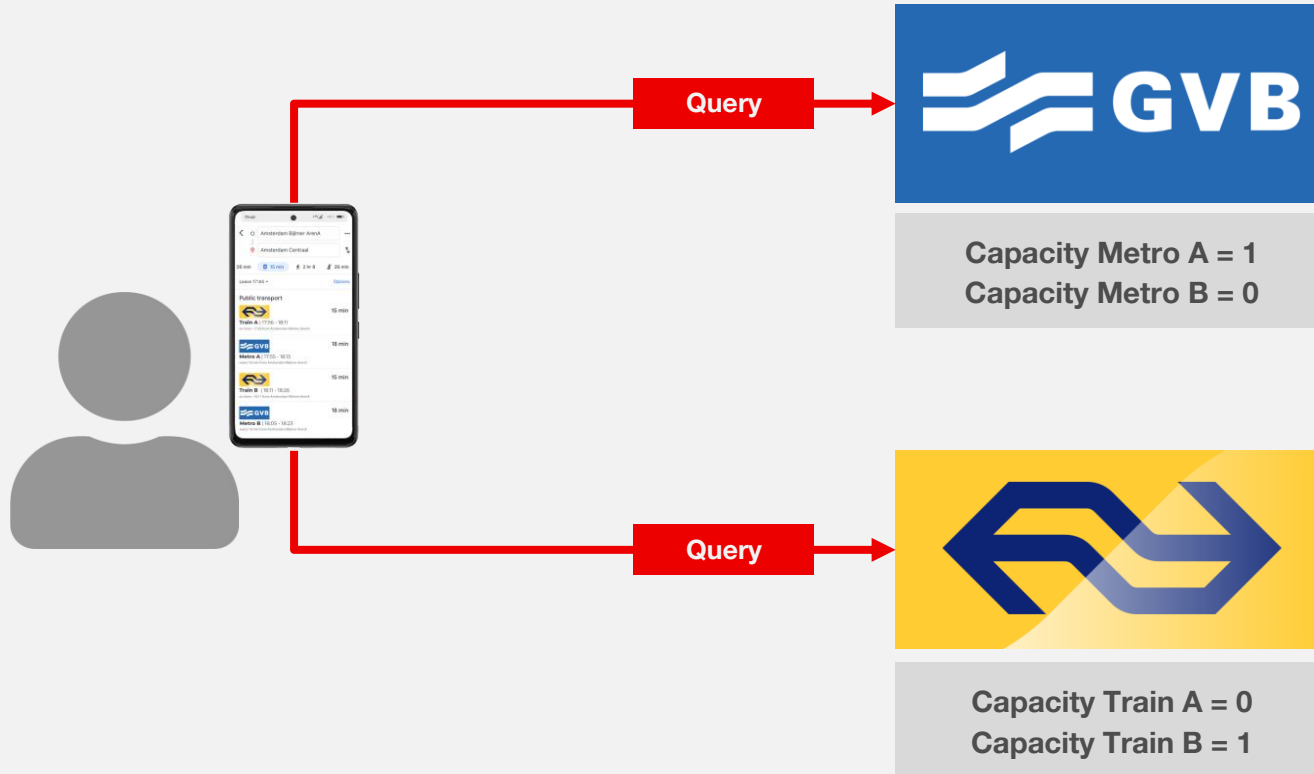
Goal of MPC solution:

To deliver a positive travel experience by distributing passengers among the available means for public transportation without sharing commercially sensitive data.



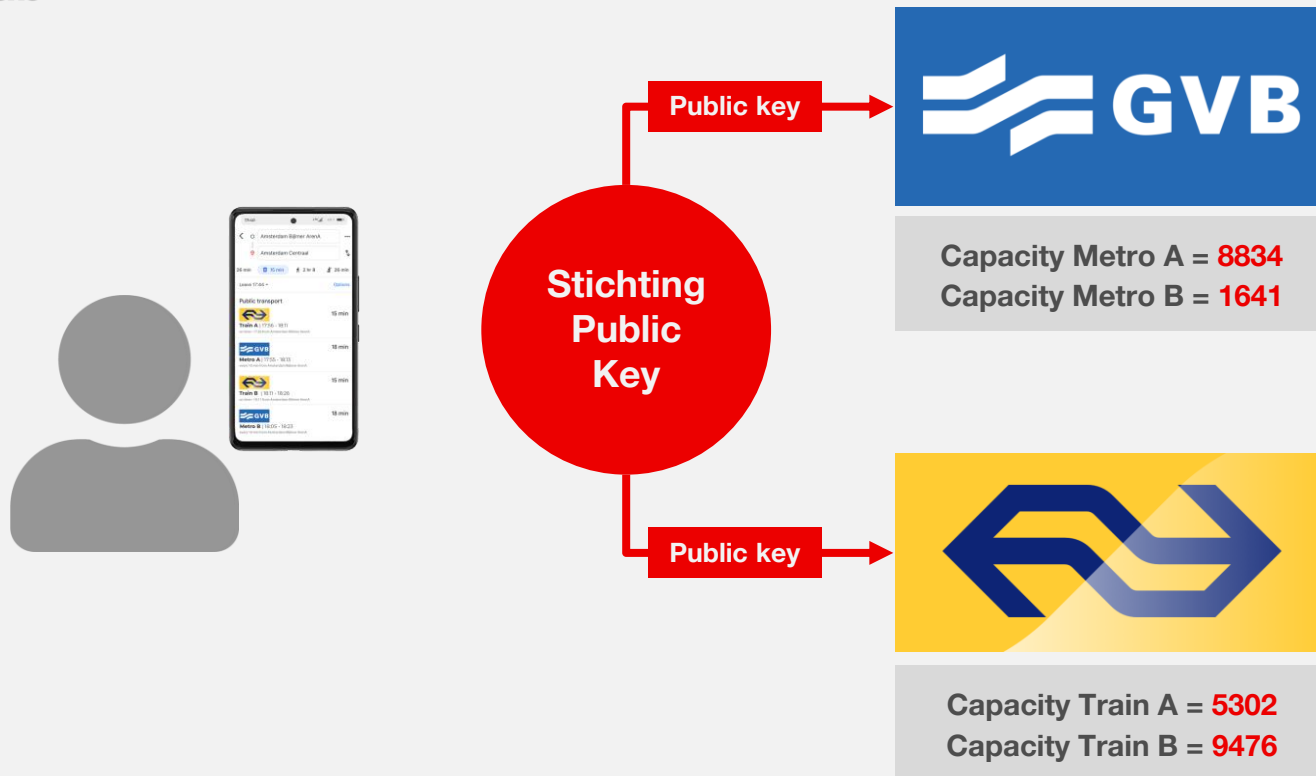


A public transport user wants to travel from the Bijlmer ArenA to Amsterdam Centraal. Google Maps presents options by different providers but not all options have capacity. The User needs to know which option to take, but GVB and NS prefer not to share all capacity information as it is commercially sensitive information.

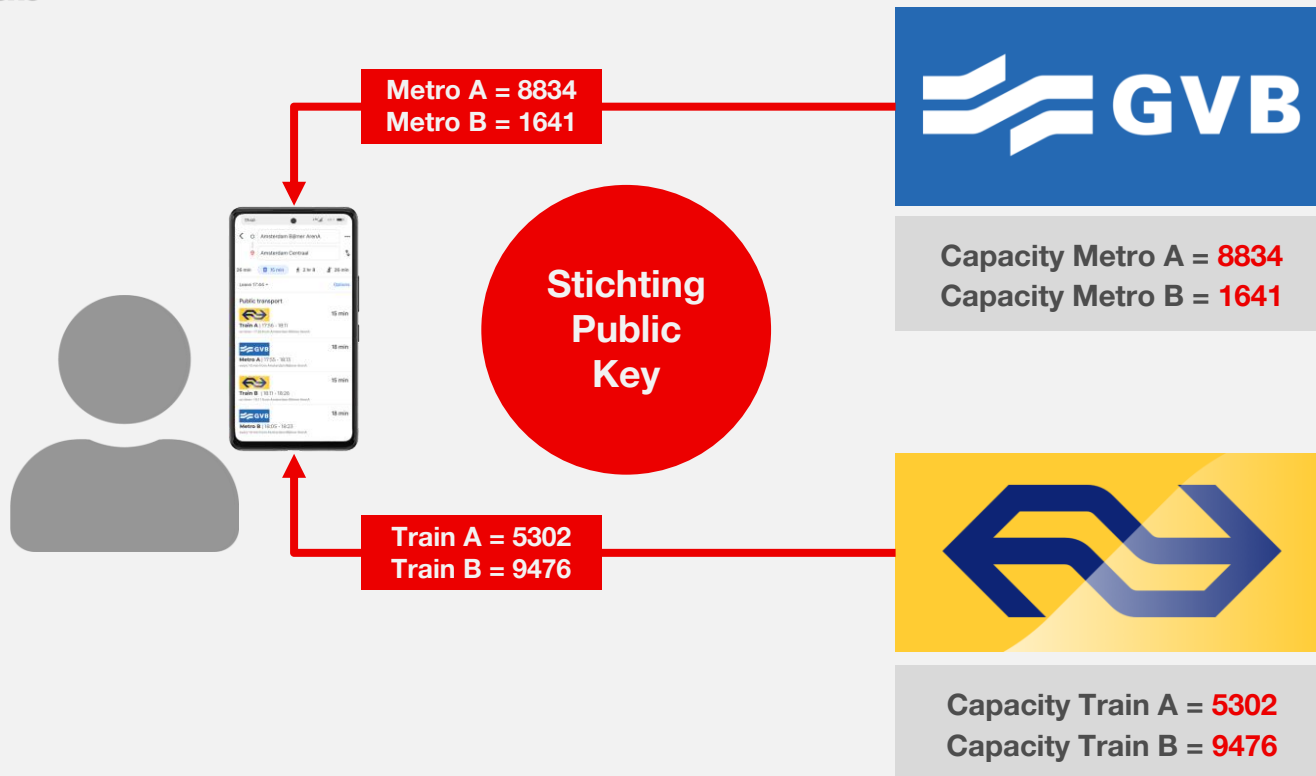


User app queries GVB and NS.

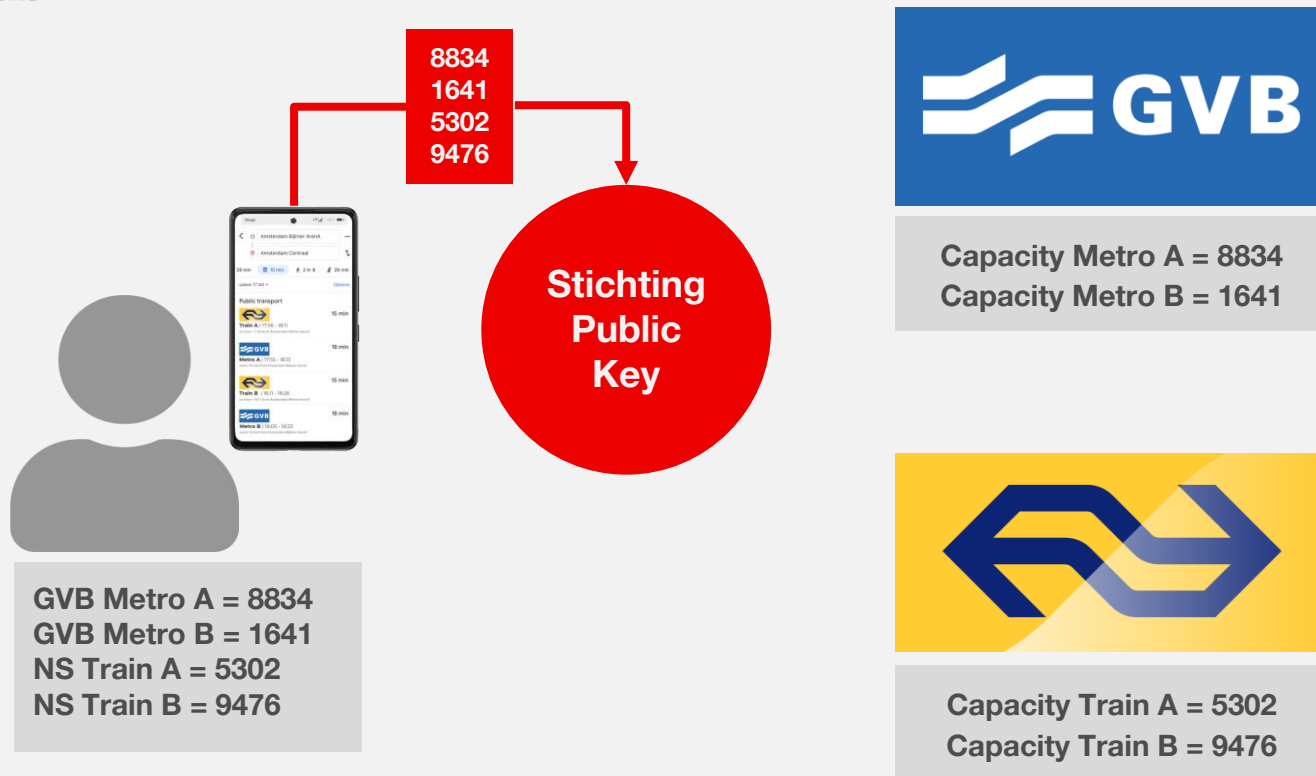
(1 = the vehicle has capacity available, 0 = the vehicle has no capacity available.)



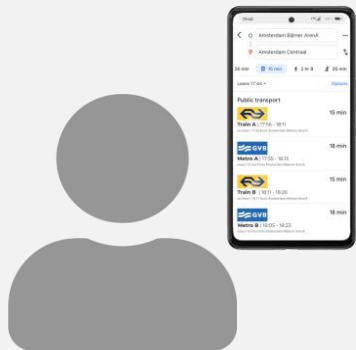
NS and GVB encrypt their available capacity for the upcoming vehicles, They do this by using a public key published by the independent organization “Stichting Public Key” (This is where the MPC code resides).



The encrypted values are sent to the users Google Maps app. Google Maps now knows the encrypted values and whether they come from NS or GVB.



Google Maps sends only the encrypted values to Stichting Public Key. The Stichting only gets the encrypted values and does not know where they come from (NS or GVB).



GVB Metro A = 8834
GVB Metro B = 1641
NS Train A = 5302
NS Train B = 9476



Secret Key

8834 = 1
1641 = 0
5302 = 1
9476 = 0

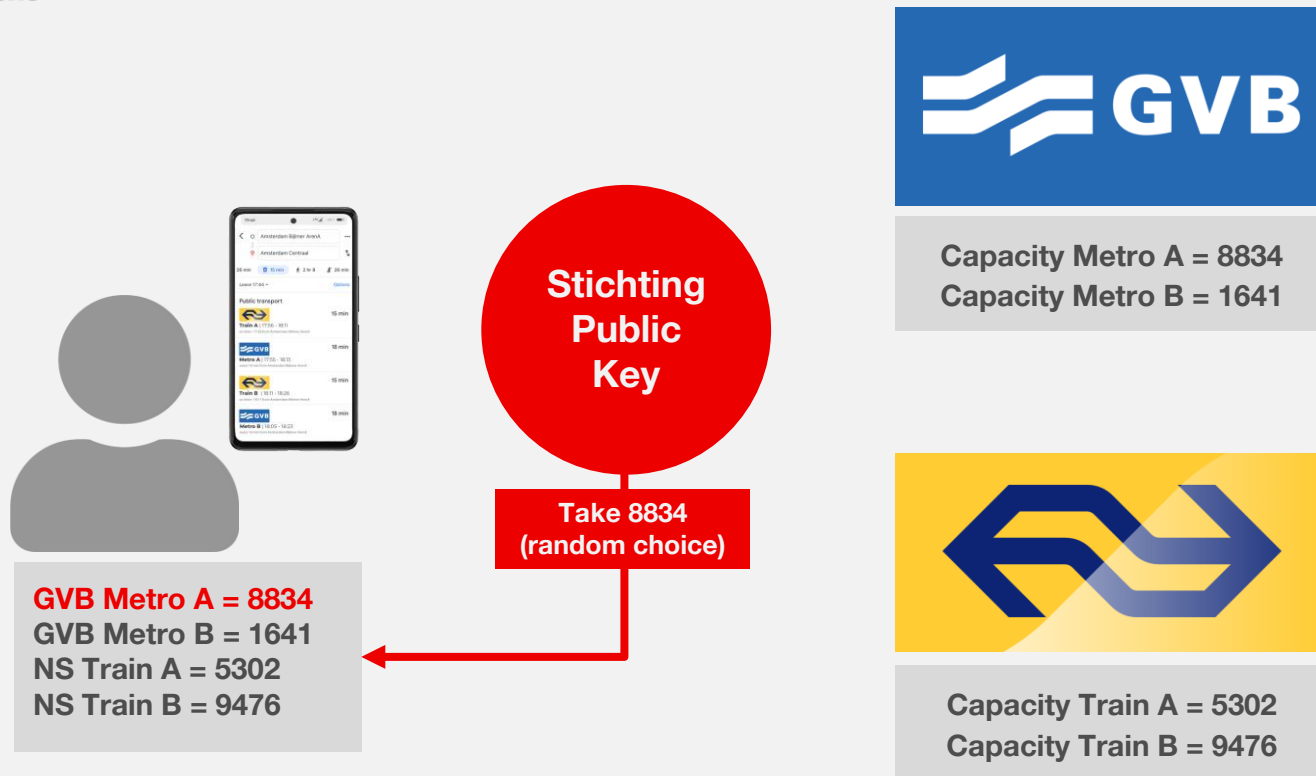


Capacity Metro A = 8834
Capacity Metro B = 1641



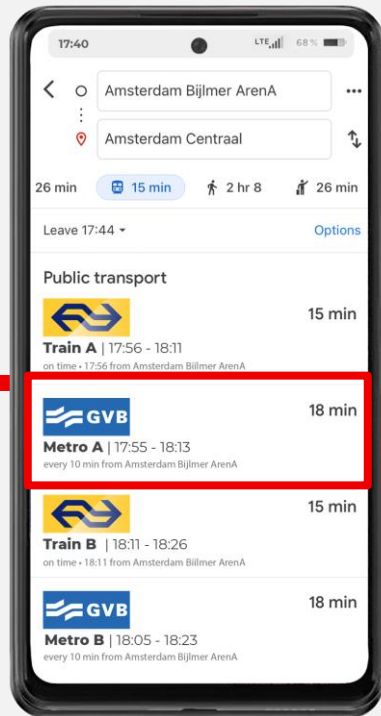
Capacity Train A = 5302
Capacity Train B = 9476

The Stichting decrypts the values using a secret key (not shared with anyone else) and sees which of the options has capacity. (1 = the vehicle has capacity available, 0 = the vehicle has no capacity available.)



The Stichting chooses one of the values that indicate capacity at random and sends it back to the user's Google Maps app. The user's app can make the connection between the encrypted value and the related owner. It knows that GVB Metro A has capacity.

**Bijlmer
ArenaA**



**Amsterdam
Centraal**

The user takes GVB Metro A to travel from the Bijlmer ArenaA to Amsterdam Centraal.