





## 'loT and Smart City Standards and Policies: Global Perspective

ALTTC - 'loT and Smart City Standards and Policies: Global Perspective









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# European Project SESEI in India











## Project is a permanent presence in India

SESEI (Seconded European Standardization Expert in India) is a local face for the European standardization community in India: Dinesh Chand Sharma











Why SESEI: India is a major trade partners for Europe, Increasing role of standards to gain market access and Evolving & complex nature of regulatory and standardization landscapes, Sharing best practices, work together

**Sector: 1. ICT**: M2M/IoT, Security, 5G, NFV/SDN, e-Accesibility, eHealth, eCALL... **2. Electrical equipment including Consumer Electronics**: Smart Grid, Smart Meter, LVDC, Micro- Grid, Lift Escalator... 3. **Automotive**: Connected Cars, ITS, e-Mobility... 4. **Smart Cities**: Mobility, Waste, Energy, ICT..

www.sesei.eu, www.sesei.in, www.eustandards.in









## M2M/IoT

Policy, Research and Standardisation





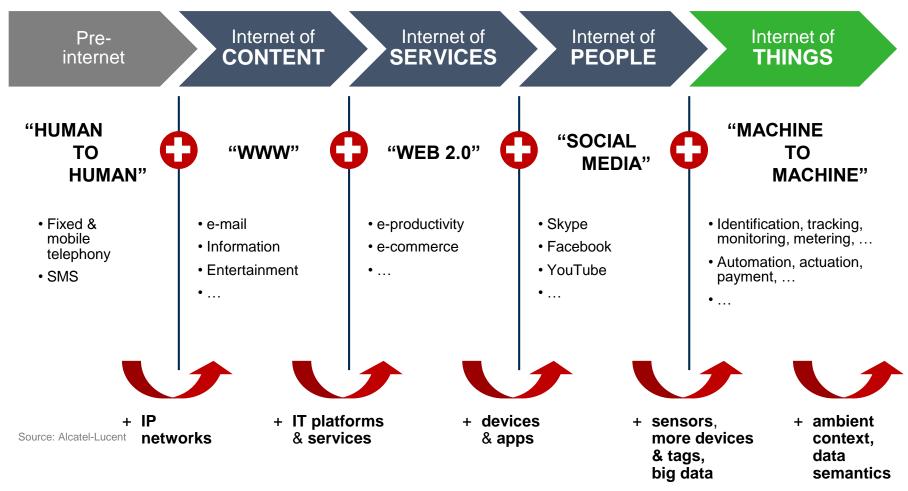








## The next step in internet evolution



The **Internet** gave us the opportunity to connect in ways we could never have dreamed possible.

The **Internet of Things** will take us beyond connection to become part of a living, moving, **global nervous system** 











### **IoT Vertical and Horizontal Domains**

## IoT SDOs and Alliances Landscape (Vertical and Horizontal Domains)

Manufacturing/ Vehicular/ Farming/ Home/Building Energy Cities Wearables Industry Automation Transportation Healthcare Agrifood sercos Cal pso CENELEC OASISM WULE AFairhair IEC. Bluetooth ITU ISO IEC ISO CAR 2 CAR ITU CENELEC . ... **PIEEE** ZigBee Alliance : ESMIG ZigBee' Alliance B JTC 1 IEC CENELEC Continua CENELEC ZigBee' ISO INDUSTRIE4.0 **♦IEEE** ETSI ( industrial internet CONSORTIUM **�IEEE** AV CTU CENELEC on Openano ESMIG 5GAA-) C | Facquer dup eCl@ss\* ISO JTC 1 IEC = AEF AVCOU **STDICOM ♦IEEE PIEEE <b>PIEEE O IO**-Link ISA tmferum tmfsrum industrial internet ODY/A CONSORTIUM industrial internet CONSORTIUM industrial internet CENELEC **♦IEEE** Openous



Horizontal/Telecommunication

Source: AIOTI WG3 (IoT Standardisation) - Release 2.8













## ETSI Specialist Tasks Force STF 505 - loT

- The European Commission runs the EU Research and Innovation program Horizon 2020. It supports the emergence of an eco-system capable of delivering the Internet of Things with actions like
  - Validation of IoT technologies and approaches through Large Scale innovation Pilots (LSPs);
  - Identification of required standards in support of global deployments and interoperability in order to support the LSPs
    - → For this purpose ETSI has been tasked to provide two reports on "IoT Standards Landscaping" and "IoT European LSP gap analysis"; ETSI TC SmartM2M launched a Specialist Task Force (STF505) to proceed this task









## ETSI TR 103375 and TR 103376 published





SmartM2M; IoT Standards landscape and future evolutions

Analysing the standards landscape provides a list of existing standardised technology suggested for reuse by the LSPs

http://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi\_tr/103300\_103399/103375/01.01.01\_60/tr\_103375v010101p.pdf









ETSI TR 103 376 V1.1.1 (2016-10)



SmartM2M; IoT LSP use cases and standards gaps

Identifying technical standards/ societal/business gaps as a good indication of the level of maturity of standardization in a given vertical domain

http://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi tr/103300 103399/103376/01.01.01 60/tr 103376v010101p.pdf

## oneM2M Partnership Project



www.oneM2M.org

All documents are publicly available Source: oneM2M











## 200+ members organizations

Some of the 200+ active members of oneM2M







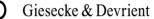










































**Standards and Technology** U.S. Department of Commerce



















HUAWEI























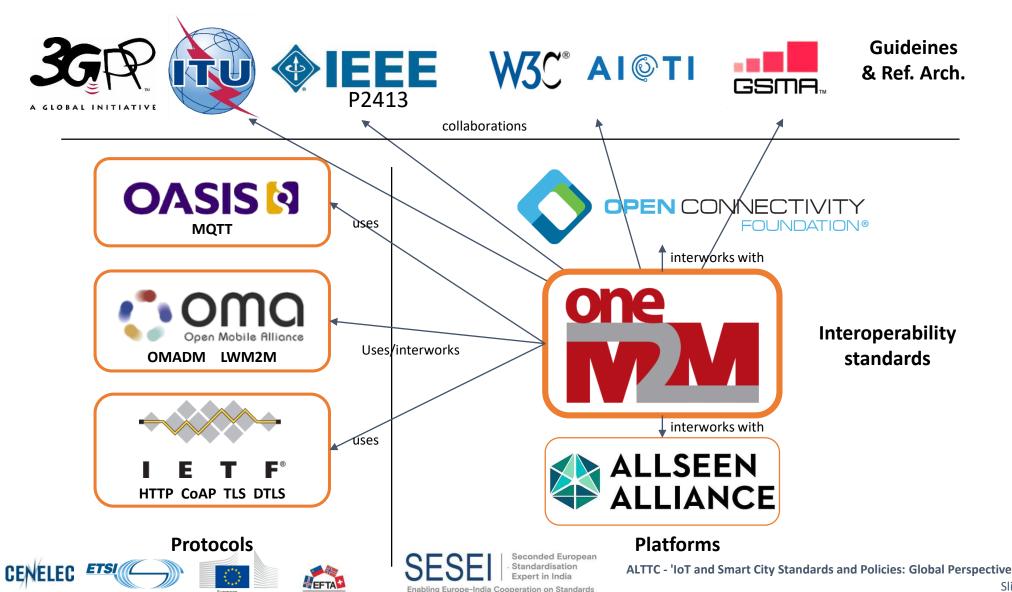








## Ongoing oneM2M collaborations



## Smart Cities - Europe

Policy, Research and Standardisation













## EC RnD Projects encouraged to Standardize: H2020 Lighthouse Projects













# EC R&D Projects encouraged to Standardize: H2020 Lighthouse Cities (and others)

- GrowSmarter: Stockholm, Cologne, Barcelona
- mySMARTLife: Nantes, Helsinki, Hamburg
- **REPLICATE**: Bristol, San Sebastian, Firenze
- RUGGEDISED: Umeå, Rotterdam, Glasgow
- Sharing Cities: London (Greenwich), Lisbon, Milan
- SmartEnCity: Vitoria-Gasteiz, Sonderborg, Tartu
- SMARTER TOGETHER: Wien, Lyon, München
- REMOURBAN: Valladolid, Nottingham, Tepebasi/Eskisehir
- Triangulum: Manchester, Eindhoven, Stavanger

www.smartcities-infosystem.eu/sites-projects/projects









## EC R&D Projects encouraged to Standardize: H2020 loT Large Scale Pilots















- Management of Networked IoT Wearables Very Large Scale Demonstration of Cultural and Security Applications – <u>www.monica-project.eu</u>
- ACTivating InnoVative IoT smart living environments for AGEing well www.activageproject.eu
- AUTOmated driving Progressed by Internet Of Things <u>www.autopilot-project.eu</u>
- Internet of Food and Farm 2020 www.iof2020.eu
- Delivering an IoT enabled Digital Single Market for Europe and Beyond
   <u>www.synchronicity-iot.eu</u>
- User Engagement for Large Scale Pilots in the Internet of Things www .u4iot.eu
- CRoss FErtilisation through AlignmenT, Synchronisation and Exchanges for IoT <a href="https://www.create-iot.eu">www.create-iot.eu</a> <a href="https://www.create-iot.eu">www.create-iot.









## Why Standards for Smart Cities?



- Underpinning common understanding
- Enabling integration between systems, and between the physical and the digital world
- Accelerating smart city solutions and deployment
- Provide confidence in the market
- Preventing vendor lock-in
- Enabling scaling and replicability of urban solutions
- Facilitating a collaborative, consensus-driven process open to all stakeholders

#### **Because STD will create Smart Cities!**

... in response to the market and final beneficiaries needs (cities and citizens)

Mapping of European standards and initiatives relevant to Smart Cities

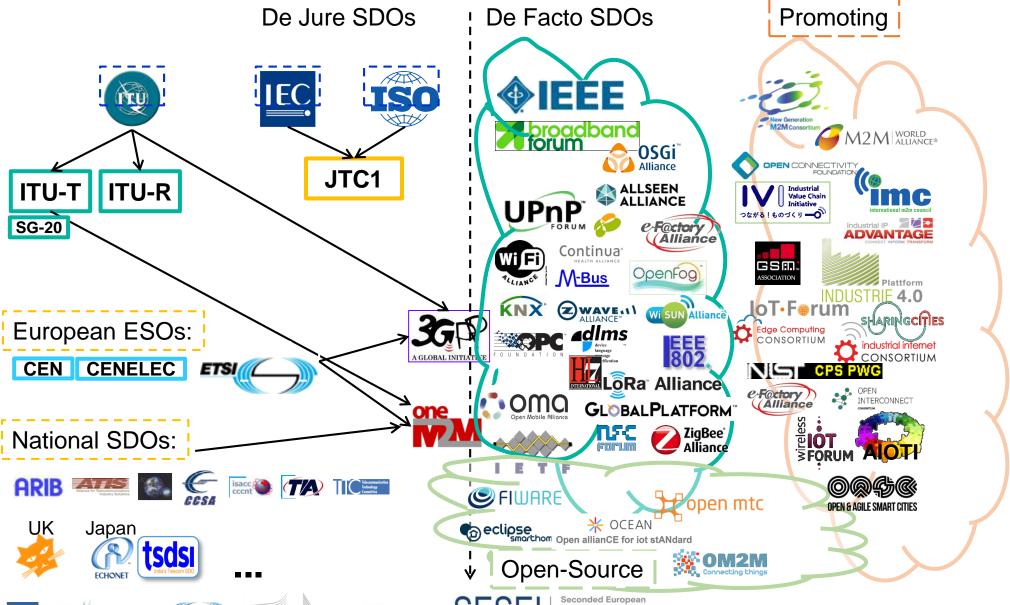








### Cities need help in the Specifications Jungle





## Global & EU Standardization activity

ISO/TMB/
Smart Cities SAG
+ TF



Jointly with IEC and ITU

CEN-CENELEC-ETSI
Sector Forum on SSCC





#### **Advisory & Strategic Group - ESOs**

- ✓ Recommendations and coordination
- ✓ No standardization development
- ✓ channel EU requirements to relevant

ISO/TC 268 ISO/TC 268/SC 1



IEC SyC Smart cities



ISO-IEC/JTC 1 WG 11 ITU-T/FG SSC



#### **Technical Committees**

- ✓ Standardization Development
- ✓ (Standards, TS, TR, PAS...)









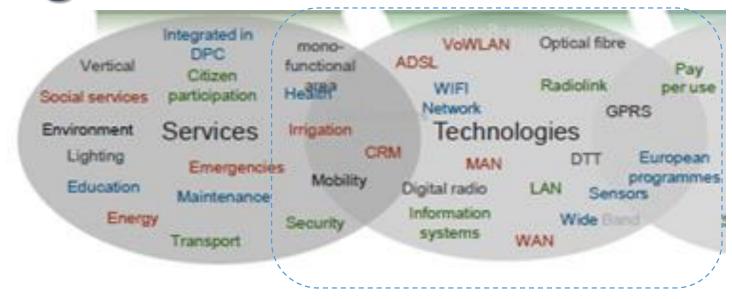






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# Standards shrink risks in Enabling Technologies



#### Fixed:

xDSL, Fibre, PoF, PLT, NGN, SDN/NFV, co-axial (cable)

#### Wireless:

Wi-Fi, Digital Radio, Wide band, narrow band, LTE -> 5G, Satellite, NFC, RFID

#### **Horizontals / Platforms:**

Security/privacy, Energy efficiency, M2M, QoS/QoE, Interconnect & Interop, Secure IT platform & data management, semantics, Human Factors

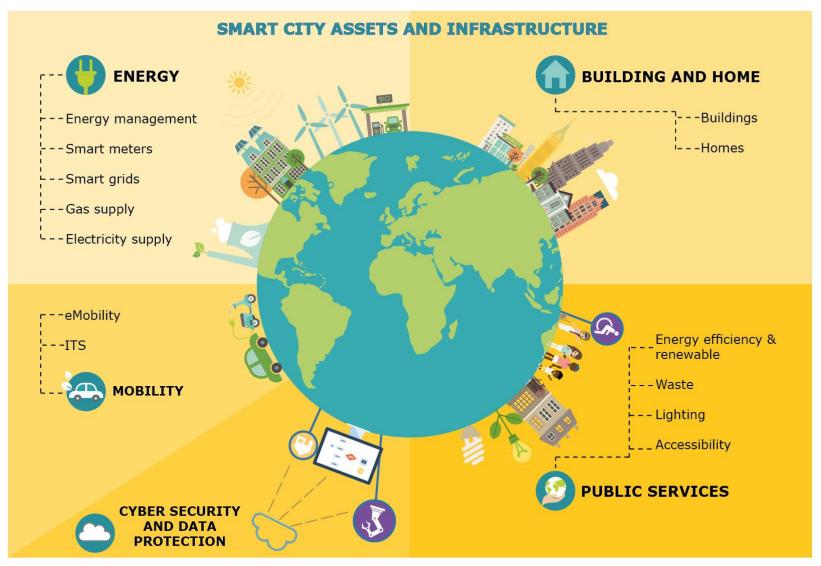








## All are looking for similar needs, but stages are different



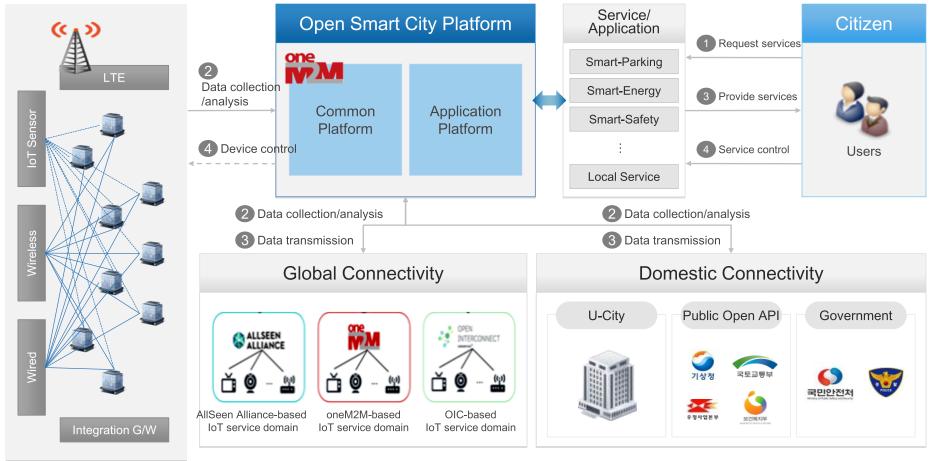








# oneM2M based smart city deployment example - Busan













## Key requirements for smart city IoT platform



### Horizontal platform <u>for</u> new deployments

- Smart city is an incremental and participatory journey
- New deployments should, where possible, leverage a converged networks and an horizontal service platform
- Open standards are key to avoid lock-in and master the total cost of ownership

#### **Existing deployments**

- Do not disrupt existing "vertical deployment" but seek opportunities for an integration path with an horizontal approach
- · Build value through smash-ups and open data

### <u>Participatory</u> and innovative approach

- Surveys
- Address needs for innovation through app development:
  - APIs
  - Access to, eventually semantically enriched, Open data (where feasible and subject to privacy legislation/citizen consent)

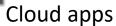
### Security and (device) management are key

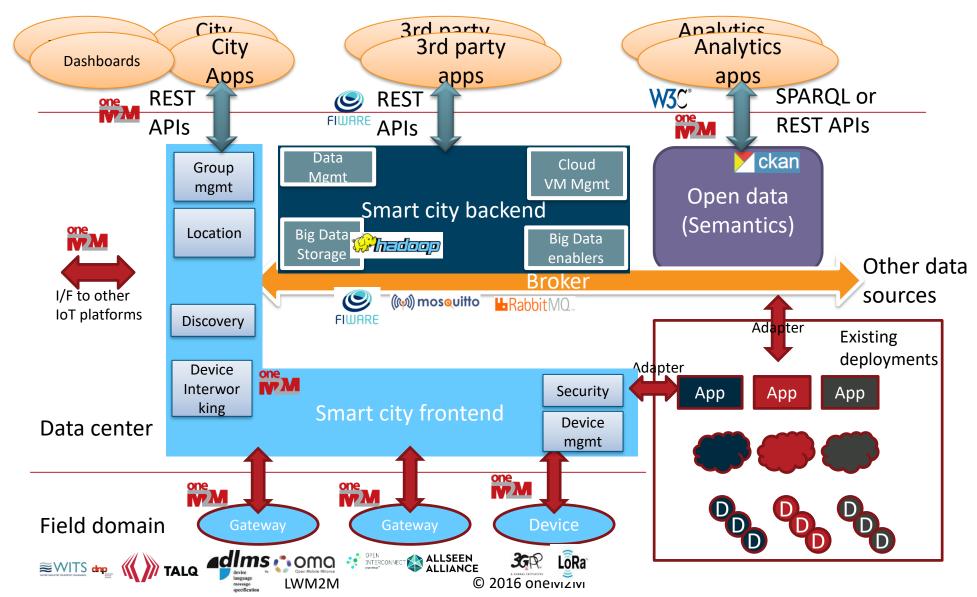
- Despite initial focus on IoT data, there is an increased interest in security and device management (which go hand in hand).
- Need arises from security threat analysis conducted recently: e.g. "Two researchers analyzed Smart meters widely used in Spain and discovered that can be hacked by attackers to harm the overall National power network.", source: <a href="http://securityaffairs.co/wordpress/29353/security/smart-meters-hacking.html">http://securityaffairs.co/wordpress/29353/security/smart-meters-hacking.html</a>

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## A possible smart city blue-print







## Smart Cities - India

Status Update













## Selected cities with proposed investments

				# · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
City Challenge (Year)	Selected Cities	Total cost of projects (bn. euro)	ABD (bn euro)	Pen city solutions (bn euro)	Total urban population impacted (Cr.)
Round 1 (2016)	20	6.02	4.65	1.37	3.74
Fast track (2016)	13	3.73	3.25	0.48	0.94
Round 2 (2016)	27	6.75	5.32	1.42	2.55
Round 3 (2017)	30	7.18	5.87	1.32	2.37
Round 4 (2018)	99	1.6	1.33	0.27	0.35
Total	99	25.28	20.42	4.86	9.95

- Total winning proposals 100=> One more City Shillong (Meghalaya) gets selected as the 100th Smart City
- Total Cost of Projects 25.28 billion euro
  - ✓ Area based development (ABD) investment 20.42 billion euro
  - ✓ Pan city solutions investment 4.86 billion euro
- Total impacted urban population 99.5 Million









## Projects completed and under progress

According to <u>report released</u> by Ministry of Urban & Housing Affairs (MoUHA):

- ✓ As on 17<sup>th</sup> January 2018, 2,948 projects worth Rs. 1,38,730 crore (17.36 billion euro) are in various stages of implementation
  - 189 projects have been completed
  - 495 projects projects have started work
  - Tenders have been floated for 277 projects and
  - 1,987 projects are at detailed project report (DPR) stage.









## **Smart City - Standards**

- BIS CED 45 drafted Smart City Indicators based on <u>ISO 37120:2014</u>

  <u>Sustainable Development of Communities: Indicators for city services</u>

  <u>and quality of life</u>'
- BIS Panel on ICT New & Emerging Technology
  - Panel 2: Title—Smart Infrastructure monitoring and contributing work carried out at ISO & IEC on the topics of Smart Cities (ICT Technology), Active Assisted Living, Smart manufacturing, Smart Energy
- □ NIUA and MoUD have also prepared and released Smart City Indicators that can be used by cities to measure their performance
  - 45 core indicators and 22 supporting indicators
- MoUD with NASSCOMM and DSCI also prepared guindelines for the Security part of Smart Cities









## Challenges

- ✓ Availability of master plan & retrofitting of existing cities
- ✓ Financial sustainability of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)
- ✓ Technical constraints & Multi-tier governance
- ✓ Providing clearances in a timely manner
- ✓ Dealing with a multivendor environment
- ✓ Capacity building
- ✓ Reliability of utility services









## Digital Infrastructure

Challenges





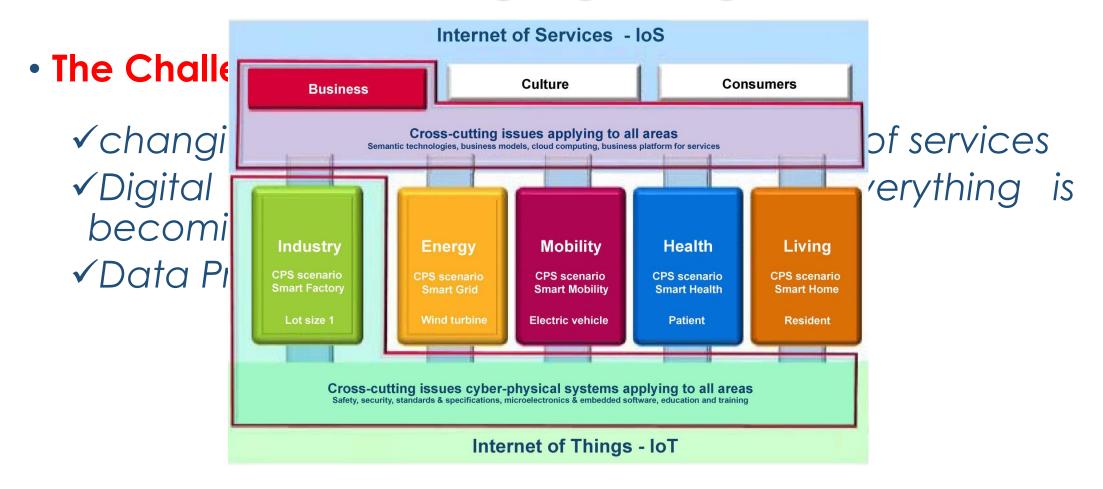








## The world is changing - Digitization



To remain relevant, standards must be timely, market-driven and produced in an inclusive way quickly







## What can/should we do?

- Awareness, Education and Understanding about the Standardisation System i.e. increasing the use of standards and participation in the process at all levels
  - Education About Standardisation
- Coordination, Cooperation, Transparency, Inclusiveness, i.e. ensuring adequate, high-quality, user-friendly and timely release standards
  - ESOs CGs on Smart Energy, Smart Cities, Accessibility, Mobility etc.
  - Joint President Groups
- Competitiveness and International dimension, i.e. standards supporting competitiveness in the global markets.
  - Yearly Work Program, Roadmap, Participation and Contribution to Research Program (H2020)







## Conclusions

- Concept of Smart Cities is great but lack of infrastructure & basic amenities are the biggest challenges
- In case of Smart Cities standards does exist, they need to stitched, and implemented
- Government is driving Smart Cities mission but progress is quite slow
- Strong need for Common ICT Architecture, Common Service Layer, Global Standards for the Smart Cities applications
- Common Service Layer is important and critical for its implementation as part of Smart Cities & oneM2M is global and interoperable standard











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