ADaCoR Panel Discussions

Day 2: Internet of Things

Duration:	15:50 – 16:50
Moderator:	Carlo Harpes
Participants:	Sylvain Kubler (*University of Luxembourg*), Sasan Jafarnejad (*University of Luxembourg*), Stan Beeks (*vyzVoice*), Steve Muller (*itrust consulting*)
Apologised for absence:	Hervé Hansen (*Hansen & Muller*), Yves Le Traon (*University of Luxembourg*), Paul Hoffmann (*Luxmetering G.I.E.*), André Melzer (*University of Luxembourg*)

In terms of functionality, Luxembourg is, for now, still in the very early stages of contributing to the Internet of Things. C. Harpes talks about the vision on how the future might look like, presented by *SAP* at *CeBIT*. They see the Internet of Things (IoT) as an opportunity to accompany and assist people in their daily life, and illustrate their concepts with the example of a football match: a platform could provide real-time information on traffic and public transport, and guide spectators to their way to the stadium. Sensors under the spectator seats could determine where people sit and organise catering accordingly; the popularity of a football player can have a direct impact on the printing of fan t-shirts; after the match, to avoid long queues, part of the visitors can be invited to stay longer in the stadium by offering them beverage coupons.

The *bIoTope* project helps in offering a framework for implementing this vision in Luxembourg as well, although it certainly requires actors to provide and actors to make use of the shared data. As of today, it is unclear which companies or organisations will be able and willing to do so. The panel members agreed that cities should be the first to launch such pilot projects, since they have the necessary resources and infrastructure.

From a security point of view, Luxembourg is well-settled, since data centers comply to high standards. This is particularly due to the demanding prerequisites of the financial sector. Still, it looks like in the IoT domain, new technologies and frameworks are developed with hardly any security aspects at design stage. S. Jafarnejad's talk on car hacking, and how poorly security is implemented there, reveals that manufacturers tend to make the same mistakes over and over. A lot of effort is still required to raise awareness among manufacturers, providers and consumers.

Finally, the probably most critical aspect of the Internet of Things is privacy. Many service providers today collect and use data on their customers who are generally not aware of it. Although such activities are formally consented by the users in the terms and conditions, hardly anyone ever reads through that document.

However, it seems that the situation is about to change. Emerging platforms (such as *bIoTope*) address this problem from a technical point of view by allowing users to only share the data they are explicitly willing to share. From a legal point of view, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) has just been adopted by the EU Council and Parliament, which forces service providers to give users full control of their data.

C. Harpes thanks all the participants for taking part in the panel discussions.