"OneM2M workshop"



"OneM2M a glu to fix interoperability issues for the public sector"

26 August 2019 – New Delhi



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Smart Cities and Communities: Essentials and public sector concerns

Services disintermediation:



- ICT: To manage data, drive cities assets and support decision making
- Governance: fundamental pillar to build the next generation of sustainable city
- Citizen: A key and privileged player at the heart of the design of new smart city services.



Smart Cities and Communities : ICT



Smart Cities and Communities : Citizen concerns

1. Universal and equal access to the internet, and digital literacy

Citizen need to access to affordable and accessible internet and digital services on equal terms, as well as the digital skills to make use of this access and overcome the digital divide.

2. Privacy, data protection and security



participate in shaping local digital infrastructures and services and, more generally, city policy-making for the common good.

5. Open and ethical digital service standards

Everyone should be able to use the technologies of their choice, and expect the same level of interoperability, inclusion and opportunity in their digital services. Cities should define their own technological infrastructures, services and agenda, through open and ethical digital service standards and data to ensure that they live up to this promise.

The Cities Coalition for Digital Rights, CC4DR, is a nascent organization, founded in 2018 with the mission to promote, support, and defend the digital rights of city residents and visitors.

After about six months, here are the first outcomes:

- 45 members from five continents and growing;
- 6 languages for the principles English, Spanish, Catalan, French, Italian, and Albanian;
- 4 international gatherings Mozfest, Smart Cities Expo Barcelona, Helsinki AI, and We Make the City Amsterdam;
- 3 conference and forum presentations EUROCITIES, Smart Cities NYC, and NYC Forum;
- 3 major global partners United Nations Habitat, United Nations Human Rights, and United Cities and Local Governments;
- 2 international organizations adopting digital rights principles G20 Tokyo Communique and US Conference of Mayors resolution;
- 1 robust website, <u>https://citiesfordigitalrights.org/</u>, with 29 different local case studies.

Smart Cities and Communities : Interoperability is key

- 1. To ensure citizen digital rights protection
- 2. To avoid vendor lock in and stimulate the market by giving confidence in the ecosystem as a whole: citizen, public and private sector.



Smart Cities and Communities : Interoperability is key

What if ... If there is a lack or no interoperability by design

EU Project SESEI @euprojectsesei3

In India, the government asked public charging stations to install Japanese and Chinese charging technology both platforms, ending months of ambiguity that delayed electric vehicles procurement by Energy Efficiency Services Ltd (EESL). Read more at:





Smart Cities and Communities : But standards don't mean necessarily interoperability





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Smart Cities and Communities : How to bring interoperability

How to transform an heterogenous and siloed legacy infrastructure towards interoperable and industrialised smart city services.

In Europe: EC, ESOs, European projects, European cities networks working together







eG4U is a Non Governmental Organisation of ICT (Information & communications technologies) users from public and private sector, working together in order to improve Energy Management & Waste monitoring in the three main domains of ICT Sites, Smart Cities and Electrical and Electronic Equipment.

eG4U has been created early December, 2015, by ICT users, members of ETSI(*) Industry Specification Group (ISG) called Operational energy Efficiency for Users (OEU).

eG4U is an ETSI member.

https://www.eg4u.org/



Users'involvement in the standardisation process

WG SDMC will work on deployment of ICT systems, and networks, and sites allowing interactions for data capture (both data consumers and providers) and management of data within each service and between different functions and services and will produce:

- Standardisation work on specific engineering of SDMC ICT
- Specifications of topology and functional requirements
- Specifications of functional and physical characteristics of interfaces
- Standardisation work on operational sustainability management

TS 103 463 published

Defining indicators (KPIs) for Smart Cities expressing city level in terms of People, Planet, Prosperity and Governance.

ETSI a strong and reliable ESO supporting users

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STF 562 Leade	ər		Mike Gilmore		
Experts		Flavio Cucchietti			
		Eric Stern			
ТС АТТМ					
TS 103 463-2	D1	DTS/ATTMSDMC-4			
		WORKING TITLE	Global KPI Modelling for Sustainable Digital Multi Service Are		
TS 110 174-2-2	D2	DTS/ATTMSDMC-5			
		WORKING TITLE	Femtocell 5G connectivity on light poles		
Milestone A		16 th JANUARY 2019			
		AGREEMENT OF SCOPES AND ToCS			

e.green for users



Looking for an open and interoperable platform





Looking for an open and interoperable platform





Looking for an open and interoperable platform Access Services and Appl Zone **Domain Services** JS, Python PP Northbound Interoperability (PPI) SQL, SPARQL PP Data Lakes Data Zones LoD, ERD CityGML Southbound PPI T/CPS **Device** Zone Other



Early 2017, Bordeaux launched a call to equip a Smart district located in the north of the city:

•	220 lamp posts	•	Energy management in public buildings
•	EV chargers	•	Water, gas, electricity meters
•	Street access control management	•	Smart bins

The procurement specified: Sensors connectivity to IoT network has to be compliant with the OneM2M specifications release 2 published in september 2016 which describes a standardised API: www.oneM2M.org





- The cheapest
- The best technical one and ...
- The only one compliant with OneM2M











ASAP-VALUE to close the loop

SYNCHRONICITY

DPEN CALL ...





Building a true multi-service network:

To manage its own data (or responsibly manage citizen data), data collection must rely a city-managed network, without the city necessarily being the owner of the network. Multi-service networks will also encourage smart city innovation by increasing the speed and cost-efficiency with which new ICT services could be introduced.

Based on a combination of fibre and 5G, to realise the 5G vision of enhanced mobile broadband, massive-scale Internet of Things and ultra-reliable and low latency communications for sectors such as healthcare or transportation.

Using existing city's assets and furnitures to advocate a in favour of next-generation infrastructure 'as a service': utilities, network operators and city administrations could enter joint ventures to share in infrastructure investment and the benefits to result from this investment. At a technical level, this would be materialized through the provisioning of network slices that could be reused by the different venture stakeholders (including the city).

https://Inkd.in/dx3CAHf to know more !





Thanks for your attention

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