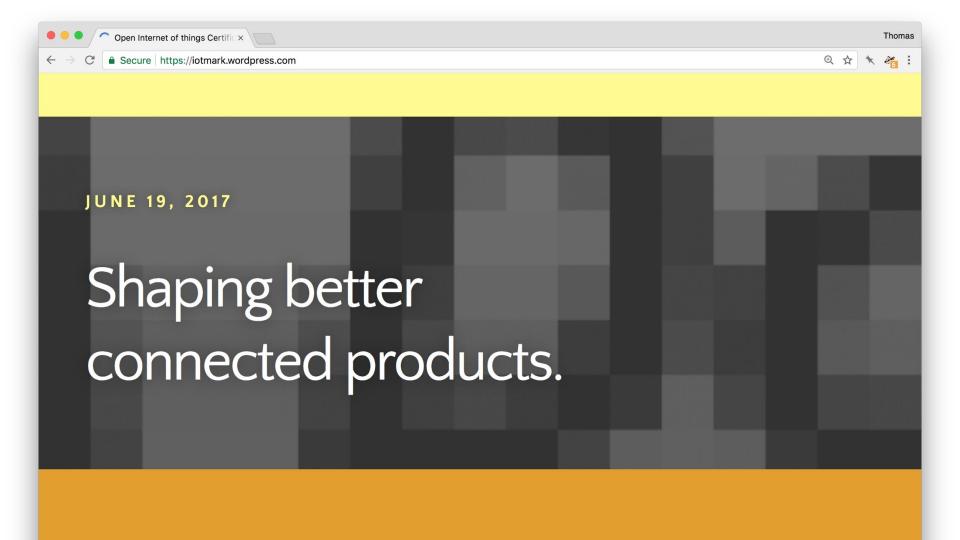
Open Internet of Things Certification Mark

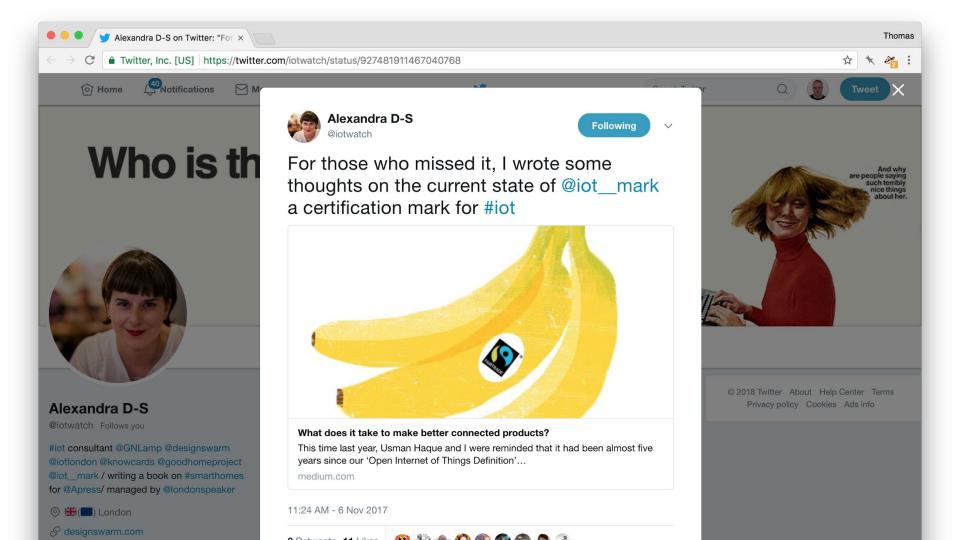
#iotmark

@iot__mark

About us

The Open Internet of Things Certification Mark is a communityled project initiated in 2017 by Alexandra Deschamps-Sonsino (@iotwatch) and Usman Haque (@uah) based on the Open Internet of Things Definition (2012).

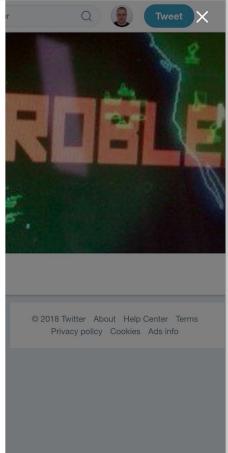






designed after nutritional labels. (A solid approach, I believe, but the devil is in the details.)

IoT Facts	
Overall Thing Rating ☆☆☆☆☆	
Expiration Date	MM/DD/YYYY
	Rating Breakdown
Security	***
Privacy	***
Connectivity	***
Interoperability	***
Standards	***





Mow we got started? – Open In ×



← → C 🕯 Secure https://iotmark.wordpress.com/history/











OCTOBER 18, 2017

30 principles for an Open Internet of Things Certification Mark.

Privacy

Contributors: Mark Simpkins (@marksimpkins)

- 1. The product or service the company supplies MUST be General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) compliant.
- 2. The company SHALL NOT utilise their products to sell customer data to third parties without the knowledge of their customers.
- 3. Their customer's data SHALL NOT be used for profiling, marketing or advertising without transparent disclosure.

Interoperability

Contributors: Andy Stanford-Clark (@andysc), Boris Adryan (@borisadryan), Peter Robinson (@nullrOute), Bob van Luijt (@bobvanluijt), Thomas Amberg (@tamberg)

- 1. The company MUST allow third parties to connect devices, apps and services to its backend API.
- 2. A company SHOULD grant third parties the same functional scope on the backend as its own devices, apps and services.
- 3. A company MUST allow third parties to communicate with its devices.

Openness

Contributors: Thomas Amberg (@tamberg)

- 1. A company SHOULD publish the device source code under an open source license.
- 2. A company SHOULD publish the device hardware designs under an open hardware license.
- 3. The company SHOULD publish the backend source code under an open source license.

Data Governance

Contributors: Dr. Alison Powell, Mark Simpkins (@marksimpkins), Selena Nemorin (@digiteracy)

- 1. The company SHOULD make it visible to its customers what data and channels of communication the device / service uses.
- 2. The company MUST/SHOULD make it possible for customers to turn off the connection/s to any data cloud. They should make clear the 'risk' associated with doing this.
- 3. The company MUST not degrade/change the current core functionality

Permissions & Entitlement

Contributors: Martin Dittus (@dekstop), Mark Simpkins (@marksimpkins), Selena Nemorin (@digiteracy)

- 1. A company SHOULD offer customers the right to transfer ownership of hardware, to export their data, and to migrate service providers.
- 2. The company MUST be explicit as to the expected duration of terms (e.g. for how many years is device support guaranteed?)
- 3. If a company wants to change the above, it MUST first ask permission from the customer (not just notify, or silently change terms).





Transparency

Contributors: Pilgrim Beart (@pilgrimbeart)

1. A company MUST be explicit to a customer as to whether there are secondary legal obligations, e.g. if they're buying car insurance via a monitoring device, they might have an obligation to provide valid data.

Security

Contributors: Mark Carney @LargeCardinal, Graham Markall @gmarkall, Jan-Peter Kleinhans

- 1. The company MUST provide minimum cryptographic security on its servers & secure configuration
- 2. The company's backend service systems MUST implement additional secure setup options (aka Defence In Depth)
- 3. The company SHOULD implement reliable and appropriate patching procedures which should be evidenced.



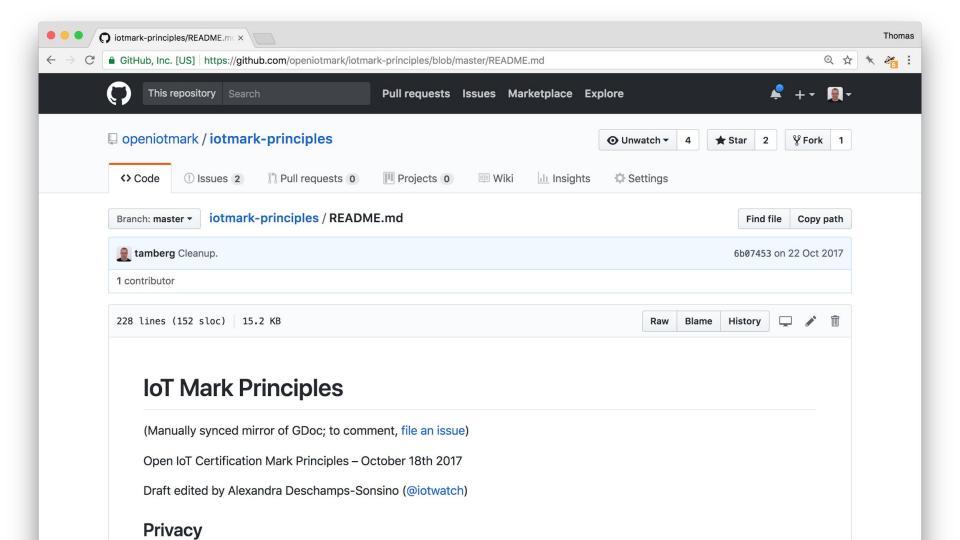


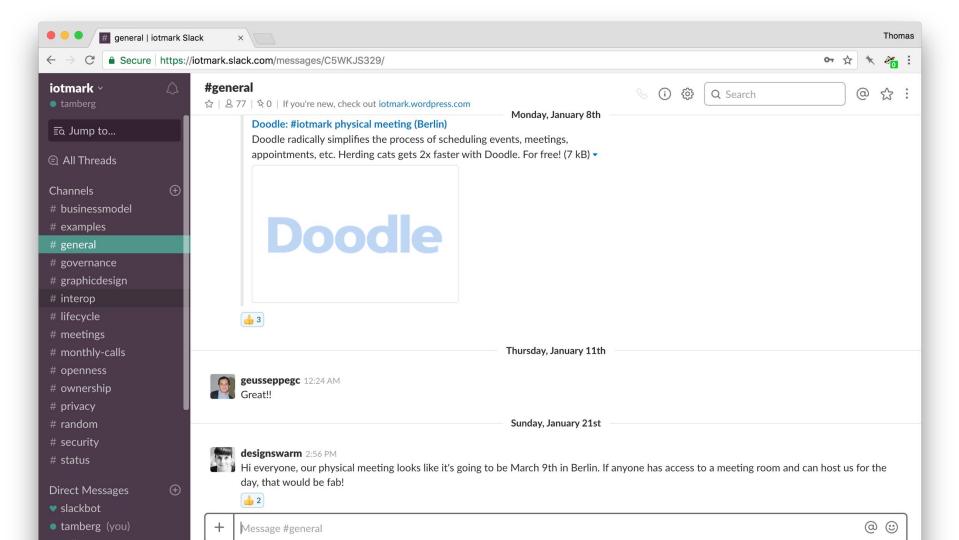


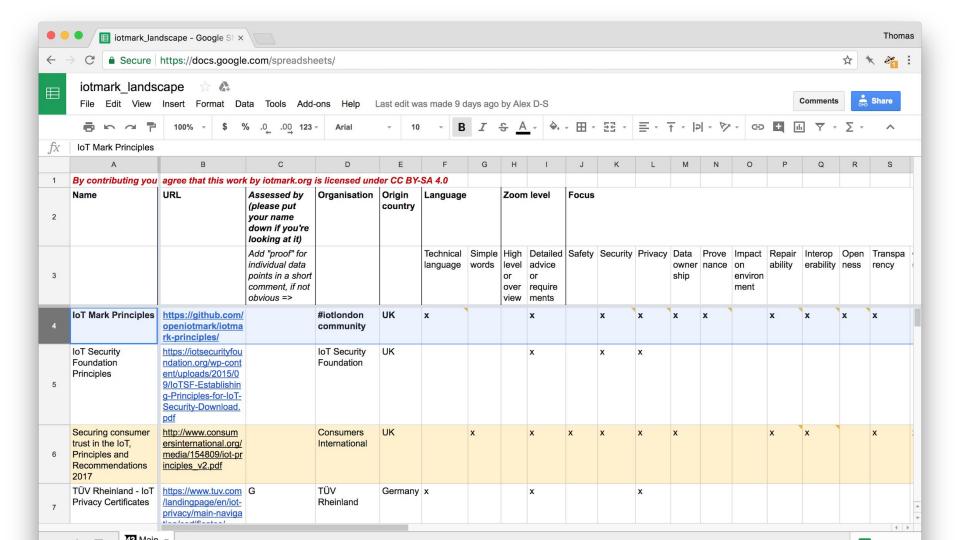
Lifecycle, provenance, sustainability & futureproofing

Contributors: Alasdair Allan (@aallan), Chris Adams (@mchrisadams), Adrian McEwen (@amcewen), Dries De Roeck (@driesderoeck), Matthew Macdonald-Wallace (@mbconsultinguk), Joanna Montgomery (@joannasaurusrex), Gavin Starks (@agentGav)

- 1. The company MUST be clear about the expected lifetime of the product and the expected support the customer should expect
- 2. The company MUST document any parts that a customer could be realistically expected to repair.









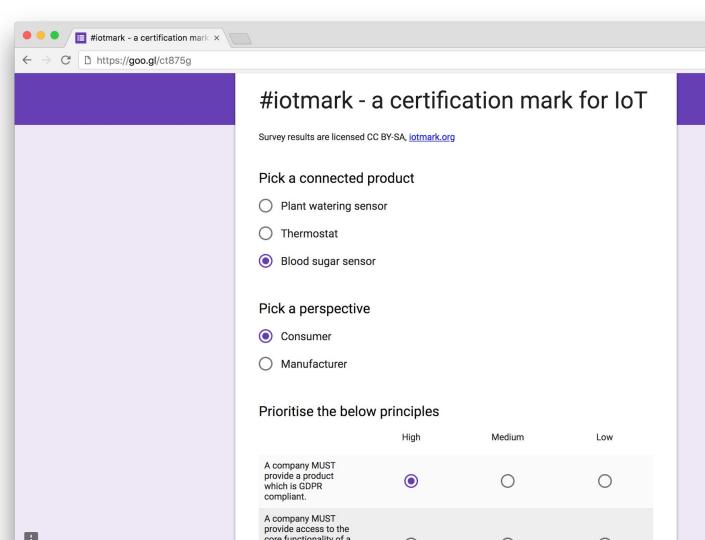
OCTOBER 28, 2017

Mozfest 2017 edition

HOME >

30 PRINCIPLES FOR AN OPEN INTERNET OF THINGS

- 1. A company MUST provide a product which is GDPR compliant.
- 2. A company MUST provide access to the core functionality of a product through a documented API using open protocols.
- 3. A company MUST either submit the hardware and software to an independant audit to verify compliance or open source or both.
- 4. A company SHOULD make it visible to its customers what data channels





goo.gl/ct875g