Today in 2015 we are living in an Internet of Things world.

Laurent **Sciboz**

The attribution to physical objects, whether alive or inanimate, of a *unique* identity that can be easily transposed to the virtual world of computer systems. The concept of identity is fundamental to an activity that may seem trivial to humans, but turns out to be difficult and complex for computer systems: communication. And it is precisely this ability to communicate that RFID technology grants to everyday objects – to communicate their presence, to communicate their identity, and to communicate the contents of an ever increasing memory.

Hence the notion of an *internet of things*, which simply consists in bestowing the ability of connecting and communicating through the internet to everyday objects. The unique identification of physical objects – combined to a communication infrastructure that transcends traditional barriers between companies, industries and individuals – opens the door to a world of innovative applications, many of which today still only exist in the mind of a few visionary entrepreneurs. The potential of the internet of things measures up to the gigantic amount of information which it makes available in real time. In the industrial sector, benefits in terms of productivity, quality and market intelligence are priceless. And for individuals, benefits in terms of access to information as well as of increased safety standards – prominently in the food and pharmaceutical sectors – represent progress comparable in its reach and depth to the emergence of mobile telephony or of the internet as we have known at the beginning of the millennium.