ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY – CONFERENCE RESULTS

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ABSTRACT

The annual international conference "Engineering Management of Communication and Technology" (EMCTECH) open to researchers, educators, managers, and students. Papers describing research activities, case studies, or best practices highlighting the theory or practice of engineering, technology, innovation management, or the development of soft and technological skills are welcome. The evolution of technology opens up new opportunities for its use in many areas of business. The Internet has facilitated the development of e-commerce and marketing, which has also transformed global marketing strategies and opened up new areas of application. Using these technologies requires new soft skills that will help create products that provide the necessary capabilities for the development of advanced solutions in biomedical systems, transportation, education, manufacturing, agriculture, and many other areas. Topics include: IoT; artificial intelligence; technologies in biomedicine, transportation, and cyber-physical systems; advances in broadcast technologies; wired and optical communication and control systems; Industry 4.0; Data risk management in ICT/telecommunications; collaboration between industry, universities, and/or government; personal skills for leading innovation initiatives; smart cities. The article presents the results of the discussion for scientific papers and statistical data from the conference.

KEYWORDS: *IoT; artificial intelligence; Industry 4.0; Data risk management; collaboration between industry, universities, and/or government; personal skills for leading innovation initiatives; smart cities.*

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1 Introduction

The annual international conference "Engineering Management of Communication and Technology" (EMCTECH) was held in Vienna from October 15 to 17, 2025. The conference is co-organized by the IEEE and the Institute of Radio and Information Systems (IRIS).

The conference is open to researchers, educators, managers, and students. Papers describing research activities, case studies, or best practices highlighting the theory or practice of engineering, technology, innovation management, or the development of personal and technological skills are welcome. Papers focusing on the application of technology in business development and entrepreneurship are also encouraged [1, 2].

The evolution of technology is opening up new opportunities for its use in many areas of business. The internet has enabled e-commerce and marketing, which has also transformed global marketing strategies and opened up new areas of application. Now, Internet of Things (IoT) devices provide us with information collected from billions of devices, cloud technologies allow us to store, process, and transmit this information, and artificial intelligence (AI) provides us with tools for analyzing information, predicting, and making informed decisions. Using these technologies requires new personal skills that will help create products that provide the necessary capabilities for developing advanced solutions in biomedical systems, transportation, education, manufacturing, agriculture, and many other fields.

Topic areas include: IoT; Artificial Intelligence; technology in BioMedical, Transportation, and Cyber Physical Systems; Broadcast technologies advancements; wire and optical communication and control systems; industry 4.0; Data Risk Management in ICT/Telecommunication; industry, university, and/or government collaboration; personal skills for leading innovation initiatives; smart cities.

In the conference take part inviting speakers from industry leaders around the world that will provide visions and industry in a rapidly developing technology world.

2 Technology advancements in IoT devices

Internet of Things (IoT) devices are advancing in various areas, including communications, artificial intelligence (AI), edge computing, and security.

Let's highlight the key research areas discussed at the conference.

Connectivity

• Mass adoption of 5G. Fifth-generation networks transmit large volumes of data with minimal latency (up to 1 ms) and support millions of devices in a small area. This speed and reliability are especially important for industry and transportation, where instant system response is required.

• Use of co munication protocols. For example, Wi-Fi and Bluetooth are suitable for devices operating within a home or office, while LoRaWAN and NB-IoT are suitable for long-distance communication in low-power conditions.

• Development of satellite communications. For example, NTN technology allows IoT devices to connect directly via satellites, which is in demand in remote and hard-to-reach areas.

Artificial Intelligence

• Interaction between IoT and AI. IoT devices collect data from sensors, cameras, and detectors, and AI analyzes it using machine learning algorithms and big data analytics. This enables automated data analysis and real-time decision-making, predicting device behavior and preventing breakdowns or failures based on data analysis, and optimizing smart systems such as smart homes and smart cities. In smart homes, sensors collect temperature and lighting data, and AI analyzes this data and decides when to turn on the heating or adjust the lighting. In smart city traffic management, neural networks analyze data from roadside sensors and predict congestion, adjusting traffic lights and directing traffic flows.

Edge Computing

Data processing occurs not in a centralized cloud, but as close as possible to the source of generation—at the network's edge, that is, on devices and servers located near users or equipment. This approach minimizes latency and reduces the load on communication channels.

In a smart city system, motion, light, and air pollution sensors transmit information to local edge nodes, which instantly analyze the data and make decisions—turn on lights, change traffic light patterns, or notify authorities about air quality deterioration. Automated warehouses, where robotic carts interact with edge servers directly in the warehouse, offer higher speeds, eliminating the need to transfer every operation to the cloud.

Security

Participants discussed the development of security measures. With the growing number of connected devices, security threats are increasingly emerging, necessitating the development of new approaches to protecting networks and devices. Prospects for the development of data technologies were also discussed, such as the use of quantum cryptography, which provides a high level of data protection by leveraging the principles of quantum mechanics. The following information security aspects were also discussed:

– Data encryption – using modern cryptographic algorithms to protect data at all stages of transmission and storage.

– Authentication and access control – implementing multi-factor authentication and strict access control policies to prevent unauthorized access.

– Network segmentation – isolating IoT devices from more critical system components, such as servers hosting sensitive data.

– Monitoring and risk management – implementing monitoring systems that track device anomalies and detect unauthorized access attempts.

3 Technology advancements in Artificial Intelligence

Technological advances in artificial intelligence (AI) include advances in algorithms and hardware, as well as expanding the scope of technology applications. However, the development of AI requires consideration of ethical issues to ensure a balance between the capabilities of machines and the interests of human society.

Algorithms

• Development of machine learning. An algorithm learns from data rather than following strictly prescribed instructions. EMCTECH discussed some advances in AI:

o Deep learning is a type of machine learning based on neural networks with many layers, enabling complex tasks such as image and facial recognition and natural language processing (translation, text generation).

o Supervised learning: an algorithm trains on labeled data. This has made it possible to solve specific problems such as sales forecasting, credit risk assessment, and user behavior analysis. Open-source libraries and frameworks (TensorFlow, PyTorch, Keras) have emerged, making these technologies accessible not only to scientists but also to developers worldwide.

Hardware

• Development of specialized hardware for AI. For example:

– Graphics processing units (GPUs) – originally designed for rendering 3D graphics in video games, but have proven effective for deep learning tasks thanks to an architecture of thousands of small cores capable of processing information in parallel.

– Tensor processing units (TPUs) – specialized integrated circuits developed by Google specifically to accelerate neural networks. Their architecture was designed from the outset for key machine learning operations, primarily matrix multiplication.

– Neuromorphic chips – aim to mimic the structure and functioning of the human brain. Instead of the traditional von Neumann architecture, where memory and the processor are separated, neuromorphic systems use "neurons" and "synapses" to process and store information in a single location.

The main areas of AI application are discussed:

• Healthcare – AI is used to diagnose diseases, develop new drugs, and provide personalized treatments. For example, machine learning algorithms can analyze patients' genetic data to determine the best treatments.

• Finance – AI is used to analyze market data, predict stock prices, and manage risks.

• Retail – AI is used to personalize the shopping experience, manage inventory, and optimize supply chains.

• Manufacturing – AI is used to automate processes, predict equipment failures, and optimize production lines. AI-powered robots can perform complex tasks with high precision and efficiency.

The discussion also touched on ethical aspects of using AI:

• Developing ethical principles for AI. Some of these include:

– Transparency and explainability – people should understand how and why an algorithm made a particular decision. AI should not infringe on people's rights based on gender, race, age, or religion.

– Security and reliability – systems should operate predictably and be protected from hacking. A person or organization should always be accountable for an algorithm's actions.

• AI regulation – individual countries are introducing AI regulation at the legislative level. For example, in the European Union, the EU AI Act, which came into effect on February 2, 2025, aims to ban AI systems that pose risks to safety, health, or fundamental rights.

4 New opportunities using technology in BioMedical, Transportation, and Cyber Physical Systems

In healthcare, cyber-physical systems typically represent medical devices. They enable doctors to monitor patients' conditions both in clinics and hospitals, as well as at home. Such systems are also used for home security, for example, to detect accidents and alert emergency services.

In agriculture, innovative cyber-physical systems have the potential to revolutionize the industry. For example, autonomous machines that remove weeds while preserving crops, or systems that support agricultural management. Machines can also study, collect samples, and analyze data on climate, soil, water, and plants.

In transportation, the integration of cyber-physical systems is rapidly advancing, particularly in the automotive and aerospace industries. Cars, trucks, and airplanes are being equipped with computers and software to perform a variety of functions, from parking assistance to autonomous driving.

Cyber-physical systems integrate hardware, software, and sensor technologies. These systems enable machines to interact with their physical environment and accurately perform their tasks.

5 Broadcast technologies advancements

In the area of broadcast technologies, the conference addressed the expansion of 5G infrastructure to improve mobile broadcasting, the development of IP-based workflows for more efficient content distribution, and the integration of artificial intelligence for content personalization and automation of production processes.

6 Technology advancements in wire and optical communication and control systems

Advances in wired and optical communication technologies, as well as control systems, are improving data transfer rates, reducing signal loss, and introducing new control methods. These innovations are driven by the development of fiber optic technologies, the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning, and the integration of Internet of Things (IoT) devices.

Wire communication

• Development of fiber optic cables. These use pulses of light to transmit information, enabling faster and more efficient data transfer. For example:

The IEEE 802.3bs standard supports Ethernet at speeds up to 400 Gbps over fiber optic cable, enabling the transmission of large amounts of data for applications such as data center connectivity.

• Use of analog systems to transmit electrical signals (voice, audio, video) without digitalization. For example, the use of analog telephone service (POTS) for voice transmission and amplitude modulation techniques for delivering audio and video over coaxial networks.

• Improved network security due to the physical nature of wired connections: data is transmitted over cables, limiting the ability of attackers to intercept it. Many wired networks use encryption protocols, such as Ethernet, that meet strict security standards.

Optical communication

• D velopment of optical fiber technologies. For example:

– Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing (DWDM) to increase the bandwidth of fiber cables.

– Optical signal amplification technology (OSA) – the use of optical amplifiers to maintain signal quality over long distances.

– The se of photonic crystals to create more efficient and compact optical systems.

• Integration of artificial intelligence and machine learning into optical communication solutions. AI analyzes data patterns in real time, predicts network failures, optimizes traffic routing, and dynamically adjusts bandwidth allocation based on demand.

• Sustainable development of optical networks – innovations in low-loss fiber and energy-efficient components reduce network energy consumption, minimizing their environmental impact.

• Convergence of wireless and optical technologies – for example, integrating optical backbones with 6G wireless technology to deliver ultra-high-speed internet access in a variety of environments.

Control systems

• The use of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning in industrial control systems. Specialized chips and components facilitate fast data processing, improved pattern recognition, and enhanced decision-making capabilities. For example:

– Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems – integrate sensors, remote terminal devices, and human-machine interfaces to collect and visualize data in real time.

– Distributed control systems (DCS) – designed to handle processes in individual zones or objects, their capabilities are enhanced by high-speed processors, redundant communication modules, and the integration of AI chips.

• The rowth of edge computing – computing is performed closer to the data source, reducing data transmission latency and improving real-time decision-making in mission-critical applications.

• Cybersecurity – the integration of new secure chips and components with built-in security features, implementing robust security protocols to protect systems from cyberattacks.

• Green and sustainable manufacturing – use of energy-efficient components and sustainable materials to reduce energy consumption and minimize environmental impact.

• Modular and scalable systems – ability to quickly integrate or replace individual modules to adapt to changing requirements.

7 Information process management in digital society and industry 4.0

Information process management in a digital society and the concept of "Industry 4.0" have their own unique characteristics. These concepts relate to the implementation of digital technologies in process management, the integration of physical production systems with digital technologies, and the creation of "smart" factories.

Information process management in a digital society presupposes digitalization – the transition from analog data formats and manual processes to digital systems that can integrate, analyze, and quickly respond to changes.

Using digital technologies to improve the efficiency of business processes. Digital project management platforms that enable project management, task assignment, progress tracking, and collaboration in real time. Digital customer relationship management (CRM) systems that help manage and analyze customer information, including contact details and marketing activities. Digital data analytics tools that enable the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data to make informed management decisions. Digital tools for operational process management, helping to automate and optimize operational processes such as inventory management, production processes, and logistics. Examples in this area include warehouse digitalization – the implementation of an RFID-based inventory system that enables real-time tracking of product movements within the warehouse, reducing inventory time and errors – as well as energy digitalization (Big Data-based mining modeling and automation of control centers).

Information process management in the Industry 4.0 concept involves the digitalization of all stages of the product lifecycle from design and raw material procurement to manufacturing, logistics, and service. Some principles of Industry 4.0 include:

• Interoperability – heterogeneous devices, machines, sensors, and control systems can seamlessly exchange data and understand each other thanks to open standards and protocols.

• Decentralization – decision making is delegated downwards, to the level of individual smart devices. This allows systems to respond more quickly to local events without waiting for commands from the center.

• Flexibility – production lines and processes become adaptive, able to quickly reconfigure to accommodate new products or changing order volumes, responding to fluctuations in market demand.

• Modularity – production facilities are designed as a set of interchangeable modules. This allows for easy scaling of the system, adding new features, or replacing obsolete components without shutting down the entire production line.

The technological foundation – IIoT – is the Industrial Internet of Things, a unified digital network that connects physical equipment, sensors, control systems, and analytics platforms. The foundation of IIoT implementation is wireless sensors that collect data on equipment status, process parameters (temperature, pressure, vibration, current, etc.), product quality, and the environment.

8 Digital transformation and Data Risk Management in ICT/Telecommunication

It's important to pay special attention to concepts related to the development of the telecommunications industry but with different meanings. These include digital transformation, data risk management, and digital transformation.

Digital transformation in telecommunications is the process of implementing digital technologies in the operations of telecommunications companies to improve traditional services and offer new ones. Some aspects of digital transformation include:

• Process automation. Companies are implementing automation systems to improve operational efficiency and reduce network downtime.

• Big data analytics. Collecting and analyzing user behavior data allows operators to personalize offers and improve customer interactions.

• Cloud computing. Cloud computing enables operations to scale, reduce costs, and increase flexibility.

• Application of artificial intelligence (AI) and automation.

Challenges of digital transformation:

• Infrastructure changes. Digital transformation requires significant network modernization and the use of cloud technologies for data storage and processing.

• As data volumes increase, the risk of cyberattacks increases, requiring the development of new security standards.

• Integration of new technologies with existing systems. Many telecommunications companies operate with legacy infrastructure that may not be fully compatible with modern digital solutions.

Data Risk Management is a set of processes and workflows used to identify, assess, mitigate, and monitor risks associated with an organization's data. Some elements of Data Risk Management include:

• Data Identification and Classification. An organization must clearly understand the types, volumes, locations, and sensitivity of its data.

• Risk Assessment. For each data type, the risk of breaches in privacy, security, availability, and compliance is assessed.

• Data Governance. Data governance rules are created and enforced that define the appropriate use, processing, and storage of each data type.

• Risk Mitigation Strategies. After assessing the risks for each data type, business and technology leaders establish risk mitigation policies to address operational challenges.

• Monitoring and Reporting Tools. Risk management often involves software tools that control access to data (what was accessed, when, and by whom) and create logs for analysis.

As a result, the following risk mitigation measures were formulated:

• Frequently assess risks. Conduct frequent data inventory and review data assets (types, locations, value, and vulnerabilities).

• Control data access. Zero trust policies and access controls ensure strong authentication and restrict permissions to only the data necessary to complete the user's task.

• Monitor data quality and access. Regular data quality monitoring ensures that all data remains complete, consistent, and accurate.

• Leverage AI. Advanced risk management platforms, often powered by AI technologies, analyze data quality, examine access patterns, and identify unusual behavior that potentially threatens access and data security.

9 Enhancing industry, university, and/or government collaboration

The following approaches can be used to improve collaboration between industry, universities, and government:

• Creating platforms for matching interests. Universities can increase their visibility and reach by listing their research opportunities on such platforms. They connect companies with academic expertise that matches their needs [3].

• Improving visibility through internal directories and portals. Complex organizational structures can make it difficult for industry to find relevant contacts within the university. Creating centralized directories or portals can improve visibility and access to university knowledge.

• Leveraging formal programs and ecosystem partnerships. Governments and institutions often offer structured collaboration frameworks that can facilitate partnerships between universities and industry.

• Creating advisory boards and formal governance structures. The participation of industry leaders in university decision-making processes can help align strategic priorities and facilitate collaboration.

• Securing resources and leadership commitment. Effective collaboration requires leadership support from both sides, including the allocation of resources such as funding, personnel, equipment, and time [4-8].

• Ensuring partnership flexibility. Both industry and academic partners must be prepared to adjust research focus, timing, and roles as priorities, funding, and market conditions change.

10 Developing personal skills for leading innovation initiatives

To lead innovative initiatives, it's important to develop skills related to thinking, communication, collaboration, and strategy. These skills help generate ideas, solve problems, share experiences, and consider strategic goals.

Thinking (creativity, analytical and critical thinking, risk-taking, and the ability to work under uncertainty).

To develop these skills, you can use creative thinking training methods, study the market and technology, analyze competitors, and identify new market opportunities.

Skills that need to be developed in the area of ***communication***:

• Tea work;

• Balanced feedback – find the positive aspects of any idea and suggest ways to improve it;

• Public speaking;

• Use effective communication tools, such as corporate messengers, project management systems, and video conferencing.

It's important to create an open communication culture where employees feel comfortable expressing their ideas and proposing new approaches [9-12].

Collaboration is the creation of conditions for active collaboration between various departments and teams within an organization, facilitating the exchange of ideas, experience, and knowledge.

Some skills that need to be developed in the area of ***strategy*** include: strategic vision and forecasting; the ability to identify new growth opportunities; and the ability to align innovation projects with strategic goals. It is also important to continuously analyze the effectiveness of innovation management processes using metrics and KPIs, and adjust strategy as necessary.

11 Leading societal change, e.g., smart cities, public policy

Smart cities utilize information technology, network communications (including the internet), and sensors to automate routine processes and enable fast, intelligent decision-making. These cities help address a wide range of urban challenges, from environmental sustainability to job creation and economic growth.

Public policy in the context of smart cities can include measures to address the negative effects of technological development, overcome socioeconomic inequality, and develop residents' technology skills. The concept of smart cities is attracting increasing interest from both academia and industry.

Some of the challenges facing the development of smart cities:

Cybersecurity and data protection. The more data a city collects, the higher the risk of cyberattacks and leaks. One successful attack can paralyze life support.

Lack of unified technological standards. This complicates the integration of various solutions into a single system and leads to platform compatibility issues across regions.

Lack of qualified specialists for technology development and implementation. Universities need to expand educational programs, focusing them on the practical application of urban infrastructure solutions, taking into account climatic and regional conditions.

The need to modernize outdated infrastructure. Large-scale digital transformation of the urban environment requires significant investment. Internet access issues in remote regions, such as the lack of a stable internet connection.

Citizen engagement in decision-making. The development and implementation of specialized apps and feedback platforms allow residents to report problems to local authorities, helping to foster a collaborative atmosphere.

In the conference take part inviting speakers from industry leaders around the world that will provide visions and industry in a rapidly developing technology world.

12 Conclusion

This year, representatives of 21 organizations from 10 countries participated in the conference. Among them: Technological Institute of the Philippines, Quezon City, Philippines; School of Engineering and Computing at the Instituto Tecnológico de Costa Rica, Cartago, Costa Rica; MIREA – Russian Technological University, Moscow, Russia; Institute of Radio and Information Systems (IRIS), Vienna, Austria; Moscow Technical University of Communications and Informatics, Moscow, Russia; Federal University SPbGUT, Saint Petersburg, Russia; AB Handshake, Miami, USA; Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, USA; Université Paris, Saint-Denis, France; RGM Global Ventures, Vienna, Austria; Kazan Federal University, Kazan, Russia; Siberian Federal University, Krasnoyarsk, Russia; The International Information Technology University, Almaty, Kazakhstan; National Research University Higher School of Economics (HSE University), Moscow, Russia; Eastern Institute of Technology, Gisborne, New Zealand; Eastern Institute of Technology, Napier, New Zealand; International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Geneva, Switzerland, etc.

The table presents EMCTECH-2025 conference final statistics.

Year	Applications	Accepted papers	Accepted papers, %	Conference participants	Conference authors	Organizations	Cities	Countires/ Continents
2020	95	57	60	201	139	38	17	12/5
2021	46	28	60	80	65	31	25	22/5
2022	95	46	48	140	122	44	29	11/3
2023	46	24	52	180	72	20	14	8/2
2024	50	26	52	160	60	20	17	10/4
2025	**52**	**29**	**54**	**170**	**70**	**21**	**15**	**10/5**

The next international conference EMCTECH will be held from October 14 to 16, 2026.

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