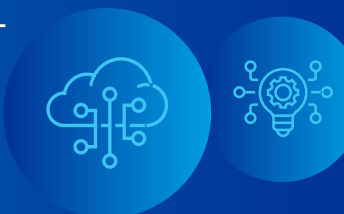




SESEI

SECONDED EUROPEAN
STANDARDIZATION EXPERT
IN INDIA

Newsletter



**DECEMBER
2023**

				
European Committee for Standardization	European Committee for Electro Technical Standardization	European Telecommunications Standards Institute	European Commission	European Free Trade Association

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About Project SESEI

Greeting from SESEI!



Dear Reader's

At the outset let me take this opportunity to wish everyone a very happy and safe 2024 !

This is the December 2023 edition of SESEI Newsletter Europe. I am very happy to inform you that the [4th Edition of the Indo-European Conference on Standards & Emerging Technologies](http://sesei.eu/) organised in the framework of Project SESEI - <http://sesei.eu/> on December 7, 2023, in New Delhi, was a resounding success. The Conference served as a pivotal platform for experts, policymakers, standards makers, and the industry leaders to exchange insights and cultivate collaborations in critical areas such as circular economy (e-waste & Plastic Waste), connectivity in smart cities, cyber security & data privacy.

India is taking mammoth steps for a smooth and faster introduction & deployment of new and emerging technologies. Recently 'The Telecommunications Act, 2023', was passed by the parliament and is set to make the sector investor friendly.

Also, like the EU, India has started the process of preparing regulations for Artificial Intelligence (AI) to foster development, protection, and innovation in this emerging technology. On this, India hosted "Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) Summit" in New Delhi with 29 member countries aiming to bridge the gap between the theory and practice on AI by supporting cutting-edge research and applied activities on AI-related priorities.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has issued an advisory to all intermediaries, ensuring compliance with the existing IT rules by convening meetings with industry leaders to address the menace of deepfakes.

The shift towards green transition is high on the agenda for India and as Electricity plays a key role in achieving climate neutrality and the Green Deal objectives, the anticipated outcomes of the Green Hydrogen Mission by the year 2030 include India's Green Hydrogen production capacity reaching 5 million metric tonnes per annum, leading to a reduction in dependence on imported fossil fuels. India, under the Ministry for New & Renewable Energy and Power is also taking several steps to attract Foreign Direct Investment into the renewable energy sector of India.

Apart from the latest updates and news on standards and policy initiatives, we have also provided highlights of the few SESEI activities as carried out during the month of December 2023 and the link to the SESEI study report released during the 4th Indo- European Conference. We look forward to your kind comments and suggestions.

Happy Reading!!!

Warm regards,
Dinesh Chand Sharma
Director Standards & Public Policy



Generic/Standards/Market Access (TBT)



eas.europa.eu

Project SESEI Organized 4th EU-India Conference on Standards and Emerging Technologies on December 7, 2023

The European Standardisation Project, SESEI organised the 4th edition of the 'EU-India Conference on Standards and Emerging Technologies' on 7 December 2023 at Hotel Lalit, New Delhi.

The conference explored important topics which are very relevant for both India and Europe.

- Circular economy (e-waste, plastics)
- Connectivity in smart cities (digital, energy & transport)
- Data privacy & cyber security

Subject experts and policy makers from the EU/EFTA and India shared the best practices, gaps and challenges and presented recommendations on how to work together. During the conference, a study report focused on these three topics was presented and released. The study report is covering latest developments, current state of play covering Standards development & Policy Initiatives in EU/EFTA and

INDIA, the gaps and technological challenges in India limiting the market potential, adoption of technologies and the areas of further collaboration between EU and India. For more details about conference including recordings, presentations and study report, please visit conference website at <https://iecsset2023.bharatexhibitions.com/index.html>

Ministry of Steel has Notified Quality Control Order on 145 Indian Standards on Steel & Steel Products

To ensure that substandard steel and steel products do not enter the Indian markets (both from domestic & foreign producers), Ministry of Steel has notified Quality Control Order (QCO) on 145 Indian Standards on steel & steel products. The QCO mandates conformity of the steel and steel products entering the market to the relevant Indian Standards, through compulsory certification from Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). The Quality Control Order is applicable on all the steel grades existing under the 145 Indian Standards notified through the QCO, covering plain carbon steel, alloy steel and stainless steel. No steel & steel products can enter the Indian market without BIS Standard Mark under a valid BIS License, as per provisions of Section 17 of the BIS Act, 2016.



BIS License, as per the relevant Indian Standard, is issued to domestic as well as foreign manufacturers by BIS after thorough assessment of the manufacturing and testing infrastructure of the manufacturer and after ensuring conformity of the product to the Indian Standard. After grant of license, each consignment of material, conforming to the relevant Indian Standard, produced domestically or imported into India is required to bear the BIS Standard Mark.

BIS also carries out regular checks through factory inspections and market surveillance to ensure that the steel product being manufactured is complying to the requirements of the standard on a continuous basis. In case of violation of QCO, BIS also carries out enforcement activities.

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DPIIT Working with 24 Sub-sectors to Promote Manufacturing, Cut Imports

The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) is working with 24 sub-sectors, including furniture, aluminium, agrochemicals and textiles, to promote domestic manufacturing, boost exports and reduce imports, according to an official statement.

The commerce and industry ministry said that since its launch, 'Make in India' has made "significant" achievements and is now focusing on 27 sectors under 'Make in India 2.0'. While the DPIIT is coordinating action plans for 15 manufacturing sectors, the Department of Commerce is coordinating for 12 service sectors.

"Now, DPIIT is working closely with 24 sub-sectors which have been chosen keeping in mind the Indian industries strengths and competitive edge, need for import substitution, potential for export and increased employability," the ministry said.

It added that these sub-sectors are -- furniture, air-conditioners, leather and footwear, ready to eat, fisheries, agri produce, auto components, aluminium, electronics, agrochemicals, steel, textiles, EV components and integrated circuits, ethanol, ceramics, set top boxes, robotics, televisions, close circuit cameras, toys, drones, medical devices, sporting goods, gym equipment.

"Efforts are on to boost the growth of the sub-sectors in a holistic and coordinated manner," it said.



wikimedia.org

It also said that investment outreach is being done through ministries, state governments and Indian missions abroad; investment identification of potential investors, handholding and investment facilitation is done through Invest India.

Business Standard

Government takes Various Export Promotion Initiatives like New Foreign Trade Policy

Government has taken the following export promotion initiatives:

- New Foreign Trade Policy was launched on 31st March, 2023 and it came into effect from 1st April, 2023.
- Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit has also been extended upto 30-06-2024 with additional allocation of Rs. 2500 crores
- Assistance provided through several schemes to promote exports, namely, Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) and Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme.
- Rebate of State and Central Levies and Taxes (RoSCTL) Scheme to promote labour oriented sector export has been implemented since 07.03.2019.

- Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) scheme has been implemented since 01.01.2021. With effect from 15.12.2022, uncovered sectors like pharmaceuticals, organic and inorganic chemicals and article of iron and steel has been covered under RoDTEP. Similarly, anomalies in 432 tariff lines have been addressed and the corrected rates have been implemented with effect from 16.01.2023.
- Common Digital Platform for Certificate of Origin has been launched to facilitate trade and increase Free Trade Agreement (FTA) utilization by exporters.
- Districts as Export Hubs initiative has been launched by identifying products with export potential in each district, addressing bottlenecks for exporting these products and supporting local exporters/manufacturers to generate employment in the district.
- Active role of Indian missions abroad towards promoting India's trade, tourism, technology and investment goals has been enhanced.
- Regular monitoring of export performance with Commercial Missions abroad, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards/ Authorities and Industry Associations and taking corrective measures from time to time.

Following measures have been taken by the Government to maximize the growth of domestic markets and to expand its reach globally:-

- Pradhan MantriGati Shakti
- National Logistics Policy
- National Industrial Corridor Development Programme
- GIS enabled Land Bank- India Industrial Land Bank (IILB)
- Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS)
- Productivity Linked Incentive (PLI)
- Make In India
- Startup India
- One District One Product
- National Single Window System

A new Chapter has been introduced within the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2023 that aims to promote e-Commerce exports by bringing such exporters under the ambit of various export promotion schemes of the Government. In line with the special emphasis laid in the FTP 2023 on e-commerce exports, the outreach events are being held in the districts under Districts as Export hubs initiative with focus on promoting e-commerce exports of the identified goods from the districts in collaboration with various stakeholders including the e-commerce platforms, various concerned central and state government departments such as the Department of Posts, Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), Banks, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Export Promotion Councils, Local Trade Associations/ Chambers of Commerce, District Industries Centers, etc.

PIB



India has Submitted Following “[Technical Barriers to Trade \(TBT\) Notifications](#)” to the World Trade Organization (WTO)

- [G/TBT/N/IND/318/Corr.1](#) Furniture (Quality Control) Order, 2023



Digitization including Services



needpix.com

Recent Indian Government Policy Announcements

- [National Quantum Mission](#)
- [Indian Space Policy 2023](#)
- [Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023](#)
- [National Data Governance Framework Policy 2022 \(draft\)](#)
- [India Data Accessibility and Use policy 2022](#)

Telecommunications Bill gets President's Assent

The landmark Telecommunications Bill, which was passed by Parliament recently, has received the President's assent. 'The Telecommunications Act, 2023' is set to overhaul the country's century-old telecom law to make the sector investor-friendly; it prioritises user protection but also extends powers to the government to intercept communications.

While it excludes from its ambit broadcasting, and over-the-top services such as WhatsApp and Telegram,

it cements rules for spectrum allocation and provides for a non-auction route for assigning airwaves for satellite-based communication services.

The legislation - which allows the government to temporarily take control of telecom services in the interest of national security - was cleared by the Lok Sabha on December 20, and by Rajya Sabha on December 21.

It supersedes the existing and archaic regulatory framework for the telecommunication sector, based on the Indian Telegraph Act, of 1885, the Wireless Telegraphy Act (1933), and the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act (1950).

"The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 24th December, 2023 and is hereby published for general information...," according to a gazette notification.

The structural reforms envisaged under The Telecommunications Act, 2023 aim to streamline what has so far been a complex licensing system in the telecom sector and instead ushers-in a simple authorisation mechanism.



It replaces over 100 types of licences with authorisation focussed on three aspects -- providing telecommunication services, operating and expanding telecommunication networks and possessing radio equipment.

Source: The Economic Times

Telecom Engineering Centre Launches Online Certification Approval System

Digital Communication Commission (DCC) Member (S) AK Sahu launched the online modules of Certificate of Approval (CoA) and Technology Approval under voluntary certification scheme of Telecommunication Engineering Centre (TEC), the technical arm of Department of Telecommunications (DOT).

Developed by state-run C-DoT, the modules aim at enhancing the Ease of Doing Business and promoting Atmanirbhar Bharat, the Ministry of Communications said in a statement.

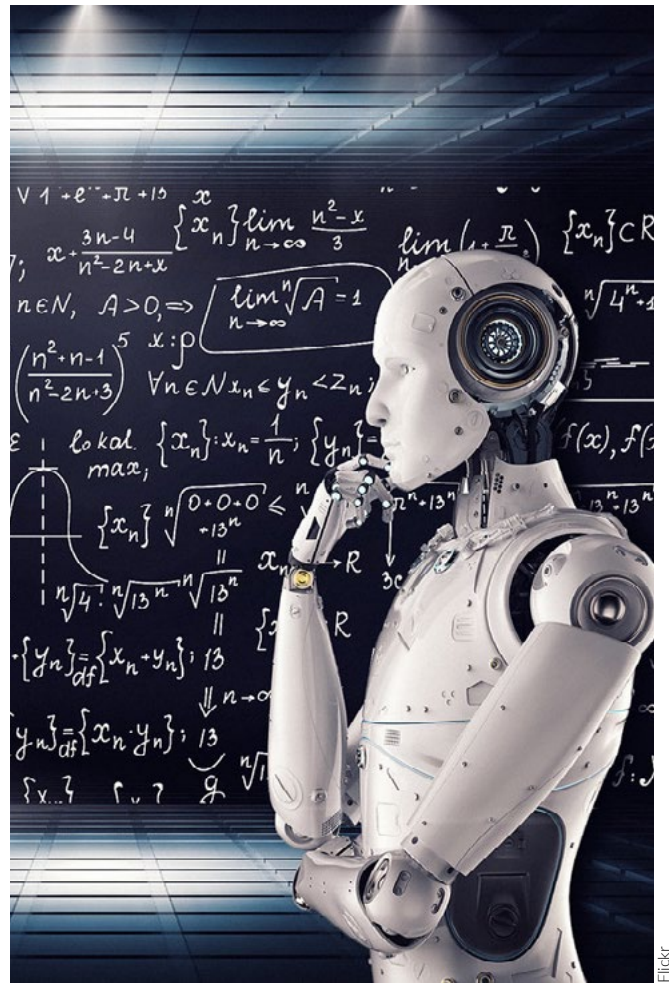
The online modules for Type/Interface approval had been previously made operational with effect from 07.07.2023, following their launch by Secretary (T), Chairman DCC. This launch marks a significant step towards streamlining the testing and certification process, fostering an encouraging ecosystem for start-ups and MSMEs in the telecom and related ICT sector. The start-ups and MSMEs can benefit by taking these certificates for their products pertaining to telecom sector for enhanced credibility of their product, the ministry said.

Now all types of certificates under voluntary testing and certification including type approval certificate, interface approval certificate, certificate of approval (CoA) and technology approval certificate can be applied for and processed seamlessly through the online module, it added.

ET Telecom.com

Government is in Process of Shaping Regulations on Artificial Intelligence

The government has commenced the process of preparing regulations for Artificial Intelligence (AI) to foster development, protection, and innovation in this emerging technology in India, a top government official said.



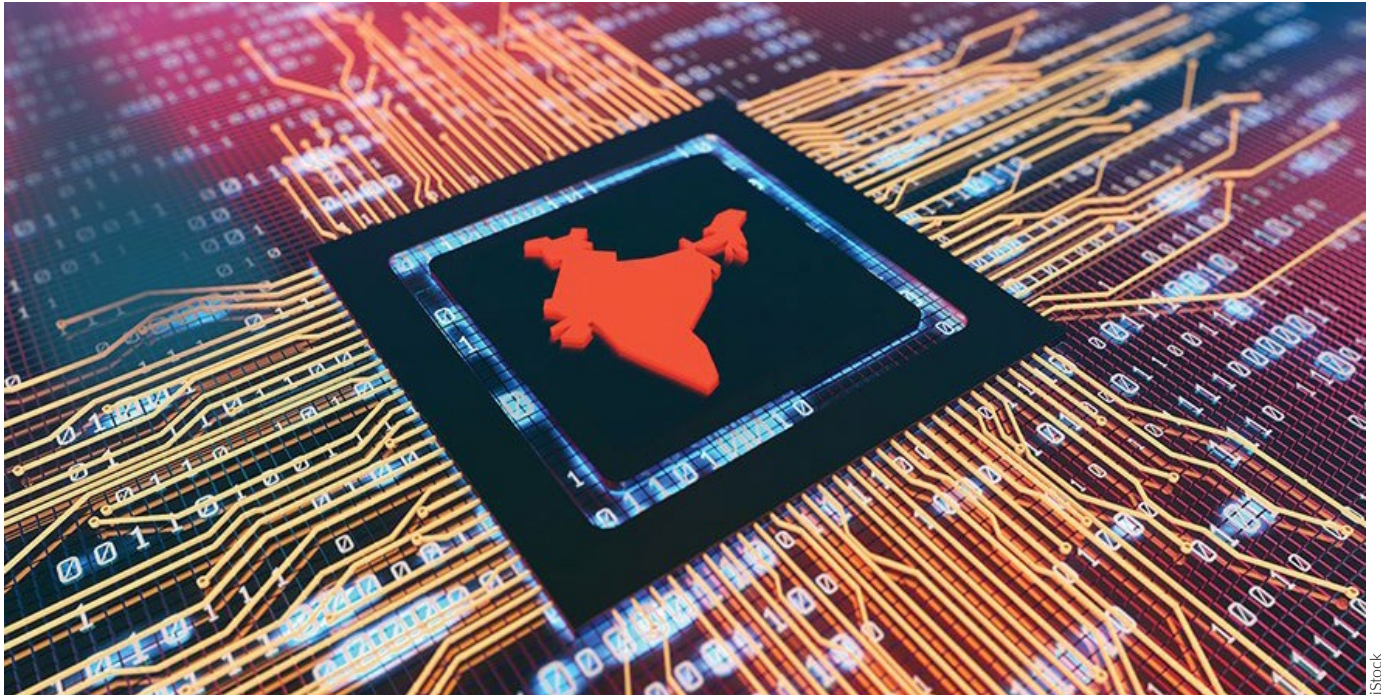
Flickr

Additionally, the government is considering a second version of the Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECES) that would focus on ancillary development for the semiconductor supply ecosystem.

The government was working on the preparation of the regulations on AI and it was also evaluating global inputs, Secretary of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) S. Krishnan said on the sidelines of an international conference organised by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), in Kolkata.

He also indicated that discussions are underway regarding whether a separate act is needed or if regulations can be incorporated into existing acts.

"The government is already engaged in working on AI data and regulation. There are ongoing discussions within the government about AI data and its regulation," officials said.



iStock

The government may adopt a policy similar to the Digital Personal Data Protection Act which not only provides protection but also encourages development and innovation to prevent stifling the growth of emerging technology.

Speaking about boosting component manufacturing, Krishnan said, "SPCES 2.0 aims to bring more component makers to India. The other element is to support the semiconductor industry, considering various semiconductor materials like rare gases and other necessary materials.

"This includes plants and machinery, such as capital goods for semiconductors' all aspects that need consideration for the comprehensive scope of any new government initiative," Krishnan explained.

Meanwhile, Aditya Kr Sinha, Senior Director & Centre Head, C-DAC Kolkata, stated ICSTA 2023 conference aims to serve as a pivotal platform for the scientific community and industry to deliberate on agricultural practices.

The goal is to preserve Earth's natural resources, elevate crop quality, protect the environment, and mitigate health hazards for farmers through the integration of electronics and ICT technologies.

During the conference, the secretary reviewed several innovative projects, including the Vision-guided AI-enabled Robotic Apple Harvester, IoT Solution

for Poultry Farm Practice, Electronics Platform to Monitor Cattle Health and Milk Quality, AI-based Air Quality Monitoring System (AQ-AIMS) for Mine and Cement Industries, and e-Quality - Electronic Quality Assessment Solution for Agricultural Commodities for eNAM, among others.

Business Standard

PM announces India's AI Mission at the GPAI Summit

The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) Summit at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi. The Prime Minister also took a walk-through of the Global AI Expo. GPAI is a multi-stakeholder initiative with 29 member countries aiming to bridge the gap between theory and practice on AI by supporting cutting-edge research and applied activities on AI-related priorities. India is the lead chair of GPAI in 2024.

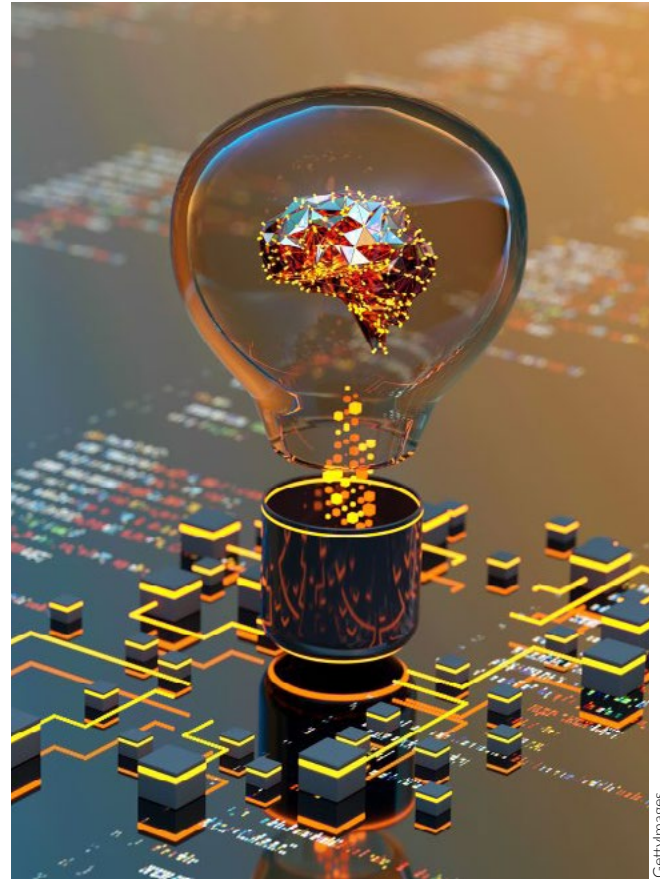
Addressing the gathering, the Prime Minister expressed delight in India chairing the GPAI Summit next year at a time when the entire world is debating about artificial intelligence. Noting both the positive and the negative aspects that are emerging, the Prime Minister underlined the responsibility enshrined upon each nation and recalled interacting with various industry leaders of AI and having discussions regarding GPAI Summit. He stated that AI has had an impact on every country, be it small or big and suggested moving

forward with caution. Prime Minister Modi underlined that the discussion at GPAI Summit will give direction and secure the fundamental roots of humanity.

The Prime Minister said that today, India is the main player in the field of AI talent and AI-related ideas. A vibrant AI spirit is visible in India as the Indian youth is testing and pushing the frontier of AI tech, he said. Referring to the exhibits in the AI exhibition at the Summit, the Prime Minister said that these youth are trying to bring social change through technology. The Prime Minister informed about the recently launched AI agriculture chatbot which will help farmers in various aspects of farming. The Prime Minister also expounded on the use of AI in the fields of healthcare and Sustainable Development Goals.

“The development mantra of India is ‘Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas’”, the Prime Minister said, underlining that the government has drafted its policies and programs with the spirit of AI for All. He said that the government strives to take maximum advantage of AI’s capabilities for social development and inclusive growth, while also committing to its responsible and ethical usage. The Prime Minister informed about initiating a National Program on Artificial Intelligence, and the soon-to-be-launched AI Mission which aims to establish the computing powers of AI. This, the Prime Minister said, will provide better services to startups and innovators in India and also promote AI applications in the sectors of agriculture, healthcare and education. He also mentioned taking AI-related skills to Tier 2 and 3 cities via educational training institutes. Speaking about India’s national AI portal that promotes AI initiatives, the Prime Minister mentioned the AIRAWAT initiative and informed that the common platform will soon be open for every research lab, industry and startup.

Stressing the importance of AI, the PM said that AI is becoming the biggest basis for sculpting the new future. As AI can connect people, it not only ensures economic development but it ensures equality and social justice. He emphasized the need to make AI more inclusive and said that “the more inclusive, the development journey of AI, the more inclusive will be the results.” He mentioned the unequal access to technology in the last century further accentuating inequality in the society. To avoid this, the Prime Minister asked that democratic values should not be neglected in technology to make it an inclusion multiplier. “Direction of AI development will totally depend on human and democratic values. It is up to us to keep a place for emotions along with efficiency, ethics along with effectiveness”, he said.



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The Prime Minister emphasized that in order to make any system sustainable it is important to make it transformative, transparent and trusted. “There is no doubt that AI is transformative but it is up to us to make it more and more transparent”, he added. Keeping the data being used transparent and free from bias will be a good beginning, he said. He said that it is imperative to assure all the countries that no one will be left behind in the development journey of AI. Trust in AI will grow only when related ethical, economic and social aspects are addressed. One way to do this is to make upskilling and reskilling part of the AI growth curve, he said. Data protection and assurances to the global south will also assuage many concerns.

Underlining the negative aspects of AI, the Prime Minister said that even though it has the potential to become the strongest tool for development in the 21st century, it can also play a pivotal role in its destruction. Pointing out the challenges of deepfake, cyber security, data theft and terrorist organizations getting their hands on AI tools, Prime Minister Modi stressed the need for countermeasures. He threw light on India’s proposal to create a framework for Responsible Human-Centric AI governance during India’s G20 Presidency and said that the G20 New Delhi Declaration has reaffirmed the commitment



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of all member countries towards 'AI Principles'. He emphasized working together just like the agreements and protocols on various international issues and creating a framework for the ethical use of AI, including the testing and development of high-risk or frontier AI tools. Stressing the need for conviction, commitment, coordination and collaboration, the Prime Minister called upon the entire world to not waste even a moment in this direction. "We have to complete the global framework within a given time limit. It is very important to do this to protect humanity", he added.

Noting AI as a worldwide movement, the Prime Minister stressed the need for collaboration. He suggested a few questions that need to be addressed to enhance AI's credibility such as data sets for testing and training AI tools, length and duration of testing before releasing any product to the market. He also asked whether a Software Watermark can be introduced to mark any information or product as AI-generated.

Addressing the stakeholders in the government, the Prime Minister asked them to explore the data of various schemes for evidence-based decision-making and see if the data can be used to train AI tools. He asked if there could be an audit mechanism that can categorize AI tools into red, yellow or green as per their capabilities. "Can we establish an institutional

mechanism that ensures resilient employment? Can we bring standardized global AI education curriculum? Can we set standards to prepare people for an AI-driven future?", the Prime Minister continued.

Noting the hundreds of languages and thousands of dialects in India, the Prime Minister suggested using AI to make digital services available in local languages to increase digital inclusion. He also suggested using AI to revive the languages which are no longer spoken, taking forward the rich knowledge base and literature of the Sanskrit language and reuniting the missing volumes of Vedic mathematics.

Concluding the address, the Prime Minister expressed confidence that the GPAI Summit will prove to be an excellent opportunity for the exchange of ideas and a great learning experience for every delegate. "Over the next two days, you will delve into various aspects of AI. I hope that the outcomes, when implemented, will definitely pave the way for building a responsible and sustainable future", the Prime Minister concluded.

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MeitY Issues Advisory to All Intermediaries to Comply with Existing IT Rules

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has issued an advisory to all intermediaries, ensuring compliance with the existing IT rules. The directive specifically targets the growing concerns around misinformation powered by AI – Deepfakes.

The advisory mandates that intermediaries communicate prohibited content, particularly those specified under Rule 3(1)(b) of the IT Rules, clearly and precisely to users. This advisory is the culmination of the discussions held by Union Minister of State for Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Electronics & IT and Jal Shakti, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar during Digital India dialogues with intermediaries within one month.

The advisory stated that, “The content not permitted under the IT Rules, in particular those listed under Rule 3(1) (b) must be clearly communicated to the users in clear and precise language including through its terms of service and user agreements and the same must be expressly informed to the user at the time of first-registration and also as regular reminders, in particular, at every instance of login and while uploading/sharing information onto the platform.”

The advisory emphasizes that digital intermediaries must ensure users are informed about penal provisions, including those in the IPC and the IT Act 2000, in case of Rule 3(1)(b) violations.

“The users must be made aware of the various penal provisions of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) 1860, the IT Act, 2000 and such other laws that may be attracted in case of violation of Rule 3(1) (b). In addition, the terms of service and user agreements must clearly highlight that intermediaries/platforms are under obligation to report legal violations to the law enforcement agencies under the relevant Indian laws applicable to the context,” the advisory further added.

Rule 3(1)(b) within the due diligence section of the IT rules mandates intermediaries to communicate their rules, regulations, privacy policy, and user agreement in the user’s preferred language. They are also obliged to ensure reasonable efforts to prevent users from hosting, displaying, uploading, modifying, publishing, transmitting, storing, updating, or sharing any information related to the 11 listed user harms or content prohibited on digital intermediaries. This rule aims to ensure platforms identify and promptly remove misinformation, false or misleading content, and material impersonating others, including deepfakes.

Over a period of one month, Union Minister of State for Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Electronics & IT, and Jal Shakti, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, convened pivotal stakeholder meetings with industry leaders to address the pressing issue of deepfakes. During the meeting, he highlighted the urgency for all platforms and intermediaries to strictly adhere to the current laws and regulations, emphasizing that the IT rules comprehensively address the menace of deepfakes.

Minister Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar stated, "Misinformation represents a deep threat to the safety and trust of users on the Internet. Deepfake which is misinformation powered by AI, further amplifies the threat to safety and trust of our Digital Nagriks. On 17th November, the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi alerted the country to the dangers of deepfakes and post that, the Ministry has had two Digital India Dialogues with all the stakeholders of the Indian Internet to alert them about the provisions of the IT Rules notified in October 2022, and amended in April 2023 that lays out 11 specific prohibited types of content on all social media intermediaries & platforms."

The Minister further emphasized that Rule 3(1) (b)(v) explicitly prohibits the dissemination of misinformation. Consequently, all intermediaries were asked to exercise due diligence in promptly removing such content from their platforms. He also emphasized that platforms have been duly informed about the legal consequences associated with any violations under the IT rules.

"Rule 3(1)(b)(v) prohibits misinformation and patently false information. During the two Digital India Dialogues, Government and industry have agreed to more measures to ensure compliance by platforms and users with the IT rules which have been explained earlier in the media. Today, a formal advisory has been issued incorporating the 'agreed to' procedures to ensure that users on these platforms do not violate the prohibited content in Rule 3(1) (b) and if such legal violations are noted or reported then the consequences under law will follow. MeitY will closely observe the compliance of intermediaries in the coming weeks and follow this up with further amendments to the IT Rules and/or the law if and when required. It is Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi government's mission to ensure that the internet is safe & trusted and all intermediaries are accountable under law for the safety and trust of the Digital Nagriks that use the Indian Internet," the Minister further added.

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India Cybersecurity Market Reaches \$6 BN, to have 5% Global Share by 2028

Cybersecurity market in India reached \$6 billion in 2023, growing at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of over 30% during 2019-23, According to a new report. Cyber security products segment grew by more than 3.5 times to reach \$3.7 billion in 2023 from \$1 billion in 2019.



Gettyimages

India cybersecurity market is expected to account for 5% of the global market by 2028, according to the report by the Data Security Council of India (DSCI).

"India is emerging as a global cybersecurity hub. The government's commitment to digitization, supported by adequate and evolving policies, has fostered an environment conducive to a rise in cybersecurity investment in India," said S. Krishnan, Secretary, MeitY.

About 90% of organisations in the country recognise email as the foremost and most critical pathway for cyberattacks, and 84% acknowledge phishing as the predominant cyber threat confronting their industry.

Nearly 75% of surveyed organisations highlighted the shortage of skilled professionals as a significant concern.

"India's cybersecurity market has undergone a remarkable transformation, marked by substantial growth which underscores the escalating significance placed on fortifying digital defenses in the face of evolving threats," said Vinayak Godse, CEO, DSCI.

BFSI and IT/ITeS sectors are the leading spenders of cybersecurity, driven by stringent and granular regulation and high cyber maturity.

About 97% of the organisations in the country have invested in AI/ML and 84% have invested in Cloud, said the report.

The MORUNG Express

Technical Committees of Government to Formulate Standard on Moving Off Information Systems (MOIS) for Vehicles

The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989 as amended from time to time provides for enhanced penalties on violation of traffic rules for better road safety. Enforcement of traffic laws comes under the purview of respective State Governments and UT administrations.

National Highways Authority India (NHAI) has developed a Computer Aided Dispatch System to assist the 1033 call centre operators to locate the nearest available on-road unit (ambulance/crane/patrol unit) and developed NHAI ERS Mobile Application to relay the dispatch related information to the on-road units. This system has been developed to make the response to emergency calls faster.

The technical committees of the Government viz., Central Motor Vehicle Rules-Technical Standing Committee (CMVR-TSC) and Automotive Industry Standards Committee (AISC) has taken up the work to formulate standard on Moving Off Information Systems (MOIS) for vehicles of categories M2 (Category M2 means a motor vehicle used for carriage of passengers, comprising nine or more seats in addition to the driver's seat and having a maximum Gross Vehicle Weight not exceeding five tonnes), M3 (Category M3 means a motor vehicle used for carriage of passengers, comprising nine or more seats in addition to the driver's seat and having a Gross Vehicle Weight exceeding five tonnes), N2 (Category N2 means a motor vehicle used for carriage of goods and having a Gross Vehicle Weight exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 12 tonnes) and N3 (Category N3 means a motor vehicle used for carriage of goods and having a Gross Vehicle Weight exceeding 12 tonnes).



vecteezy.com

MOIS is an advanced driver assistance system to aid drivers in low-speed moving off from rest manoeuvres that may involve collisions between above referred category vehicles and vulnerable road users (pedestrians and cyclists). MOIS detects and informs the driver of the presence of pedestrians and cyclists in the close-proximity forward blind-spot of the vehicle.

PIB





Green and Clean Technologies



constructionweekonline.in

Recent Indian Government Policy Announcements

- [National Green Hydrogen Mission](#)
- [Green Hydrogen policy](#)
- [Green Hydrogen Standard for India](#)
- [Green Credit Program \(GCP\)](#)
- [Eco-mark scheme](#)

Government Expenditure on Green Hydrogen Mission Reaches Rs 11 Lakh

Government of India has spent Rs 11 lakh (€12500) under the National Green Hydrogen Mission, in contrast to the revised estimates of Rs 1 billion (€11.4 million) for the fiscal year 2023-24. The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy oversees the implementation of the National Green Hydrogen Mission, which was sanctioned by the Union Cabinet on January 4, 2023, with a budget of Rs 197.44 billion (€2.3 billion) spanning from 2023-24 to 2029-30. Responding to the Rajya Sabha through a written reply, Union Power and New & Renewable Energy

Minister R K Singh emphasised that the primary goal of the Mission is to position India as a global hub for the production, utilisation, and export of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives.

The revised estimates for the Mission in the financial year 2022-23 were Rs 1,00,000 (1136 Euro) with no expenditure reported. For the fiscal year 2023-24, the revised estimates are Rs 1 billion (€11.4 million), and the expenditure incurred to date is Rs 11 lakh (€12500), as communicated by the minister to the House.

The anticipated outcomes of the Mission by the year 2030 include India's Green Hydrogen production capacity reaching 5 million metric tonnes per annum, leading to a reduction in dependence on imported fossil fuels. The successful achievement of Mission targets is expected to result in a cumulative reduction of Rs 1 trillion in fossil fuel imports by 2030. Furthermore, the Mission is projected to attract over Rs 8 trillion in total investments and generate more than 6 lakh jobs. The production and use of the targeted quantum of Green Hydrogen are anticipated to avert nearly 50 million metric tonnes per annum of CO2 emissions, as highlighted by the minister.



In response to a query regarding the impact on cost escalation resulting from the implementation of a Uniform Renewable Energy Tariff (URET), Minister Singh conveyed in a separate written response that while the procedure for URET implementation was issued by the Ministry of Power on October 25, 2023, the actual implementation has not commenced. Therefore, the government has not conducted any assessment regarding the impact on cost escalation.

Regarding intermediary procurers, Singh clarified that they act as traders buying renewable energy (RE) power from RE Power Generators based on tariff-based competitive bidding (TBCB) guidelines. These intermediary procurers then sell the acquired power to one or more distribution licensees, who, in turn, supply power to consumers within their jurisdiction and have public service obligations. The minister emphasised that intermediary procurers do not have any direct public service obligation.

In another response to the House, Minister Singh reported that as of now, 72.02 gigawatts (GW) of Solar Power Projects have been installed. The government has set a target of achieving 500 GW of installed capacity from non-fossil fuels by 2030, aligning with the Prime Minister's announcement at CoP-26, including capacity derived from solar energy.

Government Notified 80 Industrial Sectors Specific Environmental Standards to Reduce Chemical Waste Dumping into the Rivers by the Industries and Dyeing Units

The Government has taken number of steps to reduce chemical waste dumped into the major rivers of the country by the industries and dyeing units located near the rivers. The Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India has notified industry specific discharge standards under Schedule-I: 'Standards for Emission or Discharge of Environmental Pollutants from various Industries' of Environment Protection Act, 1986. So far, industry specific environmental standards, for about 80 industrial sectors, have been notified.

The State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) issue consent to establish/consent to operate and authorization to the industries in the States. SPCBs/PCCs monitor the compliance of industrial emissions/effluent according to the prescribed standards. In case of non-compliance, action against industry is taken under provisions of



Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) issued directions under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to SPCBs/PCCs regarding 'Treatment & Utilization of Sewage' and also issued directions under Section 5 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to Municipal Corporations of 46 Metropolitan cities and 20 State Capitals regarding 'Treatment and Utilization of Sewage for Restoration of Water Quality of River'.

For strengthening monitoring mechanism and effective compliance through self-regulatory mechanism, CPCB has issued directions to all 17 categories of highly polluting industries, Grossly Polluted Industries (GPIs) of Ganga basin, Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs), biomedical waste management facilities and common hazardous waste facilities to install Online Continuous Effluent/Emission Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) for constant vigil on pollution levels. In case of any violations of the norms, an automatic SMS alert is generated and sent to industrial unit, SPCB and CPCB, so that corrective measures can be taken by the industry immediately and appropriate action can be taken by concerned SPCB/PCC.

CPCB monitors water quality of aquatic resources at 4703 locations including 2155 monitoring locations on rivers under National Water Quality Monitoring

Programme (NWMP) in association with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) including data that of the River Kaveri.

During the year 2018 CPCB identified Polluted River stretches of River Kaveri from Mettur to Mayiladuthurai in Tamil Nadu under Priority class I (BOD>30 mg/L). For rejuvenation of polluted river stretches identified in 2018 including River Kaveri, action plans were prepared by River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC) constituted by the respective State Government/UT Administration including the state of Tamil Nadu for bringing all the polluted river stretches identified by CPCB fit for bathing purposes (i.e. BOD < 3 mg/L and FC < 500 MPN/100 mL).

The aforesaid Action Plans cover important aspects such as Source control (Municipal sewage management, Industrial pollution control, Waste management), River catchment/Basin Management (Adoption of good irrigation practices, Utilization of treated sewage, Ground water recharge aspects), Flood Plain Zone protection and its management (Setting up of bio-diversity parks, Removal of encroachments, Rain water harvesting, Plantation on both sides of the river), Ecological/Environmental Flow (E-Flow) and Watershed management.

Implementation of time-bound Action Plans is in the domain of the State Government Departments/UT Administration Departments who are responsible for rejuvenation of polluted river stretches identified in the respective State/UT. Progress of implementation of action plans is reviewed by the RRC at State Level and Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) constituted for the purpose.

PIB

EV Adoption Increases to 14.33 Lakh Out of Total 2.27 Crore Vehicles Sold in 2023

The Ministry of Heavy Industries has launched three schemes with an objective to boost demand of Electric Vehicles (EVs) and to incentivise manufacturing of EVs & Advanced Automotive Components. Their details are as under:

- The Government notified Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles in India Phase II (FAME India Phase II) Scheme with a budgetary



outlay of Rs. 10,000 crore (€1.2 billion) for a period of five years commencing from 1stApril, 2019 to promote hybrid/ electric technology in transportation so as to reduce dependency on fossil fuels and to address issues of vehicular emissions. As far as e-Buses, electric three wheelers (e-3W) and electric four wheelers (e-4W) are concerned, the scheme provides subsidy to those vehicles which are used in public transportation or for commercial use. For electric two wheelers (e-2W), privately owned vehicles are also provided with subsidy.

FAME II intends to support 7,090 e-Buses, 5 lakh e-3 Wheelers, 55,000 e-4 Wheeler Passenger Cars (including Strong Hybrid) and 10 lakh e-2 Wheelers. Further details about the FAME II India scheme can be seen on the website at <https://heavyindustries.gov.in/fame-ii>.

- The Government on 12thMay 2021 approved Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme, 'National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cells (ACC) Battery Storage' in order to promote manufacturing in the country. The budgetary outlay of the scheme is Rs. 18,100 crores (€2.05 billion). The scheme envisages to establish a cumulative ACC battery manufacturing capacity of 50 GWh. The details of the scheme may be seen at <https://heavyindustries.gov.in/pli-scheme-for-national-programme-on-advanced-chemistry-cell-acc-battery-storage>.

- Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Automobile and Auto Component Industry with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 25,938 crore (€2.94 billion) provides financial incentives to boost domestic manufacturing of Advance Automotive Technologies (AAT) products (including electric vehicles and their components). The details of the scheme may be seen at <https://heavyindustries.gov.in/pli-scheme-automobile-and-auto-component-industry>.

Scheme has been formulated by the Ministry of Heavy Industries and NITI Aayog on subsidy or loan at low-interest rate on electric vehicles to promote the sale of the electric vehicles.

However, incentives/subsidies are being provided to buyers of electric vehicles in the form of an upfront reduction in the purchase price of electric vehicles under Phase-II of FAME-India Scheme. The incentive is linked to battery capacities i.e., 10,000KWh for e-3W and e-4W with a cap 20% of the cost of vehicle.

PIB

Ministry of Heavy Industries Sanctions 7432 EV Charging Stations to 3 Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) under FAME India Scheme Phase-II

The Ministry of Heavy Industries formulated a Scheme namely Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) Scheme in 2015 to promote adoption of electric/ hybrid vehicles (xEVs) in India. The Phase-1 of the scheme was available up to 31st March, 2019 with budget outlay of Rs 895 Cr. (€101.7 million) This phase of FAME India Scheme had four focus areas i.e. technological development, demand generation, pilot project and charging infrastructure components.

In the 1st phase of the scheme, about 2.8 lakh xEVs were supported with total demand incentives of Rs. 359 Crore (€40.8 million). In addition, 425 electric and hybrid buses, as sanctioned under first phase of the scheme, are deployed across various cities in the country with Government Incentive of about Rs. 280 Cr (€31.8 million). The Ministry of Heavy Industries had also sanctioned about 520 Charging Stations/ Infrastructure for Rs. 43 Crore (€4.8 million) under Phase-I of FAME-India Scheme.



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Projects worth about Rs. 158 Crores (€18 million) are sanctioned for the technology development projects like establishment of testing Infrastructure, setting up of 'Centre of Excellence' for Advanced Research in electrified transportation, Battery Engineering etc. to various organisations / institutions like Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), IIT Madras, IIT Kanpur, Non Ferrous Material Technology Development Centre (NFTDC), Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) etc.

Based on outcome and experience gained during Phase-I of FAME India Scheme and after having consultations with all stakeholders, including Industry and Industry Associations, the Government notified Phase-II of FAME India Scheme for a period of five years commencing from 1st April, 2019 with a total budgetary support of Rs. 10,000 crore (€1.13 billion). This phase mainly focuses on supporting electrification of public & shared transportation, and aims to support through demand incentive 7090 eBuses, 5 lakh e-3 Wheelers, 55000 e-4 Wheeler Passenger Cars and 10 lakh e-2 Wheelers.

Under phase-II of FAME India Scheme, subsidy amounting to Rs. 5248.00 crore (€596 million) has been given to electric vehicle manufactures on sale of 11,61,350 no. of electric vehicles as on 05.12.2023 (as per <http://fame2.heavyindustries.gov.in/dashboard.aspx>).



Further, MHI sanctioned 6862 electric buses to various cities/STUs/State Govt. entities for intracity operations. Out of 6862 e-buses, 3487 e-buses have been supplied to STUs as on date i.e. 29.11.2023.

Ministry of Heavy Industries has also sanctioned Rs. 800 Cr (€90.90 million) as capital subsidy to the three Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) for establishment of 7,432 electric vehicle public charging stations. Further, 148 EV Charging Stations were sanctioned to other entities under this scheme.

Under FAME-India Scheme phase-II, no incentive is given to EV manufacturers/ companies. The incentive/ concession is provided to consumers (buyers/end users) in the form of an upfront reduced purchase price of hybrid and electric vehicles to enable wider adoption, which will be reimbursed to the OEM (EV manufacturers) by Government of India. At present, total 62 OEMs have been registered as on 29.11.2023 to avail demand incentive under the scheme.

The Ministry of Heavy Industries sanctioned 7432 EV Charging Stations to 3 Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and 148 EV Charging Stations to other entities spread in all states and 6 Union Territories under FAME India Scheme phase-II.

PIB

India Attracts \$6.1 billion FDI in Renewable Sector, Boosting Green Power Drive

The Union Minister for New & Renewable Energy and Power has informed about the steps taken to attract Foreign Direct Investment into the renewable energy sector of India.

Under the extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy of the Government of India, FDI in renewable energy sector is permitted up to 100% under the automatic route.

The Government has taken several steps to attract investments, including FDI, in the renewable energy sector, some of which are given below:

- Setting up of Project Development Cell for attracting and facilitating investments.
- Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2029-30,
- Setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale,
- Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power,

- Launch of schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), Solar Rooftop Phase-II, 1200 MW CPSU Scheme Phase II, etc.,
- Launch of National Green Hydrogen Mission with an aim to make India a global hub for production, utilization and export of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives,
- Notification of Promoting Renewable Energy through Green Energy Open Access Rules 2022,
- Launch of Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges,
- Release of Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar PV and Wind Projects,
- Waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June, 2025,
- Notification of standards for deployment of solar photovoltaic system/devices,
- Issue of orders that power shall be dispatched against Letter of Credit (LC) or advance payment to ensure timely payment by distribution licensees to RE generators.

As per information available with the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), the country has received a total FDI Equity investment amounting to USD 6,137.39 Million in the renewable energy sector, during the last three financial years and the current financial year (till 30.09.2023).

PIB

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) Issues National Repowering and Life Extension Policy for Wind Projects

Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has issued '[National Repowering & Life Extension Policy for Wind Power Projects 2023](#)' which enables repowering older generation turbines with newer generation more efficient turbines before the design life gets over.



The policy has been issued in supersession of 'Policy for Repowering of the Wind Power Projects' released on August 5, 2016 and will be effective from the date of issuance. It considers refurbishment of wind turbines for life extension beyond design life subject to safety and performance assessment as per relevant standards.

The objective of the repowering and life extension policy is optimum utilisation of wind energy resource by maximizing energy (kWh) yield per sq.km of the project area and utilising the latest state-of-the art onshore wind turbine technologies.

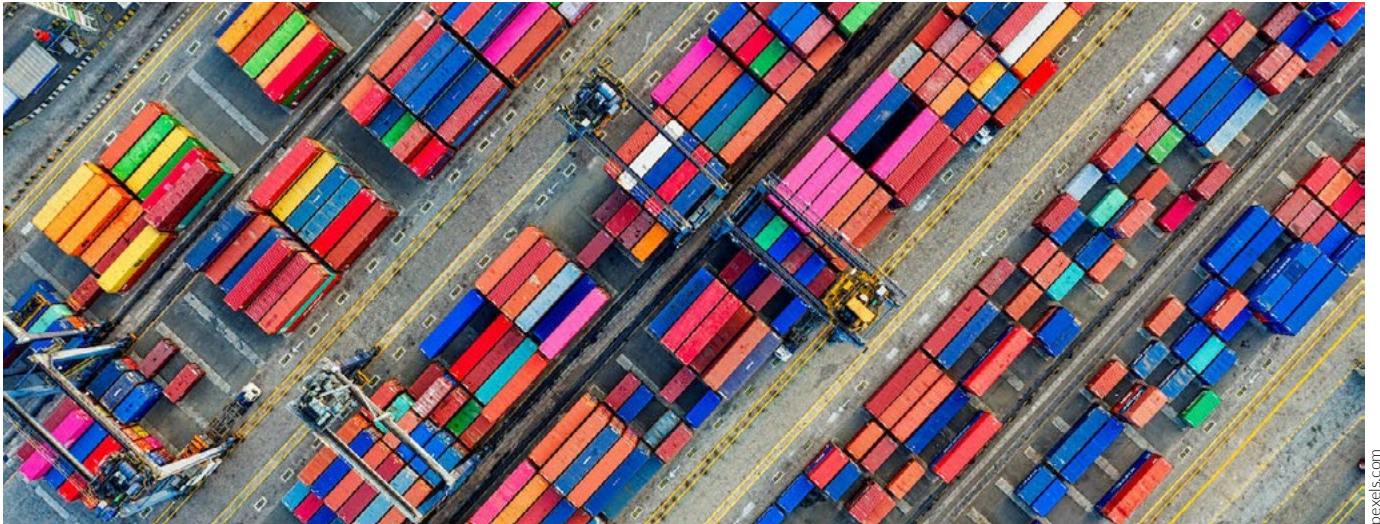
All wind turbines which are not in compliance with the quality control order issued by the Ministry are eligible for refurbishment. Other than this, the turbines that have completed their design life as certified under the Type Test Certificate in accordance with the applicable relevant standards or the wind turbines of rated capacity below 2 MW are entitled for this based on commercial or voluntary consideration after 15 years of installation.

Meanwhile, National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) has estimated repowering potential of the country to be 25.406 GW considering wind turbines below capacity 2 MW.

Energetica India



EU/EFTA-India



EFTA-India Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA): Two Ministerial Gatherings to find Common Ground in the Run Up towards Conclusion

On 12 and 13 December 2023, high-level delegations from EFTA (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland) and India met in New Delhi to settle on common priorities and pave the way for the conclusive stages of the Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement negotiations.

Shri Piyush Goyal, Minister of Commerce & Industry, Consumer Affairs & Food & Public Distribution and Textiles of India headed the Indian delegations, while the EFTA delegation was co-led by Helene Budliger Artieda, Swiss State Secretary at the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (acting as EFTA Spokesperson) and Jan Christian Vestre, Minister of Trade and Industry of Norway.

The first encounter aimed at taking stock, agreeing on the work to be carried out in the sensitive areas and providing guidance to the experts on the steps to be taken to finalise the negotiations. Subsequently, the second meeting, held in the newly inaugurated Indian Parliament House, brought together the high-level delegates in a smaller setting. The focus was on ensuring a common understanding on the way forward and maintaining dynamics. Both sides ended their

addresses by thanking the negotiating teams for their resilience, flexibility and hard work during the final stretch.

On this basis, negotiating teams have agreed on concrete timelines with a schedule of meetings for the upcoming week to chart the path towards closure.

EFTA

Cabinet Approves Industrial Property Rights MoU between India, Italy

The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has given its approval for signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce & Industry of the Republic of India and the Directorate General for the Protection of Industrial Property-Italian Patent and Trademark Office of the Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy of the Italian Republic on Cooperation in the field of Industrial Property Rights.

The MoU will promote between the Participants the establishment of a mechanism that allows them to develop cooperation activities in the field of IP and information technology services related to this field.

PIB



Overview of SESEI Monthly Activities

SESEI is an emissary of standards & related policies and actively participates in various meetings, conferences, and forums to contribute, share best practices, knowledge and learn about new and emerging technologies and standardisation activities. During December 2023, SESEI was engaged in 07 meetings, participated in 03 events and addressed 3 queries. In this section, we have provided readers a glimpse of few of these important activities undertaken by SESEI during the month period.

SESEI Organized the 4th Edition of Indo-EU Conference of “Standards and Emerging Technologies” on 7th December 2023 in New Delhi

Project SESEI organized the 4th Indo-EU conference on “Standards & Emerging Technologies” which focused on important topics such as Circular Economy (e-Waste, Plastics), Connectivity in Smart Cities (Digital, Energy & Transport) and Data Privacy & Cyber Security.

Subject experts and policy makers from the EU/EFTA and India shared the best practices, gaps and challenges and presented recommendations on how to work together. During the conference, a study report focused on these three topics was presented and released. The study report is covering latest developments, current state of play covering Standards development & Policy Initiatives in EU/EFTA and INDIA, the gaps and technological challenges in India limiting the market potential, adoption of technologies and the areas of further collaboration between EU and India. For more details about conference including recordings, presentations and study report, please visit conference website at <https://iecset2023.bharatexhibitions.com/index.html>

SESEI V Steering Committee Meeting no. 2

The 2nd Steering Committee meeting of SESEI V was held on December 20, 2023 virtually. The agenda of the meeting was as below:

- **Project status:** (1) Project administration and management and 2) Budget snapshot



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- **SESEI Expert input** (Report on Major Activities and Work Programme & Timeline of deliverables)
- **Updates from Partners on other relevant India-related initiatives/activities** such as EU-India TTC, EU-India Connectivity, Indico 2.0, DG-INTPA: PDFSF2 etc.
- **SESEI-VI Next Step**
- **SESEI travel to Europe in Feb'24** etc.

Meeting with Mr. Michael BUCKI, Counsellor & Head of Section – Sustainable Modernization, Delegation of the European Union to India

During the visit of Ms. Margot, Director Govt. Affairs, ETSI to participate the 4th EU-Indo Conference on Standards and Emerging Technologies held on December 7, 2023 in New Delhi, Ms. Margot along with SESEI held a meeting with Mr. Bucki to discuss the Project SESEI and funding for next phase of project etc.



Upcoming Events

International Conference on Grid Stability with Enhanced Penetration of Renewables 2024

When: 11-12 January 2024

Where: Hotel Le Meridien, New Delhi

A conference focusing on cyber security challenges for power grid and smart grid networks will address topics such as cyber security fundamentals, power grid threats, and substation automation. [More information](#)

Smart Tech India 2024

When: 17-19 January 2024

Where: Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, India

India is adopting the circular economy approach, focusing on 'Rethink, Redesign, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle' to reduce waste and promote sustainable resource reuse. The Water & CleanTech India Expo offers solutions to tackle waste, provide clean water, and create a cleaner future, aligning with the Swachh Bharat Mission and prioritizing citizen well-being. [More information](#)

Global Artificial Intelligence Summit & Awards 2024

When: 18-19 January 2024

Where: Manekshaw Auditorium, New Delhi, India

The 4th edition of GAISA- Global Artificial Intelligence Summit on 18-19 January, 2024 will be focused on the prominence of AI in human lives & business industries. [More information](#)

Annual Hydrogen India Summit 2024

When: 23-24 January 2024

Where: New Delhi, India

The 2nd Hydrogen India Summit 2024 Summit will be organized in New Delhi on 23-24th January 2024. This eagerly anticipated conference & exhibition provides a unique platform for industry leaders, experts, and enthusiasts to come together to network, learn, and showcase the latest advancements in green hydrogen business and technology. [More information](#)

Wireless Global Congress 2024

When: 30 Jan - 01 Feb 2024

Where: The Lalit New Delhi, New Delhi, India

The Wireless Global Congress (WGC) is the premier gathering for the Wi-Fi industry, where professionals come together to network, showcase innovations, and stay updated on the latest advancements in Wi-Fi. [More information](#)

IEEE International Conference on Computing, Power, and Communication Technologies 2024

When: 9-10 February 2024

Where: Galgotias University, Greater Noida, India

The IEEE International Conference on Computing, Power, and Communication Technologies (IC2PCT) provides professionals a platform to discuss emerging technologies and their future direction. [More information](#)

5G | 6G Congress 2024

When: 14 March, 2024

Where: New Delhi

ETTelecom, a specialised vertical of the Economic Times will conduct 'The 5G | 6G Congress 2024' bringing together industry leaders and policymakers to deliberate on the 5G, 5G Advanced and 6G roadmap including current regulatory and policy decisions with the device ecosystem. [More Information](#)



Annexure 1

Electro-technical Department (ETD)

The following Draft Indian Standards were issued by Electro-Technical division council at BIS during the last month for eliciting technical comment:

Electro-technical (ETD)				
S. No.	Document No.	Document title	IEC/ISO	Last date of comment
1	ETD 11(22944)	Fuel cell technologies Part 3-100: Stationary fuel cell power systems Safety	IEC TC-21 (P) IEC TC- SC-21A (P)	10-01-2024
2	ETD 25(24328)	Lifts for the Transport of Persons and Goods Part 3: Specifications for Planning and Selection : Section 2: Goods Automobile Lift	ISO TC- 178 (P)	03-02-2024
3	ETD 25(24343)	Lifts for the Transport of Persons and Goods Part 7 Lifts for Special Applications Section 8 Requirements of Lifts for Persons with Disabilities	ISO TC- 178 (P)	09-02-2024
4	ETD 25(24387)	IS 17900: Lifts for the Transport of Persons and Goods: Part 7: Lifts for Special Applications: Section 2: Rack and Pinion Lifts used in Under-Construction Buildings	ISO TC- 178 (P)	09-02-2024
5	ETD 25(24445)	Lifts for the Transport of Persons and Goods Part 11: Safety Norms for Existing Lifts Risk Assessment and Risk Reduction	ISO TC- 178 (P)	14-02-2024
6	ETD 25(24446)	Lifts for the Transport of Persons and Goods Part 4 Specifications for Control Devices Buttons Signals Indicators and Other Fittings	ISO TC- 178 (P)	14-02-2024
7	ETD 25(24447)	Electric Traction Lifts: Replacement of Existing Passenger and Goods Passenger Lifts in Existing Buildings	ISO TC- 178 (P)	14-02-2024
8	ETD 25(24455)	Lifts for the Transport of Persons and Goods Part 5 Electric Traction Hydraulic: Inspection Manual	ISO TC- 178 (P)	18-02-2024
9	ETD 25(24457)	Lifts for Transport of Persons and Goods IS 17900 Part 7 Section 6 Occupant Evacuation Lifts Specification	ISO TC- 178 (P)	18-02-2024
10	ETD 25(24463)	IS 17900: Lifts for the Transport of Persons and Goods Part 7: Lifts for Special Applications Section 3: Home Lifts	ISO TC- 178 (P)	18-02-2024

https://www.services.bis.gov.in/php/BIS_2.0/dgdashboard/draft/darftdetail/65/3/ETD

Electronics and Information Technology Department (LITD)

The following Draft Indian Standards were issued by Electronics and Information Technology division council (LITD) of BIS for eliciting technical comments:

Electronics and Information Technology Department (LITD)				
S. No.	Document No.	Document title	IEC/ISO	Last date of comment
1	LITD 33(24124)	Wearable Electronic Devices and Technologies Part 101: Section1: Terminology	ISO TC-TC SC-124 (P)	19-01-2024
2	LITD 33(24125)	Wearable Electronic Devices and Technologies Part 201: Electronic Textile Section 1: Measurement Methods for Basic Properties of Conductive Yarns	ISO TC-TC SC-124 (P)	19-01-2024
3	LITD 33(24126)	Wearable electronic devices and technologies Part 201-2: Electronic textile Section 2: Measurement methods for basic properties of conductive fabrics and insulation materials	ISO TC-TC SC-124 (P)	19-01-2024
4	LITD 33(24127)	Wearable electronic devices and technologies Part 201 Electronic textile Section 3:Determination of electrical resistance of conductive textiles under simulated microclimate	ISO TC-TC SC-124 (P)	19-01-2024
5	LITD 33(24128)	Wearable electronic devices and technologies Part 204 Electronic textile Section 1: Test method for assessing washing durability of E-textile products	ISO TC-TC SC-124 (P)	19-01-2024
6	LITD 33(24129)	Wearable electronic devices and technologies Part 250 Electronic textile Section 1: Snap fastener connectors between e-textiles and detachable electronic devices	ISO TC-TC SC-124 (P)	19-01-2024
7	LITD 33(24130)	Wearable electronic devices and technologies Part 801: Smart body area network SmartBAN Section 2: Low complexity medium access control MAC for SmartBAN	ISO TC-TC SC-124 (P)	19-01-2024
8	LITD 33(24132)	Wearable electronic devices and technologies Part 801: Smart body area network SmartBAN Section 1: Enhanced ultra-low power physical layer	ISO TC-TC SC-124 (P)	19-01-2024
9	LITD 33(24133)	Wearable electronic devices and technologies Part 406: Test method for measuring surface temperature of wrist- Section 1: worn wearable electronic devices while in contact with human skin	ISO TC-TC SC-124 (P)	19-01-2024
10	LITD 33(24135)	Wearable electronic devices and technologies Part 402 : Performance measurement of fitness wearables Section 1: Test methods of glove-type motion sensors for measuring finger movements	ISO TC-TC SC-124 (P)	19-01-2024
11	LITD 33(24136)	Wearable electronic devices and technologies Part 401: Devices and systems: functional elements Section 1: Evaluation method of the stretchable resistive strain sensor	ISO TC-TC SC-124 (P)	19-01-2024

https://www.services.bis.gov.in/php/BIS_2.0/dgdashboard/draft/darftdetail/66/3/LITD

Smart City/Civil Department (CED)

The following Draft Indian Standards were issued by CED 59-Smart Cities Sectional Committee of Civil engineering division council at BIS during the last month for eliciting technical comment:

Smart Cities at Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)				
Smart Cities				
S. No.	Document No	Title of the Doc	IEC/ISO	Last date for Comments
No major updates				
https://www.services.bis.gov.in/php/BIS_2.0/dgdashboard/draft/darftdetail/63/3/CED				

Service Sector Department

The following Draft Indian Standards were issued by SSD of BIS during the last month for eliciting technical comment:

Services				
S. No.	Document No.	Document title	IEC/ISO	Last date of comment
No major updates				
https://www.services.bis.gov.in/php/BIS_2.0/dgdashboard/draft/darftdetail/107/3/SSD				

Mobility/Transport (TED)

The following Draft Indian Standards were issued by Transport engineering division council at BIS during the last month for eliciting technical comment:

Transport Engineering Department (TED)				
S. No.	Document No.	Document title	IEC/ISO	Last date of comment
1	TED 28(21134)	Intelligent Traffic Management System Components General Specifications	ISO TC- 204 (P) ISO TC- 241 (P)	19-01-2024
2	TED 28(24224)	LED Destination Board System for Buses - Specification Amendment - 3	ISO TC- 204 (P) ISO TC- 241 (P)	21-01-2024
https://www.services.bis.gov.in/php/BIS_2.0/dgdashboard/draft/darftdetail/67/3/TED				

At Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI)

The following Draft Indian Standards were issued by Automotive Research Association of India during the last month for eliciting technical comment:

Mobility at ARAI			
S. No.	Code	Title	Last date of comments
1	Revised draft Amd 3 to AIS-102	CMVR Type Approval for Hybrid Electric Vehicles of M and N Category with GVW ≤ 3500 kg and L category Vehicles	--
https://www.araiindia.com/downloads			

Petroleum, Coal and Related Products Department (PCD)

The following Draft Indian Standards were issued by Petroleum, Coal and Related Products Department (PCD) at BIS during the last month for eliciting technical comment:

Petroleum, Coal and Related Products Department (PCD)				
S. No.	Document No.	Document title	IEC/ISO	Last date of comment
1	PCD 27(24009)	Plastics Methods of Testing Part 5 Mechanical Properties Section 14 Determination of Indentation Hardness of Rigid Plastic by means of Barcol Impresser	ISO TC- 61 and SC 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13 SC-PCD 27 (P)	30-12-2023
2	PCD 27(24010)	Plastics Methods of Testing Part 6 Thermal Properties Section 9 Determination of Density of Smoke from the Burning or Decomposition of Plastics	ISO TC- 61 and SC 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13 SC-PCD 27 (P)	30-12-2023
3	PCD 27(24011)	Plastics Methods of Testing Part 1 Introduction	ISO TC- 61 and SC 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13 SC-PCD 27 (P)	30-12-2023
4	PCD 27(24269)	Plastics Methods of Testing Part 6 Thermal Properties Section 1 Determination of Vicat Softening Temperature of Thermoplastic Materials	ISO TC- 61 and SC 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13 SC-PCD 27 (P)	28-01-2024
5	PCD 27(24270)	Plastics Methods of Testing Part 2 Sampling and Preparation of Test Specimens Section 1 Plastics Compression Moulding of Test Specimens of Thermoplastic Materials	ISO TC- 61 and SC 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13 SC-PCD 27 (P)	28-01-2024
6	PCD 27(24271)	Principles for the Analysis of Microplastics Present in the Environment	ISO TC- 61 and SC 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13 SC-PCD 27 (P)	28-01-2024
https://www.services.bis.gov.in/php/BIS_2.0/dgdashboard/draft/darftdetail/69/3/PCD				

At Research Designs & Standards Organization (RDSO)

The following Draft Indian Specifications/Drawings were issued by Research Designs & Standards Organization (RDSO) during the last month for eliciting technical comment:

Specifications/Drawings: RDSO			
S. No.	Specification/STR No.	Description	Last date of receipt of comments
No Major updates			
https://rdso.indianrailways.gov.in/view_section.jsp?lang=0&id=0,4			

ICT at TSDSI

ICT At Telecommunications Standards Development Society, India (TSDSI)				
"List of New Item for Proposal at TSDSI"				
S. No.	New Item Proposal	Name	Version	Status
No new NIP				
For complete details of the NIP please click here				
"List of Study Item status update"				
S. No.	Study Item	Name	Version	Status
No new Study Item				
For complete details of the Study Items please click here				
"List of SWIC Status Update"				
S. No.	SWIP	Name	Version	Status
No new SWIC				
https://tsdsi.in/study-work-items-proposals/16/				

ICT at TEC

S. No.	Standard Number	Name of Standard	Date of Issue	Standard Type
1	TEC 72010:2023	Optical splitter and WDM Coupler for Optical Access Technology	1-12-2023	GR
2	TEC56442312	V-band Fixed Radio Systems	01-12-2023	ER
https://www.tec.gov.in/standards-specifications				
https://www.tec.gov.in/essential-requirements				

About Project

SESEI | Seconded European
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Enabling Europe-India Cooperation on Standards

The SESEI project (Seconded European Standardization Expert in India) is a project cofunded by five European partners, operating from New Delhi, India, with the objective to increase the visibility of European standardization in India and to promote EU/EFTA-India cooperation on standards and related activities. The SESEI Project (<http://sesei.eu/>) is managed by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI - <http://www.etsi.org/> - EU recognized Standards Organization for Telecommunication sectors) and is further supported by two other EU recognized Standards Organization, namely the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) and the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC) - <http://www.cencenelec.eu> - which develop and adopt European standards in a wide range of products, services and processes, as well as by the European Commission (www.ec.europa.eu) and the European Free Trade Association (<http://www.efta.int/>). It is a Standardization focused project, with a priority emphasis on the sectors falling under Digitization and Clean & Green Technologies etc.

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