SESEI Newsletter

SECONDED EUROPEAN STANDARDIZATION EXPERT IN INDIA

cen — European Committee for Standardization

CENELEC — European Committee for Electro Technical Standardization

ETSI — European Telecommunications Standards Institute

European Commission — European Commission

EFTA — European Free Trade Association

Dear Readers

Greeting from Project SESEI

We welcome you to the "SESEI Newsletter-India" for the month of January 2025, providing you with latest information and advancements in EU on standardization in the areas of Digitization, Clean & Green Technologies, related Emerging Technologies, EU-INDIA collaborations, as well as the drive for innovation through initiatives like 6G research, cyber security, etc.

In the quest for making standards development an integral to innovation and businesses CEN-CENELEC has introduced SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound), an innovative tool to draft new standards and streamline the drafting process by providing a pre-structured layout.

The race towards establishing the next generation of wireless communication standards - 6G, is already underway. 6G technology will be a unique and ubiquitous combination of faster speed, enabling transformative applications and ensuring energy efficiency. In this pursuit, both India and Europe are strategically positioning themselves to lead in this frontier, shaping policies and standards that will define the future of connectivity. 3GPP - the global platform of the National standardisation bodies is responsible for developing technical specifications for the 6G technologies. In a recent Technical Specification Group (TSG) RAN's meeting (RAN#106) which was held in Madrid, a significant progress has been made. In this newsletter, we have provided details of the interviews held with 3GPP'a TSG Chairs, wherein they have discussed the current state of Rel-19, outlook towards the next release and beyond – towards 6G. Also, an interview snapshot of new Director General of ETSI, Mr. Jan Ellsberger on Potential of emerging technologies for 3GPP and ETSI is shared as the planning for 6G gets underway. Video links of the interviews are included in this newsletter. White Paper on "European Vision for the 6G Network Ecosystem" as released by 6G-IA, highlights the importance of creating a unified 6G vision, driven by key stakeholders worldwide, towards a single global consensus.

EU has introduced its new Action Plan to strengthen the cybersecurity of hospitals and healthcare providers, which will strengthen the healthcare sector and make it more resilient against cyber threats while creating a safer and more secure environment for patients.

In the Clean & Green technologies, European Commission has published a new independent study dedicated to the net zero manufacturing industry landscape across EU countries. As per the findings from the report nearly three quarters of EU countries have introduced incentive programmes to encourage investments in the manufacturing of net-zero technologies. To accurately assess the vehicular Co2 emissions, European Commission has also published a regulation on the verification of CO2 emissions from lorries, buses and coaches in service by national authorities. The Implementing Act details the technical procedures for in-service verification tests in heavy duty vehicles.

The newsletter also provides details of upcoming events organised by European Standardization bodies as they may be of interest to you. We hope that you will find this newsletter informative.

Happy Reading!!

Best regards,
Dinesh Chand Sharma
Director Standards & Public Policy

Generic/ Standards

Transforming European Standards with the SMART Project

CEN and CENELEC are reshaping standardization with the SMART project! This groundbreaking project is now entering its first phase and promises full functionality by the end of 2025. It has been a long time coming and offers benefits to both standard drafters and users.

The Minimum Viable Product (MVP) of SMART is now live. With this, the standard drafting process can progress within SMART all the way to the Enquiry stage. Next, the second phase of the project will follow, to ensure that the entire standard drafting process can be completed in SMART, all the way to the Formal Vote. This can be expected by the end of 2025.

The benefits of SMART

SMART provides an innovative tool to draft new standards. It streamlines the drafting process by providing a pre-structured layout. This allows drafters to focus fully on the content rather than formatting. They will be able to tag the most important requirements, which the end users will be able to retrieve easily.

Until now, standards have essentially been written as a simple free text. SMART changes this and helps drafters structure the content of standards. For example, the type of information (requirements, permissions, examples, and so on) will need to be clearly identified and tagged, and provisions will need to be SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound).

The types of documents that SMART will be available for are CEN and CENELEC's homegrown deliverables: European Standards (EN), Technical Specifications (TS), CEN/CENELEC Workshop Agreements (CWA) and Harmonization Documents (HD).

Standard users will also benefit from SMART. After integrating a SMART standard into their system, standard users will be able to automatically extract a list of the elements which were tagged as important. This will improve clarity and simplify implementation for standard users. On top of the traditional PDF standard users receive, they will get a concise list of what requirements need to be met to implement the standard.

All in all, the SMART project marks a pivotal shift in European standardization, offering innovative tools for more efficient drafting and implementation. By integrating advanced functionalities, SMART addresses the evolving needs of both drafters and users, paving the way for a more effective standardization process.

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European standards: New reports and recommendations available

The European Commission still continues to publish new reports from the High-Level Forum on European Standardization's workstreams. The new reports include recommendations on standardization in different fields and how they can support the relevant sectors across Europe. The **High-Level Forum on European Standardization (HLF)** was launched in January 2023, connected to the **EU Strategy on Standardization**. Its goal is to define priorities for standardization, supporting EU legislation and policies and a green, digital and more resilient Single Market. The work is carried out under different workstreams, some of which have already produced reports or recommendations.

- **WORKSTREAM 4 'Alignment between European and International standards':** This report examines the relationship between European and international standards and provides recommendations to address challenges related to the specific needs of the EU market. **Download report from Workstream 4**.
- **WORKSTREAM 6 'Low-Carbon Cement':** New types of cement with reduced CO_2 emissions are critical to achieving European emissions targets. To address these issues, Workstream 6 has produced recommendations aimed at enabling the scaling up of low-carbon cement innovations within the ESS framework. **Download report from Workstream 6**.
- **WORKSTREAM 8 'Smart Cities':** The document includes targeted recommendations for relevant stakeholders reflecting on the European strategy for smart cities characterised by inclusivity, democracy, and sustainability , through the process of standardisation. **Download report from Workstream 8**.
- **WORKSTREAM 9 'Green Electricity System':** The document provides a summary of specific standardisation and regulation proposals that would enable the European Electrical Sector to serve as the cornerstone of the Energy Transition. By its holistic approach, it looks at the system from End-to-End prospective. **Download report from Workstream 9**.

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Digitization

Leaders' Interview at 3GPP TSGs#106

In Madrid, during the December 3GPP Plenary meetings, two of Technical Specification Groups TSG Chairs discussed the current state of Rel-19, then looked towards the next release and beyond – towards 6G.

Wanshi Chen first covered RAN Rel-19 progress, saying that progress is good, with some important check-points met, he mentioned Ambient-IoT as an example of a feature that is currently moving from the study phase towards normative work (TSs). The release is on schedule for its functional freeze date of September 2025.

Peter Schmitt then talked about the main highlights of CT's work this week. Release 18 is now completed and the group is working - in the main - on Release 19, with some requirements still to come in from SA2.

Moving on to discuss the two workshops held in Madrid, during TSGs#106, Wanshi described the parallel tracks in Rel-20, one for 5G Advanced specifications work and the other for early 6G studies. The TSG RAN endorsed Workshop summary is in RP-243292.

Turning to the TSG SA Workshop, Peter discussed 5G Advanced in Rel-20 and the process this week that led to the number of proposals to be refined to around 14 features. The SA summary (SP-241989) was send to SA2 (Architecture) for them to prepare 5G Advanced study item descriptions for the core proposals by March, and for the remaining proposals in June. Other topics covered:

- How will TSG RAN keep 5G Advanced and 6G on two separate pathways in Rel-20?
- What will the March joint workshops on 6G (March 10-11) cover?
- How will 6G studies affect TSG CT & its decisions on future protocols?
- How will IMT-2030 aspects be dealt with in TSG RAN?

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First Six Month as ETSI DG

As ETSI's head of delegation in 3GPP, Jan Ellsberger not only leads ICT standards development in Europe, but also sits at the top table of global standards making for next generation mobile.

In this short video interview, we ask Jan about his first six months as the ETSI Director General and about the progress he has seen at the recent 3GPP Technical Specification Groups (TSG) meetings in Madrid. Potential of emerging technologies for 3GPP and ETSI as the planning for 6G gets underway was discussed during the interview.

Jan Ellsberger speaks about his long association with ETSI and his fifteen-year engagement with 3GPP. The conversation also touched on the key takeaways from this week's meetings and on some of the ways that ETSI members – in partnership with 3GPP's industry members from around the globe - are bringing in the next generation of features for the system.

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6G Scenarios and Performance Requirements

During Technical Specification Group RAN's meeting RAN#106, in Madrid on December 12th, an important 6G study item was approved. The study represents a significant milestone in 3GPP's interactions with ITU on 6G technical performance requirements (TPRs) as future, deployment scenarios, requirements and potential directions of 6G radio access technologies are further identified and investigated in 3GPP.

The 3GPP study item (Details in RP-243327) aims to investigate a candidate set of items for minimum TPRs based on the Recommendation ITU-R M.2160 and, where applicable, the associated target values and key assumptions for the identified minimum TPRs.

The outcome is expected to be shared by Liaison Statement with ITU-R WP5D and used as a baseline for the subsequent 6G study in RAN.

Following the close of the RAN#106 meeting, Wanshi Chen – TSG RAN Chair said "The approval of the 6G Study item this week is a great achievement. It is co-signed and supported by over fifty companies from diverse countries and regions, underscoring the shared dedication of 3GPP and the broader telecommunications sector to forge a global interoperable 6G standard."

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ETSI Open Source MANO announces Release SEVENTEEN, extending its capabilities for cloud-native orchestration

The ETSI Open Source MANO community is proud to announce OSM Release SEVENTEEN, a Standard non-LTS release of OSM, meeting the established cadence of two releases per year and incorporating the innovations produced by the OSM Community.
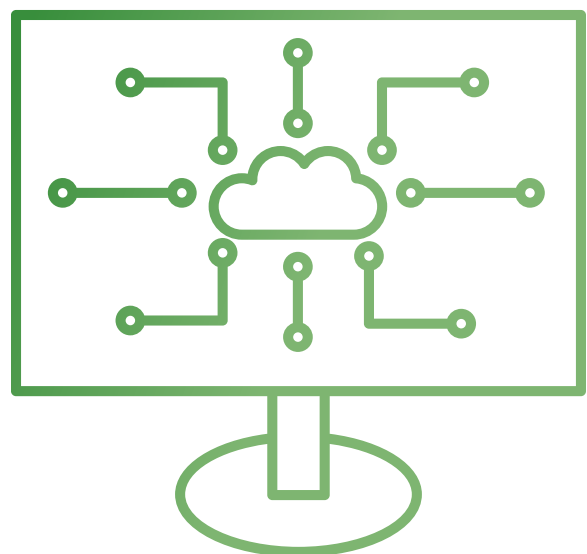
OSM Release SEVENTEEN means the consolidation of the new architecture and scope introduced in the previous release, positioning OSM as a generalized cloud-native orchestrator for infrastructure, platforms and services. The full cloud-native management of Kubernetes clusters introduced in Release SIXTEEN for public clouds has been extended to private clouds based on Openstack, following the same intent-based GitOps model where every operation related to the clusters or the applications running on them is done through Git repositories. OSM Release SEVENTEEN includes significant improvements in the following key areas:

- **Management of Kubernetes clusters.** This release includes the full life-cycle management of Kubernetes clusters on Openstack-based private clouds using Cluster API. The capabilities of declarative management of Kubernetes clusters and their workloads introduced in Release SIXTEEN have been leveraged and extended to support clusters based on Cluster API in private clouds based on OpenStack, which paves the way of supporting additional types of private infrastructure in next releases.
- **OSM NF catalogue and testing.** Release SEVENTEEN sets the foundation of an OSM catalogue of NF and NS packages, that will become the foundation to promote OSM use cases during 2025. Existing NF and NS packages in OSM repos have been published in a public NF catalogue. In addition, new tools have been developed to simplify the creation of new OSM blueprints for Kubernetes applications (OSM Kubernetes Applications, OKA),-

-suitable for the new intent-based framework of OSM. In addition, the automatic generation of E2E Robot tests from a set of NF and NS packages is now possible, which enables the incorporation of relevant NF packages and use cases to OSM's recurring validation tests at ETSI's environment.

- **Enhanced capabilities for Network Services.** This release allows to specify, as part of the instantiation parameters, the security groups or VIM flavours to be used by the different Virtualized Deployment Units (VDU) that are part of a VNF.
- **Improvements in CNF operation**. Release SEVENTEEN supports the relocation of the different Kubernetes Deployment Units (KDU) of a CNF between Kubernetes nodes in a cluster. This would allow the migration of KDU instances between locations in Kubernetes clusters such as the ones used in Edge scenarios, with a centralized control plane and distributed workers.
- **OSM installation.** This release introduces performance optimizations in Kafka, MongoDB and Airflow components, that are part of OSM installation, reducing the footprint of the OSM community installation.
- **OSM client improvements.** Release SEVENTEEN incorporates support of Jsonpath output format for the new commands related to intent-based operations (clusters, profiles, OKA, KSU). This format allows to filter the fields in the objects, following the common practices in other CLI tools such as kubectl.

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Bolstering the cybersecurity of the healthcare sector

The Commission has presented an **EU Action Plan to strengthen the cybersecurity of hospitals and healthcare providers**. This initiative is a key priority within the first 100 days of the new mandate, aiming to create a safer and more secure environment for patients.

In 2023 alone, EU countries reported 309 significant cybersecurity incidents targeting the healthcare sector – more than any other critical sector. As healthcare providers increasingly use digital health records, the risk of data-related threats continues to rise. Many systems can be affected, including electronic health records, hospital workflow systems, and medical devices. Such threats can compromise patient care and even put lives at risk.

To address these challenges, the EU is working to strengthen the healthcare sector and make it more resilient against cyber threats. The new Action Plan builds on existing legislation, such as the EU-wide legislation on cybersecurity, and **extends its scope to include general practices**. It focuses on **prevention, detection, impact mitigation** and **deterrence of cyber threats**. The Plan also aims to establish a **pan-European Cybersecurity Support Centre** to provide more tailored guidance to hospitals and healthcare providers. By the end of the year, it will be further refined through a collaborative approach and will be rolled out progressively over the next 2 years.

Digitalisation of the healthcare sector enables better services to patients through innovations, along with many other benefits. The EU remains committed to fostering a healthcare environment where technology empowers patients, enhances care, and supports healthcare professionals.

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ETSI OpenCAPIF launches Release Two Common API Framework based on 3GPP Release 18

ETSI SDG OpenCAPIF, the Software Development Group developing an open-source implementation of the Common API Framework (CAPIF) defined by 3GPP, has just launched their Release 2.0.0. This version has been upgraded to support CAPIF Release 18 Technical Specifications from 3GPP and the associated YAML templates available in the 3GPP Forge.

This new Release also introduces significant updates, enhancements, and new features aimed at providing a more robust, secure, and efficient API management platform. One of the main new features is the Software Development Kit (SDK) designed to lower integration complexity and provide developers, whether they are beginners or experienced, with the basic API invoker-

-and exposer logic, so they can focus on the development of network applications and network exposing functions.

Along with this release, ETSI is now offering an OpenCAPIF Sandbox environment allowing developers to test and validate their functions and applications against OpenCAPIF Release 2.0.0. Release 2.0.0 also includes new tools for testing and multiple recently developed or updated scripts. To know more about all the new features in OpenCAPIF Release 2.0.0, please check the Release Notes or the OpenCAPIF Documentation.
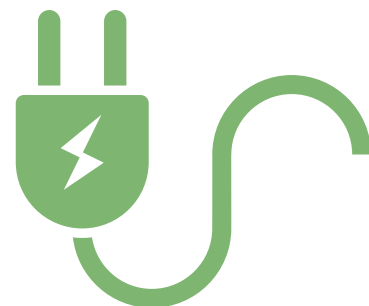
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EU common charger rules: Power all your devices with a single charger

The EU has standardised charging ports for mobile phones and other portable electronic devices, **all new devices sold in the EU must now support USB-C charging**. This will reduce the number of chargers one needs to buy, help minimise electronic waste and simplify everyday life. Here are some benefits of the common charger:

- **Increasing consumer convenience:** You can charge your mobile phone and other similar electronic devices with one USB-C charger, regardless of the device brand.
- **Reducing e-waste:** Discarded and unused chargers account for about 11 000 tonnes of e-waste annually. The new rules encourage reusing chargers, which helps to reduce the environmental footprint.
- **Saving money:** You can now buy new electronic devices without a charger. This will help consumers save approximately €250 million a year on unnecessary charger purchases.
- **Harmonising fast charging technology:** New rules help to ensure that charging speed is the same when using any compatible charger for a device.

The **EU's Common Charger Directive** was approved by the Council of the EU in October 2022. Manufacturers were given a transition period to adjust their designs and ensure compliance. From 28 December 2024, the rules apply to **mobile phones, tablets, digital cameras, headphones, headsets, videogame consoles, portable speakers, e-readers, keyboards, mice, portable navigation systems and earbuds** sold in the EU. From 28 April 2026, they will also apply to laptops.

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🌍 Green and Clean Technologies

New study offers detailed picture of the EU's net-zero manufacturing industry

The Commission has published a new independent study dedicated to the net zero manufacturing industry landscape across EU countries. It offers a comprehensive overview of the current status and recent advancements in key related sectors across all 27 EU countries, such as wind, solar and other renewable energies, batteries, carbon capture, heat pumps and other relevant technologies.

The study aims to address the challenge of establishing a reliable assessment of the state of net-zero technology manufacturing in the EU, given the limited availability of data. Its primary goal is to bridge this data gap, providing a foundation for more targeted recommendations.

The report is based on 2 key components: first, a detailed mapping of the manufacturing capacity for selected net-zero technologies in all EU countries; and second, an in-depth analysis of the existing policies and incentives that support the scaling up of manufacturing capacities at national level. This includes examining regulatory frameworks, permit-granting processes, investment incentives, and skills development programmes. Through this analysis, the study identifies existing bottlenecks and highlights both the challenges and opportunities for increasing production capacity.
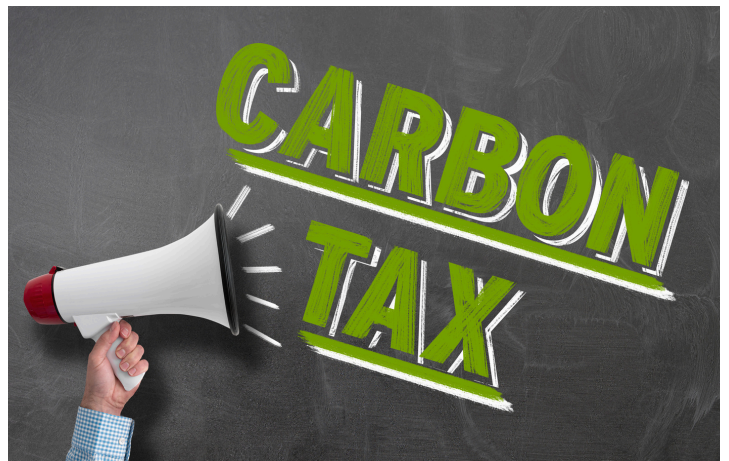
The findings offer a detailed picture across EU countries, showcasing best practices in policy frameworks that directly address manufacturing capacity for net-zero technologies. Overall, nearly 3 quarters of EU countries have introduced incentive programmes to encourage investments in the manufacturing of net-zero technologies.

At EU-level, the Net-Zero Industry Act creates a regulatory framework to enhance European manufacturing capacity for net-zero technologies and key components, addressing barriers to scaling up production in Europe. The information and views set out in this report do not necessarily reflect the official opinion of the Commission.

- Independent study: The net-zero manufacturing industry landscape across the Member States

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EU Plans to Fund Decarbonisation Technologies for Indian MSMEs

The European Union (EU) has decided to support Indian Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in addressing the challenges posed by its upcoming carbon tax, the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), by funding decarbonisation technologies, according to two industry insiders.

This move is seen as a step toward easing friction in India-EU trade relations as negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) continue. CBAM, set to take effect in 2026, will impose levies on carbon-intensive exports such as cement, steel, aluminium, fertilizers, and electricity.

India, the EU's second-largest export market, has sought exemptions for its MSMEs, which account for 45 per cent of EU imports from India.

The EU's initiative includes three projects under the EU-India Policy Dialogue Support Facility (PDSF). These projects aim to help Indian MSMEs with CBAM compliance, sustainability reporting (CSDR/CS3D), and adherence to product design regulations (ESPR).

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Ensuring accuracy: verification of CO2 emissions from heavy-duty vehicles in service

On 14 January 2025, the European Commission published a regulation on the verification of CO2 emissions from lorries, buses and coaches in service by national authorities.

The Implementing Act details the technical procedures for in-service verification tests in heavy duty vehicles. It follows a related regulation published on 8 February 2024, outlining the guiding principles and criteria for those tests (Delegated Act).
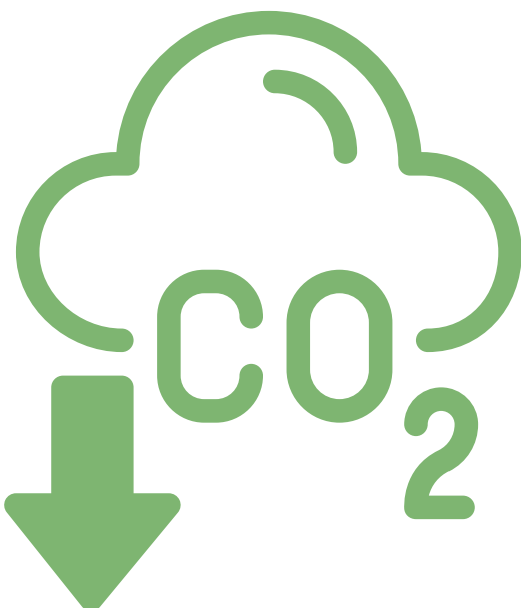
This "in-service verification" for heavy-duty vehicles is a new procedure which aims to make sure that the official CO2 emission values, provided in the vehicles' customer information files issued by vehicle manufacturers, are correct and correspond to actual emissions when vehicles are on the road.

Next steps

Beginning from July 2025, each year, national type-approval authorities will test a sample of vehicles that are on the road in order to check that their real CO2 emissions correspond to official values. Authorities will also have to check that vehicles' performance during certification tests has not be artificially modified.

National authorities will then publish their findings and report them to the Commission. Should there be deviations, the Commission will recalculate the average specific CO2 emissions of the concerned manufacturers to check whether they are complying with their emission targets.

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EU/EFTA-India

India-EFTA trade pact may come into force before end of 2025

The implementation process of free trade agreement (FTA) between India and the four-nation European bloc EFTA is progressing fast and is expected to come into force before the end of this year, Commerce and Industry Minister Piyush Goyal said.

The two sides signed the Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA) on March 10, 2024. Under the pact, India has received an investment commitment of USD 100 billion in 15 years from the grouping while allowing several products such as Swiss watches, chocolates and cut and polished diamonds at lower or zero duties.

The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) members are Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland.

"Yes, EFTA is progressing very fast," Goyal told PTI when asked if the agreement would come into effect this year.

The minister said the Swiss Council of States has approved the agreement and now will go to their National Council for approval.

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Shri Piyush Goyal holds high level dialogue with European Commissioner for Trade and Economic Security

Commerce and Industry Minister (CIM) Shri Piyush Goyal met with Mr Maroš Šefčovič, European Commissioner for Trade and Economic Security for a High Level Dialogue from 18-19 January 2025 in Brussels. This was the first in-person meeting between the two leaders, subsequent to the introductory video conference held in December 2024. The dialogue was marked by mutual respect, consideration towards each other's sensitivities and-

-was aimed at setting up a new framework for India-European Union strategic agenda in the area of trade and investments.

The Minister underlined the commitment of the Prime Minister Modi government towards transforming India into a developed country by 2047. Shri Goyal outlined the six broad principles for building a mutually beneficial partnership between India and the European Union:

First, India would work together with the European Union, a relationship based on common values of democracy, rule of law and independent judiciary, as a trusted partner for developing an economic relationship which integrates the combined market currently estimated at over $24 trillion, bringing unprecedented opportunities for the 2 billion people of India and the European Union.

Second, India would build a commercially meaningful trade agenda with the EU, which is fair and equitable, addressing the tariff and non-tariff barriers through simplification and cost competitiveness for benefits of businesses from both sides, especially small and medium enterprises, farmers and fishermen.

Third, in endeavour to build India as a high-quality product market in terms of Prime Minister's clarion call for a "zero defect" and "zero effect" production capability, it would engage with the European Union for exchange of best practices, harmonize standards and build mutual processes to achieve these objectives.

Fourth, India would work together with the European Union for developing cutting edge technologies, secure critical raw material supply chains and build resilient supply chains- reducing dependencies on non-market economies and developing closer economic ties between India and the EU.

Fifth, cooperation in the area of trade and sustainable development in a fair manner keeping in mind the respective level of developments and the principle of common but differentiated responsibility.

Sixth, as a leader in harnessing technologies at scale and a nation home to young, aspirational and highly talented people, India would explore becoming a living bridge with the European Union to partner in mutual growth and development.

With a view to build a new India-EU strategic agenda, the two leaders outlined political directions to both the teams to develop a mutually beneficial agenda for trade and investment and a robust FTA in an expedited manner to meet global challenges. The two leaders reviewed progress in the trade and investment group of the India-EU Trade and Technology Council (TTC), agreed to address legacy issues & laid a roadmap for continuous consultations between senior officials from both sides and at ministerial level. The meeting was attended by senior officials from both sides.

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Whitepaper/Publication

SNS JU R&I WP 2025

On 21 December 2024, the Smart Networks and Services Joint Undertaking (SNS JU) announced the publication of its Annual Work Programme (AWP) 2025, which includes the Research and Innovation Work Programme for 2025 (SNS R&I WP 2025), allocating €128 million in EU funding to advance Europe's leadership in Beyond 5G and 6G technologies and the future of connectivity.

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White Paper on "EUROPEAN VISION for the 6G NETWORK ECOSYSTEM"

The 6G-IA Vision Working Group released a White Paper titled "EUROPEAN VISION for the 6G NETWORK ECOSYSTEM". This white paper focuses on the ongoing global efforts to develop and standardise 6G networks, aiming for a commercial launch around 2030. It highlights the importance of creating a unified 6G vision, driven by key stakeholders worldwide, towards a single global consensus.

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Upcoming Events

DECT-2020 NR Technology Introduction and Release 2 Functionality and Application Information	**When: 28 January 2025** **Where: Online** This event will provide information on DECT-2020 NR technology and standards proceeding and activities in ETSI TC DECT. **More Information** ❯
ETSI AI Conference - How Standardization is Shaping the Future of AI	**When: 10-12 February 2025** **Where: ETSI, Sophia Antipolis, France** The ETSI AI conference will provide exclusive insights into the most relevant applications of AI, the related challenges and key enablers that need to be put in place to ensure the deployment of 'trustworthy' AI-enabled products and services. **More Information** ❯
OSM Release SEVENTEEN: Extending its capabilities for cloud-native orchestration	**When: 20 February 2025** **Where: Online** This webinar will present the brand-new OSM Release SEVENTEEN, which consolidates OSM as a generalized cloud-native orchestrator for infrastructure, platforms, and services. During the webinar it will be shown in practice how OSM has extended its cloud-native orchestration capabilities from public to private clouds. **More Information** ❯
European standardization supporting new legislative cybersecurity landscape	**When: 20 March 2025** **Where: NHow Hotel, Brussels / Online** The European Standardisation Organizations CEN, CENELEC and ETSI, are pleased to join forces with ENISA, the EU Agency for Cybersecurity, to organise the 9th Cybersecurity Standardisation Conference. **More Information** ❯

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/ 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, 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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