



SESEI

SECONDED EUROPEAN
STANDARDIZATION
EXPERT IN INDIA

Newsletter



European
Committee for
Standardization



European Committee
for Electro Technical
Standardization



European
Telecommunications
Standards Institute



European
Commission



European
Free Trade
Association



Dear Readers,

We welcome you to the “SESEI Newsletter – India”, for the month of “**July 2026**”, bringing you the latest updates from Europe, highlighting key initiatives, standardization developments, legislative updates, etc.

We are pleased to announce that the [5th Indo-European Conference on Standards & Emerging Technologies](#), organised by SESEI Project on behalf of its Project Partners will be held on **15-16 February 2027** in New Delhi. Reflecting the continued emphasis on strengthening EU-India dialogue on emerging technologies and standards, the conference will focus on Artificial Intelligence including Cybersecurity, Digital Product Passports (DPP), Digital Identity/Wallet, Digital Signatures, and e-Invoicing. **Calls for proposals** have also been launched for **Conference Organiser Agency and preparing Study Reports on “Digital Product Passports” and Digital Signatures including e-Invoicing**.

The EU has published [EN 18286:2026](#), the first standard supporting implementation of the AI Act, establishing quality management system requirements for organizations providing AI systems. EU Commission has also launched a comprehensive strategy to address both the opportunities and risks posed by advanced **AI in cybersecurity** through enhanced AI evaluation, secure testing platforms, critical infrastructure protection, and investments in European AI capabilities. Additional guidance under the [EU AI Act](#) clarifies transparency obligations for AI-generated content and deepfakes.

A new implementation guidance for the [Cyber Resilience Act](#) provides practical support to manufacturers, developers, and SMEs in meeting cybersecurity obligations for digital products. CEN-CENELEC emphasized the **critical role of standards in supporting Europe's Tech Sovereignty** agenda across AI, cloud computing, semiconductors, digital infrastructure, and open-source technologies.

On **Green & Clean Technologies**, the newsletter highlights major progress in implementing the **Digital Product Passport (DPP)** under the **Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)**. The **publication of the European standards**, launch of a **dedicated DPP information portal**, and operationalization of the **DPP Registry** collectively establish the technical foundation for transparent, interoperable, and sustainable product information across the European Single Market. Additional developments include a **new European standard for quantifying the carbon footprint of electrical & electronic products**, **guidance supporting implementation of the Net-Zero Industry Act**, and continued promotion of **circular economy principles through the EU Ecolabel**.

The newsletter also reflects the growing momentum in **EU-India cooperation**. The third **EU-India Trade and Technology Council** meeting reaffirmed both partners' commitment to expanding collaboration in strategic technologies, including electric vehicle charging, semiconductors, quantum technologies, artificial intelligence, 6G, high-performance computing, clean technologies, and resilient value chains.

Through continued policy dialogue, technical standardization, and I cooperation, Europe and India are strengthening their collaboration on emerging technologies and sustainable practices, the **5th edition of the Indo-European Conference** will continue to serve as a platform for dialogue among policymakers, industry, and technical experts on priority areas, aiming to strengthen synergies, identifying new areas for collaboration and bridge gaps to ensure advancement.

We invite interested organisations and experts to submit their Expressions of Interest and proposals in accordance with the [Call for Proposals](#). We look forward to receiving proposals from interested organisations by 30th Aug/27. Conference page on SESEI website will be updated with its progress accordingly.

Best regards,
Dinesh Chand Sharma

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Generic/ Standards

5th Indo-European Conference on Standards & Emerging Technologies

15-16 FEBRUARY 2027 | INDIA HABITAT CENTRE, LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI

5th Indo-European Conference on Standards & Emerging Technologies: 15th and 16th February 2027

The “EU-India Conference on Standards & Emerging Technology” is a platform established by the the SESEI Project. The 5th edition of the Indo-European Conference will continue to serve as a platform for dialogue among policymakers, industry, and technical experts on priority areas, aiming to strengthen synergies on issues of mutual importance, identifying new areas and scope for collaboration and bridge gaps to ensure advancement through dialogue, discussion and sharing of best practices. The conference will be a two-day high-level event bringing together stakeholders from India and Europe.

- **Conference Name:** 5th Indo-European Conference on Standards & Emerging Technology
- **Date:** 15th February 2027 and 16th February 2027
- **Venue:** India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi

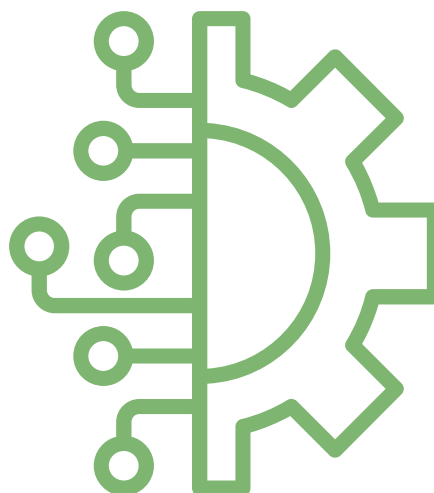
Conference Topics

- **Day 1:** “Artificial Intelligence including Cyber Security”.
- **Day 2:** “Digital Product Passport (Batteries)”, “Digital Identity, Digital Signatures incl. e-Invoicing”

Call for Proposals

We are inviting proposals for the **organisation of the conference** and the **preparation of Study Reports on “Digital Product Passport (Batteries)” and “Digital Signatures, Trust Services & e-Invoicing”**. Interested organisations and experts may find the detailed Calls for Proposals on our website and submit their **Expression of Interest** in accordance with the requirements and timelines provided.

- [Call for Proposal for Organizing 2-day Conference \(15th & 16th February 2027\)](#)
- [Call for Proposal for - Commissioning of Study Report on “Digital Product Passport”](#)
- [Call for Proposal for - Commissioning of Study Report on “Digital Signatures, Trust Services & e-Invoicing”](#)

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Digitization

New EU Plan to Address the Risks and Opportunities of Advanced AI for Cybersecurity

The European Commission has presented a plan to **address the risks and harness the opportunities of advanced artificial intelligence (AI) in cybersecurity**. While the AI can improve security, it can also be misused to identify vulnerabilities, automate attacks, and significantly increase the scale and speed of cyber incidents. The new plan will bring together EU countries, industry, and EU-level organisations to strengthen the cybersecurity of our digital landscape against the vulnerabilities posed by advanced AI.

Key Actions:

- **Evaluating AI models:** The AI Act requires advanced AI models to be evaluated and their risks to be assessed before they are placed on the EU market. The Commission will help establish an EU evaluation capacity to strengthen third-party assessment of AI capabilities and risks globally, supporting the regulatory function of the [AI Office](#).
- **Accessing advanced AI models:** Europe needs clear and transparent conditions for accessing the most advanced AI systems. The Commission will work with the [EU Agency for Cybersecurity](#) to define a European blueprint for structured access to advanced AI capabilities for cybersecurity, supporting public and private organisations in accessing advanced AI models.
- **Testing AI for cybersecurity:** The EU Agency for Cybersecurity and the Commission's [Joint Research Centre](#) will create a secure platform to test AI for cybersecurity, including using simulated environments. This will bring know-how on the safe use of AI to operators in critical sectors.
- **Reinforcing the EU's cybersecurity and fixing vulnerabilities:** The EU must protect its critical infrastructure. In line with the EU's cybersecurity rules, organisations should intensify cyber hygiene practices, risk management measures, and security by design principles. They should also start using available AI capabilities to fix vulnerabilities faster, as well as prevent and respond to cyberattacks. EU Agency for Cybersecurity will assist them in this transition, including guidance, recommendations, and best practices, as well as a campaign to secure critical open source software.

- **Scaling European AI capabilities for cyber:** The EU must continue investing in its own advanced AI capabilities. For this, the [AI Factories and future Gigafactories](#) infrastructure and the European Tech equity capacity, announced in [the Tech Sovereignty Package](#), are available. The Commission will also launch the **EU Grand Challenge on AI for cybersecurity**, bringing together companies, researchers, and organisations to develop AI solutions for cybersecurity and support the growth of the EU market.

The new plan aims to strengthen the EU's cybersecurity framework. It builds on existing EU rules, including the [AI Act](#), the [Cyber Resilience Act](#), the [Network and Information Systems Directive](#), and the [Cyber Solidarity Act](#).

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Become a Voice for Global Technology Standards: Launching the ETSI Ambassador Programme

From AI and cybersecurity to quantum technologies and next-generation networks, technology standards underpin the digital world around us. ETSI make them happen, ensuring that community of experts work together towards a common goal: making our digital experience secure, safe and trustworthy.

This community is made up of engineers, researchers, entrepreneurs, policymakers, community leaders and visionaries. The [ETSI Ambassador Programme](#) was created to empower the humans behind the standards, those who believe that collaboration, interoperability and trusted technologies can help shape a better digital future. As an ETSI Ambassador, you help connect communities, ideas and ecosystems across industries and borders. You also help raise awareness of the importance of standards and the people who make that possible.

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Commission Publishes New Guidance to Support Timely Cyber Resilience Act Implementation

The EU Commission published practical guidance to help manufacturers, developers, & businesses of all sizes meet their obligations under the Cyber Resilience Act.

Digital products are part of everyday life in Europe - from baby monitors to smartwatches, from apps to computer programs. While these products bring enormous benefits, citizens and businesses deserve the assurance that they are protected from cyber threats. The [Cyber Resilience Act](#), in force since December 2024, delivers exactly that, setting clear and mandatory cybersecurity requirements across the full lifecycle of digital products. The guidance addresses the questions stakeholders have been asking most, including:

- Clarifying when certain products fall within the scope of the Cyber Resilience Act, including **remote data processing solutions and free and open source software**
- What constitutes a '**substantial modification**'
- How **support periods** should be understood and applied
- How to meet **reporting obligations and risk assessment requirements**

Particular attention has been paid to **microenterprises and SMEs**, with 67 practical examples, a range of use cases, flowcharts and graphs, ensuring that the path to compliance is clear and proportionate, without unnecessary administrative burden. The publication of this guidance is part of wider efforts towards simplification and effective implementation, including through the [Digital Omnibus](#) published in November 2025.

[Read More](#) ➤

ETSI Mission Critical 10th Plugtests Report Unveiled

ETSI has published the final report from its 10th Mission Critical Services (MCX) Plugtests™, announcing a 92% interoperability success rate of the executed tests in the validation of 3GPP mission critical services vendor interoperability, confirming the growing maturity of mission-critical communications over 4G & 5G networks.

Held from 18 to 22 May 2026, the event was the largest MCX Plugtests to date, bringing together more than 240 participants from around the world. Organised by ETSI with the support of TCCA and UIC, and co-funded by the European Union and EFTA, the programme remains the first independent interoperability testing initiative for mission-critical services over broadband networks.

The event focused on testing standardised 3GPP **Mission Critical Push-to-Talk (MCPTT)**, **Mission Critical Data (MCData)** and **Mission Critical Video (MCVideo)** services. Participants executed **356 tests across 112 test sessions**.

The results are significant for **public safety and emergency services**, where reliable communications between different agencies and technologies are essential. A high interoperability rate helps ensure that police, firefighters, emergency medical services and civil protection teams can exchange voice, data and video seamlessly during critical incidents.

Testing also help accelerate deployment of 4G and 5G networks to support operational mission-critical services, while validating interoperability with existing **ETSI TETRA-based systems**. This enables agencies to modernise their communications while maintaining compatibility with current networks.

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First Standard Approved under the AI Act

A significant milestone has been reached in European AI standardization. The first standard in support of the implementation of the AI Act, [EN 18286: 2026](#) 'Artificial intelligence – Quality management system for EU AI Act regulatory purposes', has been published. This standard is a fundamental step towards regulatory compliance.

[EN 18286: 2026](#) 'Artificial intelligence – Quality management system for EU AI Act regulatory purposes' specifies the requirements and provides guidance for the definition, implementation, and maintenance of a quality management system for organizations that provide AI systems. It is not specific to any sector but forms part of a broader suite of related standards that are developed to establish a consistent and comprehensive framework for high-risk AI system deployment.

It is the first of its kind, being a fundamental step to demonstrate compliance when applying a high-risk AI system. Together with the rest of the standards for high-risk AI, EN 18286: 2026 contributes to building the foundations needed for trustworthy, secure, and responsible AI across Europe.

[Read More](#) ➤

Commission Publishes Guidelines on Transparency Obligations for Providers and Deployers of Certain AI Systems

The European Commission published guidelines to assist providers and deployers of artificial intelligence (AI) systems in meeting the AI Act's transparency obligations, which start to apply on 2 August 2026.

Transparency obligations will help people recognise when they are interacting with AI or when content has been generated or altered by AI, reducing the risk of deception and manipulation. The guidelines clarify which providers and deployers must comply with the transparency obligations for interactive AI systems and the marking and labelling of AI-generated content.

Under the AI Act, AI providers will have to design AI systems to inform users when they are directly interacting with an AI and they will have to add machine-readable marks to enable the detection of AI-generated or manipulated content.

Deployers will also have to inform people when they are exposed to deep fakes, to AI-generated content on matters of public interests without human review or editorial control, and to emotion recognition or biometric categorisation systems.

[Read More](#)

Towards Fair Multilingual AI: EU MMLU, A New EU Benchmark for LLMs

DG Translation has released the **EU MMLU**, a high-quality multilingual benchmarking dataset designed to assess whether large language models perform fairly and effectively across the EU's linguistic diversity. It builds on one of the most widely used AI evaluation datasets, Massive Multitask Language Understanding.

Large language models (LLMs) are typically evaluated using benchmarking datasets that contain thousands of multiple-choice questions covering different areas of human knowledge. The LLM receives a score based on its answers to these questions.

Most of the datasets used to evaluate AI were built in English and do not specifically reflect European educational, cultural and societal contexts. They often fail to reveal how well an LLM performs in other languages – a model may score well in English while underperforming significantly in French, Hungarian or Maltese. The EU MMLU addresses this gap.

The EU MMLU dataset is currently available in 16 EU official languages: Croatian, Czech, Dutch, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Lithuanian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak and Slovenian. Further languages will follow.

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Europe's Tech Sovereignty Needs Standards to Scale



CEN and CENELEC welcome the European Commission's [EU Tech Sovereignty Package](#), published on 3 June, and its strong focus on Europe's capacity to develop, deploy and scale trusted digital technologies and infrastructure.

At a time when technological sovereignty is becoming increasingly important for Europe's competitiveness, security and resilience, **European standards have a central role to play**. They provide a common technical foundation that supports interoperability, reduces vendor lock-in and switching costs, and helps ensure that European values such as cybersecurity, data governance and openness are reflected in the design of products and services.

The Package covers several key initiatives, including the Open-Source Strategy, the Cloud and AI Development Act, the Chips Act 2, and the Strategic Roadmap for Digitalization and AI in the Energy Sector. Across all these areas, **standards can help connect policy objectives with practical implementation**, supporting trusted cooperation across ecosystems and strengthening the Single Market.

CEN and CENELEC particularly welcome the Package's recognition of the **links between standardization and open source**, as well as the emphasis on open and interoperable solutions in areas such as cloud, Artificial Intelligence, semiconductors and digital energy infrastructure. Building on existing work across the technical committees, CEN and CENELEC stand ready to support the implementation of the Package in close cooperation with European institutions, industry and stakeholders.

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Green and Clean Technologies



Digital Product Passport, The Cornerstone for the Implementation of Sustainability and Circularity on the European Single Market

The European Union has ambitious environmental objectives defined in its legislations. As the products brought on the European Single Market have a significant environmental impact, the European Union decided on a mandatory Digital Product Passport (DPP) to store the circularity data of products for various product groups. Since products brought on the European Single Market have a significant environmental impact, it is necessary to know the parameters of each product and to exchange circularity and sustainability information with all stakeholders.

To support the exchange of reliable product data, a robust system must be implemented at the European level, while also considering all necessary interactions with industries outside the EU that do business with the Union.

In this context, the [Joint CEN and CENELEC Technical Committee 24 'Digital Product Passport - Framework and System'](#), whose Secretariat is held by the German Institute for Standardization (DIN), developed the first series of 8 European standards to cover the essential aspects that are needed to implement the European Digital Product Passport required by the [Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation \(EU\) 2024/1781](#), also known under the acronym ESPR.

With strong momentum given by the European Union's Standardization Request M/604, [CEN-CLC/JTC 24](#) set the foundation for a robust, reliable and interoperable DPP framework to be used by all product segments across and outside the EU when a product is put on the European Single Market.

[Read More](#) >

CENELEC Releases 2nd Edition of Guide 32: Advancing Risk Assessment and Risk Reduction for Low Voltage Equipment

CENELEC has published the 2nd edition of [Guide 32](#) – 'Guidelines for Safety-Related Risk Assessment and Risk Reduction for Low Voltage Equipment', providing updated guidance to hazard identification, risk assessment, and risk reduction. The guide helps technical committees address the safety of low voltage equipment and determine the documentation needed to support the risk assessment. It reinforces the principle that safety should be addressed through an iterative risk assessment process supported by technical data, application experience, and relevant standards.

The revised guide serves as an essential reference for all Technical Committees (TCs) developing standards under the [Low Voltage Directive](#) (2014/35/EU), while also supporting electrical safety requirements relevant to the [Radio Equipment Directive](#) (2014/53/EU).

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New Digital Product Passport (DPP) Web Page Launched

The European Commission has launched the new [Digital Product Passport web page](#), providing economic operators, public authorities, consumers and other stakeholders with a central source of information on one of the key initiatives supporting Europe's transition to more transparent product information.

Developed as part of the implementation of the [Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation](#) (ESPR), the DPP will make important product information more accessible throughout a product's lifecycle. The new web page explains how the DPP will work, what it means for different stakeholder groups, and how implementation will progress across product sectors.

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The Digital Product Passport Registry is Now Live

The European Commission launches the Digital Product Passport Registry together with a testing environment, marking an important milestone in making the Digital Product Passport (DPP) a practical reality for businesses placing products on the EU market.

This milestone follows the adoption of the [Implementing Regulation](#) establishing the practical arrangements for the Registry, bringing an essential component of the Digital Product Passport system into operation.

The Registry will support products covered by the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation, including textiles, steel and aluminium, tyres, furniture, ICT products and energy-related products. It will also support product groups covered by other Union legislation requiring DPP registration, including certain large batteries, construction products, toys, detergents, and end-user surfactants.

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Climate Resilience Starts with Standards: New CEN-CENELEC Guide 32:2026

As climate change continues to affect the safety, reliability and performance of infrastructure, products, and services across Europe, standardization has an increasingly important role to play in building climate resilience. Rising temperatures, flooding, droughts, wildfires, storms and other climate-related hazards challenge many of the assumptions on which standards are based.

To support Technical Committees and standards developers in addressing these challenges, CEN published the new [CEN-CENELEC Guide 32:2026 – Guide for Addressing Climate Change Adaptation in Standards](#). The Guide provides a practical and structured framework to identify climate vulnerabilities, assess climate-sensitive assumptions and integrate adaptation considerations into standardization deliverables.

Designed as a hands-on implementation tool, Guide 32 helps Technical Committees future-proof standards against changing climate conditions, extreme weather events and climate-related risks.

By applying this approach, standards developers can help ensure that future EU standards remain fit for purpose under both current & future climate conditions.

[Read More](#) 

New Standard on the Carbon Footprint and GHG Emissions of Electric and Electronic Products

The [CENELEC Technical Committee CLC/TC 111X 'Environment'](#) published a new standard on the quantification and communication of carbon footprint and GHG emissions reduction from electric and electronic products. At a time when climate transparency is becoming a key expectation across global markets, this standard offers a harmonized approach to assessing and communicating environmental performance.

[EN IEC 63372:2026](#) 'Quantification and communication of carbon footprint, GHG emission reductions and avoided emissions from electric and electronic products and systems - Principles, methodologies, requirements and guidance' is an international standard, developed in parallel with CENELEC TC 111X 'Environment'. It provides a common method for **measuring and communicating the climate impact of electrical and electronic products and systems**. Three key aspects are covered: the carbon footprint of a product (CFP), greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions, and avoided emissions. Using a life cycle assessment approach, it evaluates emissions throughout a product's entire life cycle, from raw materials and manufacturing to use and end-of-life treatment.

The standard updates and replaces earlier guidance, IEC TR 62725:2013 and IEC TR 62726:2014, by introducing enhanced methods for calculating product carbon footprints, quantifying emission reductions, and assessing avoided emissions. It helps organizations **communicate climate-related information** in a **transparent, consistent, and scientifically robust** manner.

EN IEC 63372 is important because governments, investors, customers, and regulators increasingly require **reliable information** about the climate impact of products. The standard supports informed decision-making, prevents double counting of emissions reductions, and contributes to global climate action and net-zero goals.

[Read More](#) 

Commission Publishes Guidance on Applying Non-Price Criteria Under the Net-Zero Industry Act



The Commission has published 2 guidance documents on the application of [Article 25](#) and [Article 26](#) of the Net-Zero Industry Act. Together, they aim to leverage public demand to strengthen Europe's manufacturing base for net-zero technologies, by ensuring that public spending rewards not only the lowest price but also the contribution of projects and products to the sustainability and resilience of the EU's clean energy supply chains.

Article 25 requires contracting authorities to apply minimum requirements on environmental sustainability and a resilience contribution to diversify cleantech supply in the EU, in public procurement procedures for net-zero technologies.

Article 26 requires EU countries to apply non-price criteria in auctions for the deployment of renewable energy sources, both as pre-qualification and as award criteria. They cover requirements ranging from responsible business conduct, cybersecurity and data security, to the ability to deliver projects fully and on time, and the sustainability and resilience contribution of auctions.

The guidance documents should help to clarify to contracting authorities, EU authorities and market participants on how to apply these requirements in practice, to ensure implementation. They respond to questions raised by national authorities and stakeholders since 30 December 2025, the date of application of the obligations. The overall aim is ensuring consistent and proportionate application of the requirements across the EU.

[Read More](#)

Building a Circular Economy with the EU Ecolabel

Europe's circular economy transition is changing what is expected from goods, services and businesses. Products need to last longer, use resources more efficiently, contain fewer harmful substances, and generate less waste. At the same time, consumers need reliable information to identify better options in a market where environmental claims proliferate. This is where the EU Ecolabel fully plays its role!

As the EU advances on the [Circular Economy Act](#) and implements the [Empowering Consumers for the Green Transition Directive](#), the EU Ecolabel acts as a practical tool for linking policy objectives to everyday market choices.

Circularity starts at the design stage. The choice of materials and ingredients, the durability of a product, its reparability, its chemical profile, and its end-of-life options all influence whether resources remain in use or become waste. [EU Ecolabel criteria](#) address these issues across a wide range of product groups.

- **For cleaning and detergents products**
- **For paper products**
- **Tourist accommodation services**
- **For textiles**
- **For furniture**
- **For cosmetics**
- **For paints**

These examples demonstrate how the label translates circular economy principles into concrete requirements. It does not simply reward a final product; it pushes better choices across its life cycle.

[Read More](#)



EU/EFTA-India



EU and India Strengthen Strategic Partnership with Third Trade and Technology Council (TTC)

The European Union and India held the third meeting of their Trade and Technology Council (TTC) in Brussels, reaffirming the TTC as a central platform for cooperation on trade, technology and security.

Underlining the growing ambition of the [EU-India strategic partnership](#), both sides agreed to focus on strengthening strategic value chains and deepening business engagement. The partners committed to finalising the upgrade of the TTC by the end of the year, as foreseen in the [Joint EU-India Comprehensive Strategic Agenda](#) adopted at the [16th EU-India Summit](#) in January this year. Concretely, the EU and India agreed to:

- Start formal negotiations on India's association to Horizon Europe, with the aim of concluding before end 2026;
- Establish the first EU-India Innovation Hub on electric vehicle charging technologies and testing;
- Launch an EU-India Startup Partnership focused on deep tech clean technologies;
- Step up cooperation on semiconductors, high-performance computing, quantum technologies, artificial intelligence and 6G;
- Strengthen work on resilient value chains in agri-food, active pharmaceutical ingredients and clean energy technologies.

Read the [full press release](#) and the [Joint statement on the third meeting of the EU-India Trade and Technology Council](#). [Read more>>](#)

Union Minister of Commerce & Industry undertook series of industry-focused engagements in Brussels on 14-15 July 2026 on the sidelines of the India-EU Trade and Technology Council (TTC) Meeting. His engagements in Brussels underscored India's emphasis on industry-led growth and highlighted the critical role of business and industry in advancing India-EU economic cooperation. Held on the sidelines of the India-EU TTC Ministerial, these interactions reaffirmed the Government's commitment to strengthening industrial partnerships, promoting innovation, facilitating greater market access and creating new opportunities for Indian enterprises in Europe.

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India, EU Advance Cooperation on Sustainable Ship Recycling; Three Indian Yards Ready for EU Recognition

India and the European Union have reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening cooperation in sustainable ship recycling, with both sides expressing confidence over the progress made in facilitating the inclusion of Indian ship recycling facilities under the European Union Ship Recycling Regulation (EUSRR).

During discussions between **Union Minister for Ports, Shipping & Waterways** and **European Commissioner for Environment, Water Resilience and a Competitive Circular Economy**, the two sides reviewed the ongoing audit and compliance process for Indian ship recycling yards seeking recognition under the EU regulatory framework.

More than 30 Indian ship recycling yards have applied for EU recognition, with six yards currently undergoing the compliance and approval process. Three ship recycling facilities have successfully completed all required compliance procedures and are now eligible to apply for inclusion under the EU Ship Recycling Regulation framework.

India has emerged as the world's leading ship recycling nation and is steadily strengthening its position as a global hub for safe, environmentally sustainable and responsible ship recycling. According to the latest UN Conference on Trade & Development (UNCTAD) estimates, India's share in worldwide ship recycling increased from 30.1% in 2024 to 35.4% in 2025. The country recycled 2.99 million gross tons (GT) of ships during 2025, registering nearly 60% growth over 1.86 million GT recycled in 2024.

[Read More](#)

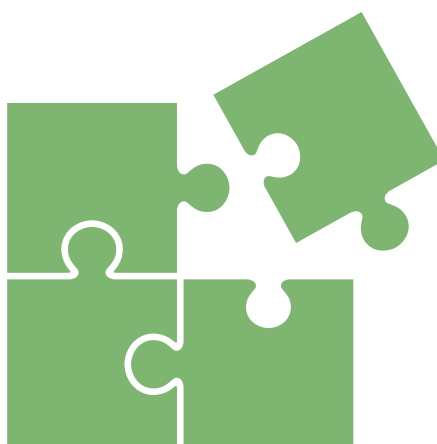
Two MoUs Signed to Deepen India–Finland Industry Cooperation



Union Minister of Commerce and Industry commenced his official visit to Finland by leading a high-level Indian delegation comprising senior business leaders and government officials to strengthen bilateral trade, investment and industry cooperation. The visit witnessed the signing of two institutional Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs), ministerial-level discussions, and extensive engagements between Indian and Finnish industry across key sectors.

The visit builds on the elevation of India–Finland relations to a Strategic Partnership in Digitalisation and Sustainability during the State Visit of President Alexander Stubb to India in March 2026 and follows the conclusion of the India–European Union Free Trade Agreement on 27 January 2026.

The discussions focused on strengthening cooperation in financial markets, innovation, enterprise financing, and expanding bilateral trade and investment.

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Whitepaper/Publication

ETSI Work Programme 2026

The ETSI work programme 2026 provides an overview of our current standardisation projects. These include the development of technologies which have had a major global impact. But at the same time ETSI is exploring the latest emerging areas to keep in step with – and even ahead of – market demand.

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EU Commission Work Programme 2026

The 2026 Commission work programme sets out the key strategies, action plans and legislative initiatives that will lay the foundation for the work ahead and help deliver key objectives to build a strong, secure, and prosperous Europe.

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New Horizon Europe Work Programme 2026-27

The European Commission Work Programme for 2026-2027 sets out the R&I funding opportunities under Horizon Europe.

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CEN and CENELEC Work Programme 2026

CEN and CENELEC announced the Work Programme 2026, outlining the key priorities and actions that will shape European standardization in the year 2026.

[Read More/Download](#) 



Upcoming Events

Global Digital Collaboration Conference 2026

When: 01 September-2026

Where: Palexpo, Geneva, Switzerland

In an increasingly connected world, collaboration across borders, sectors, and technologies is essential to address global challenges and drive sustainable innovation. The Global Digital Collaboration Conference 2026 brings together policymakers, industry leaders, researchers, standards experts, and digital innovators to explore how collaboration can accelerate digital transformation and create a more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable future.

[More Information](#) >

Webinar 'Anthropometric and Strength Data of Children for use in Standardization'

When: 10 September 2026

Where: Online

This webinar will present the results of an EU funded project on anthropometric data of children, in particular [CEN/TR 18296-1:2026](#), Ergonomics - Anthropometric and strength data of children in Europe - Part 1: Statistical summaries of the data. [CEN/TS 18296-2:2026](#), Ergonomics - Anthropometric and strength data of children in Europe - Part 2: Guidelines for the correct application of anthropometric and strength data

[More Information](#) >

Webinar 'Climate Resilience in Standardization: Applying CEN-CENELEC Guide 32'

When: 11 September 2026

Where: Online

This webinar gives an overview of the evolution of CEN-CENELEC Guide 32:2026, a practical tool to support CEN and CENELEC Technical Committees in integrating climate resilience into standards development.

[More Information](#) >

Webinar 'Harmonized Standards in Support of the Machinery Regulation: Update of Gap-Analysis and New Annex ZA/ZZ'

When: 14 September 2026

Where: Online

This webinar will provide information on the status of the Gap-Analysis exercise, including next steps and follow-up actions.

[More Information](#) >



Upcoming Events

CRA Standards Unlocked – EU Tour 2 (Lisboa)

When: 17 September 2026

Where: Lisboa, Portugal & Online

The Cyber Resilience Act (CRA) will introduce mandatory cybersecurity requirements for products with digital elements placed on the EU market. For many SMEs, the challenge is not understanding that the CRA applies, but how to comply in practice, which standards to follow, and which tools, guidance, and funding opportunities are available to support compliance. To help SMEs understand, prepare for, and comply with the EU Cyber Resilience Act (CRA), translating regulatory requirements into practical guidance and tools and providing information about the ongoing standardisation process and ways to engage in open consultations, a series of workshops are organised throughout Europe.

[More Information](#) >

Webinar 1 'The EN Development Process - First batch of changes'

When: 22 September 2026

Where: Online

This webinar explains the improvements introduced to the EN development process to make it more efficient, faster, and more predictable.

[More Information](#) >

CEN and ETSI Workshop on EU Digital Framework Centring on the EU Identity Wallet

When: 29 September 2026

Where: ETSI, Sophia Antipolis

Regulation (EU) 2024/1183 amending Regulation (EU) 910/2014 on electronic identities, authentication and signatures (eIDAS 2) was published in the Official Journal of the European Union this spring 2024. This amendment established an ambitious European Digital Identity Framework including EU Digital Identity Wallets (EUDIW) which provides a means of identification across Europe. This will bring about a major transformation of security of the European digital infrastructure facilitating cross border transactions and supporting seamless access to financial, governmental and commercial services across Europe with a high level of accountability.

[More Information](#) >

ABOUT PROJECT

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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