



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 June 2026. This edition of the SESEI Europe Newsletter highlights major policy initiatives, standards developments, and international cooperation efforts that are shaping Europe's digital and green transitions while creating new opportunities for collaboration with India.

A key highlights this month is the publication of the **CEN-CENELEC Annual Report 2025**, showcasing progress in advancing European priorities through standards in areas such as Artificial Intelligence, Cybersecurity, Quantum Technologies, Sustainability, Research & Innovation, and International Cooperation. Complementing this, CEN-CENELEC and ETSI are working together for the **European RESSE initiative** to strengthen the future European standardization workforce through education, internships, and a Pan-European Certificate on Standardization. Also, CEN-CENELEC and ETSI together through its joint working group [CEN-CLC-ETSI/JTB eAcc/WG 1](#) have published '**Guidelines for public procurement of ICT products and services in the European Union**' [CEN-CLC-ETSI/TR 101551:2026](#) to support implementation of the European Accessibility Act.

Digital technologies remain at the forefront of European policy. The European Commission has released its **Code of Practice on Marking and Labelling AI-Generated Content**, supporting implementation of the AI Act's transparency obligations from August 2026. ETSI has also published a new technical specification [ETSI TS 104 033](#) establishing security requirements for AI computing platforms, reinforcing secure-by-design principles for AI infrastructure. This specification provides a systematic security baseline for the computing platforms that host AI model training and inference.

Another important milestone achieved during this month, is the release of standards supporting the **European Digital Identity Wallet** by ETSI enabling secure, interoperable digital identities across Member States. ETSI additionally announced the creation of a new **Technical Committee (TC-NET)** on Federated Network, Edge, Cloud and AI Technologies to address next-generation distributed computing and AI-enabled communications.

Within 3GPP, the approval of the **first 6G Radio Access Network (RAN) Study Report** marks an important milestone in the global IMT-2030 standardization roadmap.

Europe's green transition continues to gather momentum through both policy and standards. The publication of the [EN 18120 series](#) **establishes a comprehensive European framework for designing recyclable plastic packaging** in support of circular economy objectives. The European Union also launched the Trans-Mediterranean Renewable Energy and Clean Technology Initiative, mobilising significant investments to accelerate renewable energy deployment, hydrogen development, and clean technology manufacturing across the Mediterranean region.

India-EU Free Trade Agreement (FTA) continue to progress well, with both sides expressing optimism for its formal conclusion later this year. Further reinforcing strategic ties, the meeting between the Prime Minister of India and the President of France reaffirmed the growing momentum in technology, innovation, critical minerals, aerospace, skills development, and resilient supply chains.

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

Happy Reading,

Best regards,
Dinesh Chand Sharma

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Generic/ Standards

The CEN and CENELEC Annual Report 2025 is Now Available!

In 2025, significant developments in the European policy framework further highlighted the strategic importance of standards in supporting innovation, competitiveness, and resilience across the Single Market. Against this backdrop, CEN and CENELEC continued to strengthen the European Standardization System and reinforce its role in enabling Europe's green and digital transitions.

Throughout the year, CEN and CENELEC made substantial progress across strategic priorities, including sustainability, digitalization, innovation, and international cooperation. Key areas such as Artificial Intelligence, cyber resilience, and quantum technologies remained central to CEN and CENELEC activities, helping to support Europe's leadership in critical and emerging technologies.

The Annual Report 2025 highlights these achievements and many more, providing an overview of the initiatives, projects, and developments that defined an eventful year for CEN and CENELEC. Available in a fully digital format, the report offers an accessible and engaging reading experience while reflecting CEN and CENELEC's ongoing commitment to sustainability.

Among the highlights featured in this year's report are:

- Supporting Europe's competitiveness and technological sovereignty through standards for critical and emerging technologies;
- Advancing the green transition through standardization activities related to climate adaptation, decarbonization, and sustainable energy systems;
- Strengthening the connection between research, innovation, and standardization to accelerate the uptake of new technologies;
- Continuing the implementation of the joint CEN and CENELEC Strategy 2030, including its mid-term review and adaptation;
- Promoting an inclusive and open standardization system through greater engagement with SMEs, societal stakeholders, and international partners.

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ESO's Consortium for the Development of a Pan-European Certificate on Standardization - Reinforcing the European Standardization System Through Education (RESSE)

The three European Standardization Organizations – [CEN](#), [CENELEC](#) and [ETSI](#) – have created a consortium to respond to a call under the Single Market Programme aimed at Reinforcing the European Standardization System through Education (RESSE) and addressing the need for skilled experts in standardization. The aim of the project is to support European competitiveness by fostering the next generation of standardization professionals, aligned with EU policy priorities, and by enabling wider participation by SMEs, students, and young professionals in standardization work.

The ESOs in the project will seek impact through four key actions, namely:

- Development of Education Materials
- Student engagement and Internships
- Pan-European Certificate on Standardization
- Training in support of production of quality harmonized standards

The Pan-European Certificate on Standardization will be developed to validate and recognise standardization knowledge and skills across the EU and EFTA. It will further support interest in general understanding of the European standardization system, understanding of specific areas of use of standards and their application in real work environment, or in active participation in technical committees.

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Digitization

ETSI Releases Standard on Securing AI Computing Platforms

ETSI announced the release of a new technical specification defining security requirements for AI computing platforms. The [ETSI TS 104 033](#) specification provides a systematic security baseline for the computing platforms that host AI model training and inference.

In AI systems, the computing platform serves as a critical infrastructure layer, providing the execution environment and associated resources for AI services. It enables a “secure by default” platform for running AI models. As AI systems are increasingly deployed across a wide range of use cases, the security of the computing platform has become a key element in safeguarding the entire AI supply chain.

The new ETSI specification addresses this critical need by defining security requirements and associated functions for AI computing platforms, helping to mitigate threats to the platform and its assets (such as models and data). It also specifies the security components to be implemented within the platform, as well as their interfaces.

- The technical specification covers the following aspects:
- Security requirements and functions – Defines the mandatory security requirements and associated functions that AI computing platforms should meet to mitigate security threats.
- Security components and service interfaces – Specifies the security components and service interfaces recommended for implementing these requirements and functions.
- Asset Protection – Addresses the protection of AI models and data in dynamic states (in use/in transit) and static state (at rest), helping prevent threats such as model extraction and data leakage.
- Alignment with [ETSI EN 304 223](#) – The security requirements align with the core principles and five lifecycle phases defined in ETSI EN 304 223 (secure design, development, deployment, maintenance, and decommissioning), contributing to end-to-end security from platform to system to model.

The release of this technical specification provides a clear security baseline for stakeholders such as AI computing platform designers, supporting compliance with regulatory requirements, including those set out in the EU AI Act.

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Commission Publishes Code of Practice on Marking and Labelling AI-Generated Content

The European Commission published the final **Code of Practice on marking and labelling of AI-generated content**. The Code is voluntary and sets out practical steps to help providers and deployers of generative artificial intelligence (AI) systems meet the [AI Act](#) transparency obligations that will apply from 2 August 2026.

From that date, the AI Act will require clear labelling in key cases. **Deepfakes** and **AI-generated or AI-manipulated text published on matters of public interest** must be clearly labelled. Users must also be informed when they are interacting with an **interactive AI system**, such as a chatbot. These transparency requirements help people recognise when content has been generated or altered by AI, reducing the risk of deception and manipulation.

The Code was drafted by **six independent experts**, with input from over **180 stakeholders**. Contributors included providers and deployers of interactive and generative AI systems and models, associations representing deployers, small and medium-sized enterprises, academia, the public sector and civil society organisations. The Code consists of two sections:

- **Providers:** This section focuses on obligations for providers of generative AI systems. It sets out how to ensure that AI-generated or AI-manipulated audio, images, video or text are marked in a **machine-readable** way and can be detected as artificially generated or manipulated.
- **Deployers:** This section details obligations for deployers of generative AI systems. It explains how they must clearly label deepfakes and AI-generated or AI-manipulated text published to inform the public on matters of public interest when there has been no **human review or editorial control**.

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Commission Proposes Tech Sovereignty Package to Strengthen Europe's Digital Autonomy and Resilience

The European Commission presented the **European Technological Sovereignty Package**, a set of measures to strengthen Europe's capacity in semiconductors, artificial intelligence (AI), cloud and open source.

The package includes two legislative proposals - the [Chips Act 2.0](#) and [the Cloud and AI Development Act](#) - as well as the [Open-Source Strategy](#) and a [Strategic Roadmap for Digitalisation and AI in Energy](#).

Together, these measures support Europe's ambition to become an AI continent, strengthen its digital autonomy and help build a more sustainable digital future. They will help widen choice in core technologies for EU businesses, citizens and public administrations.

The move comes as Europe remains heavily dependent on suppliers outside the EU for core digital technologies & as demand for computing capacity rises sharply with the spread of AI. It is designed to reduce structural dependencies & make sure Europe can develop, deploy and secure the technologies Europeans rely on. It signals a major shift in the EU's approach to technology.

The [Chips Act 2.0](#) will build on Europe's strengths, including in mainstream chips, and build capacity in cutting-edge semiconductor technologies that power AI applications. It will speed up permitting, deepen cooperation with like-minded partners and introduce a new excellence label for Europe's semiconductor regions. Also, by adopting an ecosystem approach, it will bring European chipmakers closer to their customers and build on the demand of growth sectors, such as data centres, cloud providers & AI Gigafactories. Finally, it will support investment and strategic projects, while addressing vulnerabilities that could put supply at risk.

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First 6G RAN Study Approved

The first study - to identify typical usage scenarios for 6G radio technology and the required capabilities for each scenario - is complete. The approval of [TR 38.914](#) and the agreement of a timeline for the first 6G specifications - See [Timeline for Release 21](#) (June 10, 2026) - aligns the work to ITU-R's 6G Framework ([M.2160](#)). Our 3GPP study can now be shared with ITU-R as a contribution to the IMT-2030 process.

[TR 38.914](#) covers:

- 6G Deployment scenarios.
- 6G Requirements and technical principles (KPI, architecture & migration, operational requirements, new and existing services, testing and conformance).

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Revised TR 101551: Integrating Accessibility Requirements into ICT Procurement

The European Accessibility Act (EAA) and the Web Accessibility Directive (WAD) are game changers. However, they also pose challenges for public entities procuring ICT products and services, as well as for bidders. In this context, the European Commission and EFTA funded the revision of two existing documents: CEN-CLC-ETSI TR 101551:2014 'Guidelines on the use of accessibility award criteria suitable for public procurement of ICT products and services in Europe' and CEN-CLC-ETSI/TR 101 552:2014 'Guidance for the application of conformity assessment to accessibility requirements for public procurement of ICT products and services in Europe'.

These Technical Reports (TR) fall under the responsibility of the joint CEN, CENELEC and ETSI body, [CEN-CLC-ETSI/JTB 'eAccessibility'](#). A new Working Group, [CEN-CLC-ETSI/JTB eAcc/WG 1](#), was created to carry out the revision. After reviewing both of the previous Technical Reports, it was decided that merging them into a single document would be the best solution. The revised document was published in February as [CEN-CLC-ETSI/TR 101551:2026](#) 'Guidelines for public procurement of ICT products and services in the European Union: accessibility award criteria and conformity assessment'.

The key objective of CEN/CLC/ETSI/TR 101551:2026 is to support contracting authorities to ensure that their public procurement procedures of ICT products and services take the mandatory accessibility requirements into account. To achieve this, the document provides guidance on how to determine technical specifications to meet the EAA and the WAD, as well as on how to define selection and exclusion criteria. It even offers recommendations on award criteria to encourage higher levels of accessibility. In addition, it helps users navigate the conformity assessment process, including common cases where the product or service is yet to be developed and therefore other types of evidence need to be considered.

The annexes further strengthen the report by offering practical examples of how to include accessibility in procurement processes. They also provide information on existing tools to identify relevant accessibility requirements according to the foundational document, [EN 301549](#) 'Accessibility requirements for ICT products and services'.

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ETSI Standards Make Digital Wallets Work for 450 Million Europeans

ETSI announced the release of the first standards supporting the European Digital Identity Wallet (EUDIW), marking a major transformation in Europe's digital identity infrastructure.

The future EU Digital Identity Wallet enables EU citizens and residents to prove their identity and share attributes (such as age, diplomas, or authorisations) in a secure and privacy-preserving manner. It can be used across governmental services, healthcare, banking, travel, education, and beyond. Each EU Member State will offer at least one wallet to its users, enabling seamless access to both public and private services across borders.

The wallets will allow users to access online services securely without multiple passwords, store and manage official digital documents, share verified information such as diplomas or licenses and sign documents with legally binding electronic signatures.

Built on common specifications, these wallets will ensure interoperability across Europe while preserving user privacy through strong cryptography and data minimisation principles.

The new ETSI standards cover the full EU Digital Wallet ecosystem: from wallet-specific attestation profiles, certificate policies, and trust list formats, through to remote signing protocols, identity proofing, and long-term data preservation. They will ensure that the wallets protect personal data using strong security features, respect citizens privacy by minimising unnecessary data sharing and work seamlessly across borders and services.

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The Alliance for Private Networks And 5G-ACIA Increase Cooperation on Industrial IoT and Private 5G

The two industry bodies, Alliance for Private Networks and 5G-ACIA, both Market Partners in 3GPP - announced the signing of a Letter of Intent to consolidate their initiatives in advancing the Industrial Internet of Things (IoT) and private 5G networks. An alignment of their activities and some resources will allow them to jointly promote the blossoming private 5G ecosystem.

The Alliance for Private Networks (APN) tool for deployments, the [PLMN-ID program](#) & blueprints will continue to provide network identifiers to allow private mobile network operators to manage networks and avoid conflicts with others. Looking ahead, 5G-ACIA and APN will align the future administration of the PLMN-ID program under a common framework.

5G-ACIA and The Alliance for Private Networks (formerly MFA, the MulteFire Alliance) are now working closely together to align industry efforts on the deployment of IoT and private wireless networks.

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ETSI Launches New Technical Committee on Federated Network, Edge, Cloud and AI Technologies

ETSI has announced the launch of a new Technical Committee on Federated Network, Edge, Cloud and AI Technologies (TC NET). This represents a significant step towards unifying the digital infrastructure that underpins next-generation connectivity and computing services across Europe and globally.

The new group on Federated Network, Edge, Cloud and AI Technologies will examine how to develop globally applicable Technical Specifications and Standards in support of the logical integration of computing and AI resources with connectivity technologies. Its work will facilitate the transition toward autonomous network operations, intent-based control and continuum-wide optimisation. Such capabilities are increasingly relevant as networks become more distributed, data-intensive and AI-driven.

Key responsibilities of the Technical Committee include:

- Federated continuum architecture – Defining architectural frameworks, open APIs, data models, exposure mechanisms and interoperability to enable applications and services to seamlessly consume resources across cloud, network, and device domains.
- AI & agentic operations – Developing frameworks for integrating and managing AI resources including inter-AI interactions and agent-based network operations.
- Locality-sensitive execution environments – Standardising interfaces for trusted execution, workload isolation and lifecycle management across heterogeneous environments.
- Developer enablement and operational validation – Producing developer-oriented artefacts, conformance guidance and supporting Proof of Concepts, interoperability events and pre-standardisation trials.
- International harmonisation – Coordinating with global standards organisations such as 3GPP, oneM2M, ITU, ISO/IEC and relevant open-source communities to ensure alignment & avoid duplication.

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Green and Clean Technologies

Commission Welcomes Council Agreement on Strengthening CBAM

This step underscores the EU's commitment to drive forward a clean industrial transition: tackling carbon leakage, while strengthening EU competitiveness, accelerating decarbonisation investment, and supporting Europe's strategic independence.

Building on the success of the CBAM simplification, the Commission tabled a proposal in December 2025 to strengthen the mechanism's effectiveness. The proposal extends the scope of CBAM to certain downstream products, strengthens anti-circumvention measures, and adapts rules applicable to electricity, alongside targeted technical changes.

The European Commission welcomes the Council's rapid progress, which demonstrates strong support for CBAM and a firm commitment to ensuring it remains effective in advancing the EU's climate objectives and industrial transition.

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EU to Mobilise up to €25 Billion for Renewable Energy & Clean Technology by 2035 Through Pact for the Mediterranean Initiative

The European Union launches the [Trans-Mediterranean Renewable Energy and Clean Tech Cooperation \(T-MED\)](#), – a flagship initiative under the [Pact for the Mediterranean](#). T-MED aims to accelerate the development of renewable energy, hydrogen, clean technology manufacturing and modern electricity networks across the Mediterranean region, supporting a more integrated, sustainable and interconnected Mediterranean energy market.

At its core, T-MED seeks to strengthen energy cooperation across the Mediterranean. By 2035, the initiative is expected to contribute to the development of 15 GW of new renewable energy capacity, support regulatory reforms in partner countries, & help generate more than 100,000 jobs in clean energy sectors.

By bringing together governments, financial institutions, private actors and local stakeholders, T-MED will promote cross-border cooperation and strategic energy partnerships. By supporting the diversification of energy systems and supply chains, the initiative will enhance energy security, reinforce competitiveness, support decarbonisation and contribute to the region's long-term prosperity and stability for both the EU and its partner countries in the southern Mediterranean.

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EN 18120: Europe Sets a New Benchmark for Recyclable Plastic Packaging

Plastic packaging is everywhere. From food trays and detergent bottles to flexible pouches and protective foams, it plays a central role in modern life and supply chains. Yet despite years of progress in waste management and recycling technologies, one major challenge remains: much of plastic packaging is still not designed to be effectively recycled.

This is precisely the challenge addressed by the new EN 18120:2026 series 'Design for recycling of plastic packaging', a comprehensive family of European Standards dedicated to the design-for-recycling of plastic packaging. Developed under the responsibility of [CEN/TC 261 'Packaging'](#), the series represents one of the most ambitious standardization initiatives yet in support of Europe's circular economy objectives.

Far more than a technical exercise, EN 18120 establishes a common European framework to help packaging producers, recyclers, brands, and public authorities **speak the same language when it comes to recyclability**. The EN 18120 standards aim to close this gap by focusing on **the real-life behaviour of packaging** throughout the entire recycling chain: collection, sorting, washing, separation, & reprocessing.

The series begins with [EN 18120-1](#), which defines the fundamental principles and terminology for design-for-recycling of plastic packaging. It is complemented by [EN 18120-3](#), dedicated to evaluation processes for sortability, including technologies such as near-infrared (NIR), magnetic, and eddy-current separation. Beyond these general principles, the series also includes dedicated guidelines for specific packaging categories and materials:

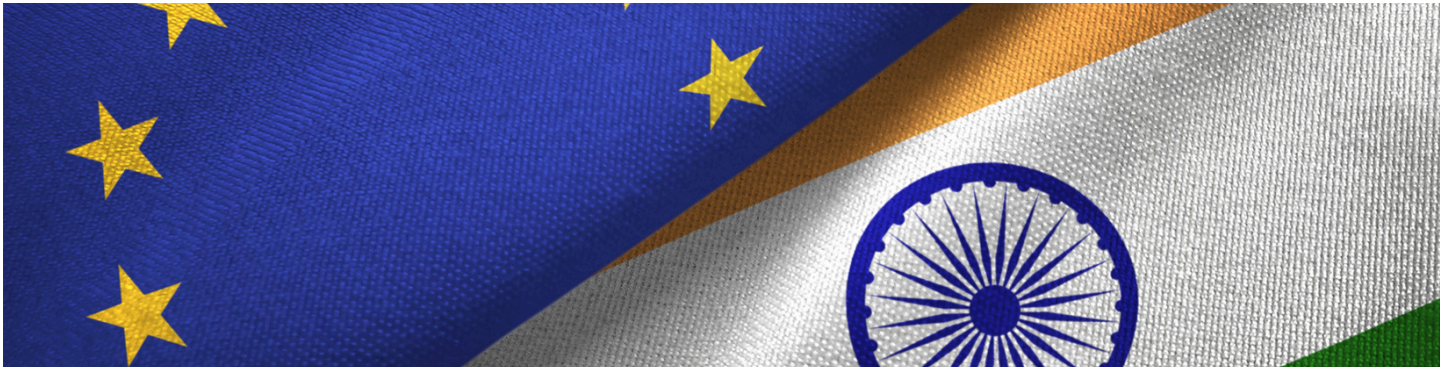
- PET bottles
- PET rigid packaging
- PE and PP rigid packaging
- PE and PP flexible packaging
- PS/XPS rigid packaging
- EPS packaging

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EU/EFTA-India



EU and India Host First Tech Business Forum in New Delhi to Strengthen Digital and Trade Cooperation

The European Union (EU) and India successfully concluded the **first EU-India Tech Business Forum** in New Delhi on 4th June, a key step in deepening digital and trade ties under the **Trade and Technology Council (TTC)**. Building on the [Comprehensive Strategic Agenda Towards 2030](#), agreed by EU and Indian leaders earlier this year, the forum brought together businesses, policymakers, researchers, think tanks and civil society. The event focused on strengthening private sector collaboration and identifying opportunities for joint innovation and growth.

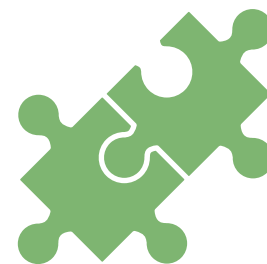
Organized by the EU Delegation to India and Bhutan and India's Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), the forum was supported by key industry partners, including the Federation of European Business in India (FEBI) and the National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM). A Team Europe initiative, Ambassadors from Lithuania H.E. Diana Mickevičienė and Sweden H.E. Jan Thesleff alongside representatives from Belgium, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain alongside the EU Ambassador H.E. Hervé Delphin.

Over **100 European and Indian tech companies** took part in discussions on areas of advanced technologies including **semiconductors, artificial intelligence (AI), cybersecurity, data governance and digital public infrastructure**, focusing on how to boost private sector collaboration. Participants explored ways to **strengthen interoperability, cooperate on standards, and facilitate market access**, aiming to unlock new opportunities for businesses in both regions. The forum also emphasised the importance of co-creation across industry, research, and innovation ecosystems, marking the beginning of a **more action-driven phase of TTC cooperation**.

The Forum also serves as a mechanism to also operationalize both the recently concluded **EU-India Free Trade Agreement** and the **Administrative Arrangement on Advanced Electronic Signatures and Seals signed under TTC in January 2026**, catalyzing business-to-business cooperation between the two economic powerhouses. Additionally, the recently launched **European Legal Gateway Office in India** serves as a pilot initiative to facilitate mobility of Indian ICT professionals, students and researchers to the EU and addressing the EU Digital Decade target of 20 million ICT specialists by 2030.

At the core of the EU-India partnership is a shared commitment to leveraging digital technologies to drive competitiveness, ensure trusted governance, and build resilient value chains. India's rapidly expanding digital economy, characterised by its large-scale digital public infrastructure, vibrant innovation ecosystem, and ambitious national initiatives in semiconductors, telecoms, and AI, positions it as a strategic partner for the EU. Together, both regions are well-placed to shape global digital standards and frameworks, ensuring that technological advancements are inclusive, secure, and beneficial for all.

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India, EU Likely to Sign Free Trade Agreement by December 2026



India and the European Union are expected to sign their long-awaited Free Trade Agreement (FTA) by December this year, with the pact likely to come into force between February and March 2027. The agreement will provide Indian businesses access to almost the entire European market at near-zero duty levels, significantly boosting export opportunities. He said around 93 per cent of Indian exports are expected to receive duty-free access under the proposed pact, which was concluded in principle earlier this year after prolonged negotiations between India and the 27-member European Union bloc.

The agreement is a major milestone for India's trade sector and said it would strengthen economic ties with one of the country's largest trading partners.

The India-EU trade deal, often described by policymakers as the "mother of all deals", was announced in January after negotiations spanning nearly two decades. It is currently undergoing legal scrutiny and procedural formalities before formal signing and implementation.

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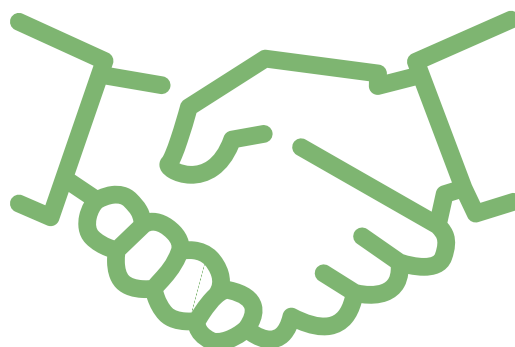
Prime Minister India Holds Official Talks with President of France

Prime Minister of India held bilateral talks with the President of France, at Villa Kerylos in Nice on 14 June 2026. This was the first meeting of the two leaders since the elevation of India-France ties to the level of 'Special Global Strategic Partnership' earlier this year.

The two leaders held extensive discussions covering diverse aspects of bilateral relations. They reviewed and discussed the progress across various domains especially cooperation in the **space sector** and discussed furthering collaboration in human spaceflight and space situational awareness.

Reviewing the progress under the Horizon 2047 Roadmap, both leaders also shared concrete ideas to strengthen and diversify bilateral ties in the fields of economic growth, technology and innovation, talent mobility and people-to-people and cultural exchanges. In this context, they noted the steady growth in bilateral trade and agreed to set up a High-level Mechanism to double it within five years. They called for early implementation of the India-EU Free Trade Agreement, which offers a unique opportunity to expand bilateral trade and investment. The leaders also discussed ways to enhance cooperation in the SME, aviation and railway sectors. They welcomed the agreement to establish a Centre of Excellence for Skilling in Aeronautics in Kanpur. Welcoming the establishment of a Dialogue on Economic Security, both leaders agreed to strengthen supply chain resilience, especially in critical minerals.

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Whitepaper/Publication

EU-India Research and Innovation Cooperation

This short report examines research and innovation (R&I) cooperation between EU Member States and India over the past decade. It presents key figures and trends for the period 2015 to 2026, covering Framework Programme participation, co-publications, co-patents and policy influence. India participated as a third country in 142 projects under the European Framework Programmes, with involvement concentrated mainly in the natural sciences and engineering. In both patents and publications, the EU is India's second most important partner after the United States.

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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.

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Upcoming Events

Quantum Safe Networks Forum

When: 14 July 2026
Where: Online

ETSI is pleased to support the **Quantum Safe Networks Forum** taking place on 14 July at 9:00 AM EST / 14:00 UK / 15:00 CEST. How can the industry future-proof telecom Infrastructure against quantum threats? As quantum computing advances at breakneck speed, the telecom industry faces an urgent challenge: safeguarding networks against the looming threat of quantum-enabled cyberattacks.

[More Information](#) 

OOP#3 Hackfest

When: 24 July 2026
Where: Athens, Greece

Organised by the ETSI Software Development Group (SDG) for Open Operator Platform (OOP) with the support of the 6G-DALI project, the OOP#3 Hackfest, colocated with the OOP#3 Plenary Meeting scheduled one day prior, will bring together developers, researchers, and industry practitioners for a hands-on, collaborative one-day event focused on experimenting with the newly introduced Data Lab module (<https://oop.etsi.org/news/mdg-data-lab/>) and its integration within the broader OpenOP platform.

[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](#) 



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](#) >

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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Standardization
www.cen.eu



CENELEC
European Committee for
Electrotechnical Standardization
www.cenelec.eu



ETSI
European Telecommunications
Standards Institute
Institute www.etsi.eu



EC
European Commission
www.ec.europa.eu



EFTA
European Free
Trade Association
www.efta.int

