



CEN - European Committee for Standardization

CENELEC - European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization

ETSI - European Telecommunications Standards Institute

EC - European Commission

EFTA - European Free Trade Association

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Greeting from SESEI!!!



Dear Readers,

We are pleased to present our seventh edition of “SESEI newsletter -India”. India, at present is grappling with the devastating effects of the second wave of the covid 19 virus and the steep rise in the covid cases has forced the Indian states to impose lockdowns until the numbers starts subsiding. With hope for “state of affairs” to become better and the country to return to normalcy, we bring to you this edition of the SESEI Newsletter - India, providing you with latest updates, news, and information from the European standardization bodies on new technologies, release and development of standards, initiatives including policy recommendation from European Commission for the period of January 2021 to March 2021.

Europe is moving towards creating a resilient Europe fit for the “Digital Decade” where people and businesses benefit from artificial intelligence-generated improvements in industry and day-to-day life. For example, artificial intelligence (AI) can help to treat diseases and minimize the environmental impact of farming. However, any AI-generated improvements need to be based on rules that safeguard the functioning of markets and the public sector, and people’s safety and fundamental rights. If Europe is to be internationally competitive, it must carry these values to the global stage, and facilitate innovation. This “Digital Decade” is a vision presented by the European Commission for Europe’s digital transformation by 2030. The Communication in this regard, proposes to agree on a set of digital principles to rapidly launch important multi-country projects, and to prepare a legislative proposal setting out a robust governance framework, and to monitor the progress – the Digital Compass.

For this reason and around the topic of Artificial Intelligence (AI), CEN and CENELEC have established the new CEN-CENELEC Joint Technical Committee 21 ‘Artificial Intelligence’, based on the recommendations presented in the [CEN-CENELEC response to the EC White Paper on AI](#) and the [German Standardization Roadmap for Artificial Intelligence](#). To address the Security in AI, ETSI’s [Secure Artificial Intelligence Industry Specification Group](#) (SAI ISG) also released its first Group Report, [ETSI GR SAI 004](#), providing an overview of the problem statement regarding the securing of AI and it is the first standardization initiative dedicated in securing AI.

Apart from Artificial Intelligence, Block Chain is the new disruptive technology. The ETSI Industry Specification Group on Permissioned Distributed Ledger (ISG PDL) recently

12. [ETSI Releases Middlebox Security Protocols Specification - Fine-Grained Access Control](#) released number of Reports to support industry and government institutions needs around blockchain. These Reports cover [data record](#) compliance to regulation, [application scenarios](#) and [smart contracts](#).
13. [Role of standards for lifts and elevators in the EU and on the global market](#) Digital Economy has also emerged as a frequent way of doing financial transaction /business. Trust in this way of doing business is essential for the success and continued development of digital economy. ETSI announced its [TS 119 182-1](#), a specification for digital signatures supported by PKI and public key certificates which authenticates the origin of transactions ensuring that the originator can be held accountable and access to sensitive resources can be controlled. With this new standard ETSI meets the general requirements of the international community to provide trust and confidence in electronic transactions.
14. [ETSI enables Intercontinental Testing for Next-Generation Emergency Communications](#) ETSI also launched an Industry specification group [ISG IPv6 Enhanced innovation](#) (ISG IPE) aiming to drive full connectivity of IPv6 on everything and facilitate the business success of this technology. In this ISG, [IPE members](#) include carriers, vendors, and academia, working together to improve the industry ecosystem and accelerate innovation.
15. [Commission agreement on the Connecting Europe Facility to fund greener, more sustainable transport, energy networks, and digitalisation](#) The other major area of focus in Europe is sustainable development and climate change. European Commission clearly states its strategy that they intend to “increase cooperation with standards organisations to make sure that existing standards are climate-proof and new ones include climate adaptative solutions”. CEN - CENELEC support the European effort to mitigate climate change, an overview of CEN - CENELEC’s activities to support the efforts in mitigating climate change can be found on its position paper “[Standards in support of the European Green Deal Commitments](#)”. Around this topic a new standard “[EN ISO 14091:2021 - Adaptation to climate change - Guidelines on vulnerability, impacts and risk assessment based on ISO 14091:2021](#)” was released. This standard will offer organisations a consistent, structured, and pragmatic approach to understand their vulnerabilities and help preventing or mitigating negative consequences caused by climate change, while taking advantage of opportunities.
16. [The EU’s Circular Economy Action Plan](#) CEN - CENELEC also released their [Strategy 2030](#), aiming at “Building a safer, more sustainable and competitive Europe through European and International Standardization”. The Strategy 2030 establishes a series of five goals that will guide CEN - CENELEC’s actions.
17. [Highlights of The Cybersecurity Standardization Conference](#) Many other important developments, new concepts and standards released by the Project partners are highlighted through this newsletter. White Papers/ Strategy documents as released by the European standardization bodies and upcoming events/seminars also form an integral part of our newsletter.
18. [The EN16803 series on GNSS makes autonomous driving safer](#) We are hopeful that you will find this 7th edition of our newsletter, interesting and informative read for all of you. Stay Safe and Blessed.
19. [Standards@Rail: CEN and CENELEC celebrate the European Year of Rail](#) Warm regards,
[Dinesh Chand Sharma](#)
(Seconded European Standardization Expert in India)
20. [CEN-CENELEC member BSI resources to support the fight against Covid-19](#)
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ETSI Report Paves the Way for First World Standards in Securing Artificial Intelligence

The [ETSI Securing Artificial Intelligence Industry Specification Group](#) (SAI ISG) released its first Group Report, [ETSI GR SAI 004](#), which gives an overview of the problem statement regarding the securing of AI. ETSI SAI is the first standardization initiative dedicated to securing AI.

The Report describes the problem of securing AI-based systems and solutions, with a focus on machine learning, and the challenges relating to confidentiality, integrity, and availability at each stage of the machine learning lifecycle. It also points out some of the broader challenges of AI systems including bias, ethics, and ability to be explained. Several different attack vectors are outlined, as well as several cases of real-world use and attacks.

To identify the issues involved in securing AI, the first step was to define AI. For the ETSI group, artificial intelligence is the ability of a system to handle representations, both explicit and implicit, and procedures to perform tasks that would be considered intelligent if performed by a human. This definition still represents a broad spectrum of possibilities. However, a limited set of technologies are now becoming feasible, largely driven by the evolution of machine learning and deep-learning techniques, and the wide availability of the data and processing power required to train and implement such technologies.

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CEN and CENELEC launched a new Joint TC on Artificial Intelligence

Even though Artificial Intelligence (AI) has existed since the 1950s, the rapid developments in the past years have turned it into one of the most promising sectors within ICT. There has been an enormous growth in investments and use of AI systems in many sectors such as automobile, health, and aeronautics, creating new challenges for both industry and society.

To ensure the development of trustworthy AI systems that respect fundamental values and human rights recognized in Europe, standardization is needed. For this reason, CEN and CENELEC have established the new CEN-CENELEC Joint Technical Committee 21 'Artificial Intelligence', based on the recommendations presented in the [CEN-CENELEC response to the EC White Paper on AI](#) and the [German Standardization Roadmap for Artificial Intelligence](#). The Joint Technical Committee, whose Secretariat is held by [DS](#), the Danish Standardization Body, will be responsible for the development and adoption of standards for AI and related data, as well as provide guidance to other Technical Committees concerned with AI.

CEN-CLC/JTC 21 will proceed with the identification and adoption of international standards already available or under development from other organizations like ISO/IEC JTC 1 and its subcommittees, such as SC 42 Artificial Intelligence. Furthermore, CEN-CLC/JTC 21 will focus on producing standardization deliverables that address European market and societal needs, as well as underpinning EU legislation, policies, principles, and values.

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Europe's Digital Decade: Commission towards a digitally empowered Europe by 2030

The European Commission presents a vision, targets, and avenues for a successful digital transformation of Europe by 2030. This is also critical to achieve the transition towards a climate neutral, circular, and resilient economy. The EU's ambition is to be digitally sovereign in an open and interconnected world, and to pursue digital policies that empower people and businesses to seize a human centered, sustainable, and more prosperous digital future. This includes addressing vulnerabilities and dependencies as well as accelerating investment.

To make the next years Europe's 'Digital Decade'; responds to the [European Council's call](#) for a 'Digital Compass'; and builds on the Commission's [digital strategy](#) of February 2020. The Communication proposes to agree on a set of digital principles, to rapidly launch important multi-country projects, and to prepare a legislative proposal setting out a robust governance framework, to monitor progress – the Digital Compass.

Europe's Digital Compass: The Commission proposes a Digital Compass to translate the EU's digital ambitions for 2030 into concrete terms. They evolve around four cardinal points:

- 1) **Digitally skilled citizens and highly skilled digital professionals:** By 2030, at least 80% of all adults should have basic digital skills, and there should be 20 million employed ICT.
- 2) **Secure, performant and sustainable digital infrastructures:** By 2030, all EU households should have gigabit connectivity and all populated areas should be covered by 5G.
- 3) **Digital transformation of businesses:** By 2030, three out of four companies should use cloud computing services, big data, and Artificial Intelligence.
- 4) **Digitalization of public services:** By 2030, all key public services should be available online; all citizens will have access to their e-medical records; and 80% citizens should use an eID solution.

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ETSI Blockchain Group Releases First Reports, Targeting Industry & Govt. Bodies

The ETSI Industry Specification Group on Permissioned Distributed Ledger (ISG PDL) has recently released several Reports to support industry and government institutions needs for what is commonly known as blockchain.

These Reports cover [data record](#) compliance to regulation, [application scenarios](#) and [smart contracts](#).

- [ETSI GR PDL 002](#), "Applicability and compliance to data processing requirements", describes the implications of the conduits used to connect data sources (sensors, gateways etc.) to distributed ledgers in utility and related industries. The Report also defines how regulatory aspects for data infrastructure security and privacy can be satisfied.
- [ETSI GR PDL 003](#) details the application scenarios and operational requirements for permissioned ledgers to help telecom operators, Internet and over-the-top service providers implement the technology. It includes provision models with special emphasis on as-a-service paradigms and PDL infrastructure governance aspects.
- [ETSI GR PDL 004](#), defines an architecture and functional framework for smart contracts and their planning, coding, and testing. The smart contract is a computer program stored in a distributed ledger system.

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European Commission, standards are crucial for European Climate Adaptation policy

On 24 February 2021 the European Commission adopted the new [EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change](#), which is setting the pathway to prepare for the unavoidable impacts of climate change in Europe. The Commission clearly states in the strategy that they intend to “increase cooperation with standardization organizations to make sure that existing standards are climate-proof and to develop new ones for climate adaptation solutions”.

CEN and CENELEC support the European effort to mitigate climate change, and also the preparation for its unavoidable consequences. Since the publication of the first EU adaptation strategy in 2013, CEN and CENELEC have been working closely with the European Commission on climate proofing the key infrastructures by revising the relevant priority standards. The first set of standards that include adaptation solutions from various sectors are being now finalized.

In addition to the extension of the activities of the [CEN-CENELEC Adaptation to Climate Change Coordination Group](#), at the end of 2020 the new [CEN/TC 467 ‘Climate Change’](#) was also established with the objective to develop European standards in support of the EU policy objectives. This clearly indicates the importance of climate change in the European standardization. An overview of CEN and CENELEC’s activities to support the efforts to mitigate climate change can be found on the policy paper [“Standards in support of the European Green Deal Commitments”](#).

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Commission sets research and innovation priorities for a sustainable future

The European Commission adopted the first strategic plan for [Horizon Europe](#), the new EU research and innovation programme worth €95.5 billion in current prices. The strategic plan is a novelty in Horizon Europe and sets the strategic orientations for the targeting of investments in the programme's first four years. It ensures that EU research and innovation actions contribute to [EU priorities](#), including a climate-neutral and green Europe, a Europe fit for the digital age, and an economy that works for people. An ambitious plan for an ambitious programme: The strategic plan sets out four strategic orientations for research and innovation investments under Horizon Europe for the next four years:

- Promoting an open strategic autonomy by leading the development of key digital, enabling, and emerging technologies, sectors, and value chains.
- Restoring Europe's ecosystems and biodiversity and managing sustainably natural resources.
- Making Europe the first digitally enabled circular, climate-neutral and sustainable economy.
- Creating a more resilient, inclusive, and democratic European society.

International cooperation underpins all four orientations, as it is essential for tackling many global challenges. The strategic plan also identifies the [European co-funded and co-programmed partnerships](#) and the [EU missions](#) to be supported through Horizon Europe. The partnerships will cover critical areas such as energy, transport, biodiversity, health, food & circularity, will complement the ten [Institutionalised European Partnerships](#) proposed by the Commission in February.

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ETSI Launches New Group on IPV6 Enhanced Innovation

In the 5G and cloud era, IPv6 will grow rapidly. Strengthening new generation IP network technologies based on IPv6 and its innovative technologies has become the common direction of the IP industry. To tackle the increasing Industry needs for IPv6 adoption in multiple Use Cases and Scenarios, ETSI has recently launched [ISG IPv6 Enhanced innovation](#) (IPE). IPE aims to drive full connectivity of IPv6 on everything and facilitate the business success of this technology. [IPE members](#) include 43 organizations to date, comprising carriers, vendors, and academia, working together to improve the industry ecosystem and accelerate innovation.

The group will first analyze the current landscape of existing IPv6 standards deployed on prime technologies such as 5G, IoT and Cloud Computing to identify gaps and thus accelerate IPv6-based innovations. Two other reports will cover data center and Cloud use cases on one hand and 5G Transport use cases on the other hand. The last pieces of work will define Industrial IoT/enterprise requirements and IPv6 only transition requirements across new and evolving technology domains and areas.

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New EU energy labels applicable from 1 March 2021

To help EU consumers cut their energy bills and carbon footprint, a brand-new version of the widely recognized EU energy label will be applicable in all shops and online retailers from 1 March 2021. The new labels will initially apply to four product categories – fridges and freezers, dishwashers, washing machines, and television sets (and other external monitors). New labels for light bulbs and lamps with fixed light sources will follow on 1 September, and other products will follow in the coming years. With more and more products achieving ratings as A+, A++ or A+++ according to the current scale, the most important change is to return to a simpler A-G scale. This scale is stricter and designed so that very few products are initially able to achieve the “A” rating, leaving space for more efficient products to be included in the future. The most energy efficient products currently on the market will typically now be labelled as “B”, “C” or “D”. Several new elements will be included on the labels, including a QR link to an EU-wide database, which will allow consumers to find more details about the product. Several eco-design rules will also come into force from 1 March – notably on reparability and the need for manufacturers to keep spare parts available for a number of years after products are no longer on the market.

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A Standardization System fit for Future: CEN and CENELEC Unveil their Strategy 2030

Our world is changing faster than ever, driven by environmental and geopolitical changes and technological innovation. Such structural trends raise a variety of challenges across different regions and industries, and make for an unpredictable, at times even turbulent, market environment. However, these rapid changes also offer opportunities for growth and innovation. Through the new Strategy, the CEN and CENELEC community aims at “Building a safer, more sustainable and competitive Europe through European and International Standardization”. To achieve this, the organizations state as their mission: “through our stakeholders’ networks, we create consensus-based standards in order to generate trust, fulfil market requirements, enable market access and innovations for a better, safer and more sustainable Europe”.

The Strategy 2030 establishes a series of five goals that will guide CEN and CENELEC's actions in the next decade:

1. EU and EFTA recognize and use the strategic value of the European standardization system
2. Our customers and stakeholders benefit from state-of-the-art digital solutions
3. Increase the use and awareness of CEN and CENELEC deliverables
4. The CEN and CENELEC system to be the preferred choice for standardization in Europe
5. Strengthen our leadership and ambition at the international level

As a strategic framework for CEN, CENELEC and their respective members, the Strategy 2030 will provide a frame of reference to ensure complementarity, coherence and consistency across the strategic exercises and long-term objectives of all actors in the CEN and CENELEC community.

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ETSI Standard to Secure Digital Signatures Solves Issue For 4,000 Banks

ETSI is pleased to unveil [ETSI TS 119 182-1](#), a specification for digital signatures supported by PKI and public key certificates which authenticates the origin of transactions ensuring that the originator can be held accountable and access to sensitive resources can be controlled. This standard is a major achievement for interoperability of digital signatures for a range of applications in today's digital economy including the banking and financial world where so far, some 4,000 banks were using various signing algorithms for their APIs to secure their online transactions. Called JADES, [ETSI TS 119 182-1](#) comes in support of secure communications fulfilling the requirements of the European Union eIDAS Regulation (No 910/2014) for advanced electronic signatures and seals and regulatory requirements for services such as open banking.

This JADES digital signature specification is based on JSON Web Signature and contains the features already defined in the related ETSI standards for AdES (advanced electronic signature/seal) applied to other data formats including XML, PDF and binary. The standard was developed with contributions from a number of stakeholders including representatives from the banking sector who, through Open Banking Europe, have brought their operational requirements to align European APIs onto one security model. [ETSI TS 119 182-1](#) can be used for any transaction between an individual and a company, between two companies, between an individual and a governmental body, etc. applicable to any electronic communications.

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New standard helps adapting to climate change: EN ISO 14091:2021

Climate change impacts are already affecting ecological and socio-economic systems, and it is anticipated that these impacts will continue well into the future. A recently published standard, [EN ISO 14091:2021](#) 'Adaptation to climate change - Guidelines on vulnerability, impacts and risk assessment (ISO 14091:2021)' offers organizations a consistent, structured and pragmatic approach to understanding their vulnerabilities and to preventing or mitigating negative consequences caused by climate change, while taking advantage of opportunities.

Preparing, implementing, and reporting a climate change risk assessment: EN ISO 14091:2021 supports organizations in the use of systematic and replicable risk assessment tools, allowing for qualitative and quantitative

analysis. It describes how to understand vulnerability and how to develop and implement a sound risk assessment and is applicable to organizations of all types and sizes, whether doing so for the first time or conducting advanced risk assessments. The standard offers guidance on the use of different approaches, namely screening assessments, and impact chains. It covers the different steps required for a solid climate risk assessment, including the preparation, implementation and reporting of such an assessment. Further details are provided regarding the use of indicators, data management and assessment of adaptive capacity. A climate change risk assessment according to EN ISO 14091:2021 will offer a solid basis for adaptation planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, targeting present and future climate change risks. EN ISO 14091:2021 is the latest in the emerging family of standards on adaptation to climate change that sit under the umbrella of EN ISO 14090 'Adaptation to climate change — Principles, requirements and guidelines. To know more about EN ISO 14090, you can watch the [recording of the webinar](#) organized by CEN and CENELEC.

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ETSI Releases Middlebox Security Protocols Specification - Fine-Grained Access Control

ETSI announced a new specification, [ETSI TS 103 523-2: Transport Layer MSP \(TLMSP\)](#), Part 2 of the Middlebox Security Protocol (MSP) series, which defines a protocol for varied (fine-grained) access control to communications traffic. This specification was developed by the ETSI Technical Committee CYBER. Middleboxes are vital in modern networks - from new 5G deployments, with ever-faster networks that need performance management, to resisting new cyberattacks with evolved threat defence that copes with encrypted traffic, to VPN provision. Network operators, service providers, users, enterprises, and small businesses require being granted varied (fine grained) permissions.

As more datagram network traffic is encrypted, the problems for cyber defence will grow. This intrusive "break-and-inspect" method, ignoring the desire for explicit authorization by endpoints, raises questions around security, privacy, and trust. [ETSI TS 103 523-2](#), MSP Part 2 addresses this gap by specifying a protocol that allows fine-grained access and nuanced permissions for different portions of traffic, allowing middleboxes to perform their functions securely whilst keeping up with the rapid pace of technical development.

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Role of standards for lifts and elevators in the EU and on the global market

The new versions of two of the most important European standards for lifts (EN 81-20:2020 and EN 81-50:2020) have just been published in the [Official Journal of the EU](#), ensuring their harmonization under the Lifts Directive. This can be the opportunity to explore more in detail the surprising and very important role of standards for lifts and elevators in the EU and on the global market.

European Standards for lifts and escalators: a Single Market Success story : In 1962, the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) established [CEN/TC 10 on 'Lifts, escalators and moving walks'](#) with the aim of agreeing on safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts, escalators, and passenger conveyors in the then European Community. The work of European standardization in this field has been particularly relevant in making the Single Market a reality through the adoption of [Harmonised Standards](#). CEN successfully collaborates with the European institutions by creating the standards that implement the requirements introduced by the [Lifts Directive](#)

[2014/33/EU](#) and '[Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC](#)'. The Lifts Directive, whose latest version is applicable from 20 April 2016, harmonises the rules governing the design, manufacture, and installation of lifts. Its aim is to permit the free circulation of lifts within the EU internal market, ensuring a high level of safety for lift users as well as maintenance and inspection technicians. Similarly, the Machinery Directive harmonises the rules for escalators and other lifting appliances.

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ETSI enables Intercontinental Testing for Next-Generation Emergency Communications

ETSI has successfully completed its international emergency communications interoperability testing event. 285 test pairings, with 87% demonstrating interoperability, were run from 22 February to 5 March 2021, both in Europe and across the Atlantic to assess the compatibility of products for mission-critical public safety services. This remote event was a cooperation between ETSI, EENA, the European Emergency Number Association and for the first time NENA, the 9-1-1 Association.

Vendors of emergency communication equipment connected to test Next Generation 112 and NG9-1-1 technologies, responding to the increasing requirements and demands of content-rich, IP-based emergency calling. Stakeholders included NGCS vendors, Forest Guide developers, user agents, mobile operators and call handling vendors. Government bodies, policy makers and local authorities also joined in to discuss implementation in their countries. Participants tested components of the emergency communication chain such as location and location-based call routing, audio, video, real-time text, policy based routing and core services based on [ETSI TS 103 479](#), developed by the ETSI EMTEL Special Committee.

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Commission welcomes agreement on the Connecting Europe Facility to fund greener, more sustainable transport and energy networks, and digitalisation

The European Commission welcomes the agreement reached by the European Parliament and the Council on the [Connecting Europe Facility \(CEF\) proposal](#), as part of the next [long-term EU budget](#) 2021-2027. The Connecting Europe Facility programme supports investment in Europe's transport, energy, and digital infrastructure networks. It will support the twin green and digital transition, by contributing to the ambitious targets for the [European Green Deal](#) and the [Digital Decade](#). It will support the goals of the Smart and Sustainable Mobility Strategy laying the foundation for how the EU transport system can achieve its green and digital transformation and become more resilient to future crises. As outlined in the [European Green Deal](#), the result will be a 90% cut in emissions by 2050, delivered by a smart, competitive, safe, accessible and affordable transport system. It will also prioritize environmentally friendly modes such as rail and the development of charging points for vehicles using alternative fuels.

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The EU's Circular Economy Action Plan

The European Commission released its new [Circular Economy Action Plan](#) (CEAP) in support of the European Green Deal on 11 March 2020. It fits in a preeminent list of EU strategy documents with a strong impact on standardization, such as the new Biodiversity Strategy, the [Farm to Fork Strategy](#), the Industrial Strategy, the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability and the Sustainable Products Initiative.

Building on the work already undertaken in the transition towards a more circular European economy, the Action Plan sets out objectives in product design, production, and consumption. This new Action Plan for the Circular Economy will have impacts on most – if not all – businesses in Europe. The need for constant, systematic monitoring of upcoming legislation is now higher than it has ever been for companies to best undertake this transition without affecting their profitability.

In this context, the [Circular Economy Topic Group \(CE-TG\) of SABE](#) was set up to provide a faster and more coordinated response to the horizontal and cross sectorial standardization needs related to the European Circular Economy-related initiatives. The SABE CE-TG focuses on identifying and discussing strategic standardization issues and needs related to Circular Economy within CEN and CENELEC and the coordination with other standard organizations. It supports SABE in advising the CEN and CENELEC Technical Boards on standardization priorities for instance in support of the implementation of the Circular Economy Action Plan.

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Highlights of The Cybersecurity Standardization Conference

The European Standards Organizations, CEN, CENELEC and ETSI, joined forces with ENISA, the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity, to organize its annual conference virtually this year. The event, which took place from 2 to 4 February, attracted over 2000 participants from the EU and from around the world. The conference addressed standardization in relation to the Radio Equipment Directive (RED) and certification under the provisions of the Cybersecurity Act (CSA). The ultimate objective of the exercise is to enable an effective implementation of the Cybersecurity Act. The objectives of the presentations and key topics addressed by the conference panels were the following:

- Cybersecurity requirements and standardization activities under the scope of the Radio Equipment Directive
- Standardization supporting the Cybersecurity Act
- Developments on standardization around Consumer IoT
- Standardization of 5G

The slides presented during the conference are available on the website of the [Cybersecurity Standardization Conference](#).

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The EN16803 series on GNSS makes autonomous driving safer

Autonomous driving is among the most demanding road applications. It requires high accuracy coupled to a high level of integrity. Furthermore, the environment in which it operates is much harsher than its counterparts in other

domains like aviation or maritime... This combination of requirements puts autonomous guidance systems in a situation where its assessment, certification and type-approval are very complex. New methodologies are clearly needed to be able to tackle the upcoming PPP (Precise Point Positioning) or NRTK (Network Real Time Kinematic) techniques.

The [WG1 'Navigation and positioning receivers for road applications'](#) of [CEN/CLC JTC5 'Space'](#), whose Secretariat is currently held by [BNAE](#) (AFNOR), has been developing a standardization framework for assessing GNSS-based positioning systems. This framework relies on the EN16803 series on the use of GNSS-based positioning for ITS and on-going projects led by the WG1.

Since September 2020, the first version of the EN16803 series is available. The first three parts describe a methodology to assess GNSS devices based on Record & Replay (also known as Record and Playback). [Part-1](#) is dedicated to 'Definitions and system engineering procedures for the establishment and assessment of performances', [Part-2](#) to 'Assessment of basic performances of GNSS-based positioning terminals', and finally [Part-3](#) to 'Assessment of security performances of GNSS-based positioning terminals'. Part-2 and Part-3, JTC5-WG1 aims to propose operational methods to test in laboratory GNSS-based positioning systems. Considering Part-3 focuses on jamming and spoofing issues, while it is strictly forbidden to use jammers or spoofers in real life, alternative simulation techniques coupled to playback are proposed.

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Standards@Rail: CEN and CENELEC celebrate the European Year of Rail

2021 is the [European Year of Rail](#). On this occasion, CEN and CENELEC are proud to highlight the important role European standards play to ensure the well-functioning of a key sector for the future of Europe. Standardization on railways application is part of CEN and CENELEC's wider work on [transportation](#), a complex and large portfolio: it includes 1234 standards from CEN and CENELEC. These standards are mainly developed by two Technical Committees (TCs), [CEN/TC 256 'Railway Applications'](#) and [CLC/TC 9X 'Electrical and electronic applications for railways'](#).

In particular, standards on rail cover a wide range of topics specifically related to railways applications (products, processes, and services), such as, among others, safety, rolling stock capacity, system efficiency, as well as cybersecurity, digitalisation, and automatic couplings. This work on rail contributes massively to the development of safe, innovative, and efficient railway systems infrastructure, rolling stock and systems, and supports the EU in its strategic ambitions.

Furthermore, some of the future projects on rail standardization are well placed to support the European Commission's Green Transition goals, such as the [Green Deal](#). Indeed, one of the ambitions of the plan is to support clean, cheap and healthy forms of private and public transport, and achieve a 90% reduction in transport emissions by 2050.

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CEN-CENELEC member BSI resources to support the fight against Covid-19.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a huge impact on people and communities and BSI has developed a range of resources to support the [fight against COVID-19](#). BSI know organizations are facing significant disruptions and challenges that they need to quickly manage and respond to, BSI is working closely with Governments, regulators, and organizations globally to share best practice and expertise, providing insight and information to help navigate the risks, mitigate crisis and enable resilience. Freely available resources available include [safe working guidance](#), a report on [working in the 'new normal'](#) , and a range of webinars focussing on [continuity](#), [risk management](#), [business continuity](#), [community resilience and volunteers](#) and the impact of Covid on [manufacturing](#).

BSI also did a mapping exercise looking at the response of a range of countries in the Commonwealth - <https://www.commonwealthstandards.net/news/covid-19-responses-update-as-of-22-march-2021-r53/>

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Whitepapers/Publications

Redefining Network Security: The Standardized Middlebox Security Protocol (MSP)

This White Paper describes the high-level technical features, motivations and use cases for ETSI TC CYBER's new middlebox standards, known collectively as the 'Middlebox Security Protocols' or 'MSP'. The Middlebox Security Protocol standards suite redefines middlebox operations and network security.

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ENI Vision: Improved Network Experience using Experiential Networked Intelligence

The Experiential Networked Intelligence Industry Specification Group (ENI ISG) is defining a Cognitive Network Management architecture, using Artificial Intelligence (AI) techniques and context-aware policies to adjust offered services based on changes in user needs, environmental conditions, and business goals. This White Paper provides guidance for ENI's future development and overview of the current ENI publications. It is presented in two parts, an overview of activities, then a technical section.

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Guidelines for Modelling with NGSI-LD

This ETSI White Paper is intended to complement the NGSI-LD information model normative specification (see ETSI GS CIM 006 V1.1.1 [1]). It provides a set of practical guidelines on how to model a domain specific system, process, or environment, how to associate entity instances to types/classes, how to use relationships and properties. These guidelines are based on both the NGSI-LD meta-model and the NGSI-LD cross-domain ontology as a common denominator set of classes cutting across domain-specific ontologies and taxonomies.

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CEN and CENELEC's Work Programme 2021 is now available

The Work Programme 2021 gives an overview of the main standardization developments and strategic priority areas CEN and CENELEC are ready to implement in 2021 across 14 business sectors.

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CEN and CENELEC Strategy 2030

The aim of this Strategy 2030 is for CEN and CENELEC to rethink and optimise the way we create value for our customers and stakeholders in a rapidly changing world.

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Events Calendar 2021

FRMCS Remote Plugtests

When: 14-18 June, 2021

ETSI, with the support of the European Commission (EC), the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), the Critical Communications Association (TCCA) and the Union Internationale des Chemins de fer (UIC), is organising the FRMCS (Future Railway Mobile Communication System) Plugtests event which will take place as a remote-only event from 14th to 18th June 2021. For more information, please [click here](#)

REM remote Plugtests

When: 31 May – 18 June 2021

ETSI Centre for Testing and Interoperability (CTI) is organizing a remote Plugtests interoperability event on Registered Electronic Mail (REM) standard. This event will be run remotely from 31 May to 18 June 2021 using a testing infrastructure and a dedicated portal. The participation is free of charge. For more information, please [click here](#)

10-10 webinar: CEN approach on addressing environmental issues in standardization

When: 10 June, 2021

This webinar will give an overview on the content of the CEN environmental approach and the new elements in the revised version. It will explain its relevance for the CEN technical bodies and reiterate the “mandatory elements” applicable since the adoption of the original CEN environmental approach (original title: “CEN approach on addressing environmental issues in Product and Services Standards”). For more information, please [click here](#)

Webinar for Standard Drafters: Drafting standards in Microsoft Word – Using Word more confidently & efficiently

When: 27 May 2021

This webinar is geared towards helping standards drafters use Word more confidently and efficiently when drafting standards and interacting with CCMC editors. This webinar is based on input from participants regarding trouble or issues they have with drafting standards in Word. These issues will be discussed and demonstrated in the webinar. For more information, please [click here](#)

OSM#11 Hackfest

When: 31 May - 4 June 2021

ETSI's Centre for Testing and Interoperability and the OSM community organise the OSM#11 Hackfest from 31 May to 04 June 2021. The event will be run remotely, allowing participants to join the hands-on sessions from home. The OSM#11 Hackfest will be followed by the [OSM#11 Plenary](#) the week after. For more information, please [click here](#)

WEBINAR: ETSI standards for trust services and digital signatures

When: 1 June 2021

The ETSI Technical Committee Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (TC ESI) is organising a training on its standards on trust services and their use. This virtual event will take place on 1 June from 11:00 CEST to 15:00 CEST. For more information, please [click here](#)

The European Forum on Electronic Signature and Trust Services 2021 (EFPE)

When: 10 June 2021

EFPE is the largest international conference in Europe dedicated to electronic trust services, including electronic signature and PKI, as well as electronic identification and digital security. For two decades, EFPE has brought together experts and professionals in law, technology and practice in the application of electronic trust services. For more information, please [click here](#)

ETSI Security Week 2021

When: 14-18 June 2021

ETSI's flagship annual event on cybersecurity is going virtual once again and will be taking place on 14-18 June 2021! As ever, the ETSI Security Week 2021 will focus on the hot security topics – but this new virtual format allows for even more diverse participation from around the world. For more information, please [click here](#)

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About Project SESEI

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

SESEI

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ETSI - European Telecommunications Standards Institute www.etsi.eu

EC - European Commission www.ec.europa.eu

EFTA - European Free Trade Association www.efta.int