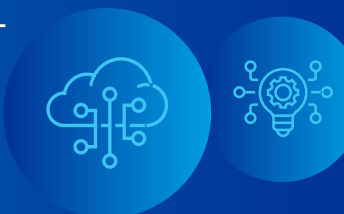




# SESEI

SECONDED EUROPEAN  
STANDARDIZATION EXPERT  
IN INDIA

# Newsletter



APRIL 2023  
ISSUE 02

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

## IN THIS ISSUE

### Generic/Standards

- India has submitted “Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) notifications” to the WTO
- WTO concerned with Domestic Quality Controls
- WTO panel rules against India in IT Tariffs Dispute with EU, Others
- Ministry of Textiles issues Quality Control Orders
- Upcoming Quality Control Orders

### Digitization including Services

- Recent Indian Government Policy Announcements
- TEC released Technical Report on Security by Design
- Government of India approves National Quantum Mission
- TEC invited Public Comments on TSDSI Transposed Standards / Specifications
- Government approves Indian Space Policy 2023
- Government Notifies Amendments to the IT Rules, 2021

### Green and Clean Technologies

- Recent Indian Government Policy Announcements
- BIS rolls out Standards and Tests for EV Charging Infrastructure
- Government Incentives to Drive EV Penetration in India
- Centre Seeks Proposals to Develop Green Hydrogen Innovation Hubs

### EU/EFTA-India

### Overview of SESEI Activities

### Upcoming Events

### Annexure 1

### About Project

## Greeting from SESEI!



Dear Reader's

A warm welcome to all the readers to the SESEI Newsletter Europe for the month of April 2023. Key highlight during the month is bilateral meetings between [India and EFTA](#) and [India and France](#) related to the ongoing talks for a free trade agreement. These meeting were led by the Indian Minister of Commerce & Industry with the intention to exchange views on the state of play of their negotiations and explore ways to advance the talks.

As expressed in our previous Newsletter, the key areas of focus for this phase of the Project SESEI are “**Digitization**” and “**Clean & Green technologies**”. One of the Key features of the Newsletter as introduced are the recent policies announced by the Government of India. Recently the government of India has approved the [National Quantum Mission \(NQM\)](#), joining the elite club of 6 other nations that have a dedicated quantum mission. The [Indian Space Policy 2023](#) have also been approved by the Union Govt, to help provide a framework for the country's space sector for the next decade.

The [Telecom Engineering Centre \(TEC\)](#) has invited [public comments](#) for approval of the [TSDSI](#) transposed specifications, from 3GPP Release 15, 16 and 17 which will be adopted as National standards. I am also very happy to announce that TEC released “[Technical Report - Security by design for IoT device manufacturers](#)” in which inputs provided by SESEI are well recorded.

There is a sharper focus by the government for creation of robust EV ecosystem to ensure speedy adoption of Electrical Vehicles in the country. As per a recent report by the Moody's electric vehicle penetration in India is currently only around 1%, opposed to the government's target of 30% by 2030. [Bureau of Indian Standards \(BIS\)](#) has issued [standards and tests](#) for EV charging infrastructure, as well as criteria for battery swapping systems. These [standards](#) published by BIS TC - ETD 51 on Electrotechnology in Mobility, aim to ensure global standardization and compatibility for EV charging infrastructure.

The Indian Govt. has invited [expressions of interest \(Eoi\)](#) for developing hydrogen valley innovation clusters (HVIC) in the country. The main goal of the HVIC is to enhance the readiness of green hydrogen value chain technologies for manufacturing and deployment as small-scale demonstrations.

From this edition onwards we have also introduced a section on the “Overview of key activities undertaken by SESEI”. We hope you find the newsletter beneficial, enjoy reading it and do provide feedback if any.

Warm regards,  
**Dinesh Chand Sharma**  
Director Standards & Public Policy



## Generic/Standards/Market Access



### India has submitted following “[Technical Barriers to Trade \(TBT\) notifications](#)” to the World Trade Organization (WTO)

- [G/SPS/N/IND/292](#): Draft Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003 (Second Amendment) 2023
- [G/TBT/N/IND/251/Rev.1](#): Welding Rods and Electrodes (Quality Control) Order, 2023
- [G/TBT/N/IND/248/Rev.1](#): Flame-Producing Lighters (Quality Control) Order, 2023
- [G/TBT/N/IND/247/Rev.1](#): Bolts, Nuts and Fasteners (Quality Control) Order, 2023

### WTO concerned with Domestic Quality Controls

Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom and the European Union have raised concerns at the WTO about the increasing number of quality control orders (QCOs) being issued by India across sectors such as toys, tyres, auto parts, chemicals and petrochemical products, many of which seem “protectionist in nature”, a Geneva-based trade official said.

At a meeting of the WTO Committee on Trade in Goods in Geneva, the four members noted that that some of India’s QCOs may not be compliant with WTO norms as they appeared to be tools to protect domestic industry.

“India, however, is confident that its QCO measures do not flout WTO norms as they are not discriminatory and are equally applicable on domestically produced goods sold locally as on imports,” another source tracking the matter said. At the meeting, India’s representative assured members that the concerns expressed by them were being reviewed by the government in the context of a paper submitted by Canada in the Technical Barriers to Trade Committee. An official response would be given in the due course, he said.

India also informed that it had held bilateral discussions with the EU on the matter on the sidelines of the Committee on TBT.

“It is ironical that members like the EU, Japan and the UK are complaining about India’s handful of QCOs when they have so many more stringent standards in place that have to be mandatorily met by all those selling in their markets,” the source said.

The Hindu Businessline



## WTO panel rules against India in IT Tariffs Dispute with EU, Others

A World Trade Organization panel said that India had violated global trading rules in a dispute with the European Union, Japan and Taiwan over import duties on IT products. "We recommend that India bring such measures into conformity with its obligations," the WTO panel's report said.

In 2019, the EU challenged India's introduction of import duties of between 7.5% and 20% for a wide range of IT products, such as mobile phones and components, as well as integrated circuits, saying they exceeded the maximum rate. Japan and Taiwan filed similar complaints that same year.

The EU is India's third largest trading partner, accounting for 10.8% of total Indian trade in 2021, according to the European Commission.

Brussels said in a statement that up to 600 million euros (\$654.66 million) of its exports were directly affected by India's tariffs on an annual basis. India's diplomatic mission in Geneva did not immediately respond to a request for comment on whether it would appeal against the ruling. If it does, the case will sit in legal purgatory since the WTO's top appeals bench is no longer functioning due to U.S. opposition to judge appointments.

The WTO panel said that India had already brought some of the challenged tariffs into line with global trading rules since last year. While the panel broadly backed the complaints against India, it rejected one of Japan's claims that New Delhi's customs notification lacked "predictability".

The Indian Express

## Ministry of Textiles issues Quality Control Orders for Technical Textile Products

Ministry of Textiles announced the launch of [02 Quality Control Orders \(QCOs\)](#) for 31 items in the Phase-I, following due process of notification of Technical Regulations. Out of the 31 items, 19 items belong to the Geo Textiles category, including Laminated High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Woven Geomembrane for Waterproof lining, PVC Geomembranes, Needle punched non-woven geobags, Polypropylene Multifilament woven geobags, Jute Geotextiles, Open Weave Coir Bhoovastra Geotextiles

used in sub-grade separation in pavement structures, Geotextiles used in Subsurface Drainage Application, Geotextiles used in Sub-grade Stabilization in pavement structures, High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Geomembranes for lining, Geotextiles used as protection (or cushioning) materials, Geotextiles for permanent erosion control in hard armor systems, Geogrids for flexible pavements, Polymeric strip/ geostrip used as soil reinforcement in retaining structures, Geogrids used in reinforced soil retaining structures, Reinforced HDPE membrane for effluents and chemical resistance lining, and Geocells.

The remaining 12 items are of Protective Textiles, including Curtains and Drapes, Upholstered composites used for non-domestic furniture, Protective clothing for firefighters, Protective gloves for firefighters, Protective clothing for industrial workers exposed to heat, Clothing made of limited flame spread materials and material assemblies affording protection against heat and flame, High visibility Warning Clothes, Protective Clothing for use in welding and allied processes, Tactical 3 point sling, Pouch for ammunition and grenades made of disruptive pattern nylon-66, Bullet resistant jackets, and Water-proof multipurpose rain poncho.

These two Geo Textiles and Protective Textiles QCOs shall come into force immediately after 180 days from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette. The conformity assessment requirements specified in these QCOs are equally applicable to domestic manufacturers as well as foreign manufacturers who intend to export their products to India.

Ministry of Textiles is also planning to issue 02 more QCOs for 28 items in Phase-II, including 22 items of Agro Textiles and 06 items of Medical Textiles. In Phase-III, 30+ more Technical Textiles items may be considered for QCO issuance.

Press Information Bureau

## Upcoming Quality Control Orders (QCOs) as notified with due for Implementation

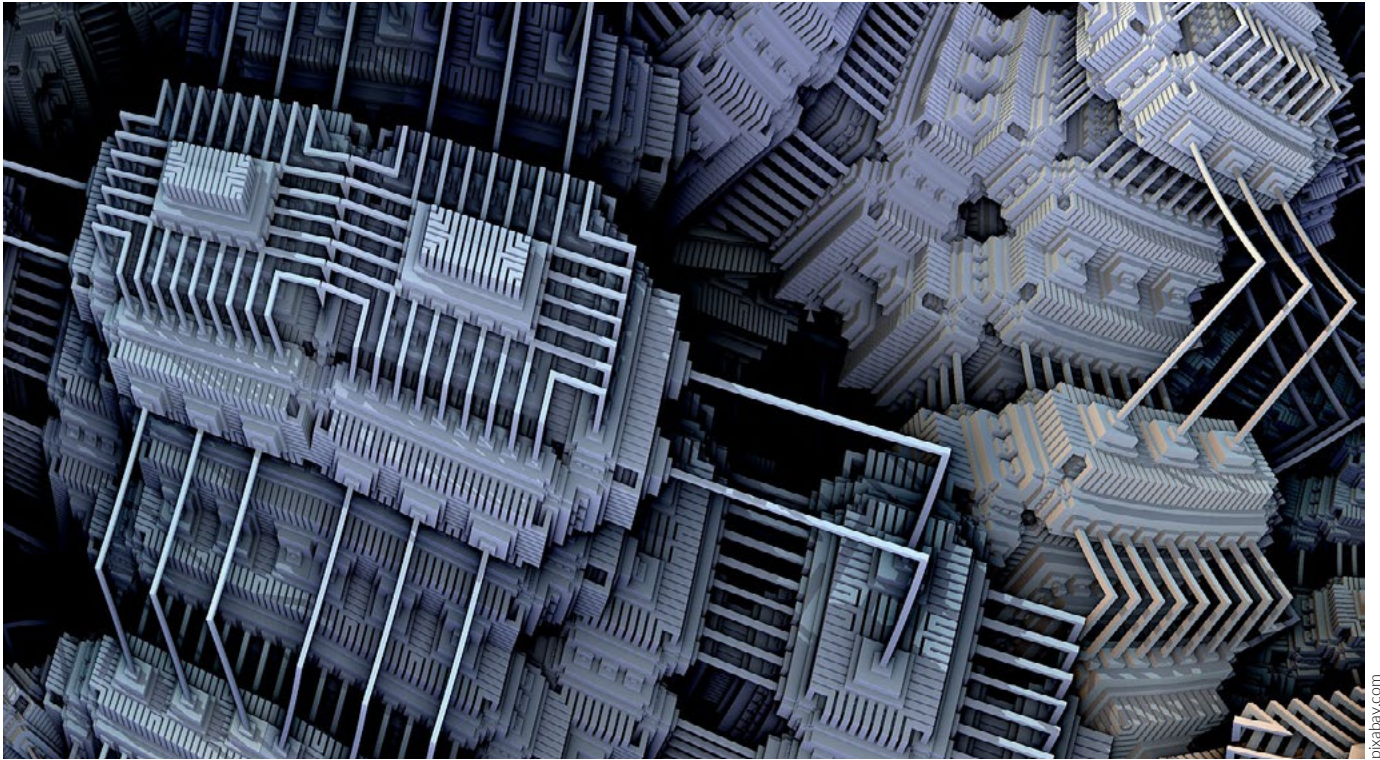
This [link](#) has information to all the stakeholders that quality control orders (QCOs) as issued by the concerned Ministry/Department of Government of India and are coming into force for implementation as per the date indicated against each product. **This is an advance information for better awareness purposes.**

BIS





## Digitization including Services



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### Recent Indian Government Policy Announcements

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

### TEC released Technical Report on Security by Design for IoT Device Manufacturer

“[Technical Report - Security by design for IoT device manufacturers](#)” released by TEC (Telecommunication Engineering Centre) under Department of Telecom, Ministry of Communication, to which SESEI contributed EU work and is well recorded in following sections:

- 3.2.4. Adoption of oneM2M specifications in India
- 4.4. CEN-CENELEC activities on cyber-security
- 4.5. ENISA -Baseline Security Recommendations for IoT
- 4.6. ETSI Standard on consumer IoT Security
- 4.6.1. ETSI TS 103 645 - Cyber Security for Consumer Internet of Things
- 4.6.2. International alignment and adoption (EN 303 645)



- 4.6.3. ETSI TS 103 848 - Cyber Security for Home Gateways
- 4.6.4. ETSI initiatives in Quantum - Safe Cryptography
- 4.10. 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP)
- 4.17. Finland Cyber Security labelling scheme
- 4.19. European Union (EU) Cyber security strategy
- 7.3. Global Certification Forum (GCF)

Summary and recommendation among others suggest: TEC TR Code of practice for securing Consumer IoT (based on EN 303 645) may be widely circulated among the related stakeholders (IoT device manufacturers, Service providers, System Integrators, Application Developers & Researchers etc.) for adopting / following these guidelines.

[Download report](#)

## Government of India approves National Quantum Mission

Recently the government of India has approved the National Quantum Mission (NQM) at a total cost of Rs.6003.65 crore (approx. €680 Million) from 2023-24 to 2030-31, aiming to seed, nurture and scale up scientific and industrial R&D and create a vibrant & innovative ecosystem in Quantum Technology (QT). Through this mission, India has joined an elite club of 6 other nations that have a dedicated quantum mission. These countries include the US, Canada, France, Finland, China and Australia.

The NM-QTA was first announced by the Government of India with an outlay of Rs.8000 crore (approx. €910 Million) for five years in the Budget 2020.

The new mission targets developing intermediate scale quantum computers with 50-1000 physical qubits in 8 years in various platforms like superconducting and photonic technology. Satellite based secure quantum communications between ground stations over a range of 2000 kilometres within India, long distance secure quantum communications with other countries, inter-city quantum key distribution over 2000 km as well as multi-node Quantum network with quantum memories are also some of the deliverables of the Mission.

The mission will help develop magnetometers with high sensitivity in atomic systems and Atomic

Clocks for precision timing, communications, and navigation. It will also support design and synthesis of quantum materials such as superconductors, novel semiconductor structures, and topological materials for the fabrication of quantum devices. Single photon sources/detectors, and entangled photon sources will also be developed for quantum communication, sensing, and metrological applications.

Four Thematic Hubs (T-Hubs) will be set up in top academic and National R&D institutes on the domains - Quantum Computing, Quantum Communication, Quantum Sensing & Metrology and Quantum Materials & Devices. The hubs which will focus on generation of new knowledge through basic and applied research as well as promote R&D in areas that are mandated to them.

This mission will be implemented by the Department of Science and Technology (under the Ministry of Science and Technology) in collaboration with others.

NQM will provide a huge boost to National priorities like digital India, Make in India, Skill India and Stand-up India, Start-up India, Self-reliant India and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

[Department of Science and Technology](#)

## TEC invited Public Comments on TSDSI Transposed Standards / Specifications of 3GPP Release 15, 16 and 17 for adoption into National Standards

Telecommunications Engineering Centre (TEC), Department of Telecommunication (DOT) has approved a policy for adoption of standards of Telecom Standards Development Society, India (TSDSI)/ international standards bodies into National Standards.

[Standardisation Guide](#) - a policy document for adoption of telecom and related ICT standards defines the process of adoption/ratification of TSDSI/ international standards like institutional mechanism, process of adoption, maintenance of standards, numbering plan, stakeholder consultation etc.

Telecom Standards Advisory Committee (TSAC) - a Standing apex committee under the chairmanship of DDG (Standardisation), TEC in its meeting held on 16-03-2023 has decided to initiate the process of adoption of TSDSI transposed standards

corresponding to the new and updated specifications of 3GPP Release 15, 16 and 17 (total 2579 documents) as National Standard.

Telecom Engineering Centre (TEC)

## Government approves Indian Space Policy 2023

Union government has approved the Indian Space Policy 2023, which aims to boost the country's space department's role and give a larger participation to research, academia, startups, and industry. The policy lays down the roles and responsibilities of organizations such as the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), and private sector entities.

During a cabinet briefing, Minister for State for Science and Technology Jitendra Singh said that the policy would enhance the role of India's space department, boost research, academia, start-ups, and industry.

The opening up of the space sector for private participation, which was initiated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, has led to the growth of startups in ISRO, with the number reaching 150 within three years. The Indian Space Policy 2023 is expected to provide a framework for the country's space sector for the next decade. Source: [News on AIR](#)

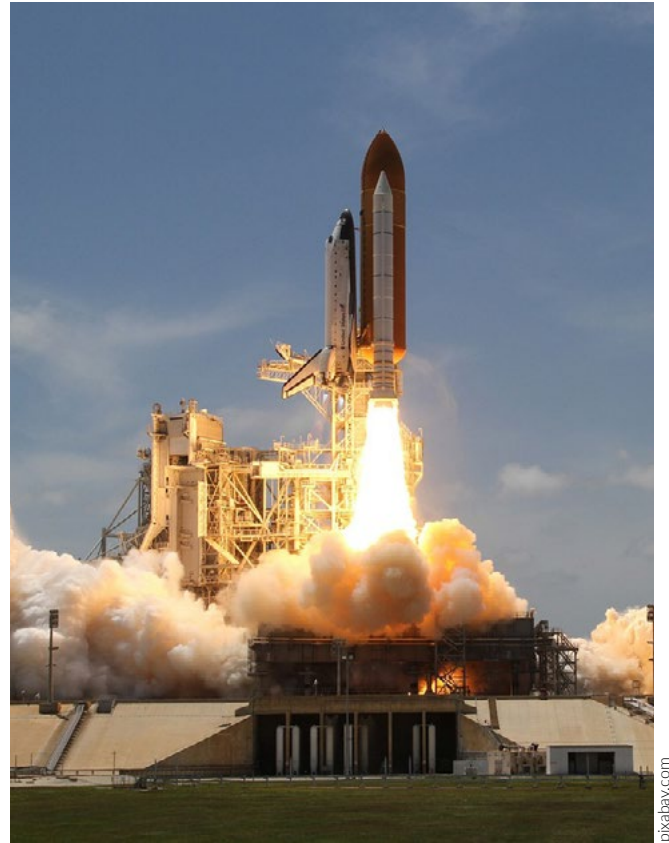
Telecom Regulation Authority of India (TRAI) has also released a Consultation Paper on Assignment of Spectrum for Space-based Communication Services.

[Read more](#)

## Government Notifies Amendments to the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics code) Rules, 2021

Reaffirming its commitment to protect the safety and trust of the Digital citizens, the Ministry of Electronics and IT, Government of India notified [amendments to the Information Technology \(Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code\) Rules, 2021](#), related to online gaming and spread of false and misleading information regarding government business.

The aim of these amendments is to enforce greater due diligence by online gaming and social media



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intermediaries in respect of online games & fake or false misleading information related to Government business.

Elaborating on the new rules at a press conference, Union Minister of State for Electronics and Information Technology Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, said, "It is Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision and goal that young Indians get every opportunity possible to create startups and innovate for the world. Online gaming is certainly a huge opportunity for India and Young Indians. We see the Indian online gaming ecosystem to expand and grow into a multi-billion dollar industry and be an important catalyst to India's One trillion-dollar Digital economy goal by 2025-26, with very clear restrictions on online wagering and betting."

These amendments have been drafted after holding widespread consultations with multiple stakeholders including parents, school teachers, academics, students, gamers and gaming industry associations, child rights bodies, etc.

The Ministry of Electronics and IT (MeitY) was allocated the matter related to online gaming rules on December 23 last year under the Government of India



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(Allocation of Business Rules), 1961. The Ministry, within a fortnight, prepared the draft amendments to the IT rules and uploaded them for consultations on January 2, 2023. Meetings were held with stakeholders on 11<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> January and 16<sup>th</sup> February 2023.

- As per the amended rules, it has been made obligatory on the part of intermediaries to make reasonable effort to not host, publish or share any online game that can cause the user harm, or that has not been verified as a permissible online game by an online gaming self-regulatory body / bodies designated by the Central Government. The intermediary will also have to ensure that no advertisement or surrogate advertisement or promotion of an online game that is not a permissible online game, is hosted on its platform.
- The self-regulatory body will have the authority to inquire and satisfy itself that the online game does not involve wagering on any outcome, that the online gaming intermediary and the game complies with the rules, the requirements under law for being competent to enter into a contract (currently at 18 years), and a framework made by the self-regulatory body regarding safeguards against user harm, including psychological harm, measures to

safeguard through parental controls, age-rating mechanism, and measures to safeguard users against the risk of gaming addiction.

- The amended rules also cast additional obligations on online gaming intermediaries in relation to online games involving real money. These include the displaying of a mark of verification by the self-regulatory body on such games; informing their users of the policy for withdrawal or refund of deposit, manner of determination and distribution of winnings, fees and other charges payable; obtaining the KYC details of the users; and not giving credit or enabling financing by third parties to the users. If in case the Central Government issues a notification in the interest of users or other specified grounds, the same rules and obligations will be made applicable to even those games where the user is not required to make any deposit for winnings.
- The Government may notify multiple self-regulatory bodies, which shall be representative of online gaming industry but it will function at arm's length from their members, and a Board consisting of Directors who are free from conflict of interest and represent all relevant stakeholders and experts, including online games users, educationists, psychology or mental health experts, ICT experts, persons with child rights protection experience and individuals having experience in relevant fields of public policy and administration. The rules provide for the obligations to become applicable once sufficient number of self-regulatory bodies have been designated, so that the online gaming industry has adequate time to comply with its obligations.
- The amended rules now also make it obligatory on the intermediaries to not to publish, share or host fake, false or misleading information in respect of any business of the Central Government. These fake, false or misleading information will be identified by the notified Fact Check Unit of the Central Government. it is to be noted that the existing IT rules already required the intermediaries to make reasonable efforts to not host, publish or share any information which is patently false and untrue or misleading in nature.
- The rules already cast an obligation on intermediaries to make reasonable efforts to not host, publish or share any information which is patently false and untrue or misleading in nature.

Press Information Bureau of India (PIB)



## Green and Clean Technologies



### Recent Indian Government Policy Announcements

- [National Green Hydrogen Mission](#)
- [Green Hydrogen policy released by Ministry of Power](#)

### BIS rolls out Standards and Tests for Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure

The Bureau of India Standards (BIS) stated that it has issued standards and tests for EV charging infrastructure, as well as criteria for battery swapping systems. It also specifies the requirements for a battery swap system's safety. The series comprises 10 parts, which define the charging modes, communication protocols, electrical safety, and performance test requirements for EV charging systems.

These [standards](#) have been published by ETD 51 on Electrotechnology in Mobility:

- [IS 17017 \(Part 1\): 2018](#): Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging System Part 1 General Requirements
- [IS 17017 \(Part 2/Sec 1\): 2020](#): Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging System Part 2 Plugs Socket-Outlets Vehicle Connectors and Vehicle Inlets Section 1 General requirements.
- [IS 17017 \(Part 2/Sec 2\): 2020](#): Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging System Part 2 Plugs Socket Outlets Vehicle Connectors and Vehicle Inlets Section 2-Dimensional compatibility and interchangeability requirements for a c pin and contact-tube accessories.
- [IS 17017 \(Part 2/Sec 3\): 2020](#): Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging System Part 2 Plugs Socket Outlets Vehicle Connectors and Vehicle Inlets Section 3-Dimensional compatibility and interchangeability requirements for d c and a c d c pin and contact-tube vehicle couplers.







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- [IS 17017 \(Part 2/Sec 6\): 2021](#): Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging System Part 2 Plugs Socket Outlets Vehicle Connectors and Vehicle Inlets Section 6-Dimensional compatibility requirements for DC pin and contact.
- [IS 17017 \(Part 21/Sec 1\): 2019/IEC 61851-21-1:2017](#): Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging System Part 21 Electromagnetic Compatibility EMC Requirements Section 1 On-board chargers.
- [IS 17017 \(Part 21/Sec 2\): 2019/IEC 61851-21-2:2018](#): Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging System Part 21 Electromagnetic Compatibility EMC Requirements Section 2 Off-board chargers.
- [IS 17017 \(Part 22/Sec 1\): 2021](#): Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging Systems Part 22 AC Charging Configurations Section 1 - AC Charge Point for Light Electric Vehicle
- [IS 17017 \(Part 23\): 2021](#): Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging Systems Part 23 dc Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment

- [IS 17017 \(Part 24\): 2021](#): Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging System Part 24 Digital Communication between a DC Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment and an Electric Vehicle for control of DC Charging
- [IS 17017 \(Part 25\): 2021](#): ELECTRIC VEHICLE CONDUCTIVE CHARGING SYSTEM Part 25 DC EV supply equipment where protection relies on electrical separation.
- [IS 17896 \(Part 1\): 2022/IEC TS 62840-1:2016](#): Electric vehicle battery swap system - Part 1 General and Guidance
- [IS 17896 \(Part 2\): 2022](#): Electric vehicle battery swap system - Part 2 Safety requirements.

The standards aim to ensure global standardization and compatibility for EV charging infrastructure. "They ensure that EV charging systems are safe, reliable, and interoperable with various vehicles and charging network providers," BIS added.

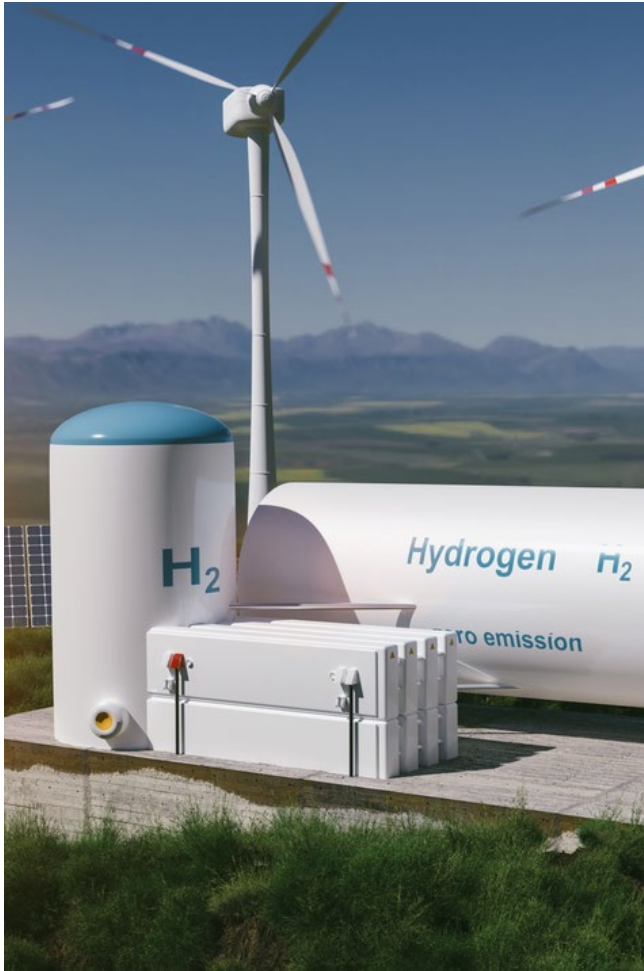
The government is also working on a battery swapping program, the first draft of which was announced last year. However, the industry has expressed reservations about the proposed compatibility on battery capacities, form factors, connectors, and communication protocols, claiming that it will stifle innovation and create an artificial monopoly in the market.

BIS and All India EV

## Government Incentives to Drive EV Penetration in India, Charging Infrastructure Key: Moody's

Government incentives, including those to consumers, local battery manufacturing, state-level subsidies, and a cut in the GST rate would help drive EV penetration in India, Moody's has said. In a report, Moody's Investors Service said India has the fourth-largest car market globally, but electric vehicle penetration is currently only around 1%.

The pace of increase in EV sales and progress towards the government's target of 30% by 2030 will also depend on the country's charging infrastructure and consumers' readiness to switch to EVs from traditional ICE vehicles, or those traditional engines powered by petrol, diesel, or natural gas.



## Centre Seeks Proposals to Develop Green Hydrogen Innovation Hubs

The Centre has invited expressions of interest (EoI) for developing hydrogen valley innovation clusters (HVIC) in the country. The Department of Science and Technology's guidelines define a hydrogen valley as a specific geographic region where hydrogen serves more than one end sector or application in mobility, industry, and energy. This includes all steps in the hydrogen value chain, from production, storage, and transport to distribution to various off-takers, as well as renewable electricity production from hydrogen.

The government will provide up to INR 25 lakh (approx. 28.4K Euro) in assistance for the preparation of detailed project reports (DPR) which must be completed within 45 days of the project's allocation.

EoIs will be evaluated in May, and funding for the recommended EoIs for DPR preparation will also occur in that month. The DPRs will be evaluated and shortlisted in July, with the project expected to start in October 2023 and finish by 2028.

The main goal of the HVIC is to enhance the readiness of green hydrogen value chain technologies for manufacturing and deployment as small-scale demonstrations. To achieve this goal, the innovation cluster will provide funding for research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) activities essential for small-scale demonstrations of these technologies, with initial support from the Department of Science and Technology and other funding partners, as per document seeking EoIs.

Each HVIC must identify and validate technologies for demonstrating hydrogen at an industrial scale and define year-wise production targets based on regional strengths, preparedness, and utilization capabilities to minimize storage and transportation requirements. The EoI document said that each hydrogen valley will have a consortium that includes at least one commercial enterprise as a member. The industry will be the ultimate off-taker of the technologies successfully demonstrated in the valley and will later invest in large-scale manufacturing and deployment of these technologies.

Eligible Indian entities with hydrogen sector expertise that can participate in the clusters include knowledge clusters already engaged in stakeholder consultation in the green hydrogen ecosystem, industries working on the hydrogen value supply chain, government-backed

"We expect various government incentives will drive an increase in EV penetration. These include consumer incentives, production-linked incentives for advanced battery storage to drive local cell manufacturing, goods and services tax rate cuts, and other state-level subsidies," Moody's said.

India has beaten Japan to become the third-largest vehicle market in 2022, after China and the U.S.A.

The government aims to have EV sales account for 30% of private cars, 70% of commercial vehicles, and 80% of two- and three-wheelers by 2030. Moody's said Tata Motors retains an early mover advantage in the battery EV market in India, with an 85% share (April-December 2022). With a presence through 250 dealers across 165 cities and close to 4,300 charging points, this has already allowed the company to sell some 50,000 EVs, Moody's said.

BQ prime



undp.org

academia, government-funded R&D laboratories, incubators, and startups in the concerned area. The industry partner in the consortium must be an Indian company or a startup registered by an Indian resident in India.

If interested parties require assistance or expertise from international experts, they must indicate this in the EoI. Germany-based Fraunhofer, an application-oriented research organization, will serve as the technology partner to the Department of Science and Technology for the Hydrogen Valley Innovation Cluster. It will provide information and access to technologies, scientific and technical experts, and collaborate in preparing technology roadmaps and guidelines for the innovation cluster.

Each HVIC will target annual green hydrogen production of up to 500 tonne through various proven technology routes, which will be considered small-scale production. After the initial five-year phase and successful demonstration, each HVIC will plan to scale up to a commercial level.

The EoI proposal follows the government's rollout of a concept paper for capital support to initiate green hydrogen and electrolyzer production in the country through the National Green Hydrogen Mission. The Indian government plans to provide incentives totalling INR 17,490 crore (approx. €2 billion) to produce green hydrogen and electrolyzers in the country, with INR 13,050 crore (approx. €1.5 billion) allocated for green hydrogen and INR 4,440 crore (approx. €0.5 billion) for electrolyzers.

The Union cabinet approved the National Green Hydrogen Mission in January with an initial outlay of INR 19,744 crore (approx. €2.25 billion). The government aims to make India a global hub for the production, use, and export of green hydrogen and its derivatives, expecting to enable the production of 5 million tonne of green hydrogen per annum by 2030, with the potential to reach 10 million tonne per annum with the growth of export markets.

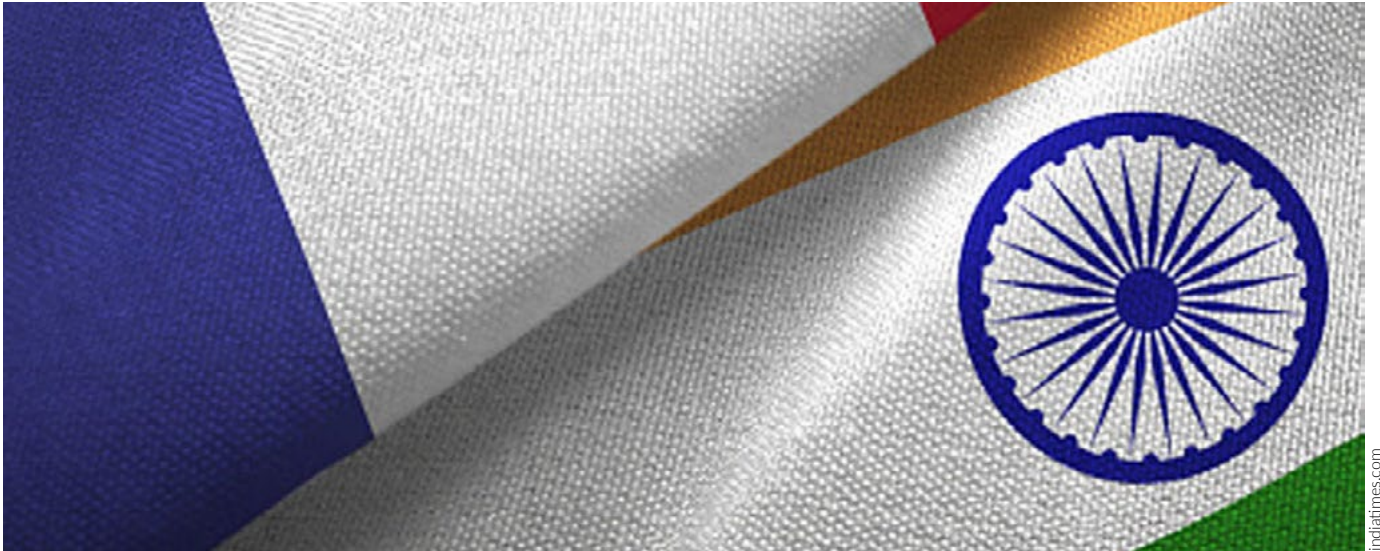
Green hydrogen is likely to replace hydrogen produced from fossil fuel sources in ammonia production and petroleum refining. It would also be used in city gas distribution systems, the production of steel and the use of green hydrogen-derived synthetic fuels, including green ammonia and green methanol, among others.

The focus on green hydrogen also gains emphasis in the backdrop of India's target to install 500GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030 and achieve net zero carbon emission by 2070. Under the Green Hydrogen Mission, the government plans to run pilot projects to replace fossil fuels and fossil fuel-based feedstocks with green hydrogen in sectors like steel, long-range heavy-duty mobility, energy storage and shipping.

LiveMint



## EU/EFTA-India



### India, France Discuss Progress on India-EU Trade Pact

Trade ministers of India and France have held discussions related to the ongoing talks for a free trade agreement between India and the European Union, the commerce ministry said.

Commerce and Industry Minister of India was here to attend India-France Business Summit and CEOs roundtable meet. He held bilateral meetings with several CEOs and French minister for Foreign Trade, Economic Attractiveness and French Nationals Abroad Olivier Becht.

"The ministers discussed priority areas related to India - EU FTA (free trade agreement) negotiations where issues related to market access were deliberated," it said.

Press Trust of India

### High-Level Delegations from India & EFTA Meet to Boost Bilateral Trade and Economic Partnership

On 26<sup>th</sup> April 2023: Ministers and high-level representatives from India and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) States (Iceland, Liechtenstein,

Norway, and Switzerland) gathered in New Delhi to discuss the prospects of resuming their negotiations towards a Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA).

The high-level delegations were composed of Shri Piyush Goyal, Minister of Commerce & Industry, Consumer Affairs & Food & Public Distribution and Textiles of India; Jan Christian Vestre, Minister of Trade and Industry of Norway; Helene Budliger Artieda, Swiss State Secretary at the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO; Martin Eyjólfsson, Permanent Secretary of State of Iceland at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Kurt Jäger, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Liechtenstein to EFTA, WTO and the UN in Geneva; and Henri Gétaz, Secretary-General of the European Free Trade Association.

The meeting provided an opportunity for both sides to exchange views on the state of play of their negotiations and explore ways to advance the talks. The participants acknowledged the challenges posed by the current global economic and trade environment, as well as the need to address the bilateral trade and economic partnership issues in a constructive and pragmatic manner. Both sides agreed to continue their efforts to resolve all issues outstanding and work towards deepening and strengthening the economic partnership, while contributing to a more inclusive global trading system.

EFTA News





## Overview of SESEI Monthly Activities

SESEI is an emissary of standards and actively participates in various meetings, conferences, and various forums to contribute, share best practices, knowledge and learn about new and emerging technologies and standardisation activities. During April 2023, SESEI was engaged in 19 meetings and participated in 9 events. We are starting this new section in this SESEI Newsletter Europe for giving readers a glimpse of some of the important activities undertaken by SESEI each month.

### SESEI Presentation on Artificial Intelligence During AI Industry Conclave 2023

To cater to the growing demand for advanced skills in Artificial Intelligence, Vellore Institute of Technology, Chennai organised an AI Industry Conclave on March 31, 2023. The objective was to promote AI readiness of India and understand its ethical and legal consequences of the increasing use of AI and the challenges & opportunities in the integration of Artificial Intelligence in technological development across domains. Vellore Institute of Technology, Chennai approached SESEI to give a presentation on Artificial Intelligence. SESEI gave an overview of the Artificial Intelligence in EU and India, covering both Policy as well as standardization related work. SESEI Provided details on

- About Project SESEI
- Standards vs Legislation
- AI - Introduction
- Policy Initiatives: EU & India
- Standardization: EU & India

During the panel discussion, SESEI also provided input around use of IoT in Agriculture Sector. Copy of the presentation is available [here](#).

### Overview of ICT Technologies, Standardisation Bodies and Standards Development in EU

National Telecommunications Institute for Policy Research, Innovation & Training (NTIPRIT) under Department of Telecommunications (DoT), Ministry of Communications, Government of India, is the focal point of training activities for telecom professionals in the country. NTIPRIT with its three important verticals - Policy Research, Innovation and Training - aims to contribute towards Capacity building of Telecom

professionals, to act as a think tank on Telecom Policy Research for facilitating Government decisions, Technology research & innovation and to extend consultancy support for deployment of ICT solutions.

SESEI was invited by NTIPRIT to provide an overview of the ICT Technologies, standardization. SESEI provided a comprehensive view of the ICT Technologies and standardization efforts especially in EU, standardization bodies and how standards are formulated in EU.

### First International Quantum Communication Conclave

Telecommunication Engineering Center (TEC) in collaboration with C-DOT, TSDSI and IEEE Communications Society organized the First International Quantum Communication Conclave, on 27th to 28th March 2023 at New Delhi, India, bringing together the international experts in the domain, practitioners, start-ups, researchers, and the scientific community. The International Quantum Communication Conclave provided an excellent opportunity to learn about the latest advancements in quantum communication technologies. Experts from industries, academia, R&D centres, and government deliberated possible applications of Quantum Technologies in building a secure communication infrastructure.

The standards on the 'Test Guide of Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) System' and 'Quantum-Safe and Classical Cryptography System' were released by the Minister during the inaugural.

- [TEC 91001:2023- Test Guid for Quantum Key Distribution System](#)
- [TEC 91010: 2023- Standard for Generic Requirement for Quantum-Safe and Classical Cryptographic Systems](#)



SESEI supported the International Conclave by ensuring participation of ETSI speaker Mr. Matthew Campagna on [ETSI standardization work on Quantum-Safe Technologies](#).

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition of the Smart Meter Summit

Power Distribution Sector worldwide is rapidly adopting the Smart Metering Technology. In India, itself, there are around 360 million consumers and smart metering adoption is in initial stage. Similarly, for any Smart Cities, Smart Energy is a prerequisite for which Smart Metering is the core enabler.

The objective of the Smart Meter Summit is to provide a platform for key stakeholders to discuss the metering requirements, key challenges faced and enable knowledge sharing on various aspects of smart metering including communication systems, emerging technologies, design and testing, and data acquisition and management. The conference will also showcase the best practices in the metering space.

SESEI as one of the KEY speakers at the summit gave presentation titled “Market Dynamics and Regulatory challenges in Smart Meter rollout”, in which Status Update from Europe on Policy & Standards was provided. SESEI highlighted about:

- The **Key Policy initiatives by the EU**, as part of the [European Green Deal](#), and to encourage energy sector integration, the European Commission presented its [EU strategy for energy system integration](#) on 8<sup>th</sup> July 2020.
- [Digitalising the energy system - EU action plan](#), reestablishment of Smart Energy Expert Group’
- International cooperation, through joint research and innovation activities supported under Horizon Europe under the [EU-India High-Level Platform on Smart Grids](#).
- [Standardization Mandate: M/441, March 2009](#), Standards related activities undertaken by the CEN CENELEC and ETSI, Smart Meter Co-ordination Group (SMCG), Smart Grid Reference Architecture, etc.

### India’s National Accessibility Standard for Procurement of ICT Products & Services: Authored by SESEI and Published in Communications Today

One of the international best practices for ensuring accessible ICT is to include accessibility in the public procurement policies and processes. In the above context, the development of the Indian standard on accessibility for ICT products and services was initiated by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) under the Knowledge and Resource Centre for Accessibility in ICT (KAI) project, led by the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune. The objective of the project included conducting of study on various prominent international standards, including **ETSI EN 301 549** and development of an Indian standard that is harmonized with them while also meeting India-specific requirements. Based on the study, and in consultation with experts, it was the recommendation by the KAI team in C-DAC that **EN 301 549** (latest version) should form the basis for the Indian standard, and India-specific requirements shall suitably be added in the best way possible while global harmonization goal is ensured.

During the development of the standard, India-specific requirements, viz., support to Indian languages, broadcasting accessibility requirements of captioning, sub-titling and Indian sign language, and stationary ICT physical attributes were identified and included. The finalized Indian accessibility standard for ICT products and services is divided into two parts, with Part-1 covering requirements and Part-2, conformity assessment. The present Indian Standard **IS 17802 (Part 1 and 2)** is based on the European Standard **EN 301 549 v 3.2.1**, with modifications limited to the above-specified areas with main context referencing the Indian legal provisions (Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016). Electronics and Information Technologies Department (LITD) Sectional Committee (SC-35) of BIS is responsible for the formulation of this Indian standard, and its adoption is completed through an agreement between BIS-ETSI. The RPwD Act was also suitably amended to include this standard for its implementation. With the publication of the standards, and Act amendment, one can expect efforts to pick up momentum across ICT sectors in India on its adoption and implementation by all stakeholders. This is an exemplar example of India and Europe cooperation around standardization through Project SESEI.

Communications Today





## Upcoming Events

### International Conference on Emerging Applications of Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Cybersecurity (ICAMC 2023)

When: 11 - 12 May 2023,

Where: HMR Institute of Technology and Management, New Delhi, India

ICAMC 2023 is the premier single-track conference for reporting advances in all AI, ML and CS aspects, including theory, tools, applications, systems, test-beds and field deployments. [More Information](#)

### FICCI Smart Cities Summit

When: 16 May 2023,

Where: FICCI Conference Hall, New Delhi, India

FICCI Smart Cities Summit aims to explore the disruptive technological interventions that the cities can choose to adopt in each sector of urban infrastructure and housing. [More information](#)

### 44<sup>th</sup> ISO /COPOLCO Plenary 2023

When: 22-26 May 2023,

Where: New Delhi, India

ISO International Standards touch everyone. From enabling you to use your bank card overseas to ensuring your child's toys don't have sharp edges, they are used everywhere. Followed by companies all over the world, ISO standards provide specifications to ensure products and services work the way you expect them to. [More information](#)

### India's largest Electric Vehicle Show

When: 20th & 21st May 2023,

Where: Hall No. 1, Chennai Trade Centre, Chennai

The government of India has undertaken multiple initiatives to promote the manufacturing and adoption of electric vehicles in India. With the support of the government, electric vehicles have started penetrating the Indian market. [More information](#)

### World Machine Learning Summit

When: 08 - 09 Jun 2023,

Where: Sterlings Mac Hotel Bengaluru, Bengaluru, India

The World Machine Learning Summit will focus on technical and practical verticals including use cases around Real-time analytics, AI regulations, NLP, Machine Learning and Deep Learning. [More information](#)

### India Circular Economy Forum (ICEF2023)

When: 29-30 June 2023

Where: IHC, New Delhi

ICCE brings 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the India Circular Economy Forum (ICEF2023) which presents India's leading circular economy solutions with business leaders, policymakers, and experts participating from India and around the world. [More information](#)

### Artificial Intelligence Summit 2023

When: 20 July 2023,

Where: Shangri-La, New Delhi

Bharat Exhibition is organizing its 1st Annual Artificial Intelligence Summit 2023 to hear notable executive leaders within the GovTech sector, discuss important AI advancements achieved over the past year as well as cutting-edge development strategies for the next few years. [More information](#)



# Annexure 1

## Electrical Equipment including Consumer Electronics (ETD):

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

Electrotechnical (ETD)				
S. No.	Document No	Title of the Doc	IEC/ISO	Last Date for Comments
1	<a href="#">ETD 32(22294)</a>	Household and similar electrical appliances Safety Part 2-2: Particular requirements for vacuum cleaners and water-suction cleaning appliances	IEC TC 59 - (P); IEC / SC 59C - (P); IEC TC 61 - (P); IEC / SC 59A - (O); IEC / SC 59D - (O); IEC / SC 59F - (O); IEC / SC 59L - (O); IEC / SC 61B - (O); IEC / SC 61H - (O); IEC / SC 61J - (O); IEC TC 72 - (O)	20-05-2023
2	<a href="#">ETD 32(22295)</a>	Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-32: Particular requirements for massage appliances	IEC TC 59 - (P); IEC / SC 59C - (P); IEC TC 61 - (P); IEC / SC 59A - (O); IEC / SC 59D - (O); IEC / SC 59F - (O); IEC / SC 59L - (O); IEC / SC 61B - (O); IEC / SC 61H - (O); IEC / SC 61J - (O); IEC TC 72 - (O)	20-05-2023
3	<a href="#">ETD 32(22296)</a>	Household and similar electrical appliances Safety Part 2-4: Particular requirements for spin extractors	IEC TC 59 - (P); IEC / SC 59C - (P); IEC TC 61 - (P); IEC / SC 59A - (O); IEC / SC 59D - (O); IEC / SC 59F - (O); IEC / SC 59L - (O); IEC / SC 61B - (O); IEC / SC 61H - (O); IEC / SC 61J - (O); IEC TC 72 - (O)	20-05-2023
4	<a href="#">ETD 32(22297)</a>	Household and similar electrical appliances Safety Part 2-7: Particular requirements for washing machines	IEC TC 59 - (P); IEC / SC 59C - (P); IEC TC 61 - (P); IEC / SC 59A - (O); IEC / SC 59D - (O); IEC / SC 59F - (O); IEC / SC 59L - (O); IEC / SC 61B - (O); IEC / SC 61H - (O); IEC / SC 61J - (O); IEC TC 72 - (O)	20-05-2023
5	<a href="#">ETD 32(22298)</a>	Household and similar electrical appliances Safety Part 2-9: Particular requirements for grills toasters and similar portable cooking appliances	IEC TC 59 - (P); IEC / SC 59C - (P); IEC TC 61 - (P); IEC / SC 59A - (O); IEC / SC 59D - (O); IEC / SC 59F - (O); IEC / SC 59L - (O); IEC / SC 61B - (O); IEC / SC 61H - (O); IEC / SC 61J - (O); IEC TC 72 - (O)	20-05-2023
6	<a href="#">ETD 32(22299)</a>	Household and similar electrical appliances Safety Part 2-11: Particular requirements for tumble dryers	IEC TC 59 - (P); IEC / SC 59C - (P); IEC TC 61 - (P); IEC / SC 59A - (O); IEC / SC 59D - (O); IEC / SC 59F - (O); IEC / SC 59L - (O); IEC / SC 61B - (O); IEC / SC 61H - (O); IEC / SC 61J - (O); IEC TC 72 - (O)	20-05-2023
7	<a href="#">ETD 32(22300)</a>	Household and similar electrical appliances Safety Part 2-12: Particular requirements for warming plates and similar appliances	IEC TC 59 - (P); IEC / SC 59C - (P); IEC TC 61 - (P); IEC / SC 59A - (O); IEC / SC 59D - (O); IEC / SC 59F - (O); IEC / SC 59L - (O); IEC / SC 61B - (O); IEC / SC 61H - (O); IEC / SC 61J - (O); IEC TC 72 - (O)	20-05-2023



8	<a href="#">ETD 32(22301)</a>	Household and similar electrical appliances Safety Part 2-35: Particular requirements for instantaneous water heaters	IEC TC 59 - (P); IEC / SC 59C - (P); IEC TC 61 - (P); IEC / SC 59A - (O); IEC / SC 59D - (O); IEC / SC 59F - (O); IEC / SC 59L - (O); IEC / SC 61B - (O); IEC / SC 61H - (O); IEC / SC 61J - (O); IEC TC 72 - (O)	20-05-2023
9	<a href="#">ETD 32(22302)</a>	Household and similar electrical appliances Safety Part 2-13: Particular requirements for deep fat fryers frying pans and similar appliances	IEC TC 59 - (P); IEC / SC 59C - (P); IEC TC 61 - (P); IEC / SC 59A - (O); IEC / SC 59D - (O); IEC / SC 59F - (O); IEC / SC 59L - (O); IEC / SC 61B - (O); IEC / SC 61H - (O); IEC / SC 61J - (O); IEC TC 72 - (O)	20-05-2023
10	<a href="#">ETD 32(22303)</a>	Household and similar electrical appliances Safety Part 2-42: Particular requirements for commercial electric forced convection ovens steam cookers and steam-convection ovens	IEC TC 59 - (P); IEC / SC 59C - (P); IEC TC 61 - (P); IEC / SC 59A - (O); IEC / SC 59D - (O); IEC / SC 59F - (O); IEC / SC 59L - (O); IEC / SC 61B - (O); IEC / SC 61H - (O); IEC / SC 61J - (O); IEC TC 72 - (O)	20-05-2023
11	<a href="#">ETD 32(22305)</a>	Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-45: Particular requirements for portable heating tools and similar appliances	IEC TC 59 - (P); IEC / SC 59C - (P); IEC TC 61 - (P); IEC / SC 59A - (O); IEC / SC 59D - (O); IEC / SC 59F - (O); IEC / SC 59L - (O); IEC / SC 61B - (O); IEC / SC 61H - (O); IEC / SC 61J - (O); IEC TC 72 - (O)	20-05-2023
12	<a href="#">ETD 32(22307)</a>	Household and similar electrical appliances Safety Part 2-15: Particular requirements for appliances for heating liquids	IEC TC 59 - (P); IEC / SC 59C - (P); IEC TC 61 - (P); IEC / SC 59A - (O); IEC / SC 59D - (O); IEC / SC 59F - (O); IEC / SC 59L - (O); IEC / SC 61B - (O); IEC / SC 61H - (O); IEC / SC 61J - (O); IEC TC 72 - (O)	20-05-2023
13	<a href="#">ETD 32(22308)</a>	Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-59: Particular requirements for insect killers	IEC TC 59 - (P); IEC / SC 59C - (P); IEC TC 61 - (P); IEC / SC 59A - (O); IEC / SC 59D - (O); IEC / SC 59F - (O); IEC / SC 59L - (O); IEC / SC 61B - (O); IEC / SC 61H - (O); IEC / SC 61J - (O); IEC TC 72 - (O)	20-05-2023
14	<a href="#">ETD 32(22309)</a>	Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-75: Particular requirements for commercial dispensing appliances and vending machines	IEC TC 59 - (P); IEC / SC 59C - (P); IEC TC 61 - (P); IEC / SC 59A - (O); IEC / SC 59D - (O); IEC / SC 59F - (O); IEC / SC 59L - (O); IEC / SC 61B - (O); IEC / SC 61H - (O); IEC / SC 61J - (O); IEC TC 72 - (O)	20-05-2023
15	<a href="#">ETD 32(22313)</a>	Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-80: Particular requirements for fans	IEC TC 59 - (P); IEC / SC 59C - (P); IEC TC 61 - (P); IEC / SC 59A - (O); IEC / SC 59D - (O); IEC / SC 59F - (O); IEC / SC 59L - (O); IEC / SC 61B - (O); IEC / SC 61H - (O); IEC / SC 61J - (O); IEC TC 72 - (O)	20-05-2023
16	<a href="#">ETD 49(22191)</a>	Specification for Road Traffic Signals first revision	--	27-05-2023

[https://www.services.bis.gov.in/php/BIS\\_2.0/dgdashboard/draft/darftdetail/65/3/ETD](https://www.services.bis.gov.in/php/BIS_2.0/dgdashboard/draft/darftdetail/65/3/ETD)

## ICT/LITD

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

Electronics and Information Technology Department (LITD)				
S. No.	Document No	Title of the Doc	IEC/ISO	Last Date for Comments
1	<a href="#">LITD 15(21607)</a>	Information Technology Database Languages SQL Part 14 XML Related Specifications (SQL / XML) Amendment - 1	ISO/IEC/JTC1 TC 22 / SC 22 ISO/IEC/JTC1 TC 32 / SC 32 ISO/IEC/JTC1 TC 34 / SC 34	24-06-2023
2	<a href="#">LITD 1(21908)</a>	Environmental testing Part 2 Tests Section 30 Test Db: Damp heat cyclic 12 h 12 h cycle	IEC TC 89 / SC - (O) IEC TC 104 - (P)	06-05-2023
3	<a href="#">LITD 7(22081)</a>	Interoperability Specifications and Communication Method for External Power Supplies used with Computing and Consumer Electronics Devices	ISO TC 43 / SC 1 - (O) IEC TC 29 - (P) IEC TC 108 - (P) IEC TC 100 - (P)	09-05-2023
4	<a href="#">LITD 7(22082)</a>	Universal Serial Bus Interfaces for Data and Power - Part 4-1: Universal Serial Bus 4 Specification	ISO TC 43 / SC 1 - (O) IEC TC 29 - (P) IEC TC 108 - (P) IEC TC 100 - (P)	09-05-2023

[https://www.services.bis.gov.in/php/BIS\\_2.0/dgdashboard/draft/darftdetail/66/3/LITD](https://www.services.bis.gov.in/php/BIS_2.0/dgdashboard/draft/darftdetail/66/3/LITD)

## Smart City/Civil Department (CED)

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

Smart Cities				
S.No.	Document No	Title of the Doc	IEC/ISO	Last date for Comments
No major updates				

[https://www.services.bis.gov.in/php/BIS\\_2.0/dgdashboard/draft/darftdetail/63/3/CED](https://www.services.bis.gov.in/php/BIS_2.0/dgdashboard/draft/darftdetail/63/3/CED)

## Service Sector Department

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

Services				
S. No.	Document No	Title of the Doc	IEC/ISO	Last date for Comments
1	SSD 4(21128)	COACHING CENTER – SERVICE REQUIREMENTS	ISO TC 232 (P)	26-05-2023

[https://www.services.bis.gov.in/php/BIS\\_2.0/dgdashboard/draft/darftdetail/107/3/SSD](https://www.services.bis.gov.in/php/BIS_2.0/dgdashboard/draft/darftdetail/107/3/SSD)

## Mobility/Transport (TED)

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

Transport Engineering Department (TED)				
S. No.	Document No	Title of the Doc	IEC/ISO	Last date for Comments
1	<a href="#">TED 14(22329)</a>	SPACE SYSTEMS PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT MATERIAL MECHANICAL PARTS AND PROCESSES	ISO TC 20 - (O) ISO TC 31 - (P) ISO TC 192 (P)	24-06-2023
2	<a href="#">TED 14(22331)</a>	SPACE SYSTEMS SAFETY REQUIREMENTS PART 1: SYSTEM SAFETY	ISO TC 20 - (O) ISO TC 31 - (P) ISO TC 192 (P)	24-06-2023
3	<a href="#">TED 14(22334)</a>	SPACE SYSTEMS DEFINITION OF THE TECHNOLOGY READINESS LEVELS TRLS AND THEIR CRITERIA OF ASSESSMENT	ISO TC 20 - (O) ISO TC 31 - (P) ISO TC 192 (P)	25-06-2023
4	<a href="#">TED 14(22335)</a>	SPACE SYSTEMS PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS MANAGEMENT	ISO TC 20 - (O) ISO TC 31 - (P) ISO TC 192 (P)	25-06-2023
5	<a href="#">TED 14(22337)</a>	SPACE SYSTEMS OFF-THE-SHELF ITEM UTILIZATION	ISO TC 20 - (O) ISO TC 31 - (P) ISO TC 192 (P)	25-06-2023
6	<a href="#">TED 14(22339)</a>	SPACE SYSTEMS FUNCTIONAL AND TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS	ISO TC 20 - (O) ISO TC 31 - (P) ISO TC 192 (P)	25-06-2023
7	<a href="#">TED 14(22340)</a>	SPACE PROJECTS PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT DEPENDABILITY ASSURANCE REQUIREMENTS	ISO TC 20 - (O) ISO TC 31 - (P) ISO TC 192 (P)	25-06-2023
8	<a href="#">TED 14(22341)</a>	SPACE SYSTEMS PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT NON-CONFORMANCE CONTROL SYSTEM	ISO TC 20 - (O) ISO TC 31 - (P) ISO TC 192 (P)	25-06-2023
9	<a href="#">TED 14(22342)</a>	SPACE SYSTEMS PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT QUALITY ASSURANCE REQUIREMENTS	ISO TC 20 - (O) ISO TC 31 - (P) ISO TC 192 (P)	25-06-2023

[https://www.services.bis.gov.in/php/BIS\\_2.0/dgdashboard/draft/darftdetail/67/3/TED](https://www.services.bis.gov.in/php/BIS_2.0/dgdashboard/draft/darftdetail/67/3/TED)

## At Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI)

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

Mobility at Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI)			
S. No.	Code	Title	Last Date for Comments
1	<a href="#">Draft AIS-201/D3/April 2023</a>	Requirements for the Protection of the Occupants in the event of a Frontal Collision with focus on Restraint Systems	25-05-2023

<https://www.araiindia.com/downloads>

## At Research Designs & Standards Organization (RDSO)

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

Specifications/Drawings: RDSO			
S. No.	Specification/STR No.	Description	Last Date of Receipt of Comments
1	<a href="#">Specification No. RDSO/SPN/TC/108/2019</a>	Specification for IP Based Integrated Passenger Information System	19-05-2023
<a href="https://rdso.indianrailways.gov.in/view_section.jsp?lang=0&amp;id=0,4">https://rdso.indianrailways.gov.in/view_section.jsp?lang=0&amp;id=0,4</a>			

## ICT at TSDSI

ICT At Telecommunications Standards Development Society, India (TSDSI)				
"List of New Item for Proposal at TSDSI"				
S. No.	New Item Proposal	Name	Version	Status
No New Item Proposals reported				
<a href="#">For complete details of the NIP please click here</a>				
"List of Study Item status update"				
S. No.	Study Item	Name	Version	Status
No new Study Items Contributions				
<a href="#">For complete details of the Study Items please click here</a>				
"List of SWIC Status Update"				
S. No.	SWIP	Name	Version	Status
1	SWIC828	ToC for NIP 284 and Interface Design for RIS-assisted Communication Systems	TSDSI-SGN-SWIC828-V1.0.0	Reserved
2	SWIC829	Study on system requirements related to Metaverse use cases in mobile network	TSDSI-SGSS-SWIC829-V1.0.0	Reserved
3	SWIC830	Architecture Contributions for NIP226 (5G Extensions for Broadcast Offload)	TSDSI-SGN-SWIC830-V1.0.0	Reserved
4	SWIC831	Limitations of the Existing Relay (IAB) Architecture in 3GPP 4G LTE & 5G Networks	TSDSI-SGN-SWIC831-V1.0.0	Reserved
5	SWIC832	Integration of NTN based relay nodes using proposed solution	TSDSI-SGN-SWIC832-V1.0.0	Reserved
6	SWIC833	SI 101 (NIP 292) Enablement of Common Edge Connectivity for Public Utility Purposes Update	TSDSI-SGSS-SWIC833-V1.0.0	Reserved

7	SWIC834	March 16-17, 2023 Contribution for SGSS TP#25 on WI1-NIP282	TSDSI-SGSS-SWIC834-V1.0.0	Reserved
8	SWIC835	Study of UAV/Drone 3GPP Standards applicability to India use cases	TSDSI-SGSS-SWIC835-V1.0.0	Reserved
9	SWIC836	Email discussion (TSDSI-SGN-TO29e-ED02)	TSDSI-SGN-SWIC836-V1.0.0	Reserved
10	SWIC837	Rural Broadband Services & Architecture	TSDSI-SGSS-SWIC837-V1.0.0	Reserved
11	SWIC838	Contribution towards NIP226 (5G extensions for broadcast offload)	TSDSI-SGN-SWIC838-V1.0.0	Reserved

<https://tsdsi.in/study-work-items-proposals/16/>

## ICT at TEC

ICT At Telecommunication Engineering Centre (TEC)				
S. No.	Standard/ER No	Name of standard /ER	Standard type	Date of Issue
1	<a href="#">TEC 13016:2023</a>	SAR for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body	SD	24-04-2023

<https://www.tec.gov.in/essential-requirements>

<https://www.tec.gov.in/standards-specifications>



## About Project

**SESEI** | Seconded European  
Standardisation  
Expert in India  
Enabling Europe-India Cooperation on Standards

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

## SESEI

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CEN  
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[www.cen.eu](http://www.cen.eu)



CENELEC  
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Electrotechnical Standardization  
[www.cenelec.eu](http://www.cenelec.eu)



ETSI  
European Telecommunications  
Standards Institute  
[www.etsi.eu](http://www.etsi.eu)



EC  
European Commission  
[www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu)



EFTA  
European Free Trade Association  
[www.efta.int](http://www.efta.int)