

6th National Standards Conclave

Session 4: Voluntary Standards & Global Accountability Mechanisms

Dinesh Chand Sharma
Director- Standards and Public Policy
Project SESEI



Agenda

- Project SESEI
- Global/European Standards
- Standardization in Free Trade Agreements
- Smart & Better Regulation
- Conclusion



Project SESEI: a permanent presence in India

SESEI (Seconded European Standardization Expert in India) is a local face for the European standardization community in India



Why SESEI: India is a major trade partners for Europe, Increasing role of standards to gain market access and Evolving & complex nature of regulatory and standardization landscapes, Sharing best practices, work together

Sector: 1. ICT: M2M/IoT, Security, 5G, NFV/SDN, e-Accessibility, eHealth, eCALL... **2. Electrical equipment including Consumer Electronics:** Smart Grid, Smart Meter, LVDC, Micro- Grid, Lift Escalator... **3. Automotive:** Connected Cars, ITS, e-Mobility... **4. Smart Cities:** Mobility, Waste, Energy, ICT..

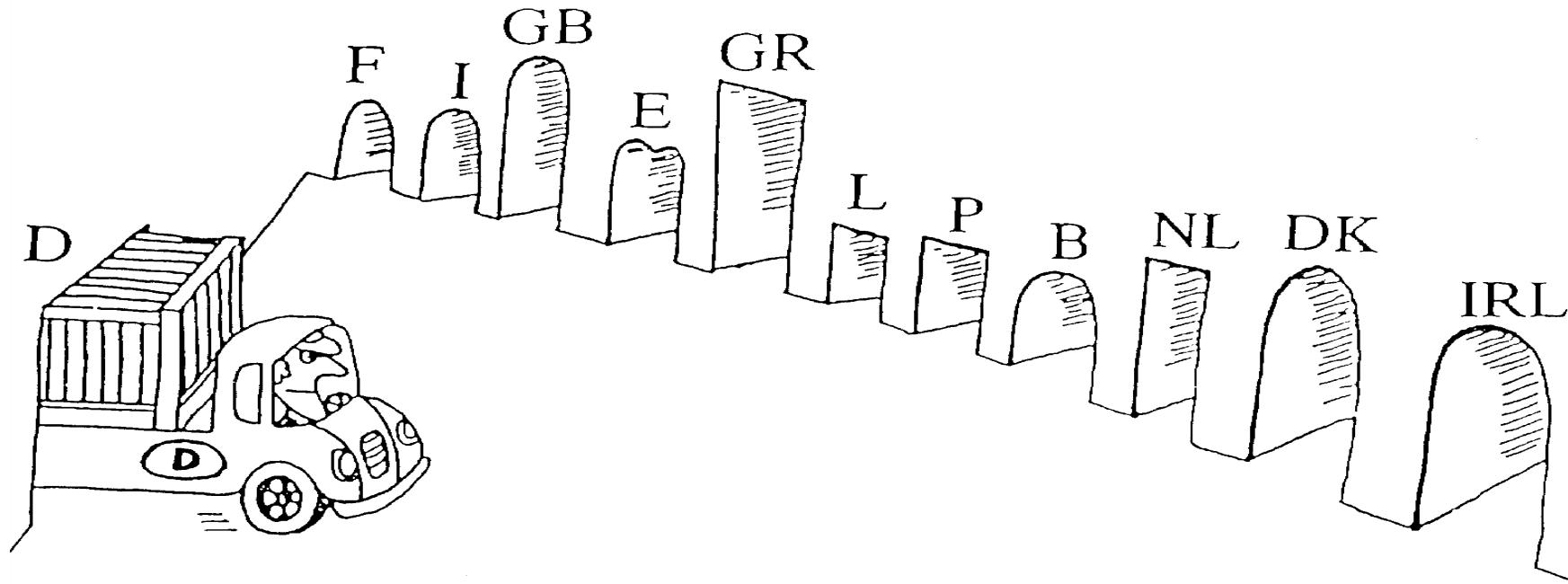
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European standards are voluntary and consensus-based

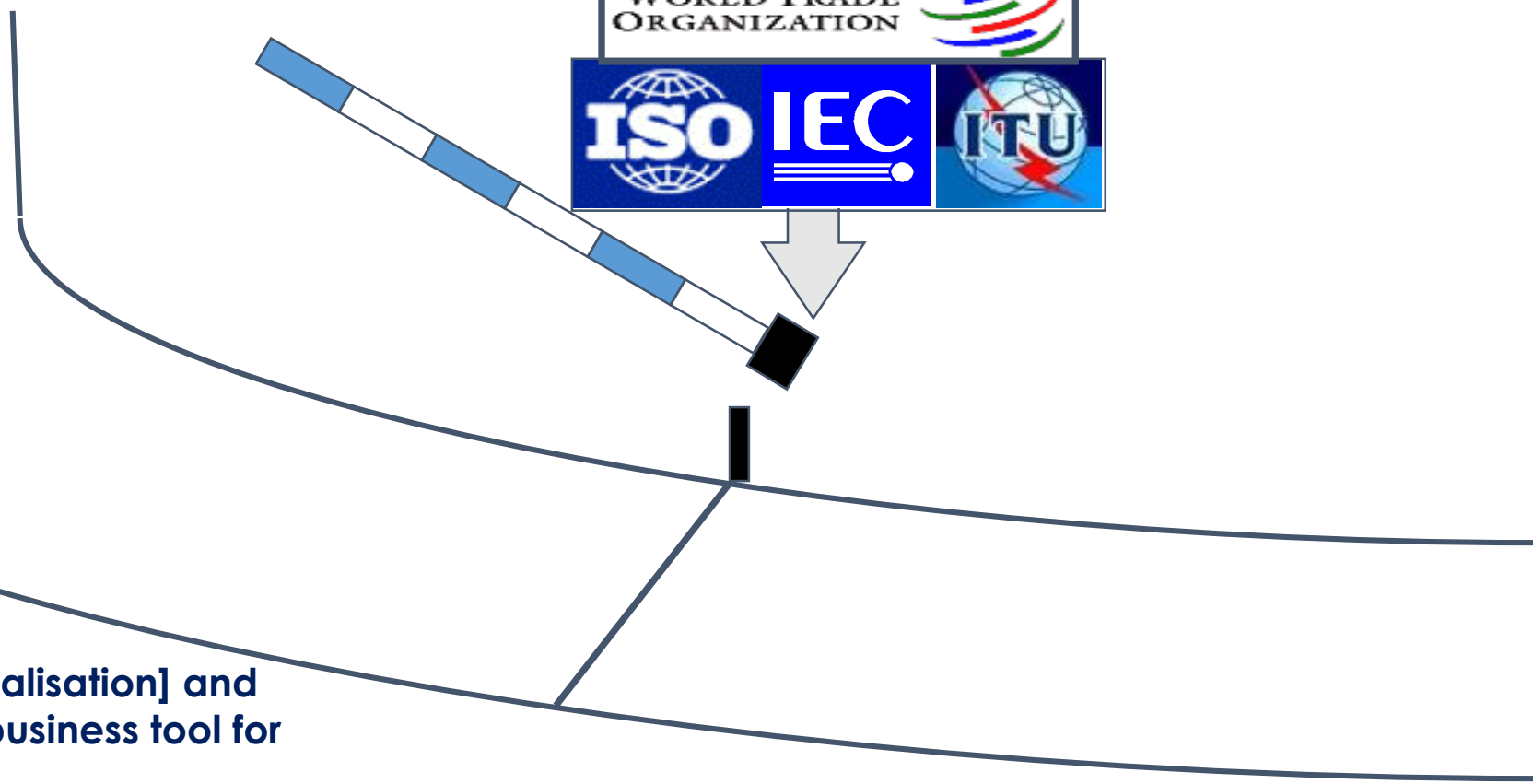
Standards support European policies and legislation

European Standardisation is a success story

Where we come from: Trade barriers hindered the European economy



Where we are going: European/international Standards – a tool for free trade



Era of Global Economy [globalisation] and Standards are the valuable business tool for international trade



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European standardisation ...

- **...is founded on the WTO principles** of coherence, transparency, openness, consensus, voluntary application, independence from special interests, efficiency;
- **...supports the Single Market** by eliminating technical barriers to trade, and facilitating the free movement of goods and services, network interoperability, means of communication, technological development and innovation.



ESO's are integrated with International one

Objective - Avoid duplication of work at International and European levels with an aim for a identical worldwide and European standards



“Vienna Agreement” with



CEN: 32% of portfolio identical to ISO



“Frankfurt Agreement” with



CENELEC: **72%** of portfolio identical to (+ another **6%** based on) IEC standards



MoU for telecommunications sector (ITU-T), Agreement on radio-communication sector (ITU-R)



Founding Partner to 3GPP & oneM2M



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Standardisation in Free Trade Agreements

- Reference to '**international standards**' and **WTO TBT Agreement**
- Standardisation is part of the Technical Barriers to Trade (+ conformity assessment + transparency)
- New 'standard format' of the FTA TBT chapter
- **The level depends on the partner** (ex. Canada – CETA, South Korea FTA, Japan – EPA, Mercosur...)
- **All agreed texts are freely available** on the European Commission DG TRADE website (<https://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/negotiations-and-agreements/>)

Smart and Better Regulation

Smart Regulation – Better Regulation

- EU follow-s the principal of Better/Smart regulation:
 - Design EU policies and laws to achieve their objectives at **minimum cost** and ensure that policy is prepared, implemented and reviewed in an **open, transparent manner, well informed** by the best available evidence and backed up by **involving stakeholders, supported by Impact Assesment**
- Before EU takes action the Commission publishes roadmaps and inception impact assessments which
 - Describe the planned new initiatives and evaluations of existing legislation.
 - examine the potential economic, social and environmental consequences of proposed action through Impact assessments
- Regulatory Scrutiny Board (RSB): review the impact assessments reports/results
- REFIT (Regulatory Fitness and Performance Programme) to
 - make EU law simpler and to reduce regulatory costs, thus contributing to a clear, stable and predictable regulatory framework supporting growth and jobs
- Ensure Sufficient transition period
 - for standards 3 years and for any new/amended legislation it is 2 years: Concurrent application of both old and new standards are allowed during this transition period of three years post legislation.



Conclusions

- ❑ **Standardisation is a form of self regulation and** is a tool to create **markets** as **large** and **homogenous** as possible and to achieve **economies of scale**
 - Self Declaration & strong Market Surveillance is a best way forward
 - Encourage Voluntary Standards Compliance practice to enhance the product quality ready for domestic consumption and exports
- ❑ **Regulation/Legislation and mandatory standards (essential requirement)** shall be supported by:
 - Impact assessment and sufficient transition period of 2-3 year to help industry get prepared with its proper implementation
- ❑ **ICT Standards need to be global considering the fact of interoperability: SDOs shall work together on topic of convergence - ICT**
- ❑ **Standards Portfolio Harmonization with Global Standards (Make In India), raising awareness and visibility (Increased Member Participation) plays an important role in strengthening global trade**
 - Regular, Consistent participation of team of same experts is vital

Thank you!

Dinesh Chand Sharma

(Seconded European Standardization Expert in India)

Director – Standardization & Public Policy

SESEI C/O EBTC, DLTA Complex, Gate No 3, 1st Floor, 1, Africa Avenue,
New Delhi 110029

Mobile: +91 9810079461, **Tel:** +91 11 3352 1525,

dinesh.chand.sharma@sesei.eu

www.sesei.eu ↔ www.sesei.in