



CII Webinar on Sensitization of Standards Development for Women's day

(EU sustainability and digital standards)

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EU Project SESEI

Project is a local presence in India

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



Why SESEI: India is a major trade partners for EU/EFTA, Increasing role of standards to gain market access, evolving & complex nature of regulatory and standardization landscapes, sharing best practices, and work together as partners

Priority Sectors/topics: Aligned with EU-INDIA TTC, Connectivity Partnership

Digitization: Strategic technologies, digital governance, and digital connectivity

Smart Cities/Urban Development, ITS, Quantum Technologies, Smart Grid/Meter, **Artificial Intelligence**, 5G/6G, Open RAN, M2M/IoT (Cyber-Physical Systems), DECT, Data Privacy, Satellite Communication, Blockchain, Digital Signature, Smart Manufacturing, e-Accessibility, cybersecurity, digital skills, digital platforms including Research and Innovation etc.

Green & Clean technologies : Clean Energy, Energy Efficiency (Green ICT), Environment, Circular Economy including Resource Efficiency, Waste Management, Energy storage technologies, Electric mobility, Green Hydrogen, Advanced biofuels including R&I etc.

Other topics of mutual interests such as Rail, Ropeways, Machinery Safety etc.

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What is a standard?

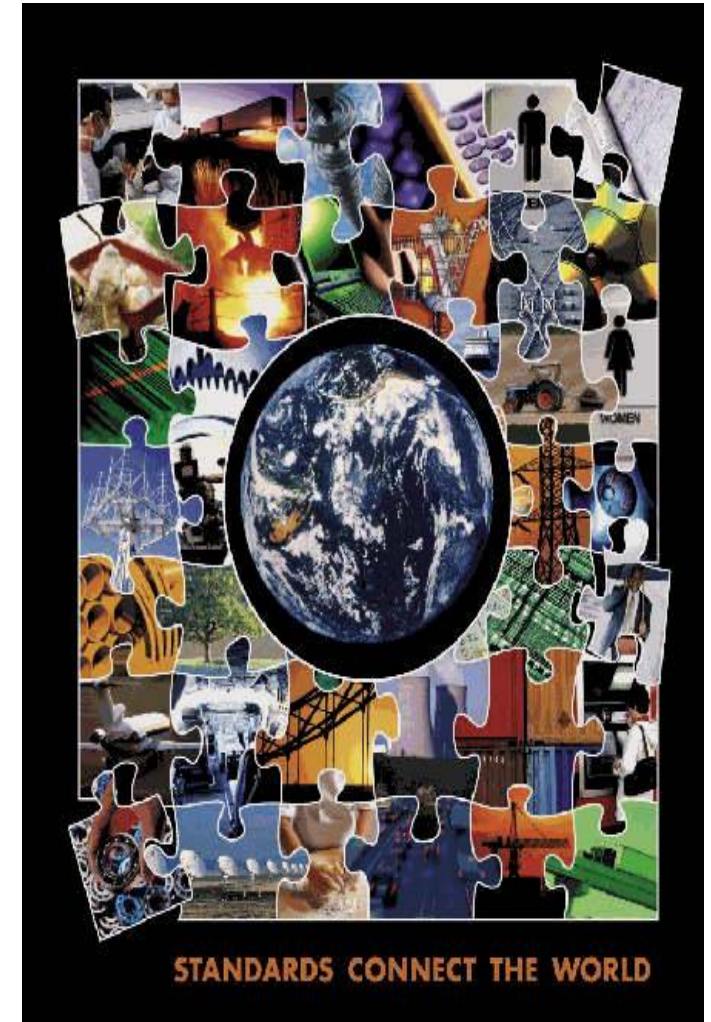
It is a document that defines technical or quality requirements with which current or future products, production processes, services or methods may comply

- **Always voluntary & Consensus based**
- **Established by all interested parties & Driven mainly by Industry**
- **Drafted by technical experts**
- **Approved by a recognized, independent standardization body**



Why standards?

- Enhance safety of products
- Promote common understanding
- Facilitate trade by reducing TBs
- Promote interoperability of products and services
- Benefits of economies of scale
- Support environmental sustainability
- Facilitate the uptake of innovation and reflect the outcome of research and development



Standards vs Législation

Standards :

1. Voluntary
2. Consensual
3. Developed by independent organisations
4. Revised every 5 years
5. Provide specifications and test methods (interoperability, safety, quality, etc.)



Legislation :

1. Mandatory
2. Imposed by Law
3. Established by public authorities
4. Revised when legislators decide
5. Gives requirements to protect public interests

ESOs: CEN, CENELEC and ETSI

CEN, CENELEC and ETSI are three officially recognised European Standards Organizations ([Regulation EU 1025/2012](#))



Standardization in various
business sectors



Standardization in the
Electrotechnology sector

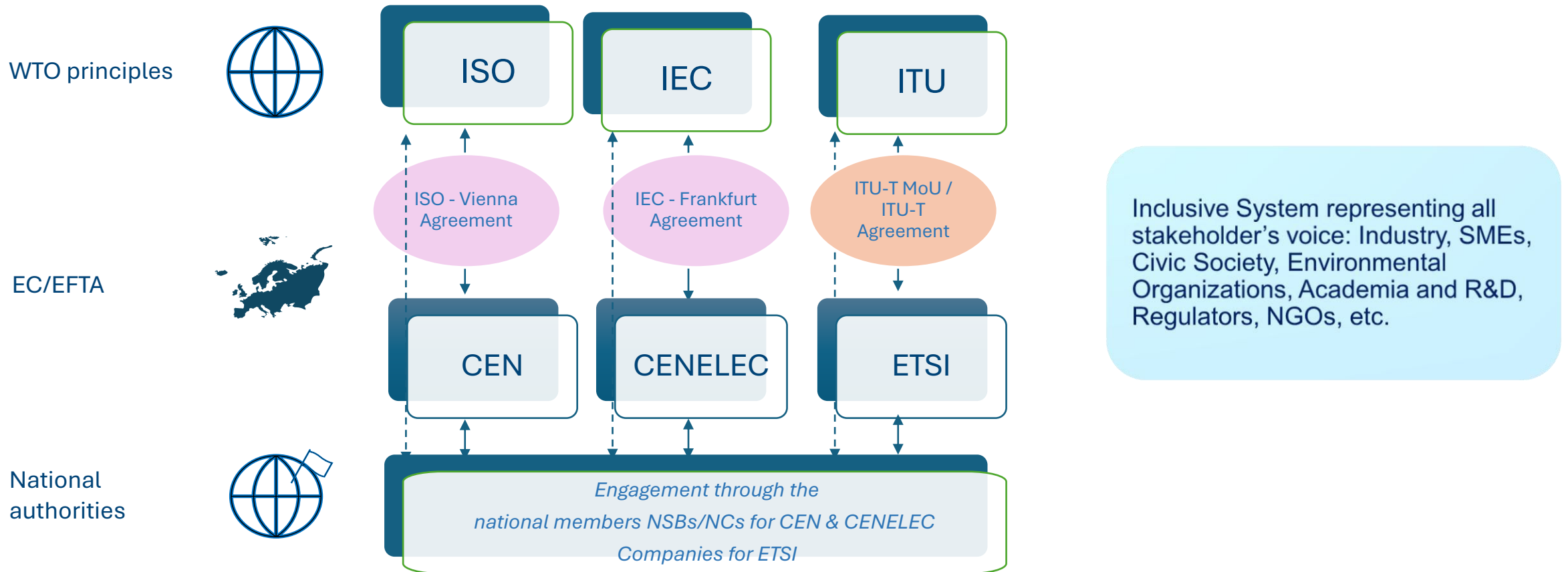


Telecommunications,
broadcasting and other
electronic communications
networks and services

1 standard in 34 different countries



A coherent and inclusive system



Inclusiveness and Diversity are core values of the CEN and CENELEC system and are essential to developing standards that equally benefit everyone:

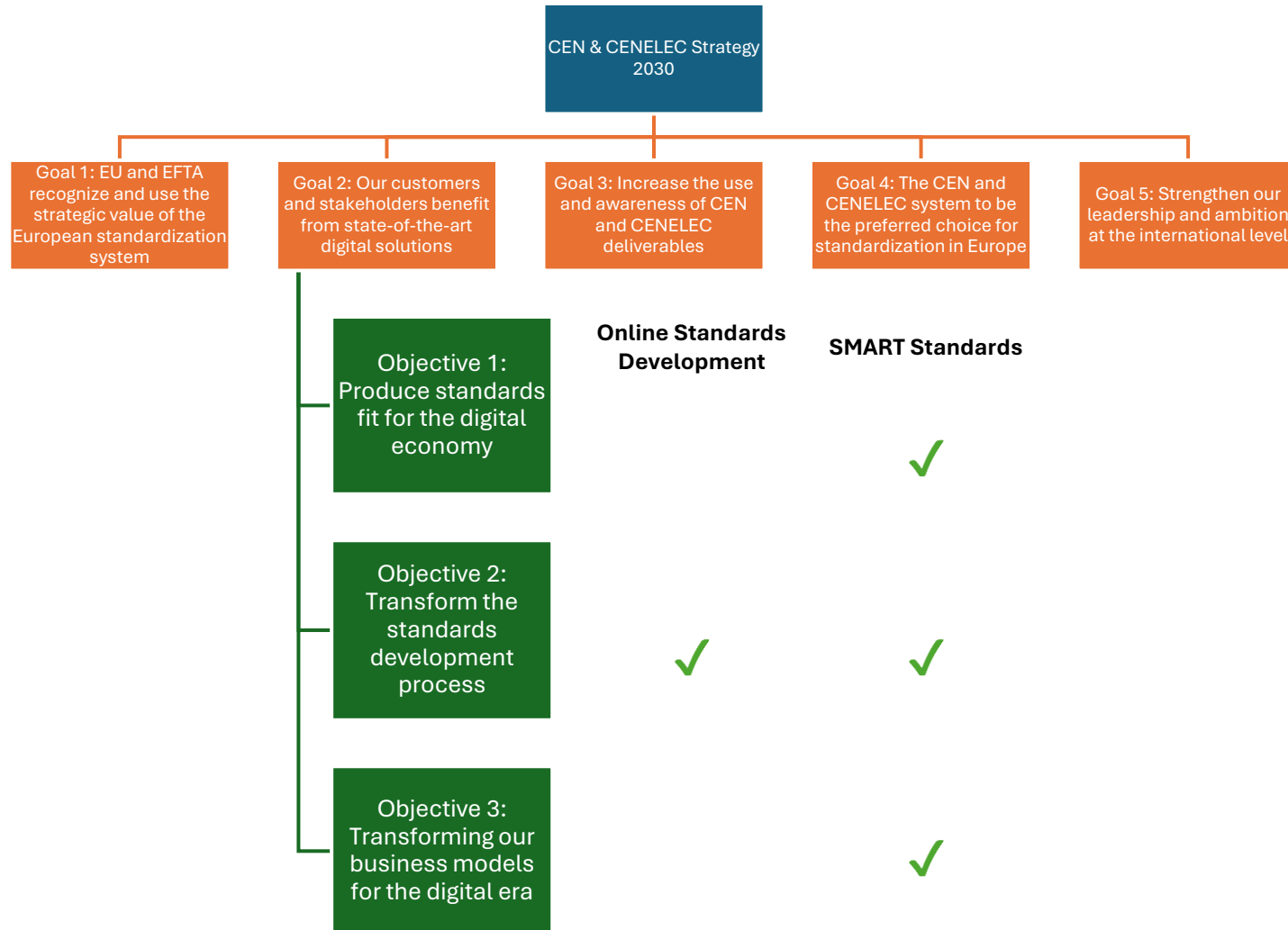
- Signatories of [UNECE's Declaration on Gender Responsive Standards](#)
- CEN-CENELEC [Gender Action Plan](#)
- Standards playing an important role in supporting [SDG 5 – Gender Equality](#)
- In 2024, CEN and CENELEC also published a brochure on How to Be [Gender-Responsive in Standardization](#) for more visit [link](#)

examples of standards that support women's well-being across different sectors

- ❑ **EN ISO 7439:2023 on 'Copper-bearing contraceptive intrauterine devices - Requirements and tests.**
 - This document sets out the requirements and tests for single-use, copper-bearing contraceptive intrauterine devices (IUDs) and their insertion instruments.
- ❑ **EN ISO 10993 series on 'Biological and clinical evaluation of medical devices'** assesses the biocompatibility of medical devices to ensure they do not produce adverse biological responses.
- ❑ **Publication of a new Workshop Agreement, CWA 18062:2023** 'Determination of trace chemicals extracted from absorbent hygiene products (AHPs) using simulated urine/menstrual fluid'.
- ❑ **FprEN ISO 14607 'Non-active surgical implants - Mammary implants - Specific requirements'** establishes the safety and performance requirements for mammary implants.
- ❑ **prEN ISO 53800 'Guidelines for the promotion and implementation of gender equality and women's empowerment'** is currently under approval.
- ❑ **While there are no standards specifically for menstrual products yet?**
 - a Technical Committee (ISO/TC 338) now exist at the international level.
 - The Swedish Institute for Standards (SIS) holds the Secretariat for this important work.
 - The TC is currently working on ISO/AWI 25130 which sets out general and safety requirements for menstrual products, covering both internally and externally used products intended for single and multiple use.

Smart & Online Standards Development (OSD)

Strategy 2030: Goal 2



Strategy 2030 Implementation

<https://experts.cenelec.eu/key-initiatives/strategy-2030-implementation/>

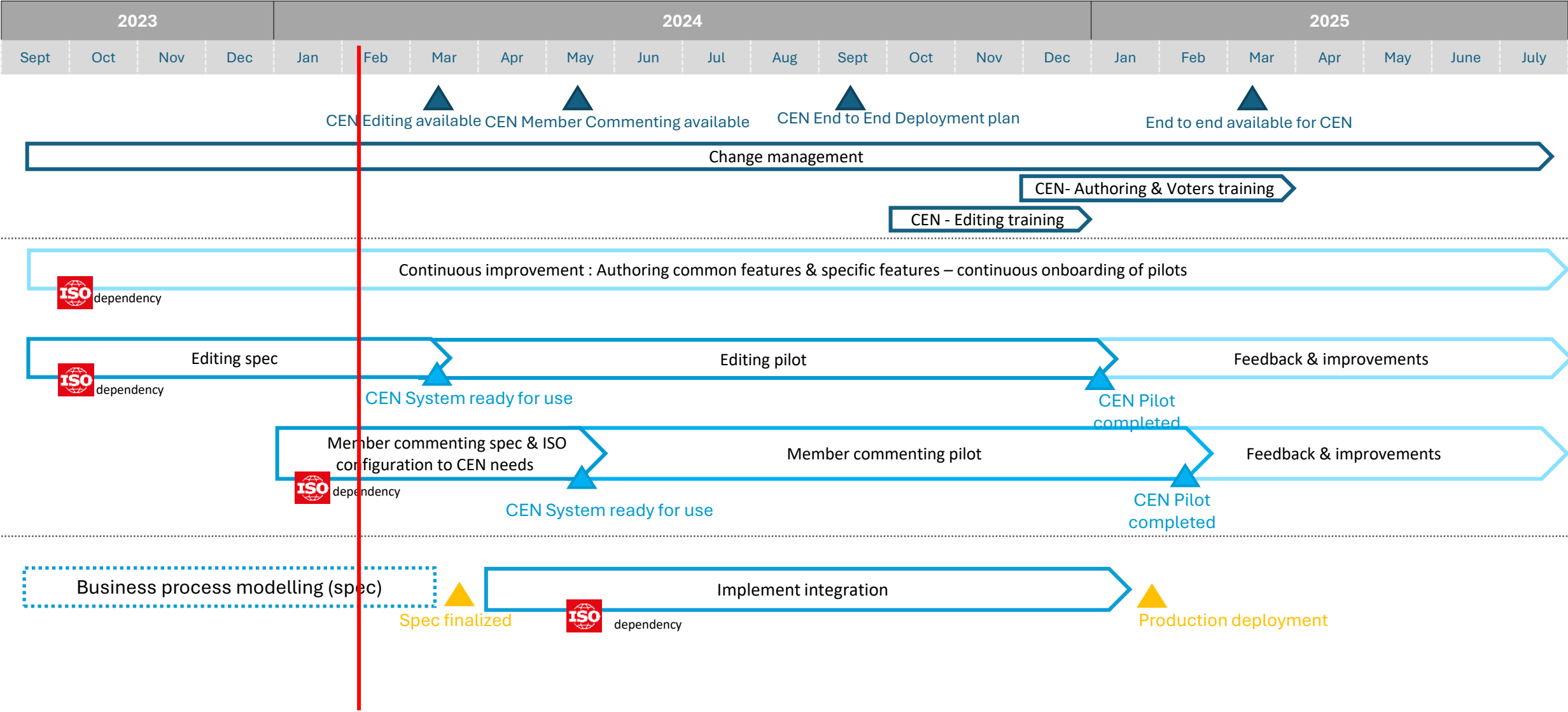
Online Standards Development (OSD)

OSD will help **committees** to **draft**
higher quality deliverables using
a **collaborative authoring online**
solution designed for standards
drafting



CEN OSD for EN : building blocks to achieve end-to-end process

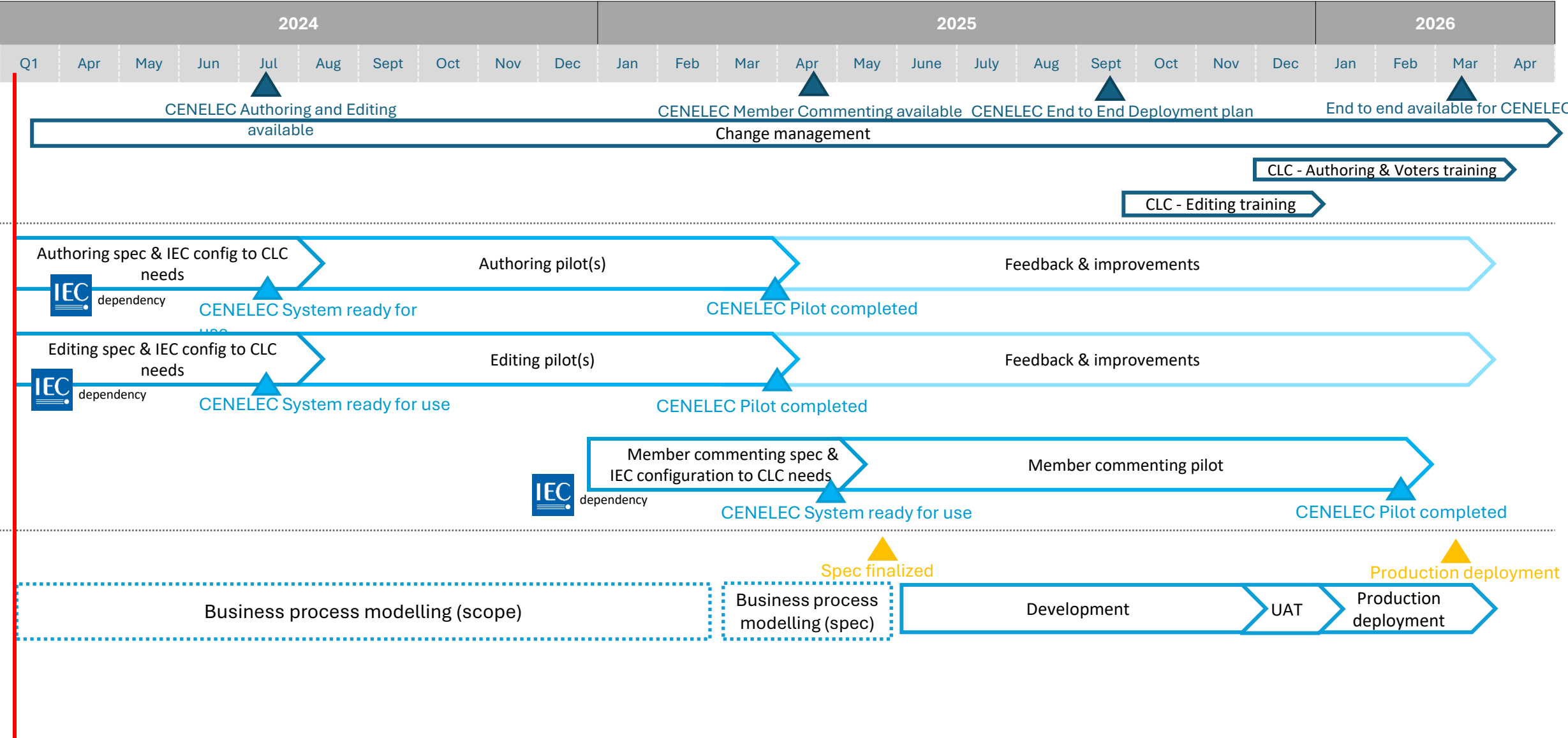
CCMC Tools* OSD-CEN Tool Project



*1st scope : EN, TR, TS, CWA

CENELEC OSD and other deliverables : building blocks to achieve end-to-end process

CCMC Tools* OSD-CLC Tool Project



*2nd scope : CLC integration, HAS, Amendments

Our market will transform

From...



Paper on a screen

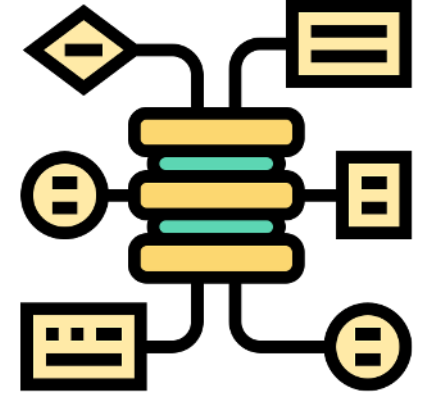
- No real change since 1920
- Others reverse-engineering the info & providing the services that customers really need

Catalysts

- ▶ Other providers progressively muscling-in on the value chain
- ▶ Regulators demanding free access in some markets



... to...

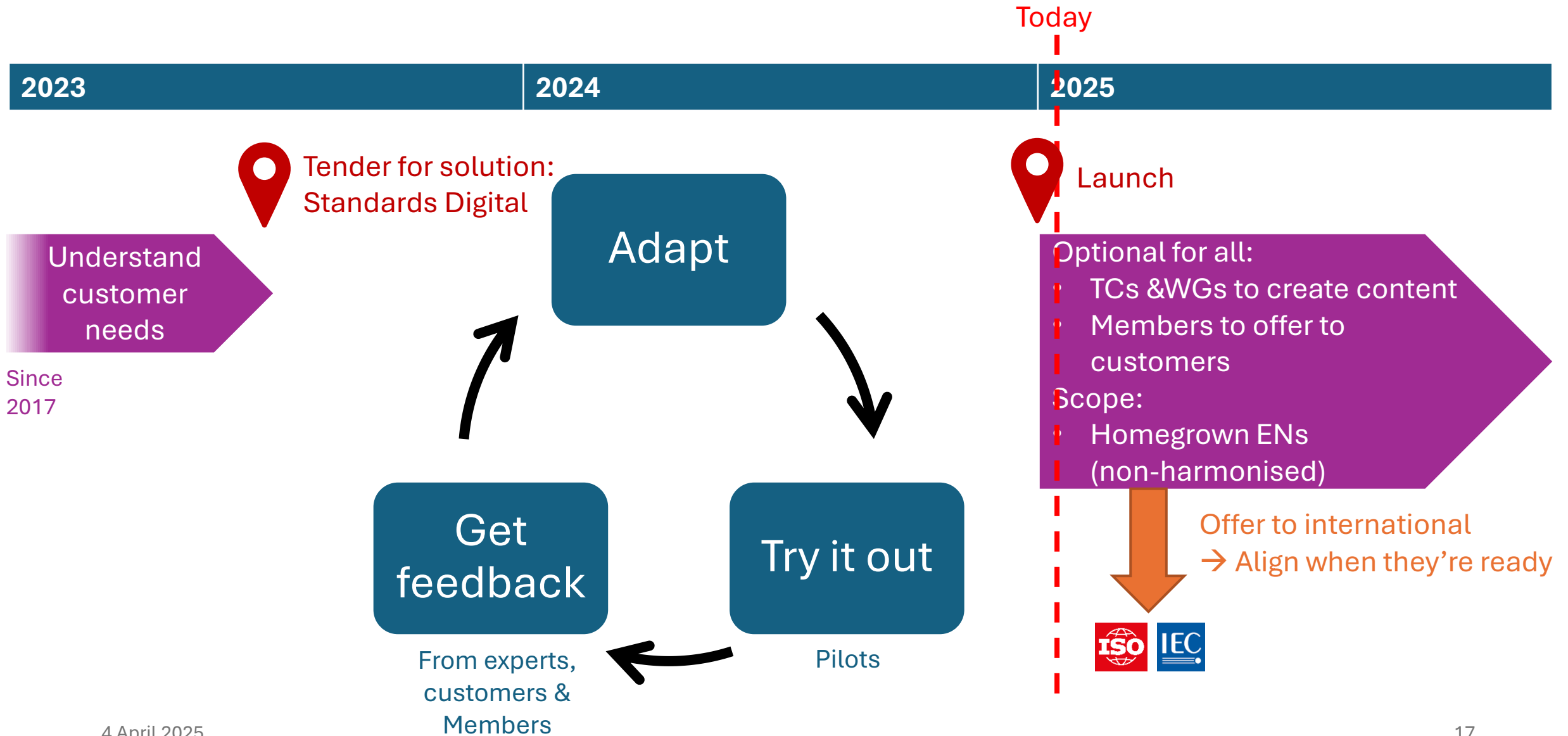


Interconnected data elements

- A fundamentally different product
- Ability to build resilience through diverse business models



Implementing SMART



What's the difference?



TCs & WGs will need to choose their tool for drafting standards:

- In ~2 years: SMART or OSD or Word
- In ~4 years: SMART or OSD

	OSD	SMART
Impacts the drafting process?	✓	✓
FontoXML-based?	✓	✓
Granular structure of content?	✗	✓
New product? New business models?	✗	✓
Satisfies customer demands?	✗	✓
Requires Member action?	✓ default	✗ optional for drafting & publishing
Aligned with ISO/IEC?	✓	Future ambition
Volumes in ~4 years	Large	Medium

EU: Digital in Standards

Supporting the Digital Transition through standardization

ETSI-CEN-CENELEC TCs working on Emerging technologies

- **CEN-CLC/JTC 19 ‘Blockchain and Distributed Ledger Technologies’**: development and/or adoption of standards for Blockchain and Distributed Ledger technologies
- **CEN-CLC/JTC 21 ‘Artificial Intelligence’**: Developing standards/deliverables for AI and related use of data.
- **CEN-CLC/JTC 13 ‘Cybersecurity and data protection’**: Development of standards for cybersecurity and data protection
- **CEN/CLC/JTC 22: Quantum Technologies** : Producing standardization deliverables in area of quantum technologies.
- **CEN/CLC/JTC 25: Data management, Dataspaces, Cloud and Edge**: Standardisation in the area of data management, dataspaces, cloud and edge
- **ETSI TC on Securing AI (ISG AI)** : Developing technical specifications to mitigate threats arising from deployment of AI throughout multiple ICT-related industries
- **ETSI ISG ENI (Experiential Networked Intelligence)**: Aims to help operators facilitate their network deployment by using AI techniques
- **ETSI ISG Quantum Key Distribution (QKD)** : development of standards in area of quantum key distribution
- **ETSI TC CYBER**: Development of standards that are applicable across different domains, for the security of infrastructures, devices, services, protocols, and to create security tools and techniques.
- **ETSI ISG Permissioned Distributed Ledgers (PDL)**: provides the foundations to operate permissioned distributed ledgers to be deployed across various industries and governmental institutions.
- **Many more.....**

EU Policies/Regulations/Directives in support of sustainability

Key EU Sustainability Regulations/Directives/Policies

European Green Deal

- Aims to make the EU the first climate-neutral area in the world by 2050, to cut pollution and restore a healthy balance in nature and ecosystems.

Circular economy action plan

- Aims to transition the European economy towards a circular model, reducing waste and resource consumption while promoting sustainable growth and job creation.
- focuses on the entire product lifecycle, from design to end-of-life, with initiatives targeting sustainable products, circular processes, and waste prevention

Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation [ESPR]

- Aims to regulate sustainable, eco-friendly materials used in design.

Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD)

- Requires companies to identify their actual and potential impacts on the environment and human rights.
- Holds company boards and leadership responsible for overseeing and reporting on due diligence.

Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)

- Stipulates that companies are required to disclose information on their sustainability practices and their impact on the environment and society.

Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)

- Aims to reduce carbon emissions, put a fair price on carbon emitted during the production of carbon intensive goods imported into the EU

EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)

- Requires companies sourcing coffee, cocoa, palm oil, soy, beef, and wood commodities to conduct due diligence on their supply chains to identify, prevent, and mitigate deforestation and forest degradation.

Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)

- Requires financial market participants and financial advisers to inform investors about how they consider the sustainability risks.

EU Taxonomy

- Create a uniform and harmonized classification system providing a common language for investors, companies, policymakers and financial institutions

EU Sustainability Standards

ETSI/CEN/CLC TCs

ETSI TC-EE :
Environmental
Engineering (EE)

CEN/TC 473: Circular
Economy

CLC/TC 111X:
Environment

CEN/CLC/JTC 10:
Material efficiency
aspects for products
in scope of Eco-design
legislation

CEN/CLC/JTC 14:
Energy management
and energy efficiency
in the framework of
energy transition

CEN/CLC/JTC 24:
Digital Product
Passport - Framework
and System

CEN/TC 350:
Sustainability of
construction works'

CEN/TC 465:
Sustainable Cities and
Communities

CEN/TC 383:
Sustainably produced
biomass for energy
applications

CEN/TC 249: Plastic

CEN/SS S26:
Environmental
management

CEN/SS S29: Social
responsibility

Many more.....

ESG standards

Environmental

- Emissions, adaptation to climate change, circular economy and biodiversity are some of the key elements in this area.
- The environmental aspect is the area of sustainability that has traditionally had the longest history and the most regulation associated with it through national and European policies.
- List of standards that support organizations in defining and achieving their goals in these areas while helping them to comply with the applicable regulatory frameworks.

ESRS	EU standard
ESRS 1 General Requirements	EN ISO 14008:2021 Monetary valuation of environmental impacts and related environmental aspects EN ISO 14007 : Determining environmental costs and benefits EN ISO 22301 Security and resilience – Business continuity management systems – Requirements EN ISO 14063 Environmental management - Environmental communication - Guidelines and examples EN ISO 14015 Environmental management - Guidelines for environmental due diligence assessment
ESRS-E Environment	EN ISO 14001:2015 Environmental management systems — Requirements with guidance for use
ESRS E1 Climate	EN ISO 50001:2018 Energy management systems — Requirements with guidance for use EN 16247-1:2022 Energy audits - Part 1: General requirements EN 19694-1:2016 Stationary source emissions - Determination of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in energy-intensive industries - Part 1: General aspects EN ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse gases - Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals EN ISO 14067 Greenhouse gases - Carbon footprint of products - Requirements and guidelines for quantification EN ISO 14064-3 Greenhouse gases — Part 3: Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements EN ISO 14031 Environmental management - Environmental performance evaluation - Guidelines EN ISO 22301:2019 Security and resilience – Business continuity management systems – Requirements EN ISO 14090:2019 Adaptation to climate change – Principles, requirements and guidelines EN ISO 14091:2021 Adaptation to climate change - Guidelines on vulnerability, impacts and risk assessment
ESRS E2: Pollution	EN ISO 15175:2018 Soil quality — Characterization of contaminated soil related to groundwater protection Parts of EN ISO 16198:2015 Soil quality — Plant-based test to assess the environmental bioavailability of trace elements to plants (ISO 16198:2015) EN ISO 19204:2017 Soil quality — Procedure for site-specific ecological risk assessment of soil contamination EN ISO 15799:2022 Soil quality - Guidance on the ecotoxicological characterization of soils and soil materials EN ISO 14067:2018 Greenhouse gases - Carbon footprint of products - Requirements and guidelines for quantification
ESRS E3 Water and marine resources	EN ISO 15175 Soil quality — Characterization of contaminated soil related to groundwater protection EN ISO 14046:2016 Environmental management - Water footprint - Principles, requirements and guidelines EN ISO 14044 Environmental management –Life cycle assessment –Requirements and guidelines EN 16941 series : Use of rainwater and greywater
ESRS E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems	Strategic and operational consideration of biodiversity. ISO 17298 (standard under development) Design and implementation of projects with biodiversity net gain. ISO 17620 (standard under development) Natural capital accounting. ISO 14054 (standard under development)
ESRS E5 : Resource use and circular economy	EN ISO 14040 Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Principles and framework EN ISO 14009 Environmental management systems - Guidelines for incorporating material circulation in design and development EN ISO 14006 Environmental management systems – Guidelines for incorporating ecodesign EN 17267:2020 Energy measurement and monitoring plan - Design and implementation - Principles for energy data collection EN 45552:2020 General method for the assessment of the durability of energy-related products EN 45553:2020 General method for the assessment of the ability to remanufacture energy-related products EN 45554:2020 General methods for the assessment of the ability to repair, reuse and upgrade energy-related products EN 45556:2019 General method for assessing the proportion of reused components in energy-related products EN 45557:2020 General method for assessing the proportion of recycled material content in energy-related products EN 45558:2019 General method to declare the use of critical raw materials in energy-related products EN 45559:2019 Methods for providing information relating to material efficiency aspects of energy-related products

ESG standards: Social

- These standards help organizations to balance business objectives with social interests, increasing the social commitment of their policies and programs.
- They provide guidelines to improve the opportunities and management of disadvantaged groups and communities, both in their value chain and in their own work environment, while helping them to take these needs into account when designing their activities, products and service

ESRS S1: Own workforce	EN ISO 45001 Occupational health and safety management systems — Requirements with guidance for use EN ISO 26000:2020 Guidance on social responsibility
ESRS S2: Workers in the value chain	EN ISO 45001 Occupational health and safety management systems — Requirements with guidance for use
ESRS S3 : Affected communities	- -
ESRS S4: Consumers and end users	EN ISO 9001:2015 - Quality management systems – Requirements EN ISO 9004:2018 Quality management - Quality of an organization - Guidance to achieve sustained success EN 17161:2019 Design for All. Accessibility following a Design for All approach in products, goods and services. Extending the range of users

ESG standards: Governance

- These good governance standards help organizations to establish practices, policies and structures that enable them to direct and control their operations in an ethical and transparent way.
- They facilitate the identification of and compliance with the legal frameworks that apply to them while helping them to prevent irresponsible or fraudulent business practices.
- They also offer support to increase their resilience through risk management and business continuity in the face of adverse contexts.

ESRS G1 : Governance Business conduct

- **EN ISO 26000:2020** Guidance on social responsibility
- **EN 31010** Risk assessment techniques
- **EN ISO 22301** Business continuity management.

Thank you!

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