



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 Colleagues,



Happy new year for all my readers. May 2016 be a successful year to you all and your loved ones.

I am pleased to share with you all the 10th edition of our SESEI Newsletter - India. The recently concluded COP 21 in Paris has set the stage for all developed and developing countries alike to limit their emissions to relatively safe levels. The safe and clean environment has become a prime concern and the standardization bodies in Europe are working and developing standards and awareness towards a more safe environment.

In this edition, we bring to you news about the [new approach adopted](#) by European Economic Area (EEA) and European Free Trade Association (EFTA) on local climate measures and role of regional and local bodies. Similarly, the European Standards Organizations CEN and CENELEC have developed a [report providing a mapping of European and international standards and other relevant documents applicable to the construction, implementation and operation of data centres and the equipment and systems contained within them. This will](#) provide industry stakeholders with guidance material on energy management and environmental viability.

The European Commission (EC) has also given their nod for implementing measures to introduce [real driving emissions tests](#) for air pollutant emissions by diesel cars from 1st September 2017. These new real driving emissions (RDE) tests will determine whether a new car model is allowed to be put on the market. The European Commission has also released new [EU procurement laws](#) under which it will be easier for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to participate in public tenders.

A [very interesting article](#) from CEN and CENELEC will provide an insight into how standards facilitate trade between various countries and the important role standardization bodies' play, in the context of regulatory dialogues and trade talks between the European Union and its major trading partners.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank all the ICT standards stakeholders in India for their support and cooperation in making the [2nd ETSI EU-India Dialogue on ICT standards and Emerging Technologies event](#) a great success. We have provided a

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[small synopsis of the event](#) in this newsletter. The main topics covered during this year's event were Smart City enablers (Internet of Things, Smart Appliances and Machine to Machine), 5G enablers (Network Functions Virtualization, Spectrum choices for the future and Mobile Edge Computing) and Societal enablers (Cyber Security, Lawful Intercept, 3GPP/Telecom Security and Privacy & Trust).

This newsletter also provides detail on the ETSI [summit on Open Source and Standardization event](#) which brought together members of the Open Source community along with standardization bodies who exchanged refreshing and stimulating ideas about the interaction between two communities who are already working together. ETSI has also confirmed the [need to accelerate on Quantum-Safe Cryptography standards](#). This Newsletter also covers detailed update on the substantial work being carried out by ETSI in the field of Network Functions Virtualisation. The Industry Specification Group (ISG NFV) has just released [3 new specifications](#) on security and reliability, providing guidance on lawful interception implementation in NFV environment.

We request you to kindly go through the detailed newsletter and provide us with your valuable comments and suggestions.

Best regards,

Dinesh Chand Sharma

**(Seconded European Standardization Expert in India)
Director – Standardization, Policy and Regulation**

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Open Source and Standards Work Together at ETSI

At the ETSI summit on Open Source and Standardization, which took place in Sophia Antipolis on 19 November 2015, Mr. Luis Jorge Romero, ETSI Director General, introduced the event with these words:

“Clichés tend to perceive the world of standards as the middle aged black tie conservative people in competition with young hacker-like free spirit open source developers. Well, those times are long gone.”

The summit brought together members of the Open Source community along with standardization bodies who exchanged refreshing and stimulating ideas about the interaction between two communities who are already working together but need to do more. W3C, IETF, ECMA, Open Forum Europe (OFE), OASIS, Open Grid Forum (OGF), Open Networking Forum (ONF) or European Broadcasting Union (EBU) were among the speakers of the day.

The afternoon panel led to a discussion with the audience and included ULE Alliance, Java Community Process (JCP), Open Air Interface (OAI), Open Software Alliance (OSA), Open Mobile Alliance (OMA), the ETSI NFV Industry Specification Group, the oneM2M partnership project, of which ETSI is a founding member, and the Fraunhofer Institute for Integrated Circuits.

Speakers at the event recognized that Open Source software and standards were not competitive but complementary. Open Source can bring innovation, fast development and the involvement of a committed global community and many companies have found a solid business case to develop and use Open Source software. On the other hand, according to the speakers, standards bring long-term stability, wide consensus and a cohesive view of large and complex systems, together with ensuring interoperability, confidence in products and services and offering economies of scale.

Today, as virtualization and cloud technology are shaping the next generation of network systems, it is increasingly necessary to work

with Open Source software. Open Source can be used to develop reference implementations for evaluating specifications and for testing interoperability. In ETSI, the Centre for Testing and Interoperability uses a state of the art open source tool chain to assist in the development of base standards and test standards. Many Open Source projects have been set up to develop implementations of ETSI specifications. Software development techniques are increasingly being used in the standards community and in some standards.

Understanding Open Source licensing is important when working with Open Source software and ETSI will organize more focused workshops on this and other open source topics in the year to come.

[Claire Boyer](#), **Communications Manager**, Article extracted from [ETSI Website](#)

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ETSI workshop confirms need to accelerate on Quantum-Safe Cryptography standards

The third ETSI/IQC workshop, organized by ETSI and the Institute for Quantum Computing, Waterloo, Canada, was hosted by SK Telecom in Seoul, Korea, from 5 to 7 October 2015.

The event presented the most recent requirements from industry and administrations, and potential solutions stemming from the latest research. It confirmed that there have been advances in building large-scale quantum computers, making it even more urgent to work on quantum-safe cryptography. The recent NSA announcement about transition to quantum resistant algorithms is a further acknowledgement of the issue raised by the future era of quantum computers.



As cyber technologies increasingly pervade all aspects of our lives, cybersecurity is a growing and fundamental part of the safety and security of individuals, organizations and society. However for the advent of large-scale quantum computation to be a positive milestone in human history, we must first make our cryptographic infrastructure secure against all future attacks, whether quantum or traditional. Quantum-safe cryptography is about protecting against emerging threats and comprises “post-quantum” cryptography as well as quantum cryptography, taking into account attacks by quantum computers as well as traditional ones.

The workshop was a good testimonial of the advances of research in quantum computing technologies. A quantum safe infrastructure needs that quantum key distribution be implemented securely and the workshop addressed this topic as well. The ETSI Quantum Key Distribution Industry Specification Group was created to work on this specific component of quantum cryptography. A session was also dedicated to the status of quantum research in Europe, Canada, China and Korea, and there was a closing industry panel discussion.

Advice for industry and government included asking for quantum-safe options on vendor roadmaps, making quantum risk management a part of cybersecurity roadmaps, requesting standards for the quantum-safe tools needed, where helpful, and requesting information or studies needed to make wise decisions going forward. Manufacturers and developers are urged to contribute to standards development.

ETSI has anticipated the quantum era with the creation of the Quantum Key Distribution ISG, and, lately, the Quantum-Safe Cryptography ISG which is collaborating closely with other stakeholders. To know more about ETSI Quantum-Safe Cryptography Industry Specification Group and challenges ahead, read the white paper, available for download on ETSI [website](#).

[Claire Boyer](#), **Communications Manager**, Article extracted from [ETSI Website](#)

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New EU procurement rules: Better quality, value for money, simplification and benefits for SMEs

New Directives on public procurement and concession contracts will enter into force on 18 April 2016.

This new EU-wide legal framework provides an opportunity to turn public procurement into a strategic policy instrument. They allow environmental and social considerations, as well as innovation aspects to be taken into account when awarding public contracts. Under the new rules, it will also be easier for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to participate in public tenders. These companies have great potential to create jobs and drive innovation. In addition, the rules on conflicts of interest and unlawful conduct will be strengthened to ensure the fair, equitable, transparent and non-discriminatory award of contracts. Finally, the new rules will simplify public procurement procedures and make them more flexible. Specifically:

- public purchasers will be better able to negotiate the terms of contracts with companies to obtain products or services that best suits their needs
- the minimum deadlines for procedures will be shorter
- only the winning company will need to submit all the documentation that proves it qualifies for the contract
- a self-declaration of a company that it fulfils the award conditions will be sufficient to participate in a public tender procedure and will drastically reduce the volume of documents needed for selecting companies

- extended use of e-procurement tools and more streamlined rules for sub-central authorities will lead to smarter and simpler administrative practices.

These new rules for public procurement allow for the best use of taxpayers' money by providing stronger guarantees for more rigorous procedures and greater potential for growth in the EU. They will benefit public authorities and economic operators, notably SMEs.

This is why the new EU public procurement and concession contracts rules have created high expectations, in particular with respect to their capacity to promote economic growth. Since the Directives are a key tool for ensuring that a large portion of public money is well spent, they will enable governments to deliver on their promises, inspire more confidence and also contribute to the creation of a more competitive and innovative environment for companies. For this reason, public procurement is one of the priorities in the [2015 Annual Growth Survey](#).

As the 17 April 2016 transposition deadline of the three new Directives is rapidly approaching, the European Commission is counting on EU countries to up their efforts to ensure a smooth transition to the new rules.

Background

Every year, over 250 000 public authorities in the EU spend around 14% of European GDP on the purchase of services, works and supplies. In many sectors such as energy, transport, waste management, social protection and the provision of health or education services, public authorities are the principal buyers.

Article Extracted from Website [EC, DG-GROWTH News Section](#)

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EEA EFTA Forum adopts opinion on local climate measures in the context of COP21

On 16 November, in the context of the upcoming Paris Climate Conference (COP21), the EEA EFTA Forum of Local and Regional Authorities adopted an opinion emphasizing the key role played by local and regional authorities in achieving and strengthening national climate change targets.



In the opinion, the Forum states that local and regional authorities are in a position to shape the climate friendly communities of the future through long-term coordinated spatial and transport planning, policy formulation and provision of services in fields such as water supply, sewage, waste management, reduction of food waste, energy production and distribution, and ICT networks.

In this respect, the Forum calls for increased funding to be made available to local and regional authorities to enable them to effectively carry out measures to mitigate climate change and for adaptation.

The [EEA EFTA Forum](#) is an informal body of elected representatives from local and regional authorities in EEA matters. It works closely with other EEA EFTA bodies and has established links with the Committee of the Regions of the European Union. The Forum has 12 members, six from Iceland and six from Norway. Switzerland participates as an observer.

Article Extracted from EFTA Website - [News section](#)

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MEF and ETSI NFV ISG Collaborate To Advance NFV for Carrier Ethernet 2.0 Services Enabled By Lifecycle Service Orchestration

The ETSI Network Functions Virtualisation Industry Specification Group (NFV ISG) and the MEF are collaborating to advance Network Functions Virtualization (NFV) service agility for CE 2.0 (Carrier Ethernet 2.0) services using LSO (Lifecycle Service Orchestration).

The organizations recognize that collaboration is necessary to develop specifications that will enable interoperable CE 2.0 services in virtualized infrastructures. The MEF's LSO provides an architectural framework for agile, assured connectivity services that are orchestrated over automated and interconnected networks. ETSI NFV ISG provides a framework for end-to-end network services delivered using virtualized network functions.

"The MEF Board and the ETSI NFV ISG's Leadership Team have acknowledged the valuable role that each organization is playing in reshaping the networking landscape and have agreed to collaborate where possible on LSO and NFV related standards development that will benefit service providers and service end-users," said Nan Chen, President of the MEF. "We are pleased to work closely with the industry's specification authority for NFV and look forward to sharing results of our joint work in the coming quarters."

Steven Wright, Chair of the ETSI NFV ISG, commented: "These are exciting times for the industry with the development of NFV, LSO, and SDN technologies and standards that will enable the creation of more agile networks and unleash innovation in a much more dynamic software environment. We recognize the leadership role MEF is taking to address the challenge of automating the end-to-end Ethernet service lifecycle with LSO and look forward to working closely with MEF to advance Ethernet service agility through application of NFV technologies."

Initial elements of the collaboration effort include:

- Joint Development of NFV + CE 2.0 Use Cases
- Coordination on accommodating Ethernet Services in the NFV Industry Roadmap

The two organizations each bring pioneering industry leadership and standards development experience to the table in this collaboration effort.

[Claire Boyer](#), **Communications Manager**, Article extracted from ETSI's [website](#)

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Commission welcomes agreement on robust testing of air pollution emissions by cars

On 28 October, Member States meeting in the Technical Committee of Motor Vehicles voted by a large majority on the second package of implementing measures to introduce real driving emissions tests for air pollutant emissions by diesel cars.



The problem right now, as the Commission has pointed out time and again, is that laboratory tests do not accurately reflect the amount of air pollution emitted during real driving conditions. That is why the Commission has been working hard to bring light into this area, and has already reformed the way tests should be conducted so they reflect actual emissions in real driving conditions. Now, Member States have agreed that from 1 September 2017 these new real driving emissions (RDE) tests will determine whether a new car model is allowed to be put on the market. Commissioner Elżbieta Bieńkowska,

responsible for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs, said:

"The EU is the first and only region in the world to mandate these robust testing methods. And this is not the end of the story. We will complement this important step with a revision of the framework regulation on type-approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles. We are working hard to present a proposal to strengthen the type-approval system and reinforce the independence of vehicle testing. We are listening to the many views expressed and ideas put forward, and I thank the European Parliament in particular for its valuable input."

The technical regulatory committee gathering Member States representatives have agreed that the new RDE test will have a binding impact on the type-approvals issued by the national type-approval authority (TAA) from September 2017 for all newly approved types of vehicles (from September 2019 for all new vehicles).

Given technical limits to improving the real world emission performance of currently produced diesel cars in the short-term, Member States agreed that car manufacturers must reduce the divergence between the regulatory limit that is tested in laboratory conditions and the values of the RDE procedure when the car is driven by a real driver on a real road (the so-called 'conformity factor') in two steps:

In a first step, car manufacturers will have to bring down the discrepancy to a conformity factor of maximum 2.1 (110%) for new models by September 2017 (for new vehicles by September 2019). In a second step, this discrepancy will be brought down to a factor of 1.5 (50%), taking account of technical margins of error, by January 2020 for all new models (by January 2021 for all new vehicles).

This agreement by Member States on the allowed divergence between the regulatory limit measured in real driving conditions and measured in laboratory conditions is still a significant reduction compared to the current discrepancy (400% on average).

Background:

Over the past few years, the Commission has been working with determination to tighten up both the actual NOx emissions limits and the testing procedures. Nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions limits for diesel vehicles have been tightened as follows (all application dates to new emission type approvals, application to all new vehicles always 1 year later):

- January 2000: 500 mg/km (Euro 3)
- January 2005: 250 mg/km (Euro 4)
- September 2009: 180 mg/km (Euro 5)
- September 2014: 80 mg/km (Euro 6)

Now, the introduction of new RDE testing methods is a further tightening of the screws. According to Commission data, currently produced Euro 6 diesel cars exceed the NOx limit 4-5 times (400%) on average in real driving conditions compared to laboratory testing.

The new RDE test procedure was voted in May 2015 by the relevant regulatory committee (Technical Committee of Motor Vehicles - TCMV) and will come into force early 2016. The RDE procedure will complement the laboratory based procedure to check that the emission levels of nitrogen oxides (NOx), and at a later stage also particle numbers (PN), measured during the laboratory test are confirmed in real driving conditions. This means that the car will be driven outside and on a real road according to random acceleration and deceleration patterns. The pollutant emissions will be measured by portable emission measuring systems (PEMS) that will be attached to the car. RDE testing will significantly reduce the currently observed differences between emissions measured in the laboratory, and those measured on road under real-world conditions, and to a great extent limit the risk of cheating with a defeat device. During the initial phase starting January 2016, the portable RDE testing system will be used for monitoring purposes.

On 28 October 2015, the TCMV voted on the second package of measures on the regulatory not-to-exceed (NTE) emission limits applicable in RDE testing, which needs to enter into force so that RDE testing has implications on the conformity certificate issued by the national type-approval authority (TAA).

Next steps:

The draft comitology regulation will now be sent to the European Parliament and the Council for regulatory scrutiny.

Article extracted from [EC, DG-GROWTH News Section](#)

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ETSI NFV ISG publishes security and reliability specifications

ETSI Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV) Industry Specification Group has just released 3 new specifications on security and reliability, providing guidance on lawful interception implementation in an NFV environment, giving a survey of the security features in an open source management software relevant to NFV, with OpenStack™ as the first case study and describing a study of how today's Cloud/Data Centre techniques can be adapted to achieve scalability, efficiency, and reliability in NFV environments.

As many regulatory authorities require operators to provide Lawful Interception capabilities, specification [GS NFV-SEC 004](#) explores the architectures and designs to allow Lawful Interception capabilities to be provided in NFV deployments, addressing the NFV community and the wider lawful interception community.

As the obligation to support lawful interception applies irrespective of traffic type, signalling format or network configuration, where a network function is virtualized the corresponding LI function should also be virtualized in such a way as to maintain the flexibility of the virtualization. This point is addressed in the section dealing with architectures and structures for lawful interception in networks composed from Virtualized Network Functions (VNFs).

The second specification related to security, [GS NFV-SEC 002](#), applies to security features in open source management software, with OpenStack™, a widely adopted cloud operating system, as the first use case. It aims to cover all applicable aspects of information and network security. The document addresses the OpenStack modules that provide security services (such as authentication, authorization, confidentiality protection, integrity protection, and logging) together with the full graphs of their respective dependencies as well as the ones that implement cryptographic protocols and algorithms.

Mike Bursell, vice chairman of the working group NFV security, asserts: "Open Source software is a key building block for many NFV deployments, and can help with many of the goals that ETSI NFV seeks to promote, including accelerated time-to-market and improved interoperability. To do so effectively requires having a knowledge base of the security features and cryptographic algorithms supported in each relevant code base. This helps shed light on how best to provision and deploy the relevant software and on enhancements necessary to meet NFV security requirements."

As NFV applications are subject to privacy and security regulations, such a knowledge base is of particular importance in the area of management and orchestration, (MANO), which plays a critical role in NFV security. The third specification on reliability published by ETSI NFV ISG, ETSI [GS NFV-REL 002](#), describes a study of how today's Cloud/Data Centre techniques can be adapted to achieve scalability, efficiency, and reliability in NFV environments. These techniques are designed for managing shared processing state with low-latency and high-availability requirements. They are shown to be application-independent and can be applied generally, rather than have each VNF use its own idiosyncratic method for meeting these goals.

Accordingly, the document provides an overview of how such architectures are currently deployed in Cloud/Data Centres, describes various categories of state and how scaling state can be managed. It also describes scale-out techniques for instantiating new VNFs in a single location where failures have occurred or unexpected traffic surges have been experienced.

[Claire Boyer](#), **Communications Manager**, Article extracted from ETSI's [website](#)

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Security a challenge - and opportunity - for NFV development, says ETSI

Dealing with security and coordinating SDO developments are the big issues for 2016, say ETSI ISG NFV Officials at Layer123 SDN Conference. Security in the NFV/SDN environment is one of the major challenges the industry needs to address for 2016 but it should also be seen as an enormous opportunity. It will combine analytics with the network agility enabled by NFV and SDN to improve the resilience of networks to security threats. This was one of the key messages from a range of ETSI ISG NFV personalities speaking this week at the Layer 123 SDN & OpenFlow World Congress in Düsseldorf.

On this third anniversary of ETSI's announcement of the creation of the NFV ISG – at this same event – Don Clarke, Chair of the Network Operator Council of the ETSI NFV ISG, highlighted some of the achievements including rapid delivery of specifications, nearly 40 PoCs (Proof of Concepts) having either been completed or being in progress and that many of the other global Standards Development Organizations (SDOs) in the world are now building their specifications around the foundations provided by ETSI.

“It is incredible how far we have come in just three years but we are now at a critical stage. The industry is stretched and SDOs, including the NFV ISG, must focus their efforts on what is really needed to be done to foster innovation in an open ecosystem. We should not go too far in trying to anticipate what specifications might be needed in the future. SDOs should also identify how to work collaboratively with open source communities,” he said.

“We recognized early on that security needed to be proactively addressed in an NFV world and one of our first priorities was to convene an expert group on security to identify the challenges and to recommend actions. The NFV ISG Security Working Group is the world’s leading discussion forum on this vital topic and includes security experts from government agencies as well as vendors and operators,” he added.

For Diego Lopez, Chairman of ISG NFV Technical Steering Committee (TSC), it is not just the SDOs that need to work together – the SDN and the NFV communities are developing a mutual understanding that the integration of those two concepts is increasingly important. “Each community has its own challenges but many of the required solutions will come out of a joint approach to addressing those problems and we are seeing an acknowledgement of this as we move forward,” he said.

Diego Lopez pointed to the more complete than ever Proof of Concept area in Düsseldorf, where demonstrations from leading operators and vendors from across the world were showing the reality of NFV progress today. The demonstrations included a full ISO 7-layer stack fulfilment, with activation or orchestration of VNFs in carriers’ networks, a VoLTE service based on vEPC and vIMS architecture, distributed multi-domain policy management and charging control in a virtualized environment and an SDN enabled virtual EPC gateway.

“We always wanted to follow a practical approach to NFV realization from the very beginning. It was very radical at the time but it is part of the ETSI NFV DNA and we worked hard to show that it was real from day one. PoCs show that the potential for NFV is reachable and interoperability is achievable but of course we still need specifications to make it happen fully and that is where the rest of the industry comes in,” he said.

The Layer123 event, which attracted more than 1,500 delegates this year, comes after the NFV ISG has already published 23 specifications in less than three years – a significant achievement in such a short timescale. The first release covered NFV use cases, requirements, terminology and an architectural framework and has become the key reference for the global industry. Other specifications cover management and orchestration, security and resilience, as well as performance and portability best practice.

Release 2015 is nearing completion and currently has 35 Work Items under development, all planned for publication by Q1 2016. ETSI NFV members are also looking beyond this into other important areas – the planning of the next releases (2016 and onwards), the best approach to NFV stage 3 standardization (Open Source APIs, traditional specification, others), and strengthening of relationships with other SDOs and open source communities working in the NFV and SDN areas.

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How do European Standards support global trade?

World Standards Day (14 October) is a good opportunity to understand how standards facilitate trade between Europe and the rest of the world, and also to learn about the role that CEN and CENELEC play in the context of regulatory dialogues and trade talks between the European Union and its major trading partners.

In the context of globalization, Europe's economic prosperity largely depends on the competitiveness of European companies and their ability to access overseas markets. In a recent report*, the European Commission stated that "trade has never been more important for the EU economy", and underlined the fact that "some 31 million jobs in the EU - over 14% of total employment - depend on our sales to the rest of the world".

European standardization has a crucial role to play in supporting the global outreach of Europe's industries and fostering technical alignment with Europe's major trading partners. CEN and CENELEC collaborate with the international standardization organizations (ISO and IEC) in order to promote the alignment of European Standards with international standards. We cooperate with national and regional standardization bodies around the world, and we also contribute to regulatory dialogues and trade talks between the European Union and its trading partners.

CEN and CENELEC actively collaborate with the international standardization organizations (ISO and IEC) in the framework of Technical Cooperation Agreements that provide for the parallel development and adoption of European and international standards. The result of this collaboration is that 31% of CEN standards are identical to ISO standards, and 71% of CENELEC standards are identical to international standards published by the IEC.

Furthermore, CEN and CENELEC engage in cooperation activities and develop partnerships with national and regional standardization bodies around the world, in order to promote the European Standardization System and contribute to removing technical barriers to trade (TBT). In this context, we first encourage our partners to adopt ISO and IEC standards. In cases where there is no suitable ISO and IEC solution available, we also offer our partners the possibility to use European standards (by adopting identical national standards), thereby fostering technical alignment and supporting mutual market access.

Increasingly, European manufacturers rely on suppliers in other parts of the world and they also sell to customers in other markets. Using the same standards represents a major advantage that also contributes to competitiveness. The alignment of European and international standards and the identical adoption of European Standards by third countries facilitate the global success of European companies.

When the European Union is involved in regulatory dialogues and trade talks with its major trading partners, CEN and CENELEC are often invited to participate in Working Groups addressing issues related to standardization and technical barriers to trade (TBT). By participating in these processes, CEN and CENELEC can contribute to promoting technical alignment (for example by the adoption of identical standards), thereby facilitating market access and supporting economic integration.

Since standardization is a market-driven non-governmental activity in Europe, and the majority of European Standards are voluntary, cooperation between regulators and standardizers is crucial to achieving mutual market access.

For more information about the relationship between European standardization and international trade, see [CEN and CENELEC contribution to a new EU trade and investment strategy](#) (pdf document, submitted to the European Commission on 24 June 2015). Further information can be found in the [International Cooperation section](#) of this website.

* [How Trade Policy and Regional Trade Agreements Support and Strengthen EU Economic Performance](#) – European Commission (DG Trade), published on 25 March 2015.

Article extracted from [CENCENELEC News Section](#)

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ETSI builds on Indo-European success for 2nd New Delhi event on ICT standards

ETSI organized its 2nd Indo-European dialogue on ICT standards & Emerging Technologies event, on 4th November 2015 at New Delhi, India. This conference brought together technical experts from the ETSI community and Indian stakeholders from local standards bodies, government and industry. The event presented the audience with an overview of the key ETSI standardization work areas and, in parallel, set the scene on what is being achieved in India on those specific areas.

Luis Jorge Romero, ETSI Director General states: "Our partnership with Indian standardization bodies has moved forward over the last two years and our project SESEI has been instrumental in these collaborations. Today, the Telecommunications Standards Development Society, India (TSDSI) is working alongside ETSI in the 3GPP and oneM2M partnership projects, for mobile telecommunications and Internet of Things (IoT) standards. This event is a dialogue to go further in understanding India's specific needs in terms of standards."

Topics identified for this 2nd dialogue are consistent with ongoing key ICT trends and policy needs for India and Europe. The agenda covers ICT standards for sustainable living including Machine to Machine (M2M) and Internet of Things (IoT) standards, and new developments in emerging technologies such as Network Functions Virtualization (NFV), Mobile Edge Computing (MEC) or future networks for mobile technologies (5G) to name a few. The conference also dealt with security in ICT with presentations on cybersecurity technologies and how to best handle security within the mobile network.

"Cooperation from an early stage on new ICT standards with a global outlook will benefit both India and the EU, boost innovation and competitiveness, contribute to the success of "Make in India" through the facilitation of exports, and provide interoperable devices to consumers. I am convinced that this 2nd Indo-European Dialogue on ICT Standards and Emerging Technologies will make an important contribution to these important goals," said H.E. Tomasz Kozlowski, Ambassador Designate of the European Union to India.

Note: ETSI is supported in India by the Seconded European Standardization Expert for India (SESEI) project. This project is established by the European Standards Organizations CEN, CENELEC and ETSI, the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). A seconded standardization expert, Mr. Dinesh Chand Sharma, has been appointed in India to increase the visibility of European standardization and to promote EU/EFTA-India cooperation on standards and related policies and legislations.

[Claire Boyer](#), **Communications Manager**, Article extracted from ETSI's [Website](#)

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Green Data Centres – the sustainable way

The fast development of the digital world led to an increasing demand for data. This demand led to the creation of new data centres of all sizes serving a variety of business objectives and the consumer demand for digital services.



It was recognized that this increasing demand for data results in a huge demand for power and the sustainable management of the related energy consumption is crucial. Addressing the energy efficiency of the data centres proved to be a complicated and challenging objective, therefore there is a need to provide industry stakeholders guidance on energy management and environmental viability.

In order to tackle the challenges, CEN, CENELEC and ETSI decided to join their forces and established in 2011 the CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Joint Coordination Group on Green Data Centres with the task to manage and coordinate European activities related to data centres energy efficiency.

The group has developed and maintains a [report providing a mapping of European and international standards and other relevant documents applicable to the construction, implementation and operation of data centres and the equipment and systems contained within them](#) (available in the CENELEC website). This report is to be seen as a tool presenting the standards landscape that would improve energy management of data centres (reduction of the energy consumption, re-use any heat waste from the data centre, etc..).

Article extracted from [CENCENELEC News Section](#)

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The Car Connectivity Consortium and ETSI Sign Co-operation Agreement

ETSI places MirrorLink® on path for adoption as an ETSI standard for connected car technology

The [Car Connectivity Consortium](#), creators of MirrorLink®, today announced a co-operation agreement with ETSI ([European Telecommunications Standards Institute](#)) in which ETSI will formally explore adopting MirrorLink as an ETSI Technical Specification (TS). The CCC and ETSI reached the accord on 17 November at the 66th ETSI General Assembly meeting in Sophia Antipolis.

“MirrorLink’s capacity to increase safety on today’s roads by safely connecting smartphone apps and vehicles makes it a compelling candidate for ETSI’s portfolio of standards,” said Luis Jorge Romero, ETSI Director-General. “MirrorLink is also in line with ETSI’s mission to remain on the forefront of future technologies and to improve life for the next generation of world citizens.”



ETSI’s standards underlie many of the world’s most important and widely-used technologies, such as GSM, DECT, smart cards and electronic signatures – all of which have helped revolutionize modern life. In the field of transport/automotive and connected cars, ETSI has brought together all stakeholders from the car industry in its Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) technical committee. This group is leading the drive to achieve global standards for Cooperative ITS, which offers enormous potential through vehicle-to-vehicle and vehicle-to-roadside communication. Two specifications of ETSI’s ITS committee are now published as European standards. MirrorLink is the most ingenious way to bring smartphone content to the dash. Huge icons make apps easy to use and

smart technology knows if the car is parked or in motion. Designed for maximum interoperability between a wide range of smartphones and cars, MirrorLink is the only OS- and OEM-agnostic technology for car-smartphone connectivity where no single entity has a controlling stake.

“The CCC is very pleased to enter a co-operation agreement with ETSI because it serves as important validation for MirrorLink’s wide-reaching car tech capabilities,” said Alan Ewing, President and Executive Director of the CCC. “With millions of MirrorLink-enabled handsets and vehicles already in use on European roads alone, the public has demonstrated not only demand for intuitive connected car technologies, but an eagerness to do their part in reducing distracted driving.”

[Claire Boyer](#), **Communications Manager**, Article extracted from ETSI’s [Website](#)

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First-Ever Application Registry Launched to Advance the Internet of Things

oneM2M Drives Creation, Adoption of First Registry based on Industry Specification

With machine-to-machine (M2M) communications and the Internet of Things (IoT) quickly evolving, a critical foundation must exist to enable applications developed on different networks and platforms to easily and seamlessly exchange information. Today, the industry moved one step closer to that reality with the launch of the first-of-its-kind oneM2M Application-ID (App-ID) Registry which will help accelerate the adoption of open M2M systems. Developed by iconectiv under the auspices of the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS), the registry is based on the work of oneM2M.

“Application developers, service providers, governments, and a host of others have a vested interest in ensuring that the proper framework is built to support the future potential of connected devices,” said ATIS President and CEO Susan Miller. “The industry recognized the need for common standards to break down barriers to communications. That is why these global standards bodies in partnership with the industry came together to create oneM2M.

“ATIS and iconectiv took the next step by developing a one-of-a-kind registry system to make oneM2M specifications more easily accessible,” Miller added. “ATIS is excited to be partnering with iconectiv to establish and maintain this registry and the underlying database that supports and manages the issuance of unique App-IDs.”

The globally available oneM2M App-ID Registry provides a unique ID to each application to facilitate communication between applications and devices. Developers can quickly and easily register their application [online](#), which not only secures their place in the M2M marketplace but also gives their applications additional exposure as the IoT ecosystem continues to expand.

“The App-ID Registry is the first step in assisting developers and service providers in choosing application partners and collaborators that are compliant with oneM2M deliverables,” said Richard Marano, Executive Vice President, Information Solutions, iconectiv. “This promise of standardization allows for conversation and collaboration across all verticals and applications, from the automotive sector to healthcare analytics to energy and utility regulation. With the knowledge that machine-to-machine communication is the future, the registry and formalization of standards are the first critical steps in ensuring the path to a more connected world.”

To learn more about how to register an application or to access the App-ID Registry, visit <https://appid.iconectiv.com>. To learn more about the industry specifications that will serve as the guidelines for App-IDs, visit www.oneM2M.org.

Article extracted from onem2m website [News Section](#)

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White Papers/Publications

Smart and sustainable cities and communities - A role for European standardization

Report of the CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Smart and Sustainable Cities and Communities Co-ordination Group (SSCC-CG)

Smart and Sustainable Cities and Communities 'Smart and sustainable cities and communities' refers to a cross-functional approach that integrates information and communication technologies (ICT) with energy, transport and the built environment. It encompasses various aspects such as energy-efficient buildings, clean modes of transport and smart mobility, smart electricity grids and waste management. Standards have an important role to play in relation to each of these aspects, and also more generally in terms of ensuring interoperability, connectivity and cohesion between systems.

To download please [click here](#)

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Events Calendar 2015

[Climate adaptation needs in the energy sector](#), 27 January 2016 in Berlin at DIN premises.

Three workshops will be organized to have an exchange with the experts from the specific sectors on the related climate challenges are the standardization needs necessary to adapt to the unavoidable impacts. The third and last one tackling the energy sector will be held on 27 January 2016 in Berlin at DIN premises.

[More information about the event](#) (pdf format)

[More information about climate adaptation needs](#)

[Workshop on Future Radio Technologies: Air Interfaces](#), Sophia Antipolis, France, 27-28 January 2016

The ETSI Workshop on Future Radio Technologies focusing on Air Interfaces will take place on 27-28 January 2016 in ETSI, Sophia-Antipolis, France. This workshop will investigate innovative solutions related to future network air interfaces as well as their impact on the overall system architecture. Innovative solutions to be addressed may include the usage of:

- a single air interface for multiple Radio Access Technologies (RATs)
- advanced solutions for multi-RAT communication
- cognitive/adaptive air interfaces and related modulation types
- adaptive pre/post-processing & coding
- multi air interface (cognitive) management and control

Conference Proceedings: ETSI will publish all workshop related presentations and papers.

[Invitation to EFTA Seminar on the functioning of the EEA Agreement](#), Brussels, 3rd February 2016

The biannual introductory seminar on the EEA will take place on Wednesday 3 February 2016 at the EFTA Secretariat's premises in Brussels.

The seminar is intended to provide professionals, both inside and outside the European Union, with a thorough understanding of the Agreement on the European Economic Area and how it integrates Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway into the EU's Internal Market. The draft programme includes presentations by the EFTA Secretariat, the EEA and Norway Grants, the EFTA Surveillance Authority and the EFTA Court on the day-to-day operation and management of the EEA

Agreement, including recent developments and challenges. EFTA organises two types of seminars on the EEA: Introductory seminars in September and February each year, and policy seminars on an ad hoc basis.

[Draft programme](#)

[Online registration](#) (open until 29 January 2016)

[6TiSCH 2 Plugtests](#) , Paris, France, 02-04 February 2016

ETSI is organizing the 2nd 6TiSCH (IPv6 over the Timeslotted Channel Hopping mode of IEEE 802.15.4e) Plugtests™. This event will be held from 02-04 February 2016 in Paris, France and will be hosted by Inria. This event has the support of the newly created IP6 ISG (IPv6 Internet Protocol version 6 Industry Specification Group). The 2nd 6TiSCH Plugtests™ event will conduct testing campaign based on the test cases developed by ETSI and the IETF 6TiSCH WG and will focus on the conformance and interoperability of the IEEE 802.15.4e technologies.

It is a unique opportunity for 6TiSCH vendors to test their product against different implementations. An event not to be missed, if you want to be sure your products and implementations are fit for the growing M2M/IoT market!

[Read more...](#)

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About Project SESEI

SESEI stands for “Seconded European Standardization Expert in India” and is a project based in New Delhi, India, with an objective to increase visibility of European and Indian standardization and promote EU/EFTA-India cooperation on standards and related issues. The Project is managed by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI), an EU recognized Standards Organization for the ICT Sector and is further supported by the other two recognized EU Standards Organizations CEN and CENELEC. The other two Project partners include the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association. It is a Standardization focused project, with priority sectors for this phase of the project as ICT, Automotive, Machinery, and Electronic Appliances including Consumer Electronics.

For further information, please visit: <http://eustandards.in/>

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CENELEC - European Committee for Electrotechnical
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ETSI - European Telecommunications Standards
Institute
www.etsi.org

EC - European Commission
www.ec.europa.eu
EFTA - European Free Trade Association
www.efta.int