SESEI 3

Seconded European Standardization Expert in India

Newsletter

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CEN - European Committee for Standardization
CENELEC - European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
ETSI - European Telecommunications Standards Institute

EC - European Commission
EFTA - European Free Trade Association

In this Issue

Greeting from SESEI

Dear Colleagues,

Greeting from Project SESEI 3!

I would like to begin this new edition of SESEI 3 Newsletter series with thanking each one of you for your support and cooperation for making SESEI a successful project. Welcome to the first edition of the **Newsletter – India**.

In this edition, we bring to you the latest updates covering technology innovations, standards and policy as developed by the European Standards Organization (ESOs), European Commission (EC) and European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

Looking at the status of work at ETSI and 3GPP on 5G mobile standards, we have an interview update from Mr. Adrian Scrase, ETSI's CTO and in addition newsletter covers an updates on the Mobile Edge Computing, Industry Specification Group (ISG) which has recently released three foundation-level Group Specifications. A new group has also commenced development of Open Source software for Management and Orchestration (MANO) of Network Functions Virtualization (NFV). The open source implementation will be aligned with ETSI's NFV Industry Specification Group (ISG). ETSI has also published the complete set of updated oneM2M Release 1 specifications.

CEN and CENELEC has issued its work programme for the year 2016, defining the area of focused importance. They have also published two new Guides covering how to address climate change impacts in standards and how to address environmental issues in testing standards. These guides are intended to help those who are involved in drafting standards to take climate change impacts and environmental issues related to testing into account. CEN has also adopted a European Standard that sets out a framework for assessing professional skills and competences in the field of information and communication technologies (ICT).

The European Commission latest proposals concerning the future of the European Standardization System (ESS) is an effort towards having a more consistent and unified policy towards standardization and strengthen the Single Market and also supports the implementation of EU policies and legislation. Similarly, the European Commission also

presented a Standardisation Package and Joint Initiative on Standardisation to EFTA in which EFTA has had an active role. Both CEN CENLEC and EFTA have agreed to align their efforts with the Commission's proposal and look forward to the launch of the 'Joint Initiative on Standardization' (JIS), which has been developed in the framework of the European Commission's 'Single Market Strategy'.

The Commission is also taking tough stands for safer and cleaner cars. It has tabled legislative proposals to ensure car manufacturers comply strictly with all EU safety, environmental and production requirements. More robust emissions testing (Real Driving Emissions testing) are being introduced through the new regulation on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles.

In this Newsletter we have also provided information on the new training and certification scheme released by British Standards Institute (BSI) for the protection of personal data in the cloud and a new free tool for measuring and comparing environmental performance by AFNOR.

I hope you will find this newsletter and the updates interesting and informative. We will eagerly await your suggestions and comments to make this Newsletter more productive. I take this opportunity to thank all of you for your continued support and cooperation to the Project SESEI.

Happy reading!

Best regards,

Dinesh Chand Sharma

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

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Mobile and Broadcast convergence a new ETSI specification group

ETSI has unveiled a new Industry Specification Group, the Mobile and Broadcast Convergence (MBC) ISG. ETSI MBC ISG will explore the deployment and business models of converged networks from the perspectives of all interested parties, including broadcasters, satellite, mobile and terrestrial broadcast network operators, content owners and providers, network infrastructure vendors and manufacturers of consumer equipment and consumers. The group will study the means to support delivery of media including linear and non-linear elements over converged networks, taking into account the potential benefits and challenges from a commercial and technical perspective.

TV delivery has traditionally been dependent on one-way, one-to-many delivery networks to fixed TV sets (i.e. broadcasting). Nowadays, an increasing number of consumers watch linear or non-linear content on their traditional home screens as well as on their smartphones and tablets. Although much of this content is currently delivered via WiFi networks, these new forms of media consumption dramatically increase the load on mobile networks. This situation may require new solutions, such as the leveraging of a one-to-many broadcasting approach.

"*Increasingly consumers are using Smartphones and tablets to access linear and non-linear content interchangeably and the old model of a screen in the living room to watch TV broadcasting is becoming more and more irrelevant. Broadcasters and mobile operators will have to adapt their business models to these changed bandwidth flows and there is uncertainty about the optimum technology choices. This ISG is to allow all interested parties to engage with the technical debate now, ahead of whatever standardization work will be needed subsequently*" says David Hendon, convenor of the MBC ISG.

While the ISG will not make recommendations about spectrum allocation, spectrum authorization models which impact the regulatory framework and/or business model may need to be considered in the ISG work. MBS ISG will meet for the first time on 22-23 June 2016 in Guildford, UK, hosted by the Institute for Communication Systems at the University of Surrey.

Participation in the Mobile and Broadcast Convergence Industry Specification Group is open to all ETSI members as well as organizations who are not members, subject to signing ISG Agreements. For information on how to participate please contact ISGsupport@etsi.org.

Claire Boyer , **Communications Manager,** Article extracted from ETSI Website

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CEN and CENELEC welcome European Commission's commitment to have a 'single standardization policy'

The European Standardization Committees CEN and CENELEC welcome the European Commission's latest proposals concerning the future of the European Standardization System. In particular, CEN and CENELEC are satisfied to see that the Commission has committed itself to having a more consistent and unified policy towards standardization, which serves to strengthen the Single Market and also supports the implementation of EU policies and legislation.

Responding to the European Commission's Communication 'European Standards for the 21st Century' (COM(2016) 358 final), which was published on 1 June, Elena Santiago Cid, Director General of CEN and CENELEC said: "In CEN and CENELEC, we are very pleased to see that the European Commission has promised to have a much more coherent and integrated policy towards standardization. We believe that the 'single standardization policy' should encompass all economic sectors and fields of activity – including digital technologies, which until now have been addressed separately."

"In today's world, where digital and smart technologies are becoming ever more prevalent, it is increasingly difficult to draw the line between what is digital and what is not digital," said Ms. Santiago Cid. "For example – in the domestic environment, appliances such as washing machines and refrigerators are becoming smarter, while home heating systems can also be connected to the internet. Meanwhile, in the workplace, digital interfaces are being integrated into all kinds of equipment and machinery. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure a more coherent and consistent approach towards standardization across all fields of activity, and this should also be reflected in the cooperation between the European Commission, the European Standardization Organizations and other stakeholders."

Referring to 'The annual Union work programme for European standardisation for 2017', which was also published on 1 June, Ms. Santiago Cid stated: "We look forward to cooperating with the European Commission on the implementation of this work programme, and we especially welcome the renewed commitment to promoting the development of standards in relation to services. Based on experience, we know that having common standards at European level can help to strengthen the Single Market, boost growth and create jobs. However, the current situation is that service standards only account for 2% of all European standards, even though services represent 70% of the European economy. So there is enormous potential for standards to play a positive role in the future!"

CEN and CENELEC look forward to the launch of the 'Joint Initiative on Standardization' (JIS), which has been developed in the framework of the European Commission's 'Single Market Strategy'. The JIS will be officially launched in Amsterdam on 13 June, during a major conference on the Single Market organized by the Dutch Presidency of the Council of the EU. Alongside the European Commission, EFTA and the European Standardization Organizations (CEN, CENELEC and ETSI), a wide range of stakeholders will participate in the JIS - including European industry federations, societal stakeholder organizations, SBS (Small Business Standards) and national governments, among others.

"We welcome the fact that the Joint Initiative is bringing together such a wide range of stakeholders, and we believe that this will serve to further strengthen the European Standardization System, which is based on a public-private partnership that includes the European institutions, business and other stakeholders," said Ms. Santiago Cid. "All of the standards published by CEN and CENELEC are developed by experts from industry – including small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), working together with representatives of societal stakeholders – including consumers, environmental and social interests. By following an inclusive approach and taking the views of different stakeholders into account, we can ensure that our standards meet market needs, and that they also contribute to achieving societal objectives such as accessibility and sustainability."

The **Joint Initiative on Standardisation** (JIS) to be launched on 13 June in Amsterdam, at a Conference on the European Single Market organized by the Dutch Government (Ministry of Economic Affairs) in the framework of The Netherlands EU Presidency.

Article extracted from CENCENELEC News Section

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IoT, 5G, Security and Privacy focus of the 20th Global Standards Collaboration meeting

The Internet of Things (IoT), 5G, Security and Privacy and the Role of Small and Medium-sized Business Enterprises (SMEs) were the focus of the 20th meeting of the Global Standards Collaboration (GSC), hosted by TSDSI in New Delhi, India 26-27 April 2016. These topics were chosen due to their significance for the development of future global communications. Approximately one hundred people from the twelve member organizations participated in the event.

The Internet of Things (IoT) remains a key topic for standardization and attracts interest from industry, public authorities and end users. GSC members reviewed current standardization activities focused on specific applications and use cases, such as smart cities and intelligent manufacturing. They also explored how IoT can help address global challenges such as electricity access in the developing parts of the world. GSC agreed on the importance of increasing outreach to both end users and industry stakeholders to accelerate the development and adoption of future proof IoT standards. GSC members also addressed the risk of having a fragmented standardization landscape. They concurred that continuing to build on existing collaboration between the various standards setting organizations is vital for accelerating the successful deployment of IoT.

5G will be instrumental in driving the ongoing digital transformation, responding to a wide variety of communication needs. GSC members discussed current and anticipated standardization and research activities in the 5G area. They noted the importance of engaging both regulators and businesses in the development of 5G and reiterated the need for continued collaboration among SDOs. Managing scarce spectrum resources was highlighted as a particular challenge. The non-radio aspects were also seen as key to the success of 5G, e.g. network architecture, integrated control and management, end-to-end performance, fronthaul/backhaul. They further noted the need to better engage developing countries in standardization efforts.

Small and Medium-sized Business Enterprises (SMEs) play a critical role in the growth of the global economy. Standards support innovation, competition and growth by all businesses, particularly SMEs. GSC members shared their experiences on the difficulties and barriers faced by SMEs and discussed ways to foster their involvement in standardization efforts. GSC members agreed that further collaboration and exchange of information on measures to support SMEs is needed. In particular, it was noted that better awareness among SMEs is needed on the benefits and incentives for engagement in SDOs and that efforts to facilitate their participation be promoted.

GSC members recognized the need, in an increasingly ubiquitous digital environment, to integrate Security and Privacy (Trust) early in the innovation process, by design rather than by mere afterthought. This requires widely understood principles to be used, in particular relating to identity, which are then applied to the particular technology areas. Further concerted global dialogue and standardization across verticals and across SDOs was highlighted as an urgent priority, with a view to developing consistent and harmonized standards. Human–centric innovation and standardization, in which both technological and societal considerations work hand in hand, was seen to be in the interest of businesses and consumers alike. GSC members further noted the need to align and adapt existing standards to increasingly diverse security and privacy requirements arising from the advent of IoT, M2M (machine-to-machine), Cloud, big data and smart environments.
The next GSC meeting will be held in September 2017, hosted by IEEE Standards Association (IEEE-SA).

For more information, please consult the ITU repository of information on past GSC meetings at the ITU website.

Claire Boyer , **Communications Manager,** Article extracted from ETSI Website

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Commission presents Standardisation Package and Joint Initiative on Standardisation to EFTA

The 146th meeting of EFTA's Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Committee) took place in Brussels on 2 June. Representatives of the European Commission informed the Committee about the Standardisation Package adopted by the Commission the previous day, as well as the Joint Initiative on Standardisation (JIS), in which EFTA has had an active role

The Commission outlined its vision for the European Standardisation System and thanked EFTA for its support and for being a reliable partner in European standardisation.

Standardisation Package : On 1 June 2016, the Commission adopted a Standardisation Package on "European Standards for the 21st Century", containing the following four elements:

- A communication on "European Standards for the 21st Century"
- A staff working document on "Tapping the potential of European service standards to help Europe's consumers and businesses"
- A report from the Commission to the European Parliament and Council on the implementation of the Standards Regulation
- The annual Union Work Programme for European standardisation for 2017

Joint Initiative on Standardisation: The JIS sets out a shared vision to modernize the way that standards are produced in Europe. In the initiative, the partners agree on a vision for European standardisation and on several principles and values that the system is based on. European standards are developed by industry and other market players in an inclusive and timely manner. They contribute significantly to growth, jobs and societal welfare by providing high quality standards and other deliverables. The European Standardisation System provides a coherent set of standards for Europe and globally, facilitating global market access by taking up international standards wherever possible. By modernising its standardisation system and making sure that it meets our needs, Europe can keep its position as a world leader in standards development. The JIS will be formally launched in Amsterdam on 13 June. It is a collaborative co regulation, the first of its kind, and is in line with the key elements of the 2015 Better Regulation Package. The JIS is voluntary and does not establish any new legal commitments or change any existing legislation. The text was developed by an editorial committee in which all interested parties in the European standardisation community participated. The Editorial Committee was chaired by the Commission, with the EFTA Secretariat acting as the Secretariat to the Committee.

EFTA's participation in European standardization: EFTA has a longstanding tradition of being a partner in the public-private partnership at European level in the European Standardisation System. In parallel with the Commission, EFTA funds the work of the European Standardisation Organisations (CEN, CENELEC and ETSI) as well as the recognised stakeholder organisations, the so-called Annex III Organisations (ANEC, ECOS, SBS and ETUC). This line of cooperation and co-funding has been followed since the Luxembourg Declaration of 1984.

TBT Committee: The TBT Committee reports directly to the EFTA Council. Standardisation policy falls under the responsibility of the TBT Committee. Here, the four EFTA States discuss and exchange views on policy developments. Through close cooperation and dialogue with the Commission and the European standardisation community, the EFTA States and the Secretariat play an active part in standardisation work at European level. Numerous decisions from the TBT Committee and the EFTA Council have supported the European Standardisation System over the years in relation to policy, financial contributions and other issues.

Article Extracted from EFTA Website - News section

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5G Standardization: A Demanding Task

But all the right things are in place – Interview with Adrian Scrase, ETSI CTO

5G has gained momentum over the last 2 years, which is set to continue with $25 billion to be spent on 5G research, trials and development during the next five years. As ETSI CTO, Adrian Scrase is well positioned to give an overview of the work done both in ETSI and in its partnership projects such as 3GPP. In an exclusive interview, he gives us his insights on the way forward for some of the exciting and innovative technologies and the opportunities 5G will provide to industry and consumers.

Q. The 5G landscape seemed to be very scattered at the beginning, with a lot of fora, consortia, research projects around the globe working on future network technologies. Is this still true today?

A. Yes, there is a lot of research activity ongoing but we're already starting to see the first results of that activity. But this is quite normal as there are many actors that wish to make a significant contribution to 5G. At this stage, we shouldn't be surprised by this plethora of activities. The standardization process though is very clear, ETSI has a very clear view on the way forward.

Q. Recently the European Commission wanted to discuss progress on 5G, do you think Europe is behind other regions on 5G?

A. I think this is important to understand that 5G is not a race. Yes, we have clear targets for the availability of 5G standards and we have a clear commitment to meet those targets. But the market conditions in each region differ significantly so we should not expect deployment in all regions to occur in the same time frame. There's no prize for being the first region to market. Deployment will be based on sound business decisions, and those decisions will be based on a complex mix of parameters. What is pleasing to see though is that we do have strong cross regional coordination which is taking place in many different ways, certainly within the research stream, within standardization and even with the establishment of bilateral trade agreements. So I think for the first time we see quite widespread cross regional coordination which we haven't seen to that extent before.

Q. 3GPP is established as the place for mobile system standardization, ranging from 2G GSM evolution, 3G UMTS and HSPA to 4G LTE-Advanced and now LTE-Advanced Pro. How does the drive for 5G and the IMT2020 submission deadline from the ITU impact 3GPP's work?

A. Well, 3GPP has a very clear understanding of the demanding task ahead of them and is putting in place mechanisms to respond to the 2020 headline date of the standards availability. What is clear though is that world plans are being established to develop a 5G standard system. Significant work is still being undertaken to evolve the existing LTE and LTE-Advanced systems, and 4G has a long way to go yet in terms of enhancing performance and user experience. It's just as important that we continue to evolve the 4G system as well as making plans to develop a 5G system. Looking toward 5G then, this presents an opportunity to really rethink many of the basic assumptions on which previous generations have been based and to look outside of the box to leverage results from recent research and emerging technology advances. The results of this work will surely be a very compelling submission of a candidate 5G system which will be presented under the IMT 2020 process being put in place by the ITU.

Q. What does 3GPP foresee as the main features that will deliver 5G mobile networks?

A. Currently there is a view that the use of the 5G system can be divided into three high level families of use cases. The first of these is evolved mobile broadband, so taking the broadband capabilities we have today and enhancing them considerably in terms of user experience and performance. The second high level category of use cases concerns massive connectivity, this is based on the assumption that there'll be billions of devices interconnected in the future network and to do that we have to make sure that the 5G system is capable of supporting them. And the third category of high level use cases really concerns the high performance, high availability and low latency use cases, those which might be used in mission critical applications. So we need to ensure that any future system is at least capable of supporting those three families of use cases.

Q. ETSI has launched specification groups on NFV, MEC and mwT. These technologies are considered key components of the next generation of connectivity, how do they fit in?

A. Well, ETSI is engaged in a number of activities that will form building blocks on which 5G will be based, and it's evident right now that 5G networks will consist of large elements of virtualization. ETSI's ISG NFV activity will be particularly relevant in that respect. It is also clear that if we want to achieve the 5G objectives for very high performance and high availability, we will have a demand for much more spectrum in order to achieve those objectives. If you want a lot more spectrum, obviously spectrum is more readily available in millimetric wave bands, not in bands below 6 GHz. In this case then ETSI's

studies into millimetre wave transmission through the ISG mWT will become particularly relevant in ensuring that we have good knowledge on which to base our 5G systems. Likewise if you want to achieve very low latency, it makes sense to place the computing functionality as near to the end users as you can, and this is the aspiration of ISG MEC, the Mobile Edge Computing ISG, where they are looking to see how you can place computational functionality as close as you can to the end user. And these are just three examples of activities taking place in ETSI which will form these building blocks of 5G. There are more that are currently being prepared and you will see them enter the standardization process in the coming months.

Q. On spectrum, which is critical to the whole ICT industry, are regulators already working on meeting 5G requirements?

A. You know, spectrum is a key parameter of any radio system, it is certainly a big discussion point for 5G. The process to obtain new spectrum is very clear, it's very well documented and we know how to do that, but it does take a long time. So you need many years of planning before spectrum actually becomes available for any new service, so the sooner you start, the better. ETSI's role though is not so much in influencing the availability of spectrum. Our role is much more to ensure compatibility between the different uses which may occupy adjacent spectrum. We also ensure that we are making the very best use of this spectrum and are looking for ways to improve spectral efficiency by using modern and up to date methodology. There are a number of cases in ETSI where we have done just that, particularly looking at more advanced techniques for sharing spectrum, for example.

Q. What will 5G really bring to industry and consumers that they can't have today?

A. That's a very good question and the difficulty is actually trying to guess what to do with a mobile system in 5 to 10 years' time. It's what we haven't been good at trying to predict, how the systems will be in the future. I think it's important when we make our plans for 5G that we design a system that is very agile, very versatile and easily adaptable to support many use cases of which we have no knowledge right now but which may become important in the future. The system designed should have that versatility built in from the very outset.

Q. Given the huge amount of work that lies ahead to meet the IMT2020 deadline, do you think we'll be ready for it?

A. Actually yes, I'm really confident we will. You're right, there's an awful lot of work to be done but we're quite good at doing this. That's what ETSI and 3GPP have demonstrated over previous generations. What is interesting is if we look both at ETSI and 3GPP from a membership point of view, we see growing membership, we see membership from categories where we have not previously enjoyed real input to the process. So whichever way we look at the work, we have a greater input from industry to the standardization process. It will need very careful, meticulous planning but I'm confident that we have all the right things in place to deliver a compelling set of 5G standards by the 2020 deadline

Claire Boyer , **Communications Manager,** Article extracted from ETSI's Newsletter

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European Commission tightens rules for safer and cleaner cars

The European Commission has tabled legislative proposals to ensure car manufacturers comply strictly with all EU safety, environmental and production requirements.

The Commission is proposing a major overhaul of the so-called EU type approval framework. Under current rules, national authorities are solely responsible for certifying that a vehicle meets all requirements to be placed on the market and for policing manufacturers' compliance with EU law. Today's proposals will make vehicle testing more independent and increase surveillance of cars already in circulation. Greater European oversight will strengthen the system as a whole.

The Commission was already reviewing the EU type approval framework for motor vehicles prior to the Volkswagen revelations. It has since concluded on the need for more far-reaching reform to prevent cases of non-compliance from

happening again. Today's proposal for a Regulation on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles complements efforts to introduce more robust emissions testing (Real Driving Emissions testing).

Jyrki **Katainen,** Vice-President for Jobs, Growth, Investment and Competitiveness, said: *"In a Single Market where goods circulate freely, everyone must play by the rules. The Volkswagen revelations have highlighted that the system which allows cars to be placed on the market needs further improvement. To regain customers' trust in this important industry, we need to tighten the rules but also ensure they are effectively observed. It is essential to restore a level playing field and fair competition in the market."*

Commissioner Elżbieta **Bieńkowska**, responsible for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs, said: *"The Single Market requires rigorous enforcement across sectors, including the car industry. With our proposals today we will raise the quality and independence of vehicle testing and improve the oversight of cars already in circulation. This complements our efforts to introduce the most robust emissions testing procedures in the world, which we will keep refining and reviewing to ensure the strictest emissions limits are really met."*

The current type approval system is based on mutual trust: once a car is certified in one Member State, it can circulate freely throughout the EU. While the EU sets the legal framework, national authorities are fully responsible for checking car manufacturers' compliance. The draft Regulation on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles maintains the principle of mutual recognition, which is at the core of the EU Single Market, but seeks to correct the flaws in the system. The proposal for a Regulation will help to achieve three objectives:

Reinforce the independence and quality of testing that allows a car to be placed on the market: The majority of Member States designate technical services, which are paid directly by car manufacturers, for the testing and inspection of the vehicle's compliance with EU type approval requirements. The Commission proposes to modify the remuneration system to avoid financial links between technical services and manufacturers, which could lead to conflicts of interest and compromise the independence of testing. The proposal also foresees more stringent performance criteria for these technical services, which should be regularly and independently audited to obtain and maintain their designation. National type approval authorities will be subject to peer reviews to ensure that the relevant rules are implemented and enforced rigorously across the EU.

Introduce an effective market surveillance system to control the conformity of cars already in circulation: While the current rules deal mainly with *ex ante* controls, in the future Member States and the Commission will carry out spot-checks on vehicles already on the market. This will make it possible to detect non-compliance at an early stage, and ensure that immediate and robust remedial action is taken against vehicles that are found to be non-compliant and/or to present a serious safety risk or harm to the environment. All Member States should be able to take safeguard measures against non-compliant vehicles on their territory without waiting for the authority that issued the type approval to take action. Member States will have to review regularly the functioning of their market surveillance activities and make the results publicly available.

Reinforce the type approval system with greater European oversight: The Commission will have the power to suspend, restrict or withdraw the designation of technical services that are underperforming and too lax in applying the rules. In the future the Commission will be able to carry out ex-post verification testing (through its Joint Research Centre) and, if needed, initiate recalls. By allowing the Commission to impose financial penalties, the proposal will deter manufacturers and technical services from allowing non-compliant vehicles onto the market. The Commission will also chair an Enforcement Forum which will develop common compliance verification strategies with Member States and organise joint audits of technical services and peer reviews of type-approval authorities.

The Commission's proposal maintains the current ban on **defeat devices**, which national authorities have a standing obligation to police and enforce, but goes a step further. Under the draft Regulation, the manufacturer will have to provide access to the car's software protocols. This measure complements the **Real Driving Emissions** package, which will make it very difficult to circumvent emission requirements and includes an obligation for manufacturers to disclose their emissions reduction strategy, as is the case in the US.

Next steps
The draft Regulation will now be sent to the European Parliament and Council for adoption. Once adopted, it will be directly applicable. It will repeal and replace Directive 2007/46/EC (the 'Framework Directive').

Article extracted from EC, DG-GROWTH News Section

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Defining ICT skills and competences for the digital economy

"The e-Competence Framework has been designed to meet the needs of companies of all sizes – from large multinationals to small and medium-sized enterprises – and it can equally be used within public administrations and associations. We believe that the e-CF will be one of the pillars of Europe's Digital Single Market and that it will also help solve the lack of e-skills across Europe." **Fabio Massimo, Chair of CEN/TC 428.**

CEN has adopted a European Standard that sets out a framework for assessing professional skills and competences in the field of information and communication technologies (ICT). The European e-Competence Framework (e-CF) defines a common language to describe the competences of ICT professionals, and is designed to meet the needs of businesses, public bodies and non-profit organizations.

The European e-Competence Framework (e-CF) provides a means of describing professional skills related to ICT using a common framework of competences and levels that can be understood throughout the whole of Europe, and may also be used internationally. The e-CF contains 40 competences that could be required by ICT professionals, and the competence levels in the e-CF correspond to the levels that are set out in the European Qualification Framework (EQF).

Process of collaboration between experts and stakeholders:

The e-CF has been developed through a process of collaboration between experts and stakeholders from many different countries, supported by CEN. The framework is intended for use by companies that are suppliers or users of ICT-related services, managers and Human Resources (HR) departments, education institutions and training bodies, and other organizations in both the public and private sectors.

The European Standard 'e-Competence Framework (e-CF) - A common European Framework for ICT Professionals in all industry sectors - Part 1: Framework' (EN 16234-1:2016) has been developed by CEN's Technical Committee on e-competences and ICT Professionalism (CEN/TC 428). It is based on a document (CEN Workshop Agreement CWA 16234-1) that was originally developed by the CEN Workshop on ICT Skills.

Welcoming the new European Standard, Fiona Fanning, Secretary General of CEPIS (Council of European Professional Informatics Societies), said: "Organizations must be able to understand the core areas of ICT expertise required by different roles, in order to recruit and develop suitable employees, and maintain adequate levels of competences. The e-CF is the ideal tool to support organisations in doing so, and it will help tackle Europe's alarming ICT skills gap."

The new European Standard (EN 16234-1:2016) is being published by CEN's national members in 33 countries. Meanwhile, CEN is currently in the process of approving a publication containing guidance for users of the e-CF, which will be published as a CEN Technical Report (CEN/TR 16234-2). At the same time, CEN/TC 428 is developing a draft Technical Report addressing methodological aspects of the e-CF (prCEN/TR 16234-3).

Article extracted from CENCENELEC News Section

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ETSI workshop on research and standardization to trigger new activities

ETSI focused on moving "From Research to Standardization", with a workshop bringing together research and standardization stakeholders in the context of the European Union's H2020 research programme.

The objective was to pave the way for researchers to downstream their results into standardization and to interact with the industrial experts in the standardization community. Workshop sessions focused on enabling technology for 5G mobile systems, future network architecture and virtualization techniques for 5G. Keynote speeches were complemented by lively technical discussions. In particular expert speakers were invited to talk about their vision, policies and the standardization ecosystem. Live demonstrations and poster sessions were held in parallel and fostered interesting networking exchanges.

The event led to the identification of specific fields for potential new activities in ETSI. These include fog/edge computing as an extension of current ETSI NFV and ETSI MEC work, cross-domain orchestration for commercial and technical domains, x-hauling: combining front-haul and back-haul in future mobile networks, and tactile networking offering ultra-low latency, high availability and security.

Claire Boyer , **Communications Manager,** Article extracted from ETSI Website

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New: a free tool for measuring and comparing environmental performance

Tangible indicators are key to an effective environmental strategy. They play an essential role when determining opportunities for improvement, launching actions and measuring the results. Such is the aim of Indiko Environmental Performance.

This free online tool is available to all organizations, whether those launching a project to reduce their environmental impacts or those with greater maturity in environmental issues, starting with companies certified to ISO 14001(environmental management). Certified organizations will especially appreciate the tool, since it offers an operational way of measuring their environmental performance as required by ISO 14001:2015.

Six subject areas, 29 indicators:
Indiko Environmental Performance is the culmination of the research efforts spearheaded by the AFNOR Group's environmental experts based on voluntary standards, with a helping hand from students at ESAIP[1]. The tool features an online questionnaire focusing on six environmental topics: **waste, air, water, energy, biodiversity and environmental management**. The AFNOR Group's experts examine the answers and then issue a fully confidential and personalized scoreboard containing 29 indicators. The results give organizations an objective insight into the potential actions (reducing waste, using less diesel, etc.) for **defining their own objectives and priorities and thereby taking tangible action in the right areas.**

The stakes are high: in addition to achieving direct environmental benefits, measuring and raising environmental performance is conducive to improving products and services, saving money and addressing stakeholders' expectations.

A benchmarking feature is also available for comparing results against other companies in the same sector. Organizations can therefore assess the most appropriate actions and move the focus wherever required according to their constraints and strategy.

Over 150 companies have already tested the tool. Click here to check out Indiko Environmental Performance...

AFNOR is Organization of the French standardization system: Standardization and its promotion are ensured by AFNOR and the bodies appointed by AFNOR and approved by the minister responsible for industry as Sector-based Standardization Bureaux.

Article extracted from AFNOR News section

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Now published by ETSI, newly updated global IoT standards from oneM2M will enable interconnection across devices and applications

(Next release to incorporate security and interworking across IoT device ecosystems)

ETSI has announced today that it has published the complete set of updated oneM2M Release 1 specifications. oneM2M, the global standards initiative for Machine-to-Machine (M2M) and the Internet of Things (IoT), and of which ETSI is a founding partner, recently issued updated editions of its Release 1 global specifications.

These have now been published by ETSI as Technical Specifications. Each oneM2M partner standards body publishes the complete set of oneM2M specifications as its own local specifications, thereby ensuring there is one global set of specifications, recognized in each region. These specifications show a development that promises to enable IoT interworking and create a foundation platform to interconnect IoT devices and applications. The standards cover requirements, architecture, Application Programming Interface (API) specifications, security solutions and mapping to common industry protocols such as CoAP, MQTT and HTTP. The updated specifications, released just one year after initial publication, have incorporated improvements based on early implementation experience and feedback from oneM2M's first Interop event held last year.

By building upon well-proven protocols that allow applications across industry segments to communicate with each other, the updated standard enables service providers to combine different IoT devices, technologies and applications, a critical feature in their efforts to provide services across a range of industries. Release 1 has already been used in service provider deployments in South Korea, Asia and Europe for smart city and transport system deployments.

"OneM2M enables interoperability across IoT applications regardless of the underlying technology used," said Dr. Omar Elloumi of Nokia, oneM2M Technical Plenary Chair. "This reduces the complexity for the application developer and lowers CAPEX and OPEX for service providers; most importantly, the updated standard presents the industry with the first scalable and future-proof platform upon which it can invest and develop IoT applications, without fear of vendor lock-in or needing to commit to one connectivity technology."

The oneM2M global alliance is now working on the second release of its specifications, which it expects to complete by mid-2016. The updated standard will include enhanced security, features for home domain and industrial domain deployment, semantic interoperability, and interworking with popular IoT device ecosystems such as AllSeen Alliance, OCF and OMA LightWeightM2M. These features will present the unique value proposition that application developers have been looking for – one common core interworking platform technology for the Internet of Things.

"Tenders are now explicitly requiring that oneM2M be incorporated in deployments; the first release and the impending Release 2 will respond to a critical need as service providers and application developers tackle connectivity demand across industries and across platforms," added Dr. Elloumi.

More than 200 member companies from across the world contributed to the development of oneM2M Release 1 through the eight leading ICT standards development organizations and six industry consortia that form oneM2M. The standards are all publicly available at ETSI's website.

For any organizations wishing to test implementations of the Release 1 standards, oneM2M will hold its second interoperability event – oneM2M Interop 2 – in Seongnam, South Korea, from Tuesday, 10 May to Friday, 13 May. Participants need to register by Monday, 18 April via the ETSI website.

Claire Boyer , **Communications Manager,** Article extracted from ETSI's Website

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CEN and CENELEC publish new Guides on how to address climate change impacts in standards and how to address environmental issues in testing standards

CEN and CENELEC have recently published two new Guides, which are intended to help those who are involved in drafting standards to take climate change impacts and environmental issues related to testing into account.

CEN-CENELEC Guide 32 'Guide for addressing climate change adaptation in standards' is intended to help standard writers address the consequences and implications of climate change. It includes a simple checklist to help establish whether climate change adaptation is relevant to a particular standardization activity and a decision tree to help identify which actions should be taken.

CEN-CENELEC Guide 33 'Guide for addressing environmental issues in testing standards' provides guidance on how to address environmental issues in testing standards, in order to reduce the environmental impact of testing processes. The Guide includes a checklist that can be used to identify which specific issues should be addressed by a particular testing standard.

All CEN-CENELEC Guides may be downloaded (free of charge) from the CEN-CENELEC website.

In the framework of CEN, the two new CEN-CENELEC Guides can be seen as complementing CEN Guide 4 'Guide for addressing environmental issues in product standards', which is based on ISO Guide 64. The 3rd edition of CEN Guide 4 was published in 2008, and may be found on the CEN (BOSS) website. Any related enquiries should be addressed to the CEN Environmental Helpdesk.

Article extracted from CENCENELEC News Section

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ETSI Mobile Edge Computing publishes foundation specifications

ETSI Mobile Edge Computing Industry Specification Group (MEC ISG) has just released three foundation-level Group Specifications which define mobile edge computing terminology, study technical requirements and use cases, and specify the framework and reference architecture of MEC.

GS MEC 001 provides a glossary of terms related to the conceptual, architectural and functional elements of Mobile Edge Computing. This will enable consistent use of terminology within ETSI MEC specifications and, beyond the ISG, more widely in industry. The second document, GS MEC 002, specifies technical requirements enabling interoperability and deployment and describe examples of use cases of mobile edge computing. The third specification, GS MEC 003, provides a framework and reference architecture to enable mobile edge applications to run efficiently and seamlessly in a mobile network. It also describes the functional elements and the reference points between them, and a number of mobile edge services that comprise the solution.

"*MEC has created great momentum in the industry and is evolving into a key building block in the evolution of mobile broadband networks, complementing NFV and SDN.*" says Nurit Sprecher, Chair of ETSI MEC.

ETSI Mobile Edge Computing ISG is now working on nine new studies related to MEC APIs, management interfaces and essential platform functionality. In addition, they will study mobile edge computing in an NFV environment, and work on end-to-end mobility. Four Proofs of Concept demonstrations have already been showcased to demonstrate the feasibility of the Mobile Edge Computing concept and the value it offers.

MEC is identified as a key enabler for IoT and mission-critical, vertical solutions and is recognized as one of the key architectural concepts and technologies for 5G. Mobile edge computing enables a myriad of new use cases across multiple sectors as well as innovative business opportunities. To know more about Mobile Edge Computing, visit MEC technology page.

Claire Boyer , **Communications Manager,** Article extracted from ETSI's Website

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BSI Launches Certification Scheme for the safety of personal data in the cloud

The adoption of cloud computing in all sectors is increasing rapidly in order to manage costs and support scalability, however concerns over the privacy and security of data remain. BSI, the business standards company today launches a training and certification scheme for the protection of personal data in the cloud.

ISO 27018 *Code of practice for protection of personally identifiable information (PII) in public clouds acting as PII processors* has been developed to provide cloud service providers and their customers with the confidence that any personal data processed in a cloud environment is safe from threats, shared only according to their wishes and maintained according to local legal requirements. The certification scheme is relevant for any type or size of organization that provides public cloud computing services.

In order to demonstrate their compliance with the standard, cloud service providers must adopt several practices. These include making customers aware of where their data is stored, ensuring any major system changes are reviewed by independent third parties at regular interviews and documenting any infringements on data security (including steps taken to resolve problems and the possible consequences). In addition, they must identify any local legal requirements and ensure they are adhered to.

Kaara Pallop, Global Portfolio Manager at BSI comments, "Data is a valuable asset for any organization and any kind of breach can be costly to a business, not least to its reputation. This scheme provides greater reassurance to customers and stakeholders that personal data and information is protected, it helps to manage risk and ensures compliance with regulatory obligations. By choosing an ISO 27018 certified provider, both organizations and customers can be confident that the supplier has taken the technical and legislative steps necessary to protect one of their most valuable assets."

ISO 27018 incorporates ISO 27001 Information Security Management to ensure that organizations establish a robust management system to protect public cloud data.

Article extracted from BSI Website New section

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New ETSI group develops Open Source for NFV

Open Source MANO will deliver an Open Source NFV Management and Orchestration software stack

A new ETSI group has commenced development of Open Source software for Management and Orchestration (MANO) of Network Functions Virtualization (NFV). The open source implementation will be aligned with ETSI's NFV Industry Specification Group (ISG).

Two of the key components of the ETSI NFV architectural framework are the NFV Orchestrator and VNF (Virtualized Network Function) Manager, known as NFV MANO. Additional layers, such as service orchestration are also required for operators to enable true NFV services. Open Source software can facilitate the implementation of an ETSI aligned NFV architecture, provide practical and essential feedback to the ETSI NFV ISG and increase the likelihood of interoperability among NFV implementations.

The new group, ETSI OSM, will deliver an open source MANO stack using accepted open source tools and working procedures. The activity will be closely aligned with the evolution of ETSI NFV and will provide a regularly updated reference implementation of NFV MANO. OSM will enable an eco-system of NFV solution vendors to rapidly and cost-effectively deliver solutions to their users.

"*ETSI OSM complements the work of the ETSI NFV ISG and vice versa. It will provide an opportunity to capitalize on the synergy between standardization and open source approaches by accessing a greater and more diverse set of contributors and developers than would normally be possible*", says Luis Jorge Romero, ETSI Director General. "*This maximizes innovation, efficiency and time to market and ensures a continuing series of conformant reference implementations.*"

ETSI OSM founders include BT, Canonical, Intel, Mirantis, RIFT.io Inc, Telefonica, Telekom Austria Group and Telenor. Participation in the group is open to members and non-members of ETSI upon signature of relevant ETSI agreements.

To learn more, consult the OSM project website. An OSM demonstration based on initial seed code will be available in the Intel booth Hall 3, D30, at the Mobile World Congress, Barcelona, 22-25 February 2016.

Claire Boyer , **Communications Manager,** Article extracted from ETSI's Website

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White Papers/Publications

CENCENELEC WORK PROGRAMME 2016 European standardization and related activities
The work programme provides an overview of the most significant European Standardization activities that will be supported by CEN and CENELEC during 2016, as well as information about Outreach Activities'.
To down load please click here

ETSI's White paper on "**Next Generation Protocols – Market Drivers and Key Scenarios"**
Many existing communications systems have adopted the TCP/IP protocol suite for networking and inter-networking, but increasingly find that these protocols do not meet their demands as well as they were expected to. Over time, there have been incremental improvements, often targeted at specific issues which they did not always adequately resolve. ETSI ISG NGP has been set up to consider, in the light of experience with the IP-based protocols used in fixed and wireless networks, what would be the best protocol architecture for the next generation of communication systems. Its vision is a much more efficient system that is far more attentive to user demand and responsiveness - whether "the user" is a human or billions of things - both for access to services on the Internet and for conveying signals such as audio, video and tactile feedback.
To down load please click here

EFTA Annual Report 2015
55th Annual Report of the European Free Trade Association, 2015. The report is only available in electronic PDF format.
To down load please click here

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Events Calendar 2016

ETSI Security Week

The 2016 ETSI Security Week will take place in Sophia Antipolis, France on 13-17 June 2016.

Now in its second year, the ETSI security week will consist of an IoT Security Workshop running from Monday 13 to Wednesday 15 June 2016 followed by the ETSI Technical Committee CYBER plenary meeting taking place from 15 to 17 June 2016 and the hosted AIOTI Workshop on 16 June..

The ETSI Seminar

From 20-21 June 2016 at SOPHIA ANTIPOLIS, FRANCE
The ETSI Seminar is run twice a year (June and December), to provide an intensive course on ETSI, its organization, structure, ways of working and related subjects. It is targeted at those who are new to ETSI or those who need to develop a deeper understanding of how to work effectively in ETSI.

How European standardization experts in China and India support European industry

At Brussels, CEN-CENELEC Meeting Centre on **24 June 2016**
Programme: draft programme is now available (pdf format)

Find out how the s**econded European standardization experts in China and India (SESEC and SESEI)** support European industries**.** The seconded European standardization experts: Mrs Betty XU, in China (SESEC) and Mr Dinesh CHAND SHARMA, in India (SESEI) will offer you privileged insights into the current Chinese and Indian policy and standardization landscapes. Through concrete case studies, where they have played a key role, you will learn how they support European industries and stakeholders' interests in China and India and understand the value they offer. The workshop will also provide a platform for feedback and guidance on future orientation of these projects.
Please **Register online**

Standards for digital transformation - New challenges for a new environment,

At **The Hotel - Brussels, Belgium, on 29 June 2016**
Where: **Download the programme** (pdf format) , **Register online**

Digital is set to revolutionize the world. **Industries** and **enterprises** have always adapted to changes in the market. But digital transformation presents a **new set of challenges** that require novel approaches to integrate new technologies including internet of things, cloud computing, cybersecurity and big data. **Engage** and **learn** how senior level executives are making the digital shift in the **energy**, **manufacturing** and **transport** sectors.

Small Cell LTE Plugfest 2016 from 27 June to 08 July 2016, hosted by the Telecom Italia Lab in Naples, Italy.

The Small Cell Forum, in partnership with ETSI, is organizing the Small Cell LTE Plugfest 2016 from 27 June to 08 July 2016, hosted by the Telecom Italia Lab in Naples, Italy. The 4th Small Cell LTE Plugfest will offer on-site and remote test sessions where vendors will be able to assess the level of interoperability of their implementations and verify the correct interpretation of 3GPP and other base specifications.

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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, Electronic Appliances including Consumer Electronics and Smart Cities etc.

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

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www.cen.eu

CENELEC - European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
www.cenelec.eu

ETSI - European Telecommunications Standards Institute
www.etsi.org

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