



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

1. [Headlines of the Quarter](#)
2. [Significant milestone for Smart City development](#)
3. [CEN and CENELEC position on Standard Essential Patents and Fair, Reasonable and Non-Discriminatory \(FRAND\) commitments](#)
4. [ETSI publishes European Standards to support eIDAS regulation](#)
5. [How can standards help to improve the resilience of buildings and vital infrastructures to the impacts of climate change?](#)
6. [ETSI brings virtualization of telecommunication networks closer with announcement of NFV Release 2](#)
7. [Commission takes steps to modernise EU's standardisation policy](#)
8. [ETSI 5G Summit: building a real cross-industry dialogue](#)
9. [A change of air with new European Standard for cleaner-burning diesel fuel](#)
10. [New CENELEC President highlights importance of collaboration, digitalization and globalization](#)
11. [IoT ecosystem expands significantly with new global standards from oneM2M](#)

Greeting from SESEI



Dear Readers,

I welcome you to the Second Edition of our SESEI Newsletter India, in which we carefully select news, articles and information relevant to the Indian stakeholders around standardisation, policy and legislation. The purpose behind establishment and continuation of this project is to create a platform for free flow of information, knowledge and best practices to facilitate both regions to benefit from each other.

Smart City program is one of the most ambitious plans that has been set up by the Indian government. As you may know recently World Smart City Forum as initiated by IEC was held in Singapore and representatives of all major standards development organization attended this global forum and it was reiterated that in a path towards smarter cities, standardization will play a key role in ensuring consistent outcomes. This was the first time, these different standards organizations from around the world met at this forum to examine how to work together for the greater good of cities and citizens. Participants expressed their commitment to uphold principles of mutual respect, transparency, openness and sharing of new work information. Discussions looked at gaps; where standards are needed but work has not yet advanced; overlaps, where different organizations may be active; and, how the standards organizations can collaborate to better serve the needs of cities and citizens. The proceeding and the presentation are shared through the article [Significant milestone for Smart City development](#).

As you are aware in India, DIPP has published its response on the SEP's and FRAND hence you may like reading CEN and CENELEC position paper on the relation between standards and patents essential for their use as published in response to the European Commission's call to find out suitable solutions regarding the use of essential patents in standards.

European Standards Organization (ESOs) are also cooperating with the European Commission to ensure that standardization contributes to the successful implementation of the EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change ([COM\(2013\) 216](#)), notably by increasing the resilience of buildings and vital infrastructures to climate

12. [Commission launches consultation on a 'Single Digital Gateway'](#)
13. [How should organizations develop an energy measurement plan? Standardization Requests \(Mandates\)](#)
14. [5G-ENSURE: Takeaways from 1st International Workshop on 5G Security Standardization](#)
15. [ETSI launches first European live trial for Intelligent Transport Systems](#)
16. [Roaming fair use rules: Commission services submit draft to European Parliament, Member States and EU telecoms regulators](#)
17. [White Papers/Publications](#)
18. [Events Calendar 2016](#)
19. [About Project SESEI](#)

change and extreme weather events. In response to a standardization request from the European Commission ([M/526](#)), the ESOs 'Adaptation to Climate Change' Coordination Group is currently in the process of preparing a preliminary work programme containing lists of standards that should be developed or revised in three priority sectors: construction, energy and transport. CEN, the European Committee for Standardization, has approved a new European Standard for paraffinic diesel fuel made from synthesis or hydro-treatment. The standard EN 15940, which will be published by all CEN members before the end of 2016, establishes requirements and test methods for marketed and delivered paraffinic diesel fuel containing a level of up to 7% fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) for use in diesel engines. CEN and CENELEC have also set up a new Joint Working Group which will develop European standard that sets out a methodology to design, set-up, implement and maintain an energy measurement plan.

At ETSI, things are moving at fast pace, its Technical Committee on Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (TC ESI) has published a set of standards for trust services providers (TSP), electronic signatures, electronic seals and electronic time-stamps. The set includes a total of 19 European Standards along with guidance documents and test specifications. ETSI has also announced the availability of the Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV) Release 2 specifications, delivering requirements, interfaces and information models for NFV. In the newsletter you will also read about ETSI's 5G summit, "from Myth to Reality", focused on three key drivers for future 5G networks: massive mobile broadband, massive machine-type communication and ultra-reliable and low latency communication. IoT ecosystem has expanded significantly with the new release 2 global standards from oneM2M partnership project and finally ETSI has also launched a first European live trial for Intelligent Transport System.

Through this newsletter we also bring update on "5G ENSURE" which is a European 5G Infrastructure Public Private Partnership (5G-PPP): a consortium of telecom and network operators, IT providers and cyber security experts addressing priorities for security and related standardization efforts. Newsletter also cover European Commission vision on how European standard setting should evolve in the light of technological developments, political priorities and global trends and the necessary steps needed to achieve it and an update on roaming fair use rules.

As always it's our endeavor to serve your interest and provide you with relevant information and details from the Europe and the work carried out by the European Standardization Bodies. With this I would like to invite you to go through the detailed newsletter and provide us with your valuable comments and suggestions.

Happy reading!

Best regards,

Dinesh Chand Sharma

(Seconded European Standardization Expert in India)

Director – Standardization, Policy and Regulation

[Back to contents](#)

Headlines of the Quarter

Significant milestone for Smart City development - Major standards organizations from around the world agree to work together

In the wake of the World Smart City Forum, which was held on 13 July 2016 in Singapore, representatives of IEC, ISO, ITU, IEEE, CEN-CENELEC and ETSI gathered for a meeting initiated by the IEC. This, meeting was a global first and part of an ongoing dialog among standards organizations. The aim was to accelerate and better align Smart City standardization work, which is essential for successful Smart City deployment. [Read More](#)

ETSI publishes European Standards to support eIDAS regulation

The eIDAS regulation is Regulation (EU) N°910/2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions. To support this new regulation in Europe as well as the needs of the international community to provide trust and confidence in electronic transactions, ETSI's Technical Committee on Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (TC ESI) has published a set of standards for trust services providers (TSP), electronic signatures, electronic seals and electronic time-stamps. The set includes a total of 19 European Standards along with guidance documents and test specifications. [Read More](#)

ETSI brings virtualization of telecommunication networks closer with announcement of NFV Release 2

ETSI has announced the availability of the NFV Release 2 specifications, delivering requirements, interfaces and information models for Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV). Building on the ETSI ISG NFV documentation that was published in late 2014, NFV Release 2 incorporates 11 new group specifications, in addition to the many NFV specifications already published. [Read More](#)

CEN and CENELEC position paper on Standard Essential Patents and Fair, Reasonable and Non-Discriminatory (FRAND) commitments

In this [position paper](#), CEN and CENELEC also present their first reply to the call by the European Commission to enhance the collaboration with the European Standardization Organizations, the European Patent Office and European industry to find suitable solutions regarding the use of essential patents in standards. This request was made in the recently published communication on "[ICT Standardization Priorities for the Digital Single Market](#)". [Read More](#)

How can standards help to improve the resilience of buildings and vital infrastructures to the impacts of climate change

CEN and CENELEC are cooperating with the European Commission to ensure that standardization contributes to the successful implementation of the EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change (COM(2013) 216), notably by increasing the resilience of buildings and vital infrastructures to climate change and extreme weather events and in response to a standardization request from the European Commission (M/526), the CEN-CENELEC 'Adaptation to Climate Change' Coordination Group is currently in the process of preparing a preliminary work programme. [Read More](#)

Commission takes steps to modernise EU's standardisation policy

The European Commission presented its vision on how European standard setting should evolve in the light of technological developments, political priorities and global trends. In April 2016, the Commission already proposed [concrete measures to speed up the ICT standard setting process](#) by focusing on five priority areas: 5G, cloud computing, internet of things, data technologies and cybersecurity. Now, the Commission recommends a renewed focus on the services sector. [Read More](#)

ETSI 5G Summit: building a real cross-industry dialogue

In April, ETSI's 5G summit, "from Myth to Reality", held at ETSI, attracted nearly 250 attendees. The summit focused on three key drivers for future 5G networks: massive mobile broadband, massive machine-type communication and ultra-reliable and low latency communication. The summit was composed of four sessions of presentations, posters and panel discussions with speakers from across industry sectors.

[Read More](#)

New CENELEC President highlights importance of collaboration, digitalization and globalization

Dr Bernhard Thies started his three-year term of office as CENELEC President on 1 January 2016. Dr Bernhard Thies is Chairman of the Board of Directors of DKE (the German National Committee of IEC and CENELEC) and he is also Vice Chairman of the EEBus Initiative, which supports cooperation between companies, associations and other stakeholders in the field of smart connectivity. Dr Bernhard through this interview presents his views on the challenges facing CENELEC and his main priorities as President with the readers of CONNECT. [Read More](#)

How should organizations develop an energy measurement plan?

CEN and CENELEC have set up a new Joint Working Group (CEN-CLC/JWG 9), which will develop a European standard that sets out a methodology to design, set-up, implement and maintain an energy measurement plan. The objective of an energy measurement plan is to monitor the energy performance of an organization based on the factors that influence its operation. [Read More](#)

A change of air with new European Standard for cleaner-burning diesel fuel

CEN, the European Committee for Standardization, has approved a new European Standard for paraffinic diesel fuel made from synthesis or hydro-treatment. The standard EN 15940, which will be published by all CEN members before the end of 2016, establishes requirements and test methods for marketed and delivered paraffinic diesel fuel containing a level of up to 7% fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) for use in diesel engines. [Read More](#)

IoT ecosystem expands significantly with new global standards from oneM2M

The full potential of the Internet of Things (IoT) has advanced significantly as oneM2M, the global standards initiative for Machine-to-Machine (M2M) communications and the IoT, published a new landmark set of specifications, Release 2. oneM2M's Release 2 comes at the same time as IoT announcements from [John Deere](#), a farm equipment manufacturer, and [Certuss Dampfautomaten](#), a German maker of steam generators used for anything from cooking sausages to sterilizing medical instruments. [Read More](#)

Roaming fair use rules: Commission services submit draft to European Parliament, Member States and EU telecoms regulators

The Commission services have published a revised draft of the rules needed to avoid abuses of the end of roaming charges in time for June 2017. Member States will examine the draft proposal in the Communications Committee (COCOM). The Body of European Regulators in Electronic Communications (BEREC) will provide its opinion to the European Commission. [Read More](#)

[Back to contents](#)

Significant milestone for Smart City development

Major standards organizations from around the world agree to work together to help move cities faster to greater smartness

In the wake of the World Smart City Forum, which was held on 13 July 2016 in Singapore, representatives of IEC, ISO, ITU, IEEE, CEN-CENELEC and ETSI gathered for a meeting initiated by the IEC. This, meeting was a global first and part of an ongoing dialog among standards organizations. The aim was to accelerate and better align Smart City standardization work, which is essential for successful Smart City deployment. Between 60% and 70% of humanity is expected to be living in urban environments by 2050.

Cities need to make better use of resources and become more efficient: Policies, regulation, citizen involvement and standards are all key components needed to build a viable Smart City. While all are important, in a path towards smarter cities, standardization will play a key role in ensuring consistent outcomes. Standards are relevant in the physical world, where they allow for the interconnection of hardware and technologies, but also in the virtual space where they facilitate data collection/sharing as well as city operation.

In today's cities much of the infrastructure is installed by a diverse set of suppliers and maintained by different agencies who sometimes work in isolation. To connect them both physically and virtually, standardized interfaces need to be put in place, and this is where standards organizations such as the IEC, ISO, ITU, IEEE, CEN-CENELEC, ETSI and others will have an important role to play. For city planners, utilities, service and technology providers, standards are essential enablers, facilitating an expected performance and quality level, consistent reproducible outcomes as well as compatibility between technologies. This was the first time these different standards bodies from around the world met to examine how to work together for the greater good of cities and citizens. Participants expressed their commitment to uphold principles of mutual respect, transparency, openness and sharing of new work information. Discussions looked at gaps; where standards are needed but work is not yet advanced; overlaps, where different organizations may be active; and, how the standards world can collaborate to better serve the needs of cities and citizens.

Over the coming months the organizations will work together to develop a viable framework for cooperation in order to optimize outcomes and reduce duplication, wasted time and expense. A follow-up meeting organized by ISO is planned for 2017. Says Frans Vreeswijk, IEC General Secretary and CEO: "As a global, not-for-profit organization, the IEC saw the opportunity for greater Smart City cooperation and provided the impulse for such a meeting. We are excited about the prospect of more efficient, inclusive standards development for cities. Cities are complex, multi-dimensional systems of systems. No single standards organization will be able to provide everything cities need. Here, as elsewhere, broad collaboration is required. In this context, sometimes one organization will lead an effort and at other times it will share its expertise while another one leads."

Says Kevin McKinley, Acting ISO Secretary-General: "At this first meeting we successfully shared initiatives and discussed opportunities for greater collaboration. We now have a good foundation on which we can build, and at ISO we look forward to future cooperation with our partner organizations. This will mean ISO members engaging even more with cities, planners and other stakeholders, to serve their needs and increase awareness of the value International Standards can bring to the development of Smart Cities."

Says Chaesub Lee, Director of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Bureau: "Cities develop and mature in a diverse range of ways, reflecting differences in history, culture and geographic and economic environments. It is a great challenge to identify the common characteristics of Smart Cities in a global sense, however it is clear that essential elements of a city's 'smartness' will depend on information and communication technologies (ICTs). Here ITU has a leading role to play as the United Nations specialized agency for ICTs. The Key Performance Indicators that we have developed for Smart Sustainable Cities as well as our various international standards for the Internet of Things will provide valuable tools to drive the New Urban Agenda and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals."

Says Bruce Kraemer, President IEEE Standards Association: "IEEE-SA has always acknowledged the importance of openness in standardization development as it relates to Smart Cities. IEEE-SA is committed to continue working collaboratively within an ecosystem that encourages mutually beneficial relationships among an array of standards setting organizations and regulatory agencies. This meeting of the world's key standards organizations focused on Smart Cities and marks a significant step in building a framework for global cooperation that leads to more efficient technological development and implementation for Smart Cities. IEEE-SA is actively fostering Smart City developments and looks forward to supporting these efforts."

Says Bernhard Thies, CENELEC President: "As European Standardization Organization responsible for developing and defining standards at European level, CENELEC has a role to play in supporting the sustainable and smart evolution of urban living, keeping pace with the changes brought by digitalization of technologies, and promoting the harmonization of the EU single market. Standards can be relevant tools in helping cities, industries, service providers and citizens meet EU energy and climate goals, and smart energy is just one of the 'building blocks' for the development of Smart Cities.

"Because of the complexity of Smart Cities, a collaborative effort is needed for greater simplicity and to clearly map all relevant standards, to identify and address standardization gaps. In order to create a 'Smart City architecture model' for enhancing integration, we can take inspiration from existing work on smart grids and industry 4.0. This year CENELEC and IEC celebrated 25 years of technical cooperation, and we welcome the opportunity to strengthen our collaboration, and support a common and consistent approach in order to undertake innovative urban transformation. Together with other standardization organizations, as well as international fora and consortia, we have the opportunity to formulate our future!"

Says Friedrich Smaxwil, CEN President: "Standardization in Europe forms a critical part of the evolution European cities need to make over the coming years, in order to meet the 20/20/20 energy and climate goals. Population growth, economic stress on resources, rapid urbanization are increasing strains on energy, transportation, water, buildings, and public spaces. Solutions for cities need to be found – solutions which are both 'smart', namely highly efficient and 'sustainable' while specifically generating economic prosperity and social wellbeing of the citizens. "Cities are expected to deliver more and newer services as well as to increase competitively. CEN standards are available and represent relevant tools to achieve this. The CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Smart and Sustainable Cities and Communities Coordination Group (AFNOR Secretariat) has been working towards this objective since 2013. Further cooperation would be needed to adopt a 'system/cross sectoral approach for standardization' on this topic and improved collaboration with relevant stakeholders is key. CEN welcomes better collaboration among SDOs as fundamental aspect to identify gaps, avoid duplication of work, and ensure European contributions to global solutions for Smart Cities."

Says Luis Jorge Romero Saro, Director General of ETSI: "At ETSI we have a long-standing experience of working on international projects with other standard bodies. As a founding member of the well-known 3GPP and oneM2M partnership projects, ETSI and its partners are working in standard technology building blocks for Smart Cities. ETSI is also part of NIST's International Working Group on IoT-Enabled Smart City Framework. We are happy to be part of this new initiative to help enhance the collaboration among parties so that all expertise and knowledge are shared and enable the development of standards to the design of smarter, more secure and more sustainable cities in the future."

About the World Smart City Forum, 13 July 2016, Singapore

World experts addressed key pain points that hinder Smart City development during World Smart City Forum and live-stream in Singapore on 13 July 2016. Programme, presentations, the summary report, as well as videos of all sessions are available here.

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

[Back to contents](#)

CEN and CENELEC position on Standard Essential Patents and Fair, Reasonable and Non-Discriminatory (FRAND) commitments

Through the publication of a second position paper on the relation between standards and patents essential for their use, CEN and CENELEC have decided to make a new contribution to this public debate.

In this [position paper](#), CEN and CENELEC also present their first reply to the call by the European Commission to enhance the collaboration with the European Standardization Organizations, the European Patent Office and European industry to find suitable solutions regarding the use of essential patents in standards. This request was made in the recently published communication on "[ICT Standardization Priorities for the Digital Single Market](#)".

"We know that the debate around the fair balance between the interests of patent holders and users of essential patents in standards is complex and that consensual solutions can only be found through open and transparent dialogue among all relevant stakeholders. It is with this spirit that CEN and CENELEC intend to support the effort of the European Commission and contribute to this debate, which is flourishing with uncoordinated initiatives taken by government bodies, antitrust agencies and standard setting organizations across the globe". Elena Santiago Cid, Director General of CEN and CENELEC

As per the main findings of this Paper, CEN and CENELEC:

1. consider as indispensable that patent holders commit to grant a licence under FRAND conditions;
2. consider that it is not in their role to undertake the assessment of patent essentiality, scope, validity and strength;
3. insist that standardization organizations shall never interfere with licensing negotiations;
4. do not support initiatives to provide guidance on, or impose compliance with, FRAND pricing, valuation and rate-setting methodologies;
5. stress that FRAND has no precise pricing content, but instead is a "comity device" designed to promote good faith negotiation between patent owners and prospective licensees;
6. welcome the EU Commission Communication's and promote an open, strong and effective disclosure policy.

This position paper follows an initial [position paper](#) by CEN and CENELEC in February 2015.

Article extracted from [CENCENELEC News Section](#)

[Back to contents](#)

ETSI publishes European Standards to support eIDAS regulation

Electronic signatures, electronic seals and electronic time-stamps support the digital economy

Since 1 July 2016 the major part of the European Union's (EU) eIDAS regulation applies. The eIDAS regulation is [Regulation \(EU\) N°910/2014](#) on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market. To support this new regulation in Europe as well as the needs of the international community to provide trust and confidence in electronic transactions, ETSI's Technical Committee on Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (TC ESI) has published a set of standards for trust services providers (TSP), electronic signatures, electronic seals and electronic time-stamps. The set includes a total of 19 European Standards along with guidance documents and test specifications.

A first series of European Standards, which addresses security and policy requirements, is used by conformity assessment bodies to audit trust service providers and assess their conformity with relevant requirements of the eIDAS Regulation. These standards also form an audit scheme recognized by CA / Browser Forum for certification authorities issuing certificates for website authentication.

A second series of European Standards covers digital signature creation and validation. Digital signatures specified in these standards aim at supporting electronic signatures, advanced electronic signatures, qualified electronic signatures, electronic seals, advanced electronic seals, and qualified electronic seals as defined in the regulation. The well-known signatures formats CAdES, XAdES, PAdES and the signature container format ASiC have now become European Standards.

To facilitate the implementation and the use of products and services based on digital signatures, provide mutual recognition and cross-border interoperability, ETSI TC ESI has released an update of Technical Report [TR 119 000](#) describing the general structure for digital signature standardization and outlining existing and potential standards for such signatures. Stakeholders benefit as well from the publication of test specifications for interoperability and conformance testing. ETSI is now working on complementing this set of standards with specifications on e-Delivery trust services, registered e-mail trust services, signature creation and signature validation by trust service providers.

A complete list of ETSI's eIDAS standards is available at: <https://portal.etsi.org/TBSiteMap/ESI/ESIActivities.aspx>, from where they can be downloaded.

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

[Back to contents](#)

How can standards help to improve the resilience of buildings and vital infrastructures to the impacts of climate change?

CEN and CENELEC are cooperating with the European Commission to ensure that standardization contributes to the successful implementation of the EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change (COM(2013) 216), notably by increasing the resilience of buildings and vital infrastructures to climate change and extreme weather events.



In response to a standardization request from the European Commission (M/526), the CEN-CENELEC 'Adaptation to Climate Change' Coordination Group is currently in the process of preparing a preliminary work programme containing lists of standards that should be developed or revised in three priority sectors: construction, energy and transport.

In this context, three thematic workshops have been organized, focusing on how standards can help to improve the resilience of buildings, transport infrastructure and energy infrastructure to the impacts of climate change. These workshops, hosted by NEN, AENOR and DIN (in Delft, Madrid and Berlin respectively), enabled exchanges of information with experts and representatives of interested stakeholders in each of the three

identified sectors.

The workshops provided opportunities for the participants to learn about relevant standardization activities and examples of best practice in terms of strengthening the resilience of infrastructures to extreme weather events and other climate change impacts. The outcomes of the three workshops will be reflected in the preliminary work programme, which should be submitted to the EC early in 2017.

Furthermore, CEN and CENELEC have developed and published a 'Guide for addressing climate change adaptation in standards' (CEN-CENELEC Guide 32). This new Guide 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.

For more information about European standardization activities related to **climate change adaptation**, please see the CEN-CENELEC website: www.cencenelec.eu/standards/Sectors

To download **CEN-CENELEC Guide 32** from the CEN-CENELEC website: www.cencenelec.eu/standards/Guides

Article extracted from [CONNECT Newsletter Issue 21](#)

[Back to contents](#)

ETSI brings virtualization of telecommunication networks closer with announcement of NFV Release 2

NFV Architectural Framework gains further traction as greater breadth of key parameters are determined.

ETSI has today announced the availability of the NFV Release 2 specifications, delivering requirements, interfaces and information models for Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV).

This underlines the significant progress made in the development and future utilization of NFV technology. Undertaken by the ETSI Industry Specification Group on NFV (ETSI ISG NFV) now covering an expansive range of core activities, the successful completion of the specifications from the Release 2 roadmap will move the telecommunication sector closer to the goal of a more agile, flexible and cost-effective network infrastructure.

Building on the ETSI ISG NFV documentation that was published in late 2014, NFV Release 2 incorporates 11 new group specifications, in addition to the many NFV specifications already published. These detail the various requirements, interface descriptions and information models enabling interoperability of solutions based on the ETSI NFV Architectural Framework. Release 2 outlines the necessary functional requirements in relation to a wide set of functional areas, such as the management of virtualized resources, lifecycle management of both network services and virtualized network functions, network service fault/performance management, virtualized resource capacity management, etc.

“This represents another major step towards our objective of defining a comprehensive set of specifications that will facilitate the deployment of NFV throughout the telecommunication industry, with significant benefits being subsequently derived in many interrelated sectors,” states Telefonica’s Diego Lopez, the newly appointed Chairman of ETSI NFV ISG. “Through the collaborative efforts of all parties involved in the ETSI NFV ISG, we have been able to identify and define the required capabilities, following a practical approach that leverages proofs of concept to explore and demonstrate what was proposed. The combination of wide consensus and experimental evidence has led to NFV being recognized as a completely viable and highly valuable technology. This has allowed us to make progresses at a fast pace.”

“By drawing upon the combined merits of a well-defined standards structure and the support of the open source community, we have been able to accelerate the development process and ensure widespread interoperability,” Lopez continues. “I am therefore confident that the ETSI NFV Architectural Framework will be the foundation upon which future virtualization of the network is established - enabling cost effective allocation of resources and the rapid addition of new services, while still ensuring the highest degrees of security and reliability, as well as painless and seamless integration with existing infrastructure.”

For more information about NFV Release 2 content, please refer to the ["Release 2 Description" document](#)

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

[Back to contents](#)

Commission takes steps to modernise EU's standardisation policy

Today, the European Commission presents its vision on how European standard setting should evolve in the light of technological developments, political priorities and global trends.

It also announces next steps on the Joint Initiative on Standardisation (JIS), which aims to reinforce the partnership between the European institutions and the standardisation community.

From the size of A4 paper to GSM technology, standards reduce costs, promote innovation, ensure interoperability between different devices and services, and help companies to access markets. Largely voluntary and industry-driven, European standards need to keep pace with the changing economy, the increasing importance of services, and the digital revolution. Today the European Commission has adopted a Communication, announced in the [Single Market Strategy](#), to ensure that Europe remains a global hub for standardisation.



Jyrki Katainen, Vice-President for Jobs, Growth, Investment and Competitiveness, said: "If we want the European market to have the first-mover advantage, we need to speed up and better prioritize standard setting across the board. With today's standardisation package, we are helping raise competitiveness, power innovation and create a predictable and stable investment framework in the EU."

Elżbieta Bieńkowska, Commissioner for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs, added: "The Joint Initiative on Standardisation brings together public and private organisations in a collaborative, transparent and agile dialogue process to ensure the timely development of state-of-the-art standards in support of fast changing market needs and public policies."

Often seen as a merely technical issue, standards are important economic drivers. Today's Communication presents a vision for a single and coherent EU standardisation policy which features higher on the political agenda, and where the priorities are regularly discussed with the European Parliament and the Member States.

Today's package includes a Commission decision providing the framework for the Joint Initiative on Standardisation (JIS), which will be formally launched by all partners on 13 June in Amsterdam under the Dutch Presidency of the EU. The JIS will bring together European and national standardization organisations and bodies, industry, SMEs, consumer associations, trade unions, environmental organisations, Member States and the Commission. These partners will commit to modernising, prioritising, and speeding up the timely delivery of standards by the end of 2019. The JIS will better align standard setting priorities with research and innovation impetus, with support from the EU research and innovation programme [Horizon 2020](#). The JIS will also promote the use of European standards at international level.

The proposal for a 2017 work programme for European standardisation identifies the services and ICT sectors as priority areas for future standard-setting, given their cross-cutting role in the economy. In April 2016, the Commission already proposed [concrete measures to speed up the ICT standard setting process](#) by focusing on five priority areas: 5G, cloud computing, internet of things, data technologies and cybersecurity. Now, the Commission recommends a renewed focus on the services sector.

While services account for 70% of the EU economy, service standards only account for around 2% of all European standards. The fragmentation of standards acts as a barrier to the cross-border provision of services. Complementing [other initiatives](#)

[under the Single Market Strategy to facilitate the cross-border provision of services](#), the Commission proposes to prioritise and promote the targeted development of voluntary European service standards. Examples of services standards include terminology on hotels and other tourism accommodation.

Background

Standard setting in Europe is largely industry driven. While standards are developed by a standards organization, the market may also simply adopt the technical specifications developed by one company or by professional organizations. The modernization of the standardization system was announced in the [Single Market Strategy](#) and complements the Communication on [ICT standardization Priorities for the Digital Single Market](#) adopted in April 2016.

More information available on;

[MEMO/16/1963](#)

[Communication: European standards for the 21st century](#)

[Dedicated Guidance on service standards: Tapping potential of European service standards to help Europe's consumers and businesses](#)

[Article 24 Report and REFIT evaluation Staff Working Document](#)

[The Annual Union work programme for European standardisation for 2017](#)

Article extracted from European Commission [DG Growth Website](#)

[Back to contents](#)

ETSI 5G Summit: building a real cross-industry dialogue

In April, ETSI's 5G summit, "from Myth to Reality", held at ETSI, attracted nearly 250 attendees. The summit focused on three key drivers for future 5G networks: massive mobile broadband, massive machine-type communication and ultra-reliable and low latency communication. The summit was composed of four sessions of presentations, posters and panel discussions with speakers from across industry sectors.

The first session addressed policy aims and expectations around 5G. The European Commission indicated that standards were of essence for the digitization of the economy. They have identified 5G mobile communications as one of the key technologies that would lead to growth, innovation and jobs (the others being clouds, Internet of Things, cybersecurity and big data). Case studies from the 5GPPP research project covered the impact of 5G in manufacturing, eHealth, energy, automotive, media and entertainment sectors. The panel discussion addressed the issue of spectrum allocation and regulation which needed to work for 5G. The discussion also identified the need for the telecoms sector and other industry sectors to work together. Mobile broadband evolution was the topic of the second session of the day.

It considered the need to cope with different or conflicting demands at the same time. Use of different frequency bands depending on the nature of the communications (e.g. long range, large volume, short range), flexible network architectures and multiple radio technologies can all be combined to offer 'better bits', a higher quality of service rather than simply an increased peak bitrate. 5G is also expected to offer a richer and more immersive experience in broadcast with an object based broadcasting approach rather than linear or traditional broadcasting. The third session addressed the issue of massive M2M communication and the challenges we face with the Internet of Things. Big data, energy efficiency, low cost, long range, short range, real time, and scalable data are all requirements but they cannot all be addressed by the same technology. Industry users must be involved in standardization work at an early stage as they do not all have the same needs and demands. Omnipresent communications may cause high interference; spectrum management expertise is all the more important. Perhaps the Internet of Things is moving too fast, failing to address issues such as security, privacy, interoperability, spectrum, legacy equipment, and creating issues for future resolution.

The final session dealt with ultrareliable and low latency networks. Connected industry (industry 4.0) and other sectors such as healthcare or automotive (autonomous vehicles) can generate new opportunities for telecoms operators in value added applications with low latency, high reliability and high availability.

The Tactile Internet is a promising research topic in the healthcare sector. Technologies such as Mobile Edge Computing may prove essential in this domain. Panelists reminded the audience that collecting requirements from different stakeholders was essential and might lead to decisions where for instance security and low latency may be a trade-off. The summit impressed upon delegates just how real 5G was, with standardization on the topic already underway. It was also an event where personal networking was just as important as telecoms networking. A recurring theme was the need to bring different industry sectors together and achieve a greater understanding of each other's needs when developing 5G systems. This summit provided just such an opportunity. Further information on the event, including access to the presentations, is available from the ETSI website: www.etsi.org/Summit-5G.

Article Extracted from [ETSI Newsletter, September 2016 Edition](#)

[Back to contents](#)

A change of air with new European Standard for cleaner-burning diesel fuel

CEN, the European Committee for Standardization, has approved a new European Standard for paraffinic diesel fuel made from synthesis or hydro-treatment. The standard EN 15940, which will be published by all CEN members before the end of 2016, establishes requirements and test methods for marketed and delivered paraffinic diesel fuel containing a level of up to 7% fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) for use in diesel engines.

Producers of paraffinic fuel recognized the need for a new specification in the context of increasing market demand for cleaner fuels. The new European Standard EN 15940 demonstrates the effective cooperation between fuel producers, car manufacturers and other European stakeholders in reaching a consensus on a specification for a new generation of cleaner transport diesel fuel. Paraffinic diesel fuel can lead to improvements in local air quality without having to introduce changes in the existing fuel infrastructure. It can be used as a blend component in conventional diesel or as a 100% finished fuel, which is already the case in several European markets.

"The EN 15940 standard is a milestone and a success for public authorities, fuel and vehicle manufacturers, and above all for consumers across EU Member States", said Jörg Spanke, Chair of CEN's 'Paraffinic Fuel' Taskforce.

The new European Standard on 'Automotive fuels - Paraffinic diesel fuel from synthesis or hydrotreatment - Requirements and test methods' (EN 15940:2016) was developed by CEN's Technical Committee on 'Gaseous and liquid fuels, lubricants and related products of petroleum, synthetic and biological origin' (CEN/TC 19), of which the secretariat is provided by the Dutch Standardization Institute (NEN).

Synthetically created liquid fuels

Paraffinic diesel fuels are liquid fuels that can be synthetically created from feedstocks such as natural gas (GTL), biomass (BTL) or coal (CTL); or through hydro-treatment of vegetable oils or animal fats (HVO). These high-quality fuels, burn cleaner than conventional crude-oil based diesel fuels and are thus able to reduce local harmful emissions such as nitrogen oxides and particulate matter (i.e. less visible black smoke).

For more information about European standardization activities in relation to fuels and bio-fuels, please see: www.cen.eu/go/fuel. All CEN publications, including European Standards developed and approved by CEN, are published and distributed by CEN's national members. EN 15940:2016 is due to be published by all of CEN's national members between 8 June and 31 December 2016. For a full list of CEN Members, see: www.cen.eu/go/members

Article extracted from [News Section of CEN Website](#)

[Back to contents](#)

New CENELEC President highlights importance of collaboration, digitalization and globalization



Dr Bernhard Thies started his three-year term of office as CENELEC President on 1 January 2016. This interview presents his views on the challenges facing CENELEC and his main priorities as President with the readers of CONNECT.

Dr Bernhard Thies is Chairman of the Board of Directors of DKE (the German National Committee of IEC and CENELEC) and he is also Vice Chairman of the EEBus Initiative, which supports cooperation between companies, associations and other stakeholders in the field of smart connectivity.

In your view, what are the most important challenges facing CENELEC at the present time?

Our system is based on confidence and trust between CENELEC, the European Commission, industry stakeholders and non-governmental organizations. I think that we need to renew and strengthen our confidence and trust in each other, and I hope that the Joint Initiative on European Standardization, which has been started by the European Commission, will help us to achieve this. We also have to take into account that when we are developing strategies for standardization we should take all the stakeholders on board at European level. So it's not only the industry, but also the non-governmental organizations that are interested in standardization. We are making standards not only for the European market, we should do it for the global market so this means that our cooperation with the IEC must be renewed and improved. Currently, some 77% of CENELEC standards are identical to or based on international standards, and in the future it should be much more standards for the global market. This is also important for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). They want to sell their products not only on the European market but they want to send them also to the global market and therefore we need these international standards. Then if you look to the digital world – digital economy, digital factory, all these things which are using digital technologies – it means that we have to look to our own processes, to change our processes by using digital systems and making the process for standardization much more efficient and effective.

What would you like to achieve during your time as CENELEC President?

I would like to have a new process of making standards, not for all areas but I think for some areas, especially in relation to industry: the smart factory or 'industry 4.0'. We should find new ways of making standards, also using standards which are being made by fora and consortia such as the W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) for example. Another point is that we must have a good collaboration with the European Commission and EFTA on one side and also with our stakeholders on the other side, to find an informal way to discuss items on standardization, where they see their priorities and how we can bring these things together, and also to strengthen the New Approach. I think the New Approach system of standardization is the best in the world.

This means that the regulators are writing down the essential requirements for certain kinds of products or services or systems, and then the European standardization organizations are including these requirements in standards and specifications.

Another strength of our system is that we have one standard for one item in Europe. Our standards are adopted and published by all the CENELEC members, who must also withdraw any conflicting standards at national level. So the European standardization system is unique in the world. One of the main challenges is to strengthen the New Approach in all the areas: not only in the traditional areas of standardization for safe products under the Low Voltage Directive or other EU Directives, but also in other areas which are coming up – like the environment, energy efficiency, and also in the digital world – so we are using the same principles of standardization. Take for example ICT security or cybersecurity. We should expect the European Commission to define the essential requirements for data security and then we, as a standardization organization, can make them into standards.

How can we persuade businesses that they should invest their time and expertise in standardization?

This is one of the main challenges, to bring more experts on board in standardization, and due to our national delegation principle, it's normally up to the members of CENELEC to find the experts. The only way to do that is to show the industry, especially the small and medium enterprises, that they can benefit from working on standardization instead of only using the standards. If we have relevant activities and work items, which we can show to the industry and also to the non-governmental organizations, then they will get involved. For example, in DKE during the last 10 years we have developed architecture models and standardization roadmaps for the smart grid and industry 4.0. A lot of companies are reading these and then they are looking for ways to bring their ideas into these architecture models and get involved in standardization. In the last 10 years we have roughly doubled the number of experts at the German level and I think this is a good result. It always depends on the content of the work we are doing. Businesses and other stakeholders are not interested in the processes. They want to bring their knowledge and use it to make a standard that they can use for their market, so I think this is the only way to get more stakeholders on board.

How do you expect the working relationship between CENELEC and IEC to develop in the coming years?

It is 25 years since we made the Lugano Agreement, and then five years later the Dresden Agreement, and in these 25 years a lot of things have happened in Europe as well as globally. So I think now is the time to look at the Dresden Agreement and to renew it and bring it up to date, so that the IEC can be more involved – for example when we are discussing the development of harmonized standards that support European legislation in the framework of the New Approach. We must find a way to make a bridge between the IEC and the European Commission, so that the Commission can also accept the IEC for making harmonized standards in support of EU Directives. We already do this in some special cases where there is no Technical Committee at European level. We have a Reporting Secretariat in CENELEC, but the technical work is done at the IEC level and this fulfils also the essential requirements of some of the Directives

Article extracted from [CONNECT Newsletter Issue 21](#)

[Back to contents](#)

IoT ecosystem expands significantly with new global standards from oneM2M



The full potential of the Internet of Things (IoT) advanced significantly today as oneM2M, the global standards initiative for Machine-to-Machine (M2M) communications and the IoT, published a new landmark set of specifications, Release 2.

Based on contributions from more than 200 member companies, Release 2 builds on oneM2M's initial set of official specifications, which enable basic connectivity between applications and devices. The new specifications open up the IoT ecosystem to devices that lack the protocol and enable interworking among systems using AllSeen Alliance's AllJoyn, Open Connectivity Foundation's OIC,

and the Open Mobile Alliance's Lightweight M2M (LWM2M). As a result, the number of devices that can seamlessly connect with one other in the IoT ecosystem, estimated by Cisco to number 50 Billion by 2020, is greatly expanded.

The critical area of security has also been addressed throughout the 17 specifications of Release 2, by enabling end-to-end secure information exchange between any devices or servers, as well as implementing attribute and role-based dynamic access control, which allows the complexity of handling access control policies in consumer oriented IoT scenarios and enables granting temporary authorization to devices during operation. Meanwhile, semantic interoperability enables meaningful data exchange for secure distribution and reuse.

"The standards published today mark a major milestone for the Internet of Things, by providing the unique value proposition of a single interworking platform for all enabled devices" said Dr. Omar Elloumi, Chair of the oneM2M Technical Plenary, (Nokia corporate CTO group). *"As IoT devices continue to saturate society, standardization is key to achieving universally accepted specifications and protocols for true interoperability between IoT devices and applications."*

oneM2M's Release 2 comes at the same time as IoT announcements from [John Deere](#), a farm equipment manufacturer, and [Certuss Dampfautomaten](#), a German maker of steam generators used for anything from cooking sausages to sterilizing medical instruments. Their recent announcements discuss the enablement of home and industrial domain deployment – another key feature of Release 2 which allows information from various industries' applications to exchange data. These mark significant momentum in the future state of a connected society.

In addition to the published specifications, application developers now have access to user-friendly APIs and guidelines, complementing the global set of IoT standards for this critical group of stakeholders, and further facilitating access to the official source of global, IoT-application identifiers that comply with the oneM2M standard, the oneM2M App-ID registry.

"We're already working on Release 3 as technology advancements don't stand still," added Dr. Elloumi. *"The oneM2M global alliance is dedicated to providing the necessary interoperability to give technology suppliers and their customers secure connectivity as we embrace the next great technological revolution of the modern era."*

To view oneM2M's Release 2 specifications in full, please visit: <http://www.onem2m.org/technical/published-documents>

Article Extracted from [ETSI Website News Section](#)

[Back to contents](#)

Commission launches consultation on a 'Single Digital Gateway'



The European Commission is launching a public consultation on the Single Digital Gateway, an instrument that will provide user-friendly access to information, e-procedures and advice services throughout Europe.

Citizens and businesses who want to move to another EU country, do business or buy products from abroad are often confronted with a lack of information available online, limited access to assistance and no possibility to use e-procedures across borders. As a result, they do not move, buy or sell to other EU countries which in turn stifle job creation and slows down economic growth.

In the [Single Market Strategy](#) and the [Digital Single Market Strategy](#) the Commission announced the creation of a Single Digital Gateway – an online tool providing all the information that entrepreneurs and citizens need to move or do business in another EU country.

The Gateway will focus on addressing the current information gap and fragmentation by integrating, completing and improving relevant EU and national-level online information, assistance services and procedures in a user-friendly way.

It aims to guide users through the whole process, from accessing information to getting advice and assistance when encountering problems. The [consultation on the Single Digital Gateway](#) will be open until 21 November 2016. The Commission seeks the views of entrepreneurs, citizens and public administrations as well as other stakeholders on how to best develop such a tool according to the needs of its users.

Article Extracted from European Commission [DG Growth New Section](#)

[Back to contents](#)

How should organizations develop an energy measurement plan? Standardization Requests (Mandates)

CEN and CENELEC have set up a new Joint Working Group (CEN-CLC/JWG 9), which will develop a European standard that sets out a methodology to design, set-up, implement and maintain an energy measurement plan.

The objective of an energy measurement plan is to monitor the energy performance of an organization based on the factors that influence its operation. This would help organizations to monitor and improve their management of energy and energy efficiency. CEN-CLC/JWG 9 'Energy measurement plan for organisations' will provide operational guidance about the kind of data that should be measured, accuracy and periodicity of measurement, means to save and aggregate measurements for analysis, etc. This work will complement existing standards such as EN ISO 50001 on Energy management systems or EN 16247 on Energy audits.

The secretariat of the new JWG is provided by AFNOR, and the first meeting of CEN-CLC/ JWG 9 will take place on 6 June 2016.

Article Extracted from CENCENELEC Newsletter [Connect Issue 21](#)

[Back to contents](#)

5G-ENSURE: Takeaways from 1st International Workshop on 5G Security Standardization

The 5G-ENSURE project brings to the European 5G Infrastructure Public Private Partnership (5G-PPP) a consortium of telecom and network operators, IT providers and cyber security experts addressing priorities for security and related standardization efforts. The project will provide an initial set of security and privacy enablers for the core 5G reference architecture to expand the mobile network, with a test bed demonstrating the enablers. 5G-ENSURE early contributions to standards organizations was the main focus of its first international workshop on 5G Security Standardization last June, with representatives from the European Commission, ETSI, 3GPP, ENISA, the 5G PPP, and industry. 5G-ENSURE presented its contributions to standards organizations, primarily ETSI and the 3GPP, through partner participation. The workshop helped build consensus, on the relevance of both ETSI and 3GPP for 5G security standardization. The main target is the 3GPP SA3 working group with its work on the security aspects of the next-generation system and 3GPP RAN Technical Specification Group responsible for requirements and design of the new radio. 5G-ENSURE also contributes to ETSI TC CYBER on access control enforcement mechanisms and policy rules for personally identifiable information (PII) protection on smart devices, cloud and mobile services with a proposed extension on specific 5G privacy needs.

Key findings from the 5G-ENSURE public consultation with peers from the 5G PPP, among other relevant stakeholders, show that relevant areas for 5G security include trust, authentication, authorization and accounting, privacy, security, monitoring, network management, and virtualization. Privacy in 5G should provide end-to-end data confidentiality and enable user control. Security certification is required to provide security assurance in 5G networks. Security in multi-tenant virtualization scenarios requires isolation and monitoring mechanisms to avoid abuse.

Key concerns around network softwarization include trust and liability. A representative from ETSI ISG NFV also shared the focus of its various working groups (WGs) in investigating a new NFV Management and Orchestration (MANO) Framework with impact on other WGs, including Interfaces and Architecture (IFA), Security (SEC) and Reliability (REL) WGs. From a security perspective, it is key to analyse threats to security in virtualized environments and derive service and security requirements. On-going work in GPP SA3 illustrates the importance of taking action now on standardization, with initial results expected by the end of 2016. However, with the 5G standardization process just beginning and early development of new use cases taking place, the potential impact on new security requirements is still an open book. On the other hand, the many security aspects being analysed, such as authentication and subscriber privacy, present opportunities for 5G-ENSURE contributions.

A key take-away from the workshop is the need to start pushing security aspects in standardization now, bearing in mind that 5G security is not just a technical issue but also a business opportunity, as well as an opportunity to educate on risk management. Other important takeaways for the global standards community are:

- Security aspects in bringing DevOps operations to the ecosystem should be investigated further to understand the impact on potential threats to 5G networks.
- Liability is one of the most important factors. More work should be done to connect the legal and technical aspects and find the best solution to transfer the outcome into the legislation framework.
- It is important to define a-priori the minimum level of security, and minimum and maximum tolerable level of trusted infrastructure that the 5G network needs to deliver in order to implement single access to digital services without compromising security against attacks and without impact on the freedom of users.
- The communication of the Digital Single Market on ICT priorities on standardization that the European Commission adopted in April 2016 illustrates the importance of active participation of all national players, relevant standards organizations and key stakeholders in defining 5G standardization from the very outset.
- Bringing to the table vertical industries very early on is also important in terms of 5G standardization to ensure compatibility with innovative use cases and their requirements.

5G-ENSURE is reviewing its standardization plan based on the outcomes of its first international workshop and public consultation as it starts work on a roadmap or 5G security standardization as the basis for broader consensus and collaboration. This approach is aligned with the 5G PPP Pre-standardization Work Group, which also sees co-operation as the way forward to reach common agreement and co-signed contributions to standards organizations, also to avoid a fragmented 5G.

www.5gensure.eu / <http://www.5gensure>

Article Extracted from [ETSI Newsletter, September 2016 Edition](#)

[Back to contents](#)

ETSI launches first European live trial for Intelligent Transport Systems

Testing event in Livorno to show convergence between IoT and ITS



ETSI announces its 5th ETSI ITS Plugtest™, a two week testing event for co-operative transport systems focusing on vehicle-to-vehicle and vehicle-to-infrastructure communications. Testing will take place from 7 to 17 November around the port of Livorno, Italy. In addition the Sea Port Innovation Conference Day will be held on 16 and 17 November where attendees will be able to take a demo tour on the test track.

ETSI has worked for several months with its partners ERTICO, CNIT, Livorno Port Authority, Regione Toscana (Tuscan Regional Government), AVR (Livorno/Florence highway), Autostrade Tech (motorway network), and Telecom Italia to put in place the testbed. This event contributes to ITS deployment, tests interoperability of ITS equipment from all key vendors and demonstrates the convergence between ITS and Internet of Things.

This event will trial the ITS eco system under real life conditions from infrastructure to applications in vehicles, thus demonstrating conformance to ETSI ITS Release 1 standard and interoperability of ITS G5 radio equipment. Companies from Asia, Europe and North America will have the opportunity to connect their equipment to the test infrastructure. This is a unique chance for solution providers to maximize the effectiveness of their ITS solutions in urban environments.

“In collaborative ITS communications, interoperability is key and this is a great opportunity for solution providers to test their products. The fact that companies from different ITS sectors are increasingly involved and ready to test under real life conditions shows the high level of maturity of ITS standards and implementations” says Marco Annoni, ETSI ITS Vice-Chair.

In Livorno, the cruise terminal will be the testbed headquarters and a test-drive path will be used for quick setup of testing equipment in the field. The infrastructure will include a 10 minutes test drive on the Livorno-Florence highway, an IoT testbed enabling a set of specialized test cases on large-scale distributed sensing and actuation. The latter can be seen as a vertical realization of M2M communications in the context of Intelligent Transport.

The test site includes variable message signs, traffic lights, IoT sensors and cameras as well as connectivity with the highway control center. Different topics will be addressed, including road hazard signaling, traffic sign violation, intersection collision risk warning and loading zone management.

“We are very excited to partner with ETSI for this first real life event. Over the past few years we have organized testing events and created an Interoperability Interest Group to enlarge the scope of these activities and cooperate with third parties in the development of an ITS standardization roadmap” says ERTICO CEO Hermann Meyer.

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

[Back to contents](#)

Roaming fair use rules: Commission services submit draft to European Parliament, Member States and EU telecoms regulators

The Commission services have published a revised draft of the rules needed to avoid abuses of the end of roaming charges in time for June 2017.

This follows on from discussions in the College of Commissioners on 21st September during which Commissioners endorsed a new approach to the fair use principle and agreed that there should be no limits in terms of timing or volume imposed on consumers when using their mobile devices abroad in the EU. At the same time, the new approach provides a solid safeguard mechanism for operators against potential abuses ([press release](#), [questions & answers](#))

Next steps

Member States will examine the draft proposal in the Communications Committee (COCOM). The Body of European Regulators in Electronic Communications (BEREC) will provide its opinion to the European Commission. The draft text has been shared with Members of the European Parliament, COCOM and BEREC. The Commission services are open to feedback on the draft proposal from other interested parties. This issue will also be discussed on 28th September during a workshop at the [Digital Assembly 2016 in Bratislava](#).

Following these discussions, **the Commission is due to adopt the implementing act by 15 December 2016** – in time to end roaming charges for consumers who travel in the EU as of 15 June 2017. Read the [draft document](#).

Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/roaming-fair-use-rules-commission-services-submit-draft>

[Back to contents](#)

White Papers/Publications

5G deployment could bring millions of jobs and billions of euros benefits, study finds

A study forecasting the socio-economic benefits of 5G, estimates that in 2025 benefits from the introduction of 5G capabilities could reach EUR 113.1 billion per year in four key sectors which will be the first users of 5G connectivity: automotive, health, transport and energy. [Read More](#)

CEN and CENELEC position on: STANDARD ESSENTIAL PATENTS AND FAIR, REASONABLE AND NONDISCRIMINATORY (FRAND) COMMITMENTS

CEN and CENELEC foresee a change in the landscape of standardization in the European Union (EU) and worldwide, and expect that Standard Essential Patents (SEPs) will play a more prominent role within the range of their activities in the future. **To download please [click here](#)**

ETSI's White paper on [mmWave Semiconductor Industry Technologies: Status and Evolution](#)

This document takes the use cases identified by the ETSI Millimetre Wave Transmission Industry Specification Group in ETSI GS mWT 002 and examines the demands these make on semiconductor components in order to meet the system requirements. **To download please [click here](#)**

[Back to contents](#)

Events Calendar 2016

[Webinar: oneM2M Release 2](#)

Webinar: oneM2M Release 2 Overview, 3 November 2016, Webinar Starts at 15:00 CET

This webinar will provide an overview of the new features and functionality supported by the new Release 2 version of the oneM2M standard.

[ITS Cooperative Mobility Services Event 5](#)

From 09-18 November 2016 at Port of Livorno, Italy

In the continuous effort to support rapid ITS deployment and to validate the ETSI ITS Release 1 standards, a fifth Plugtest will be organized in November 2016 focusing on Co-operative Mobile Systems standards from ETSI, CEN and ISO and to test the interoperability of ITS equipment from all key vendors.

[ETSI IoT/M2M Workshop 2016 featuring the Smart World](#)

From 15-17 November 2016, Sophia Antipolis France

ETSI's IoT / M2M workshop has become a must-attend for anyone involved in IoT standards, whether at IoT standards management / technology roadmap and planning, IoT standards development, or IoT standards users and followers. The Workshop is scheduled for 15-17 November 2016.

[Back to contents](#)

About Project SESEI 3

SESEI stands for "Seconded European Standardization Expert in India" and is a 5 partner's project based in New Delhi, India, with the objective to increase visibility of European standardization and promote EU/EFTA-India cooperation on standards and related issues. The Project is managed by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI), a European Union recognized Standards Organization, and is further supported by the other two other recognized EU Standards Organizations CEN and CENELEC. The other two partners to this Project are the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association. It is a Standardization focused project, with a priority emphasis on the following sectors: ICT, Automotive, Electronic Appliances including Consumer Electronics and Smart Cities etc.

SESEI

European Business and Technology Centre
DLTA Complex, South Block, 1st Floor
1, Africa Avenue, New Delhi 110029

Mobile: +91 9810079461

Desk: +91 11 3352 1525 Board: +91 11 3352 1500

Fax: +91 11 3352 1501

E-mail: dinesh.chand.sharma@eustandards.in

CEN - European Committee for Standardization www.cen.eu

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

ETSI - European Telecommunications Standards Institute www.etsi.eu

EC - European Commission www.ec.europa.eu

EFTA - European Free Trade Association www.efta.int