



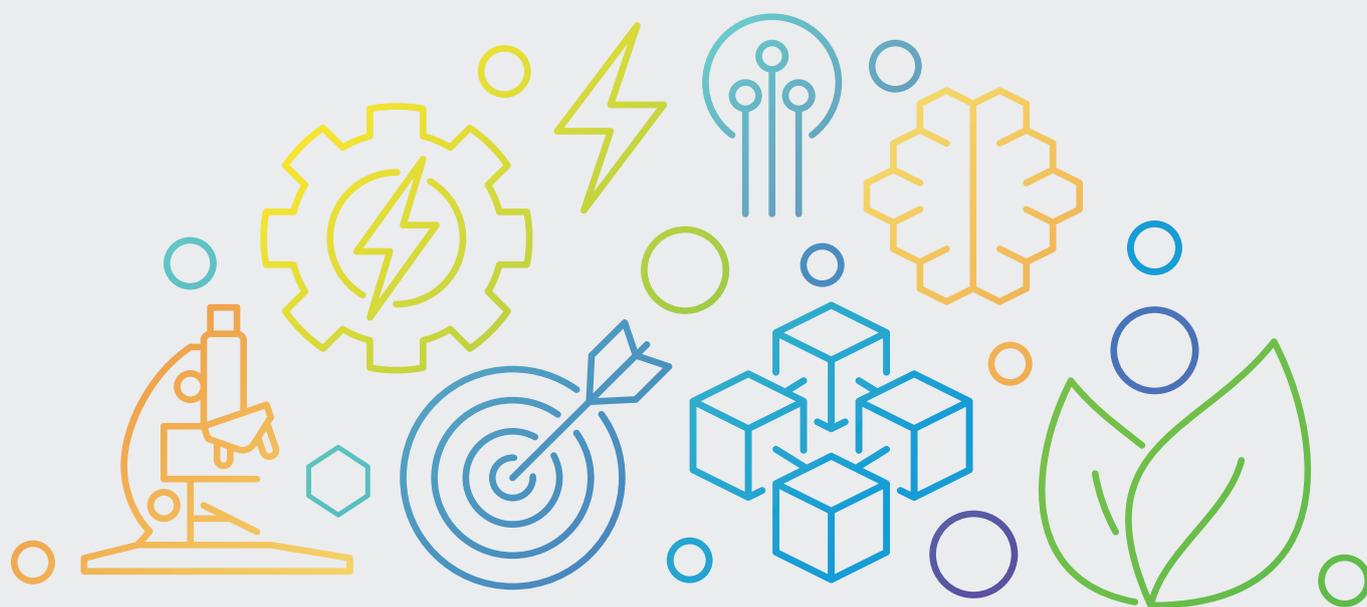
European
Commission



ROLLING PLAN FOR ICT STANDARDISATION 2019



ICT
Standardisation



INTRODUCTION



European Commission

DG Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs

Standards for Growth

The Rolling Plan for ICT standardisation provides a unique bridge between EU policies and standardisation activities in the field of information and communication technologies (ICT). This allows for increased convergence of standardisation makers' efforts towards achieving EU policy goals. This document is the result of an annual dialogue involving a wide-range of interested parties as represented by the multi-stakeholder platform on ICT standardisation. The Rolling Plan focuses on actions that can support EU policies and does not claim to be as complete as the work programmes of the various standardisation bodies.

Standardisation actions identified in this document to support EU policies is complementary to other instruments, in particular the Annual Union Work Programme (AUWP). The Rolling Plan lists all areas where ICT standardisation could support EU policy objectives. It also details the requirements for ICT standardisation, translates them into actions and provides a follow-up mechanism for the actions.

The Rolling Plan 2019 identifies 170 actions grouped into four thematic areas: key enablers and security, societal challenges, innovation for the single market and sustainable growth.

The Commission has identified five priority domains¹ —5G, cloud, cybersecurity, big data and the internet of things (IoT) —where it considers ICT standardisation most urgent for the completion of the digital single market. It has also identified a number of application domains that will benefit from standard setting in those horizontal technologies, in particular eHealth, intelligent transport systems, smart energy and advanced manufacturing. The 2019 Rolling Plan continues to include actions to support the priorities indicated in the Communication.

The Rolling Plan is a living document. In the 2019 edition, four new chapters were added. “Artificial intelligence” and the “European Global Navigation Satellite System (EGNSS)” have been added to the “Key enablers and security” chapter and “Water management Digitisation” and “Single European Sky” to the “Sustainable growth” chapter.

The Commission would like to thank all members of the multi-stakeholder platform on ICT Standardisation for their active collaboration and for making this document possible: the EU Member States, EFTA States, standards developing organisations (ETSI, CEN, CENELEC, ISO, IEEE, IEC, ITU, OMG, IETF/IAB, OASIS, ECMA, W3C/ERCIM, UN/CEFACT), industry associations (Business Europe, Cable Europe, Digitaleurope, ECIS, ETNO, EBU, EuroISPA, SBS, OFE, Orgalim) and stakeholder associations (AGE, ANEC, ECOS, EDF, ETUC).

¹ Communication on ICT Standardisation Priorities for the Digital Single Market, COM (2016) 176 final.

THE STRATEGIC ROLE OF STANDARDISATION IN THE CONTEXT OF EU POLICY MAKING

Standards² play a critical role in supporting EU policies and legislation. The European standardisation system is governed by the Regulation on European standardisation³ and implemented through the public-private-partnership with the European Standardisation Organisations (ESOs) and their members. Its uniqueness lies in the use of harmonised standards. These standards become part of EU law when referenced in the Official Journal and when used, provide manufacturers across the Single Market with a presumption of conformity with the requirements of harmonised EU legislation. Against this background, the Commission issued a Communication in November 2018, explaining the actions it had recently taken to further improve the system. It also included specific actions that the Commission will take in the immediate future to improve the efficiency, transparency and legal certainty for those involved in developing harmonised standards.

Innovation and technology adoption provide critical support to the EU to face the challenges posed by a global market place, society and economies. EU policy making relies on standards and technical specifications to reap the benefits of broader, more interoperable markets and systems, and greater network effects. ICT technical specifications ensure the interoperability of digital technologies and form the cornerstone of an effective Digital Single Market.

ICT standardisation has dramatically changed over the last decades. Alongside the traditional standardisation organisations, specialised and mostly global fora and consortia have emerged as world-leading ICT standard development bodies that are developing the vast majority of standards for the internet, the World Wide Web and more recently for cloud computing and blockchain.

The Rolling Plan addresses technology areas in need of ICT standards and explores the role that standards and technical specifications can play in achieving the policy objectives. It reaches out to both European Standardisation Organisations (ESOs) -ETSI, CEN and CENELEC- and aforementioned global standard development bodies that can respond to the proposed actions and support the respective policy objectives with standardisation deliverables. The Commission publishes the Rolling Plan for ICT Standardisation to consolidate the different ICT standardisation needs and activities in support of EU policies into a single document.

The Annual Union Work Programme (AUWP) for European standardisation is another EU planning tool that is more high-level and not only focused on ICT. It is adopted by a Commission Decision in accordance with Article 8 of the EU regulation 1025/2012 and “shall identify strategic priorities for European standardisation, taking into account Union long-term strategies for growth. It shall indicate the European standards and European standardisation deliverables that the Commission intends to request from the European standardisation organisations in accordance with Article 10”.

To further promote ICT standardisation and develop action plans to support a set of key EU priority areas for the digital single market, the Commission adopted the Communication on ICT standardisation priorities⁴ in 2016 “to set out a comprehensive strategic and political approach to standardisation for priority ICT technologies that are critical to the completion of the Digital Single Market”. Many actions in the Rolling Plan support the implementation of the priorities of this Communication.

The European multi-stakeholder platform on ICT standardisation (MSP) is a group of experts set-up by Commission Decision 2011/C349/04 to advise the Commission on all matters related to ICT standardisation. The MSP is composed of Member States and EFTA countries and all other relevant stakeholders, including standards developing organisations, industry, SMEs and societal stakeholders in the area of ICT standardisation. Its tasks include, among other things, providing advice on the content of the Rolling Plan and on the ICT technical specifications to be identified by the Commission for referencing in public procurement (Regulation EU 1025/2012, Art. 13 and 14).

In addition there are a number of other Commission technical advisory groups that are involved in standardisation. In a number of cases they come under sectorial regulation (e.g. energy, environment and transport).

2 The term “standards” is used in this document in a generic way for all such deliverables from both recognised standards organisations and from standardisation fora and consortia – or the terms “standards and technical specifications” are used. Yet, whenever required in this document the terms are specified in a more detailed way drawing on the definitions given in the Regulation on European standardisation (1025/2012/EU).

3 Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation

4 COM(2016) 176

DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE ROLLING PLAN

The Rolling Plan is a living document. It aims to cover as much as possible the broad range of standardisation activities, technical specifications and standards relevant for the respective policy objectives and topic areas, however it is not based on a systematic search.

The Rolling Plan is a document that is reviewed each year based on input from the Commission and advice from the MSP. In between two versions of the Rolling Plan, factual updates are provided as needed in the form of addenda to the Rolling Plan.

The Rolling Plan is based on broad stakeholder input on ICT standardisation topics and strategies. All stakeholders represented in the MSP provide regular input and feedback. They therefore help to paint a detailed picture on ongoing standardisation activities as well as standardisation needs and market/policy needs in general.

The Rolling Plan does not claim to be comprehensive or complete. It provides a perspective at a given point in time and relies on the contributions received and incorporated into it.

THE USE OF ICT STANDARDISATION IN SUPPORT OF POLICY MAKING

A key objective of the Rolling Plan is to create awareness of the importance of ICT standards in the context of policy making. Another objective is to promote the use and uptake of standards in general in order to increase ICT interoperability in those policy areas identified as needing ICT standardisation activities. Standards and technical specifications in ICT ensure interoperability and promote open ICT ecosystems. Standardisation may therefore play an important role in promoting the uptake of new technologies or the transformation of technologies and systems into new, innovative complex systems, including ICT technologies, and combining them with other technologies and technology layers. .

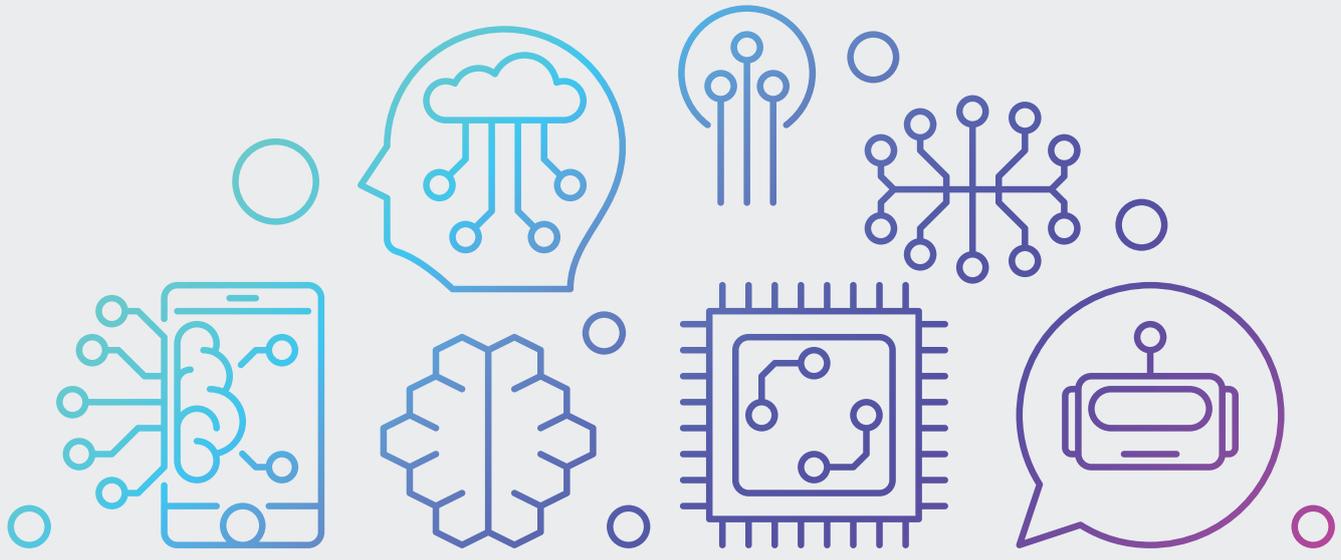
With the emergence of new technologies and ICT domains like artificial intelligence, big data, robotics, cloud computing and IoT, the importance of standardisation goes beyond interoperability required for completing the Digital Single Market. Given the fast pace of change in our world and its possible implications for our societies and work force, EU policymaking aims to reap the maximum benefits from digital transformation, while protecting our European values from possible adverse effects. In some instances, the availability of standards can become a precondition for implementing policy or legislation. The safety and security of ‘smart’ products, automated devices, and IoT, together with the reliability and validity of artificial intelligence, data and privacy protection, are all challenges that may require standards to be developed and used for regulatory or public policy purposes.

Once the relevant standardisation activities, specific standards or technical specifications needed to support a policy or legislation have been identified, it is important that they are widely disseminated, used and implemented. It is also important that the respective policy contexts, in which specific standards are to be used, are highlighted with broad stakeholder involvement, and that awareness is raised on the importance, benefit and need of using the standards within the policy contexts.

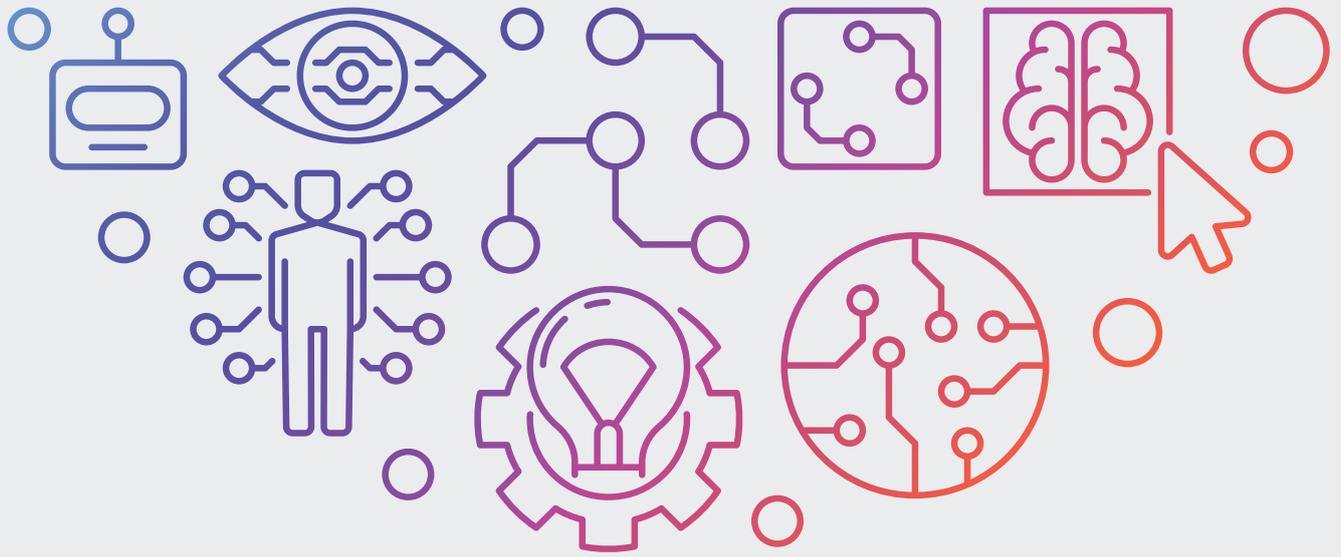
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EU POLICY AREAS SUPPORTED BY ICT STANDARDISATION



KEY ENABLERS AND SECURITY



5G

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

The 2015 digital single market (DSM) strategy and the communication “*Towards connectivity for a European gigabit society*” identify very high-capacity networks like 5G as a key asset for global competitiveness. The first phase of 5G standardisation has now been completed, with the publication by ETSI of its 3GPP Release-15 set of specifications. 5G standardisation will continue in further 3GPP releases. The Commission launched a 5G public-private-partnership (the 5G-PPP) to that end in 2013⁵. In addition to fibre-like performance for mobile networks, the benefits of adopting 5G go beyond the telecom sector to enable a fully mobile and connected society and to empower socioeconomic transformations in a variety of ways (many of which are not possible at present). These transformations include higher productivity, sustainability, well-being⁶ and innovation opportunities for smaller actors and start-ups. 5G makes a new wave of convergence possible through digital business models reaching non-ICT-native industrial sectors. In that context, the EU sees 5G as a core infrastructure to support the DSM strategy’s wider objectives for the digitisation of the industry.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

The Communication on ICT standardisation priorities⁷ identifies 5G standards as key to competitiveness and the interoperability of global networks, with stakeholders from different standardisation cultures called upon to collaborate. It also details the actions required.

The first phase of 5G standards from 3GPP focuses on enhanced mobile broadband while also supporting ultra-reliability and low latency. The second phase should deliver the standards for other use-cases, such as those related to industrial applications. Here, availability of standards promoting open innovation and opportunities for start-ups is also key.

The European Commission has called on Member States and industry to commit to the following objectives:

- a standardisation approach that preserves future evolution capabilities and aims at availability of 5G global standards by end of 2019;
- a holistic standardisation approach encompassing both radio access and core networks as coordinated activities within global standardisation bodies, encompassing disruptive use-cases and promoting open innovation;
- establishment of cross-industry partnerships by 2017, at the latest, to support timely standard-setting, partly by leveraging international cooperation partnerships, in particular towards the digitisation of industry.

In December 2017, Commissioner Gabriel sent a letter to 3GPP, urging the standardisation bodies and the concerned industrial actors to step-up their efforts for the rapid development of 5G standards addressing more immediate market needs while driving a clear strategy for a 5G global standard bringing benefits to a wide range of industrial use cases, in line with the EU strategy targeting 5G developments in support of “vertical” industries and of our wider objectives of digitising the European industry.

REFERENCES

The strategy for *Digitising European Industry*⁸ and the Communication on *ICT standardisation priorities for the digital single market*⁹ announced the European Commission’s intention to develop a 5G action plan for EU-wide deployment, which was adopted in September 2016¹⁰. The communication draws on multiple consultations, events¹¹ with stakeholders, a targeted survey¹², several studies¹³, a 5G industry manifesto¹⁴ and early results¹⁵ of the 5G-PPP. It presents a set of targeted actions for a timely and coordinated deployment of 5G networks in Europe through a partnership between the Commission, Member States, and industry. It leverages the new opportunities offered by the revised telecommunication regulatory framework by putting it in the context of a concrete European project of high added value for businesses and citizen.

5 <https://5g-ppp.eu>

6 Next Generation Mobile Networks Alliance 5G White Paper, <https://www.ngmn.org/de/5g-white-paper.html>

7 COM(2016) 176 final

8 <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/digitising-european-industry>

9 COM(2016) 176 final, page 8

10 COM(2016) 588 final 5G for Europe: An Action Plan and accompanying Staff Working Document SWD(2016) 306 on 5G Global Developments

11 see: e.g. <https://5g-ppp.eu/event-calendar/#>

12 <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/have-your-say-coordinated-introduction-5g-networks-europe>

13 see footnotes 4 & 5 above

14 Industry Manifesto 7 July 2016: http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/dae/document.cfm?action=display&doc_id=16579;

15 White paper 5G Empowering Vertical Industries: <https://5g-ppp.eu/roadmaps/>

Furthermore, Member States, in the Ministerial Declaration of Tallinn of July 2017 ¹⁶ have identified the objective of preserving 5G global interoperability as key in order to make 5G a success for Europe. Standards are of paramount importance to ensure the competitiveness and interoperability of global telecommunication networks. Therefore Member States endorse a “comprehensive and inclusive approach to 5G standardisation as a priority for the DSM”. Member States promote “cross-industry partnerships to support the timely definition of standards backed by industrial user experiments, including through the leveraging of international cooperation partnerships, in particular for the digitisation of industry. Encouraging innovation and development of products and services making use of 5G networks across the EU should be a priority”

REQUESTED ACTIONS

The Communication on ICT standardisation priorities for the digital single market proposes priority actions on 5G, some of which are reflected in section C.2.

ACTION 1 Global industry standards. Foster the emergence of global industry standards under EU leadership for key 5G technologies (radio access network, core network) and network architectures notably through the exploitation of 5G public-private partnership results in key EU and international standardisation bodies (3GPP, ITU, ETSI NFV)

ACTION 2 High-level events. Ensure that 5G standards are compatible with innovative use-cases of vertical industries, notably through broader participation of industries with sector-specific needs and in close collaboration with other industry specific standards developing organisations in 5G standardisation organisations.

In October 2018 the European Commission hosted a 3GPP workshop in the context of the submission of the 3GPP 5G specifications to the ITU. The aim is to inform the ITU sanctioned Evaluation Groups, policy makers and interested experts on the progress of the 3GPP work to meet and exceed the performance requirements for IMT-2020 radio interface technologies. 3GPP's 5G standards are being submitted to the ITU evaluation process ending in July 2019, which is the target date to submit to ITU the candidate technologies to obtain acceptance as an

¹⁶ Ministerial Declaration “Making 5G a success for Europe” signed during the informal meeting of competitiveness and telecommunications ministers on 18 July in Tallinn

IMT-2020 technology (the 5G label). Before this final submission, stakeholders consider that it is needed to widely expose the work of 3GPP and the main characteristics of the proposal submitted to the ITU.

The Commission is also taking steps, through the FPI Project on internationalisation of EU ICT standardisation, to support the organisation of more 3GPP meetings in Europe, in order to facilitate the active participation of a broad range of European delegates, from key industrial players, but also SMEs, academia and research institutions. This project intends to provide financial support for the organisation of 3GPP meetings in the EU, and echoes recurring requests from administration and smaller industrial stakeholders to have SDO meetings organised in Europe.

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

3GPP

At the end of 2017 3GPP, the key standardisation body for global mobile communication network standardisation delivered the first 5G specifications. In June 2018, building on this foundation, 3GPP has delivered the complete set of initial 5G specifications contained in their Release 15. These have now been published by ETSI, a founding partner in 3GPP.

3GPP continues to develop the 5G specifications, working towards delivery of 3GPP Release 16 in mid-2019. In preparation, around 25 studies are already underway on topics as diverse as Multimedia Priority Service, Vehicle-to-everything (V2X) application layer services, 5G satellite access, Local Area Network support in 5G, wireless and wireline convergence for 5G, terminal positioning and location, communications in vertical domains and network automation and novel radio techniques. Further items being studied include security, codecs and streaming services, Local Area Network interworking, network slicing and the IoT.

As with previous generations of mobile technology, 3GPP will follow Release 16 with a continuous programme of 5G standardisation, delivering performance enhancements and new features required by the market in a series of periodic releases.

ETSI (DECT)

ETSI TC DECT has started the standardisation of the new DECT-2020 system. DECT-2020 is a new radio interface supporting Ultra Reliable Low Latency Communications (URLLC) and Machine Type Communications (MTC) as specified for IMT-2020 usage scenarios. The new DECT-2020 air interface will co-exist with the existing DECT system.

ETSI's DECT specification is the leading standard around the world for digital cordless telecommunications. Over 1 billion devices have been installed worldwide: the system has been adopted in over 110 countries and more than 100 million new devices are sold every year. DECT products now account for more than 90% of the world's cordless market. The DECT standard has already been accepted as an IMT-2000 radio interface technology.

ETSI

Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV) is a key technology enabler for 5G: <http://etsi.org/nfv/>. The NFV Industry Specification Group (ISG) is developing a report aimed at documenting how 5G network slicing use cases can be mapped to current NFV concepts and supported by the ETSI NFV architectural framework. 5G networks are anticipated to take advantage of Cloud-native principles for the design of some of their network functions (e.g. to facilitate scaling and healing) and the ISG is developing a specification of criteria to help characterize such functions.

ETSI has initiated a project to develop an Open Source NFV Management and Orchestration (MANO) software stack aligned with ETSI NFV - <http://osm.etsi.org/>

ETSI's ISG on Multi-Access Edge Computing (MEC) develops specifications to support placing computational functionality in networks closer to the end user. This will reduce latency in a range of 5G applications.

ETSI's new group on Experiential Networked Intelligence (ENI) will help operators leverage Artificial Intelligence (AI) techniques to address some of the challenges of future network deployment and operation. 5G will also be underpinned by an evolution of network protocols, an area explored by ETSI's ISG on Next Generation Protocols (NGP). The ETSI Summit on 5G Network Infrastructure in April 2017 explored how the development of core network infrastructure will complement radio access to meet overall 5G system requirements.

The advent of 5G will require fresh approaches to the efficient use of finite spectrum resources to meet projected growth in media-rich traffic. ETSI continues to explore improvements in spectral efficiency and advances in spectrum-sharing techniques. Of particular interest to 5G operators are as yet unexploited radio frequencies in the millimetre wave band. This is an area being explored by the ETSI ISG on millimetre Wave Transmission (mWT).

ETSI is developing standards for monitoring and controlling power consumption in 5G networks, in TC EE (Environmental Engineering). This will be a significant factor in the viability of 5G, both economically and environmentally.

GSMA

The GSMA (Global System for Mobile Communications) represents the interests of mobile operators worldwide, uniting nearly 800 operators with more than 300 companies in the broader mobile ecosystem, including handset and device makers, and software companies. Mobile operators will play a key role in 5G, as they will provide the infrastructure and services to a wide spectrum of 5G applications, from consumer mobile telephony to vertical industrial applications such as agricultural monitoring.

For more details see <https://www.gsma.com/futurenetworks/technology/understanding-5g/>

IEEE

IEEE has many efforts underway to develop standards in support of the next generation communications technologies for enhanced mobile broadband, massive machine type communications, and ultra-reliable and low latency communications. These include both licensed and unlicensed band initiatives. Next generation wireless standards for unlicensed spectrum include the following:

- IEEE P802.11ax is an extension of the current WLAN standards by improving aggregated throughput with high user density. P802.11ax targets Mid Band, sub 6GHz unlicensed spectrum
- IEEE P802.11ay targets bonding 2GHz channels to achieve extremely high point to point throughput in excess of 20Mbps. P802.11ay is implemented in the unlicensed millimeter wave band (60GHz)
- IEEE 802.11ax implementation of new energy saving options and the implementation of the frequency range 5925-6425 MHz
- In addition, IEEE developed 802.11p/1609 to enable V2X communication for the automotive sector.
- IEEE standards and ongoing activities in support of various wireless technologies include:
- Packet-based fronthaul transport networks in support of dense deployments of very small cells (IEEE P1914.1)
- Radio over Ethernet (IEEE P1914.3) in support of backhaul and fronthaul over ethernet
- Precision Timing Protocol (IEEE 1588) which enables phase synchronous wireless networks such as LTE TDD
- IEEE 802 access network (IEEE P802.1CF) and time sensitive networking for fronthaul (P802.CM)
- Tactile networking: P1918.1 covering application scenarios, architecture and functions, P1918.1.1 specifies Haptic Codecs
- Radio Regulatory Technical Advisory Group (802.18) and Wireless Coexistence (802.19)

For a list of these and other IEEE standardization activities related to 5G and next generation communications technologies, please see: <https://ieeesa.io/rp-5g>

ITU

In ITU, 5G technologies are discussed under the IMT-2020 banner.

In November 2015 the ITU-T Focus Group on IMT-2020 delivered a Gap Analysis document "overview of technical developments at the network part of the 5G networks" including 85 technical areas for future 5G standardization and nine deliverables in the following areas:

- terms and definitions for IMT-2020;
- high-level network architecture for 5G; network softwarization;
- Information Centric Networking (ICN);
- Fixed and Mobile Convergence.

See a related flipbook at: <http://www.itu.int/en/publications/Documents/tsb/2017-IMT2020-deliverables/mobile/index.html#p=1>

Since then, ITU-T SG13, SG11, SG15 and SG5, complemented by ITU-R WP5D are driving the 5G standardization in ITU and have already approved 11 technical Recommendations, 3 Supplements and 8 Reports with about 37 open work items covering the following topics: Information Centric Networking (ICN); Network Slicing/Network Management and Operations (NMO); Definitions; Slicing; Quality of Service (QoS); Network Architecture; Network Capability Exposure; Fixed-Mobile Convergence (FMC); Disaster Relief Applications; Spectrum Management; Transport Networks (e.g. Fronthaul, Middlehaul, Backhaul); Radio-Over-Fibre (RoF); Signalling, Control and Protocols as well as Environmental Aspects of IMT-2020/5G.

For more details see <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/studygroups/2017-2020/13/Documents/5G>

OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO STANDARDISATION

EC

There are several projects funded by the European Commission, dealing with 5G standardisation. Also, the 5G PPP deals with some issues connected to 5G standardisation.

<https://5g-ppp.eu/>

- Dependencies on ongoing IETF work: The IETF [Deterministic Networking \(DETNET\) Working Group](#) defines mechanisms to guarantee deterministic delays for some flows across a network. As one of the 5G use cases is time-critical communication and low-latency applications, this is a component technology that is being looked at. Similarly, IETF routing-related work such as [traffic engineering](#), [service chaining](#) and [source routing](#) are likely tools for managing traffic flows in 5G networks, as they are for other large service provider networks. 5G-related topics are also discussed in the [Distributed Mobility Management Working Group](#).
- There are many IETF tools already for dealing with virtualisation and separation of networks (see 3.1.2 Cloud computing, below), so the first order of business is mapping what can be done with those tools for the 5G use cases.

<https://trac.ietf.org/trac/iab/wiki/>

[Multi-Stake-Holder-Platform#FiveG](https://trac.ietf.org/trac/iab/wiki/Multi-Stake-Holder-Platform#FiveG)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Interactions between IETF and 5G developments fall into several categories:

- New dependencies on existing IETF technology: For instance, introducing a flexible authentication framework based on EAP (RFC 3748, RFC 5448). This work is being addressed in the [EAP Method Update \(EMU\) Working Group](#). This working group has been chartered to provide updates to some commonly used EAP methods. Specifically, the working group shall produce documents to:
 - Provide guidance or updates to enable the use of TLS 1.3 in the context of EAP TLS (RFC 5216). Update the security considerations relating to EAP TLS, to document the implications of using new vs. old TLS versions, any recently gained new knowledge on vulnerabilities, and the possible implications of pervasive surveillance.
 - Update the EAP-AKA' specification (RFC 5448) to ensure that its capability to provide a cryptographic binding to network context stays in sync with what updates may come to the referenced 3GPP specifications through the use of EAP in 5G.

CLOUD COMPUTING

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

Establishing a coherent framework and conditions for cloud computing was one of the key priorities of the digital agenda for Europe. The digital single market strategy confirmed the importance of cloud computing, which is driving a paradigm shift in the delivery of digital technologies, enhancing innovation, digital single market and access to content.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

The key role of cloud computing is established through the European Cloud Initiative and through the initiative on Building a European Data Economy. Cloud computing is developing fast. Estimates indicate that these developments could lead to the growth of the European cloud market from €9.5bn in 2013 to €44.8bn by 2020, i.e. almost five times the market size in 2013. The latest Eurostat data available (end of 2014) shows the current state of play in the European Union regarding the use of cloud computing by enterprises. The main findings are summarised below:

- 19% of EU enterprises used cloud computing in 2014, mostly for hosting their e-mail systems and storing files in electronic form.
- 46% of those firms used advanced cloud services relating to financial and accounting software applications, customer relationship management or to the use of computing power to run business applications.
- Four out of ten enterprises (39%) using the cloud reported the risk of a security breach as the main limiting factor in the use of cloud computing services.
- A similar proportion (42%) of those not using the cloud reported insufficient knowledge of cloud computing as the main factor that prevented them from using it.

The development of the cloud computing market and the efficient delivery of cloud services particularly depend on the ability to build economies of scale. The establishment of a Digital Single Market will unlock the scale necessary for cloud computing to reach its full potential in Europe.

In 2012, the Article 29 data protection working party issued an [opinion on cloud computing](#). This opinion has outlined how the wide scale deployment of cloud computing services can trigger a number of data protection risks, mainly a lack of control over personal data as well as insufficient information with regard to how, where and by whom the data is being processed/sub-processed.

The proposed actions follow the direction as outlined in the EU Communication on ICT standardisation priorities which identified cloud as a key priority for Europe. The actions include a follow-up of cloud standards coordination started in 2012/2013 when the Commission asked ETSI to coordinate stakeholders to produce a detailed map of the necessary standards (e.g. for security, interoperability, data portability and reversibility).

The Cloud Select Industry Group (C-SIG) has been open to all organisations, groups and individuals having a professional interest in cloud computing matters and are active in the European cloud market. The Communication “[Unleashing the Potential of Cloud Computing in Europe](#)” (2012) identified key actions to be supported by [Cloud Select industry Groups](#). See section C1 below.

The Commission is also pursuing [international cooperation](#) in the field of cloud computing, and a number of policy and joint research initiatives have been put in place with Japan, Brazil and South Korea.

The Commission has also funded the CloudWatch2 project which, among others, [reported on the status of interoperability and security standards](#), developed a catalogue of cloud services, [mapped EU cloud services and providers](#).

When it comes to certification and ways for customers to know and be assured that their data is equally safe no matter where they are located or who provides the service, the Commission launched the study *Certification Schemes for Cloud Computing* (SMART 2016/0029) and a [public consultation](#) which ended in October 2017.

In the view of facilitating a fair market for the consumers, the Commission also launched a study on Switching cloud providers (SMART 2016/0032) to collect evidence on legal, economic, and technical issues when switching from provider.

In April 2018 the Commission launched two DSM (Digital Single Market) Cloud Stakeholder groups (<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/cloud-stakeholder-working-groups-start-their-work-cloud-switching-and-cloud-security>). The DSM Working Group on Cloud Certification Scheme, which will explore an EU certification scheme on cloud security, started working. The Group consists of national cyber security authorities, cloud service provider, cloud service customer as well as auditing entities.

The European Security Certification Framework (EU-SEC) strives to address the security, privacy and transparency challenges associated with the greater externalisation of IT to Cloud services. EU-SEC will create a certification framework under which existing certification and assurance schemes can co-exist. EU-SEC is funded by Horizon 2020 and publishes its results at www.sec-cert.eu.

The other DSM Cloud Stakeholder group (working group on cloud switching/ porting data - SWIPO) will define self-regulatory codes of conduct to facilitate data portability and cloud switching. These portability codes intend to support article 6 of the proposed free-flow of non-personal data regulation due to be completed by the end of 2018. The objective of SWIPO is to reduce the risk of 'vendor lock-in', as it will be easier to switch providers when it is clear which processes, technical requirements, timeframes and charges apply in case a professional user wants to switch to another provider or port data back to its own IT systems.

A [study on the role of open source](#) in standard setting is currently carried out on behalf of JRC and its results are being presented and discussed (it is expected to finish in May 2019). The objective of the study is to identify possible commonalities and barriers for interaction between standardisation and open source (OSS) processes and in particular the interplay between OSS and FRAND licensing in standardisation.

REFERENCES

- COM(2016)176 "ICT Standardisation priorities for the digital single market"
- COM(2016)178 "European cloud initiative — building a competitive data and knowledge economy in Europe" (Along with SWD(2016)106 and SWD(2016)107)
- COM(2012)529 "Unleashing the potential of cloud computing in Europe"
- COM(2015)192 "A digital single market strategy for Europe"

- Directive (EU) 2016/1148 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2016 concerning measures for a high common level of security of network and information systems across the EU (NIS Directive).

ICT Strategy of the German Federal Government: Digital Germany 2015' (TFRP011_DE_ict-strategy-digital-germany-2015.pdf), p.10.

'The new cloud computing action programme comprises four fields of activity: harnessing innovation and eIDAS market potential (research programme for secure Internet services, cloud computing for small and medium-sized enterprises and the public sector — trusted cloud); creating a pro-innovative framework (security and legal framework, standards, certification); co-shaping international developments; providing informational guidance'.

REQUESTED ACTIONS

The Communication on ICT Standardisation Priorities for the digital single market proposes priority actions in the domain of Cloud. Actions mentioned below reflect some of them.

ACTION 1 Identify needs for ICT standards to further improve the interoperability, data protection and portability of cloud services and start respective development activities.

ACTION 2 Promote the use of the ICT standards needed to further improve the interoperability, data protection and portability of cloud services.

ACTION 3 Further strengthen the interlock between standardisation and open source in the area of Cloud and establish and support bilateral actions for close collaboration of open source and standardisation.

ACTION 4 Promote international standards on service level agreements (SLAs) and usage of the cloud code of conduct (CoC).

ACTION 5 ESOs are asked to update the mapping of cloud standards and guidelines for end-users (especially SMEs and the public sector), in collaboration with international SDOs, cloud providers and end users. This action could also draw on the material developed, e.g. to update the standards mapping carried out by cloud standards coordination phases 1 & 2.

ACTION 6 Promote the use of the ISO/IEC JTC 1 reference cloud architecture and define generic cloud architecture building blocks. Map available standards to the generic cloud architecture building blocks. Define privacy, security and test standards for each building block. This will also help determine which standards can be used for open cloud platforms and architectures taking into account the key role of open source for cloud infrastructure design and implementations.

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

CEN-CENELEC

When it comes to Cloud Security, CEN-CLC/JTC 13 'Cybersecurity and Data protection' mirrors the activities of ISO/IEC JTC 1 SC 38 'Cloud Computing and distributed platforms', and considers in this respect the potential adoption of International Standards as European Standards, where market relevant. CEN-CLC/JTC 13's scope covers the development of standards for cybersecurity and data protection covering all aspects of the evolving information society. This includes notably: Management systems, frameworks, methodologies; Data protection and privacy; Services and products evaluation standards suitable for security assessment for large companies and small and medium enterprises (SMEs); Competence requirements for cybersecurity and data protection; Security requirements, services, techniques and guidelines for ICT systems, services, networks and devices, including smart objects and distributed computing devices.

ETSI

In January 2016, the (now closed) ETSI Cloud Standards Coordination (CSC) Task Force has produced four reports on user's needs, on standards an open source, on interoperability and security, and on standards maturity assessment, available under <http://csc.etsi.org/>.

Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV) adapts standard IT virtualisation technologies, consolidating heterogeneous network infrastructures based on disparate, ad hoc equipment types onto industry standard servers, switches and storage. This sees network functions running as software on a homogeneous 'off the shelf' infrastructure that can be introduced to various network locations as needed.

ETSI's NFV Industry Specification Group (ISG) is developing enhancements of the NFV architecture for providing "PaaS"-type capabilities and supporting virtualised network functions (VNFs) which follow "cloud-native" design principles. It is also developing a specification of criteria to help characterize cloud-native VNFs.

Multi-access Edge Computing (MEC) provides IT and cloud computing capabilities within the access segments of network infrastructure, in close proximity to network users. ETSI's ISG on MEC is developing a set of standardized Application Programming

Interfaces (APIs) to enable MEC services. To application developers and content providers, the access network offers a service environment with ultra-low latency and high bandwidth and direct access to real-time network information that can be used by applications and services to offer context-related services.

ETSI ISG NGP is investigating communications and networking protocols to provide the scale, security, mobility and ease of deployment required for a connected society. The industry has reached a point where forward leaps in the technology of the local access networks (such as LTE-A, G.FAST, DOCSIS 3.1 and 5G) will not deliver their full potential unless, in parallel, the entire infoComms protocol stacks evolve more holistically. The driving vision is a considerably more efficient Internet that is far more attentive to user demand and responsiveness — whether "the user" is human or millions of things. Therefore, the ISG will stimulate closer cooperation over standardisation efforts for generational changes in communications and networking technology.

ISO/IEC ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 38: Cloud computing and distributed applications

A full suite of standards is available and in progress in ISO/IEC JTC 1 SC 38 on cloud computing technologies including, most notably, the ISO Cloud Reference Architecture but also work on vocabulary, SLAs, etc. This is complemented by work in ISO/IEC JTC 1 SC27 on cybersecurity and on more specific work as on Virtualisation. Below is a non-exhaustive list of relevant ISO standards.

http://www.iso.org/iso/jtc1_sc38_home

- ISO/IEC 27017 — Code of practice for information security controls based on ISO/IEC 27002 for cloud services
- ISO/IEC 27018 — Code of practice for personally identifiable information (PII) protection in public cloud acting as PII processors
- ISO/IEC 27036-4 — Information security for supplier relationships — Part 4: Guidelines for security of cloud services
- ISO/IEC 19086-1 — Cloud computing — service level agreement (SLA) framework and terminology — Part 1: Overview and concepts [publication imminent]
- ISO/IEC 19941 Cloud Computing — Interoperability and portability
- ISO/IEC 19944 Cloud Computing — Cloud services and devices: data flow, data categories and data use
- ISO/IEC TR 22678 -- Cloud Computing -- Guidance for Policy Development
- ISO/IEC TR 23186 -- Cloud computing -- Framework of trust for processing of multi-sourced data
- ISO/IEC 22624 -- Cloud Computing -- Taxonomy based data handling for cloud services (final stages of approval)
- ISO/IEC CD 22123 -- Cloud Computing -- CONCEPTS AND TERMINOLOGY (work in progress)
- ISO/IEC TS 23167 -- Cloud Computing -- Common Technologies and Techniques (work in progress)
- ISO/IEC TR 23188 -- Cloud computing -- Edge computing landscape (work in progress)
- ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 27: Security Techniques: Development of standards for the protection of information and ICT

This includes generic methods, techniques and guidelines to address both security and privacy aspects

http://www.iso.org/iso/iso_technical_committee?commid=45306

ITU

ITU-T Study Group 13 leads ITU's work on standards for future networks and 5G and is the primary SG working on cloud computing. To this end, it approved 15 recommendations covering different aspects of cloud computing from terminology and overview to reference architecture and functional requirements for technologies supporting XaaS and inter-cloud computing.
<http://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-Y/e>

This work is complemented by SG11 for cloud computing conformance and interoperability testing (Approved Q.Supplement 65 on Cloud computing interoperability activities and Recommendation ITU-T Q.4040 "The framework and overview of Cloud Computing interoperability testing") and SG17 for cloud computing security. The cloud computing roadmap, maintained by SG13, lists and points to cloud computing standardisation efforts deliverables across telco/IT industry.
<https://extranet.itu.int/sites/itu-t/Roadmaps/SitePages/JCA-Cloud-Standard.aspx>

Also, SG13 is progressing the work on distributed cloud, cloud service brokerage, data storage federation, containers and micro-services requirements for physical machinery, requirements for inter-cloud data management and inter-cloud trust management.
<http://itu.int/ITU-T/go/sg13>

SG17 started approval of Data security requirements for the monitoring service of cloud computing (X.dsms), and is working on Security requirements of public infrastructure as a service (IaaS) in cloud computing (X.SRIaaS) and Security requirements of Network as a Service (NaaS) in cloud computing (X.SRNaaS).
<http://itu.int/ITU-T/go/sg17>

IEEE

In addition to continuing work on cloud computing standards projects, IEEE has new standards projects on edge and fog computing which further distributes and disperses computing assets. <https://ieeesa.io/rp-cloudcomputing>

IETF

The IETF has multiple groups working on standards for virtualization techniques, including techniques used in cloud computing and datacenters.

The Layer 2 Virtual Private Networks (L2VPN) Working Group produced specifications defining and specifying solutions for supporting provider-provisioned Layer-2 Virtual Private Networks (L2VPNs). They also addressed requirements driven by cloud computing services and data centers as they apply to Layer-2 VPN services. The L2VPN Service Model (L2SM) Working Group is tasked to create a data model that describes an L2VPN service.

The Layer 3 Virtual Private Networks (L3VPN) Working Group was responsible for defining, specifying and extending solutions for supporting provider-provisioned Layer-3 (routed) Virtual Private Networks (L3VPNs). These solutions provide IPv4, IPv6, and MPLS services including multicast.

The Layer Three Virtual Private Network Service Model (L3SM) Working Group was tasked to create a YANG data model that describes an L3VPN service (an L3VPN service model) that can be used for communication between customers and network operators, and to provide input to automated control and configuration applications.

The Network Virtualization Overlays (NVO3) Working Group develops a set of protocols and extensions that enable network virtualization within a datacenter environment that assumes an IP-based underlay. An NVO3 solution provides layer 2 and/or layer 3 services for virtual networks enabling multi-tenancy and workload mobility, addressing management and security issues.

The System for Cross-domain Identity Management (SCIM) Working Group worked on standardising methods for creating, reading, searching, modifying, and deleting user identities and identity-related objects across administrative domains, with the goal of simplifying common tasks related to user identity management in services and applications.
<https://trac.ietf.org/trac/iab/wiki/Multi-Stake-Holder-Platform#Cloud>

OGF

Open Grid Forum (OGF) is a leading standards development organisation operating in the areas of grid, cloud and related forms of advanced distributed computing. The OGF community pursues these topics through an open process for development, creation and promotion of relevant specifications and use-cases.
<http://www.ogf.org/>

OMG

Object Management Group (OMG): the OMG's focus is always on modelling, and the first specific cloud-related specification efforts have only just begun, focusing on modelling deployment of applications & services on the clouds for portability, interoperability & reuse. <http://www.omg.org/>

Hosted by the OMG is the Cloud Standards Customer Council, which has produced a series of customer-oriented white papers on diverse topics related to cloud computing, all of which are publicly accessible at: <http://www.cloud-council.org/resource-hub.htm>

OASIS

OASIS hosts multiple standardisation projects for cloud computing management, interoperability and functionality, including

Cloud Application Management for Platforms (CAMP)
<https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/camp>,

Cloud Authorisation project, the OASIS Identity in the Cloud project
<https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/id-cloud>,

OASIS Open Data Protocol (Odata) Protocol
<https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/odata>,

Topology and Orchestration Specification for Cloud Applications (TOSCA)
<https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tosca>.

The OASIS TOSCA TC and ETSI NFV ISG are cooperating to provide comments on each other's specifications, and sharing content, to align their Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV) service models and specifications.
https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tc_cat.php?cat=cloud

OFE

Recently Open Forum Europe (OFE) carried out a study on behalf of the European Commission, entitled “Standards and Open Source: bringing them together”. The aim of this study was to analyse and make practical progress on the collaboration models between SDOs and cloud open source software development initiatives, and to develop a roadmap of actions to improve the integration of open source communities in the standard setting process.

<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/standards-and-open-source-bringing-them-together>

OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO STANDARDISATION

C-SIGs

The cloud select industry groups as a contribution from Europe to the global cloud standardisation community.

Cloud Select Industry Group on Code of Conduct: the European Commission has been working with industry to finalise a code of conduct for cloud computing providers. The code of conduct supports a uniform application of data protection rules by cloud service providers. The Code of Conduct for Protection of Personal Data in cloud services has been published in June 2016. Strong relationship with ISO/IEC 27018 standard.

Cloud Select Industry Group on Service Level Agreements: the goal of this subgroup is to work towards the development of standardisation guidelines for SLAs for cloud services. Work was submitted to ISO/IEC SC38 committee as input to the work on the 19086 standards.

Cloud Select Industry Group on Certification Schemes: the [Digital Single Market Strategy 2015 \(DSM\)](#) committed the European Commission to delivering a European Cloud Initiative, including certification.

GICTF

Global Inter-Cloud Technology Forum (GICTF) is promoting standardisation of network protocols and the interfaces through which cloud systems inter-work with each other, to promote international interworking of cloud systems, to enable global provision of highly reliable, secure and high-quality cloud services, and to contribute to the development Japan's ICT industry and to the strengthening of its international competitiveness.

http://www.gictf.jp/index_e.html

OCC

The Open Cloud Consortium (OCC) supports the development of standards for cloud computing and frameworks for interoperating between clouds; develops benchmarks for cloud computing; and supports reference implementations for cloud computing, preferably open source reference implementations. The OCC has a particular focus in large data clouds. It has developed the MalStone Benchmark for large data clouds and is working on a reference model for large data clouds.

<http://opencloudconsortium.org/>

TM Forum

TM Forum: The primary objective of TM Forum's Cloud Services Initiative is to help the industry overcome these barriers and assist in the growth of a vibrant commercial marketplace for cloud-based services. The centrepiece of this initiative is an ecosystem of major buyers and sellers who will collaborate to define a range of common approaches, processes, metrics and other key service enablers.

<http://www.tmforum.org/DigitalServices/13907/home.html>

SNIA

Storage Networking Industry Association (SNIA): The Cloud Work Group exists to create a common understanding among buyers and suppliers of how enterprises of all sizes and scales of operation can include cloud computing technology in a safe and secure way in their architectures to realise its significant cost, scalability and agility benefits. It includes some of the industry's leading cloud providers and end-user organisations, collaborating on standard models and frameworks aimed at eliminating vendor lock-in for enterprises looking to benefit from cloud products and services.

<http://www.snia.org/cloud>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Open source projects address particular aspects of cloud computing (e.g. OpenStack (IaaS), the Open Networking Foundation (ONF), Cloud Foundry (PaaS) and Docker (Container technology)) and as such, open source communities should be encouraged to collaborate with standardisation and submit their APIs for standardisation

PUBLIC SECTOR INFORMATION, OPEN DATA AND BIG DATA

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

With the continuously growing amount of data (often referred to as 'big data') and the increasing amount of open data, interoperability is increasingly a key issue in exploiting the value of this data.

Standardisation at different levels (such as metadata schemata, data representation formats and licensing conditions of open data) is essential to enable broad data integration, data exchange and interoperability with the overall goal of fostering innovation based on data. This refers to all types of (multilingual) data, including both structured and unstructured data, and data from different domains as diverse as geospatial data, statistical data, weather data, public sector information (PSI) and research data (see also the Rolling Plan contribution on 'e-Infrastructures for data and computing-intensive science'), to name just a few.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

Overall, the application of standard and shared formats and protocols for gathering and processing data from different sources in a coherent and interoperable manner across sectors and vertical markets should be encouraged, for example in R&D&I projects and in the EU open data portal (<https://data.europa.eu/euodp>) and the European data portal (<https://data.europa.eu/europeandataportal>).

Studies conducted for the European Commission showed that businesses and citizens were facing difficulties in finding and re-using public sector information. The *Communication on Open data* states that «the availability of the information in a machine-readable format and a **thin layer of commonly agreed metadata** could facilitate data cross-reference and interoperability and therefore considerably enhance its value for reuse¹⁷.

A common standard for the referencing of open data in the European open data portals would be useful. A candidate for a common standard in this area is the Application Profile for data portals in Europe (DCAT) and the FIWARE open stack-based specification and open standards APIs¹⁸.

The DCAT Application Profile has been developed as a common project from the ISA2 programme, the Publications Office (PO) and CNECT to describe public-sector data catalogues and datasets and to promote the specification to be used by data portals across Europe. Agreeing on a common application profile and promoting this among the Member States is substantially improving the interoperability among data catalogues and the data exchange between Member States. The DCAT-AP is the specification used by the European Data Portal, which is part of the Connecting Europe Facility infrastructure, as well as by a growing number of Member States open data portals. The DCAT-AP related work, including its extensions to geospatial data (GeoDCAT-AP) and statistical data (StatDCAT-AP) also highlights the need for further work on the core standard. These are topics for the W3C smart descriptions & smarter vocabularies (SDSVoc) under the VRE4EIC Project <https://www.w3.org/2016/11/sdsvoc/>.

The mapping of existing relevant standards for a number of big data areas would be beneficial. Moreover, it might be useful to identify European clusters of industries that are with sufficiently similar activities to develop data standards. Especially for open data, the topics of data provenance and licensing (for example the potential of machine-readable licences) need to be addressed, as encouraged in the current and proposed revision of the PSI Directive (see section B.1).

The PSI Directive encourages the use of standard licences which must be available in digital format and be processed electronically (Article 8(2)). Furthermore, the Directive encourages the use of open licences available online, which should eventually become common practice across the EU (Recital 26). In addition, to help Member States transpose the revised provisions, the Commission adopted guidelines¹⁹ which recommend the use of such standard open licences for the reuse of PSI.

17 see http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/policy/psi/docs/pdfs/report/final_version_study_psi.docx for an overview and http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/policy/psi/docs/pdfs/opendata2012/open_data_communication/en.pdf

18 https://ec.europa.eu/isa2/solutions/dcat-application-profile-data-portals-europe_en ; <https://www.fiware.org/>

19 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.C_2014.240.01.0001.01.ENG

On 25 April 2018, the Commission adopted the ‘data package’ — a set of measures to improve the availability and re-usability of data, in particular publicly held or publicly funded data, including government data and publicly funded research results, and to foster data sharing in business-to-business (B2B) and business-to-government (B2G) settings. The availability of data is essential so that companies can leverage on the potential of data-driven innovation or develop solutions using artificial intelligence.

Key elements of the package are:

1. Review of the Directive on the re-use of public sector information, proposing:

- enhancing access to and re-use of real-time data notably with the help of Application Programming Interfaces (APIs);
- lowering charges for the re-use of public sector information by limiting exceptions to the default upper limit of marginal cost of dissemination and by specifying certain high-value data sets which should be made available for free (via a delegated act);
- allowing for the re-use of new types of data, including data held by public undertakings in the transport and utilities sector and data resulting from publicly funded research;
- minimising the risk of excessive first-mover advantage in regard to certain data, which could benefit large companies and thereby limit the number of potential re-users of the data in question.

2. Review of the 2012 Recommendation on access to and preservation of scientific information, focusing on:

- evaluating the uptake of the 2012 Recommendation as well as its effectiveness in creating a level playing field for Member States, researchers and academic institutions;
- updating and reinforcing the overall policy with the development of guidelines on opening up research data and the creation of incentive schemes for researchers sharing data;
- ensuring coherence with the European Open Science Cloud.

3. Development of guidance on private sector data sharing

- The Commission has proposed guidance to companies that wish to make data available to other companies or to public authorities, which lays down principles of fair data sharing practices and includes guidance on legal, business and technical aspects of B2B and B2G data sharing.

REFERENCES

- **COM(2014) 442 Towards a thriving data-driven economy**
- **COM(2016) 176 ICT Standardisation Priorities for the Digital Single Market**
- **COM(2017) 9 final Building a European Data Economy: A Communication on Building a European Data Economy** was adopted on 10 January 2017. This Communication explores the following issues: free flow of data; access and transfer in relation to machine generated data; liability and safety in the context of emerging technologies; and portability of non-personal data, interoperability and standards. Together with the Communication the Commission has launched a public consultation.
- **Decision (EU) 2015/2240** on interoperability solutions and common frameworks for European public administrations, businesses and citizens (ISA2 programme) as a means for modernising the public sector (ISA2)
- **The PSI Directive** (2013/37/EU) on the re-use of public sector information (Public Sector Information Directive) was published in the Official Journal on 27 June 2013. The Directive requests to make available for reuse PSI by default, preferably in machine-readable formats. All Member States transposed it into national legislation.
- **COM(2011) 882** on Open data
- **COM(2011) 833 on the reuse of Commission documents**
- **COM(2015)192** “A Digital single market strategy for Europe”
- **COM(2018)234** “Proposal for a Directive on the re-use of public sector information (recast)”
- **C(2018) 2375 final** “Recommendation on access to and preservation of scientific information”
- COM(2018) 232 final “Communication Towards a common European data space”

REQUESTED ACTIONS

The Communication on ICT Standardisation Priorities for the Digital Single Market proposes priority actions in the domain of Big Data. Actions mentioned herein below reflect some of them.

ACTION 1 Invite the CEN to support and assist the DCAT-AP standardisation process. DCAT-AP contains specifications for metadata records to meet the specific application needs of data portals in Europe while providing semantic interoperability with other applications on the basis of reuse of established controlled vocabularies (e.g. EuroVoc20 and mappings to existing metadata vocabularies (e.g. SDMX, INSPIRE metadata, Dublin Core, etc.). DCAT-AP and its extensions have been developed by multi-sectorial expert groups. Experts from international standardisation organisations participated in the group together with open data portal owners to ensure the interoperability of the resulting specification and to assist in its standardisation. These mappings have provided already a DCAT-AP extension to cover geospatial datasets, called Geo/DCAT-AP. The specification was developed under the coordination of the JRC team working on the implementation of the INSPIRE Directive. Another extension to describe statistical datasets, called Stat/DCAT-AP21, was published end 2016. This work has been coordinated by EUROSTAT and the Publications Office.

ACTION 2 Promote standardisation in/via the open data infrastructure, especially the European Data Portal being deployed in 2015-2020 as part of the digital service infrastructure under the Connecting Europe Facility programme,

ACTION 3 Support of standardisation activities at different levels: H2020 R&D&I activities; support for internationalisation of standardisation, in particular for the DCAT-AP specifications developed in the ISA2 programme (see also action 2 under eGovernment chapter), and for specifications developed under the Future Internet public-private-partnership, such as FIWARE NGSI and FIWARE CKAN.

ACTION 4 Bring the European data community together, including through the H2020 Big Data Value public-private partnership[6], to identify missing standards and design options for a big data reference architecture, taking into account existing international approaches, in particular the work in ISO/IEC JTC 1 SC 42.

ACTION 5 Encourage the CEN to coordinate with the relevant W3C groups on preventing incompatible changes and on the conditions for availability of the standard(s), to standardise the DCAT-AP.

20 <http://eurovoc.europa.eu/drupal/>

21 https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/asset/stat_dcat_application_profile/home

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

ETSI

ETSI's oneM2M Partnership Project has specified the oneM2M Base Ontology (oneM2M TS-0012, ETSI TS 118 112) to enable syntactic and semantic interoperability for IoT data.

ETSI TC SmartM2M is developing a set of reference ontologies, mapped onto the oneM2M Base Ontology. This work has commenced with the SAREF ontology, for Smart Appliances, but is being extended to add semantic models for data associated with smart cities, industry and manufacturing, smart agriculture and the food chain, water, automotive, eHealth/aging well and wearables.

ETSI's ISG for cross-cutting Context Information Management (CIM) has developed the NGSI-LD API (GS CIM 004 and GS CIM 009) which builds upon the work done by OMA Specworks and FIWARE. NGSI-LD is an open framework for exchange of contextual information for smart services, aligned with best practise in linked open data.

ETSI's ISG MEC is developing a set of standardized Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) for Multi-Access Edge Computing (MEC). MEC technology offers IT service and Cloud computing capabilities at the edge of the network. Shifting processing power away from remote data centres and closer to the end user, it enables an environment that is characterized by proximity and ultra-low latency, and provides exposure to real-time network and context information.

ETSI's TC ATTM committee has specified a set of KPIs for energy management for data centres (ETSI ES 205 200-2-1). These have been combined into a single global KPI for data centres, called DCEM, by ETSI's ISG on Operational energy Efficiency for Users (OEU), in ETSI GS OEU 001.

ITU-T

Recommendation Y.3600 provides requirements, capabilities and use-cases of cloud computing based big data together with the system context. Cloud computing-based big data provides the capability to collect, store, analyse, visualize and manage varieties of large volume datasets, which cannot be rapidly transferred and analysed using traditional technologies.

http://itu.int/ITU-T/workprog/wp_item.aspx?isn=9853

SG13 published a roadmap for big data standardization in ITU-T under the name of Y.3600-series Supplement 40 "Big Data Standardisation Roadmap" that includes the standardisation landscape, identification/prioritization of technical areas and possible standardisation activities. The work is progressing on big data exchange framework and requirements, requirements for data provenance, big data metadata framework and conceptual model, requirements for data integration, data storage federation, data preservation, functional architecture of big data and BDaaS and some aspects of big data-driven networking like requirement of big data-driven networking mobile network traffic management and planning and application of DPI technology.

http://itu.int/itu-t/workprog/wp_search.aspx?sg=13

ITU-T SG20 “Internet of things (IoT) and smart cities & communities (SC&C)” is studying big data aspects of IoT and SC&C. For example Recommendation ITU-T U.4114 “Specific requirements and capabilities of the IoT for big data” complements the developments on common requirements of the IoT described in Recommendation ITU-T Y.4100/Y.2066 and the functional framework and capabilities of the IoT described in Recommendation ITU-T Y.4401/ Y.2068 in terms of the specific requirements and capabilities that the IoT is expected to support in order to address the challenges related to big data. This Recommendation also constitutes a basis for further standardization work such as functional entities, application programming interfaces (APIs) and protocols concerning big data in the IoT.

The Focus Group on Data Processing and Management to support IoT and Smart Cities & Communities was set up in 2017. The Focus Group plays a role in providing a platform to share views, to develop a series of deliverables, and showcasing initiatives, projects, and standards activities linked to data processing and management and establishment of IoT ecosystem solutions for data focused cities. This Focus Group is expected to develop a standardization roadmap for data management, taking into consideration the activities currently undertaken by the various standards developing organizations (SDOs) and forums.

<https://itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/dpm>

SG17 is working on Security guidelines for Big Data as a Service and Security guidelines of lifecycle management for telecom Big Data.

<http://itu.int/ITU-T/go/sg17>

W3C

DCAT vocabulary (done in the linked government data W3C working group)

<http://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-dcat/>

After a successful Workshop on Smart Descriptions & Smarter Vocabularies (SDSVoc) (www.w3.org/2016/11/sdsvoc/) W3C created the Dataset Exchange Working Group (<https://www.w3.org/2017/dxwg>) to revise DCAT, provide a test suite for content negotiation by application profile and to develop additional relevant vocabularies in response to community demand.

Work on licence in ODRL continues and has reached a very mature state: <https://www.w3.org/TR/odrl-model/> and <https://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-odrl/>

The Data on the web best practices WG has finished its work successfully (<https://www.w3.org/TR/dwbp>) also issuing data quality, data usage vocabularies (<https://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-dqv>); <https://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-duv>)

OASIS

The project addresses querying and sharing of data across disparate applications and multiple stakeholders for reuse in enterprise, cloud, and mobile devices. Specification development in the OASIS OData TC builds on the core OData Protocol V4 released in 2014 and addresses additional requirements identified as extensions in four directional white papers: data aggregation, temporal data, JSON documents, and XML documents as streams. OData 4.0 and OData JSON 4.0 have been approved as ISO/IEC 20802-1:2016 and ISO/IEC 20802-2:2016

<https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/odata>

OpenDocument Format (ODF) is an open, standardised format for reports, office documents and free-form information, fully

integrated with other XML systems, and increasingly used as a standard format for publicly-released government information. ODF was originally approved as ISO/IEC 26300:2006, and ODF v1.2 has been approved as ISO/IEC 26300:2015. Link:

<https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/office>

OASIS XML Localisation Interchange File Format (XLIFF): XLIFF is an XML-based format created to standardize the way in which localizable text, metadata and instructions are passed between tools and services during a localization process

<https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/xliff>

ISO/IEC JTC1

The JTC 1 work program of work on big data was moved from WG 9 to SC 42 in 2018, and WG 9 was disbanded. JTC 1 SC 42 has formed WG 2 which is progressing the current projects: ISO/IEC 20546 (overview and vocabulary) and ISO/IEC 20547 (big data reference architecture). In 2019 and beyond, it is anticipated that new projects will be initiated that build on these initial standards. There is opportunity for synergies with AI.

IEEE

IEEE has a series of standards projects related to Big Data (mobile health, energy efficient processing, personal agency and privacy) as well as pre-standardisation activities on Big Data and open data:

<https://ieeesa.io/rp-open-big-data>

CEN/CENELEC

CEN/WS (Workshop) ISAEN «Unique Identifier for Personal Data Usage Control in Big Data» seeks to operationalize the burgeoning policy initiatives related to big data, in particular in relation to personal data management and the protection of individuals' fundamental rights. It is set against the backdrop of the rapidly expanding digital era of big data. The unique identifier that will be described in the resulting CWA will serve as a measurement tool to empower individuals, help them take control of their data, and make their fundamental right to privacy more actionable.

CEN/WS (Workshop) BDA: This workshop has developed a CWA that aims at defining some technical requirements that will enable innovation in the aquaculture sector, turning the available local and heterogeneous large volumes of data in a universally understandable open repository of data assets. These requirements are the results of the research project AQUASmart of which main objective is to enhance innovation capacity to the aquaculture sector, by addressing the problem of global knowledge access and data exchanges between aquaculture companies and its related stakeholders. CWA 17239 'Big Data in Aquaculture' has been published in January 2018.

Moreover, CEN and CENELEC are cooperating with BDVA (Big Data Value Association), the private counterpart to the EU Commission to implement the BDV PPP programme (Big Data Value PPP).

OGC

The Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) defines and maintains standards for location-based, spatio-temporal data and services. The work includes, for instance, schema allowing description of spatio-temporal sensor, image, simulation, and statistics data (such as “datacubes”), a modular suite of standards for Web services allowing ingestion, extraction, fusion, and (with the web coverage processing service (WCPS) component standard) analytics of massive spatio-temporal data like satellite and climate archives. OGC also contributes to the INSPIRE project.

<http://www.opengeospatial.org>

OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO STANDARDISATION

ISA and ISA² programme of the European Commission

The DCAT application profile (DCAT-AP) has been defined. DCAT-AP is a specification based on DCAT (a RDF vocabulary designed to facilitate interoperability between data catalogues published on the web) to enable interoperability between data portals, for example to allow metasearches in the European Data Portal that harvests data from national open data portals.

Extensions of the DCAT-AP to spatial (GeoDCAT-AP: <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/node/139283>) and statistical information (StatDCAT-AP: https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/asset/stat_dcat_application_profile/home) have also been developed.

https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/asset/dcat_application_profile/description
https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/asset/dcat_application_profile/asset_release/dcat-ap-v11

CEF

Under the framework of the Connecting Europe Facility programme support to the interoperability of metadata and data at national and EU level is being developed through dedicated calls for proposals

AquaSmart

AquaSmart enables aquaculture companies to perform data mining at the local level and get actionable results.

The project contributes to standardization of open data in aquaculture. Results are exploited through the Aquaknowhow business portal.

www.aquaknowhow.com

Automat

The main objective of the AutoMat project is to establish a novel and open ecosystem in the form of a cross-border Vehicle Big Data Marketplace that leverages currently unused information gathered from a large amount of vehicles from various brands.

This project has contributed to standardization of brand-independent vehicle data.

www.automat-project.eu

BodyPass BodyPass aims to break barriers between health sector and consumer goods sector and eliminate the current data silos.

The main objective of BodyPass is to foster exchange, linking and re-use, as well as to integrate 3D data assets from the two sectors. For this, BodyPass adapts and creates tools that allow a secure exchange of information between data owners, companies and subjects (patients and customers).

The project aims at standardizing 3D data
www.bodypass.eu

Odine

The Open Data Incubator for Europe (ODINE) is a 6-month incubator for open data entrepreneurs across Europe. The action is funded with a €7.8m grant from the EU's Horizon 2020 programme.

Some of the supported SMEs and projects provided contributions to data standardisation.

www.opendataincubator.eu

EU Commission

A smart open data project by DG ENV led directly to the establishment of the Spatial Data on the Web Working group, a collaboration between W3C and the OGC.

G8 Open Data Charter

In 2013, the EU endorsed the G8 Open Data Charter and, with other G8 members, committed to implementing a number of open data activities in the G8 members' collective action plan (publication of core and high-quality datasets held at EU level, publication of data on the EU open data portal and the sharing of experiences of open data work).

Future Internet Public Private Partnership programme

Specifications developed under the Future Internet public-private-partnership programme (FP7):

FIWARE NGSI extends the OMA Specworks NGSI API for context information management that provides a lightweight and simple means to gather, publish, query and subscribe to context information. FIWARE NGSI can be used for real-time open data management. ETSI's ISG for cross-cutting Context Information Management (CIM) has developed the NGSI-LD API (GS CIM 004 and GS CIM 009) which builds upon the work done by OMA Specworks and FIWARE.

FIWARE CKAN: Open Data publication Generic Enabler. FIWARE CKAN is an open source solution for the publication, management and consumption of open data, usually, but not only, through static datasets. FIWARE CKAN allows its users to catalogue, upload and manage open datasets and data sources. It supports searching, browsing, visualising and accessing open data

Big Data Value cPPP TF6 SG6 on big data standardisation: In the big data value contractual public-private-partnership, a dedicated subgroup (SG6) of Task Force 6: Technical deals with big data standardisation.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Existing standards should be checked to take account of the protection of individuals with regard to personal data processing and the free movement of such data in the light of data protection principles. Specific privacy by design standards should be identified and when necessary developed.

Since early 2014, French companies and public bodies have been working in the French association for standardisation AFNOR on a white paper on expectations regarding standards for big data; see <http://www.afnor.org/liste-des-actualites/actualites/2015/juin-2015/big-data-impact-et-attentes-pour-la-normalisation-decouvrez-le-livre-blanc-afnor>

The report identified several priorities:

- Data access including open data and governance of data within companies (enhanced exploitation, data quality, security): mix the requirements of big data into the existing management standards. The development of a standard regarding data management could be considered.
- Data transformation, where three elements are identified:
 - Processes and methods of reversibility in pseudonymisation algorithms, evaluation of system performance (ex: Hadoop), NoSQL query language, or visualisation and manipulation process of big data results ;
 - Adapt infrastructures to big data, like cloud computing for storage and massively parallel architectures;
 - Data quality and data identification
 - criteria and methods for characterising sources and information, in terms of perceived quality and trust in a specific context ;
 - indexing of unstructured data coming from social networks and data associated with mobility and sensors ;

Identifying the use-cases for big data is essential. Highly visible issues for end-users should be addressed: technical interoperability, SLAs, traceability of treatment, data erasure, regulatory compliance, data representation, APIs, etc.

INTERNET OF THINGS

POLICY AND LEGISLATION POLICY OBJECTIVES

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a key priority area of the digital single market. The IoT is an emerging technology that connects more objects to the internet — including industrial processing machines and the items industrially processed (cyber-physical systems), household equipment, wearable electronics, vehicles, and sensors. The number of such connected devices is expected to exceed 20 billion by 2020. Besides the innovation potential in many industrial sectors, the IoT also has the potential to help address many societal challenges including climate change, resource and energy efficiency and ageing.

A large number of proprietary or semi-closed solutions to address specific problems have emerged, leading to non-interoperable concepts, based on different architectures and protocols. Consequently, the deployment of truly IoT applications, i.e. where information of connectable “things” can be flexibly aggregated and scaled, has been limited to a set of “intranets of things — or goods”.

In the emerging IoT economy, voluntary global standards can accelerate adoption, drive competition, and enable cost-effective introduction of new technologies. Standardisation facilitates the interoperability, compatibility, reliability, security and efficiency of operations on a global scale among different technical solutions, stimulating industry innovation and providing greater clarity to technology evolution. Interoperability between IoT networks operated by different companies along the value chain opens up opportunities to address EU policy objectives, e.g. greater resource efficiency for a more [circular economy](#), [sustainable and responsible supply chains](#) through transparency and traceability, and others.

Industry is in the best position to develop the technological standards and solutions to address global IoT ecosystem opportunities and challenges. Therefore, there is a need for a secure solution that is interoperable and scales across a global IoT ecosystem. In this context, the European large-scale pilots (LSP), which were the subject of a call for proposals in 2016, are supporting the deployment of IoT solutions, by enhancing and testing their acceptability and adoption by users and the public, and by fostering new market opportunities for suppliers to the EU.

Large-scale pilots are providing the opportunity to demonstrate actual IoT solutions in real-life settings and should make it possible for providers to test business opportunities. The concept has now been broadened and further extended to more vertical sectors in the context of the 'Digitising and transforming European industry and services' focus area for cross-programme integrated activities around major challenges. Calls for proposals in 2018 and 2019 will result in the launch of more LSPs to notably address the digital transformation of manufacturing, health and care, agriculture, connected and automated driving, and include integration of space data and associated platforms.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

The proposed actions on IoT in previous Rolling Plans followed the direction as outlined in the EU communication on ICT standardisation priorities which identified Internet of Things as a key priority for Europe.

One of the major achievements over the last years has been the gradual build of cooperation amongst all actors concerned by IoT standardisation, the organisation of high level events on strategic IoT standardisation issues has been proven to be a successful instrument and is now common practice in several sectors.

ETSI TC Smart M2M has developed a mapping of standards for IoT and gap analysis taking into account the most promising business models and use-cases, published in ETSI TS 103 375 and TS 103 376,

IoT standards are notably supporting the emergence of business models unleashing the commercial capabilities of systems and devices integrations. Beyond identifying standards, it is also important to identify reference models of implementation that businesses can share. This approach which was initially followed in the Future Internet PPP (FI-PPP), has now been adopted in other industrial organisations such as for example the Alliance for Internet of Things Innovation (AIOTI) and PPPs such as the Big Data Value Association (BDVA) which are now cooperating on common standardisation subjects, as well as sectoral organisation such as the Open & Agile Smart Cities (OASC). AIOTI is also maintaining the High Level Architecture reference model by incorporating new results from priority topics (e.g. semantic interoperability, security, privacy.).

The need is to correctly position IoT standardisation vis-à-vis existing global initiatives such as ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 41 Internet of Things and related technologies, oneM2M, and the ITU Study Group 20. Agreement to cooperate on common topics and take up of European results in global action are very encouraging results.

Semantic interoperability, security, privacy, and 5G/IoT interactions are emerging as priority topics.

With the broadening of the vertical foot-prints of IoT the main challenge is to work in cooperation across partnerships (PPPs and other alliances), and to ensure dissemination and adoption of best practices across domains, by continuing and deepening the cooperation towards common objectives to ensure all standardisation efforts converge. As a concrete first step a joint working group between the DEI stakeholder governance and MSP has been created to work on coordination of platform building and piloting activities and synchronisation and acceleration of standardisation efforts.

REFERENCES

- **COM(2016) 176:** ICT standardisation priorities for the digital single market
- **COM(2016) 180:** Digitising European industry reaping the full benefits of a digital single market
- **SWD(2016) 110/2:** Advancing the internet of things in Europe
- **COM(2009)278:** "Internet of Things — An action plan for Europe": Standardisation will play an important role in the uptake of IoT, by lowering entry barriers to newcomers and operating costs for users, by being a prerequisite for interoperability and economies of scale and by allowing industry to better compete at international level. IoT standardisation should aim at rationalising some existing standards or developing new ones where needed.
- **BEREC BoR (16)39, Report on enabling the Internet of Things**

REQUESTED ACTIONS

The Communication on ICT standardisation priorities for the digital single market proposes priority actions in the domain of internet of things. Actions mentioned below reflect some of them.

ACTION 1 SDOs to complement ongoing gap analysis by analysis of gaps in wireless technologies required by IoT, including URLL (Ultra Reliable Low Latency) technologies required by Industry Automation.

ACTION 2 SDOs to continue ongoing work in the area of semantic standards for better data interoperability.

ACTION 3 SDOs to provide standards that can be used for compliance for IoT products, systems, applications and processes.

ACTION 4 Develop a European standard for cyber security compliance of products that is aligned with the current compliance framework of organisations based on ISO 270xx and the GDPR regulation. Preferably the standard could be used to harmonise the requirements set out in the NIS directive.

ACTION 5 Promote the development and foster the adoption of the international Reference Architecture for IoT developed in ISO/IEC JTC 1 SC41.

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

CEN

Horizontal standardization

CEN/TC 224 'Personal identification and related personal devices' addresses Protection Profiles (e.g. EN 419221-5:2018 on 'Protection Profiles for TSP Cryptographic Modules - Part 5: Cryptographic Module for Trust Services') and IoT privacy-related standardization solutions (e.g. EN 419212-4:2018 on 'Application Interface for Secure Elements for Electronic Identification, Authentication and Trusted Service').

CEN/TC 225 'AIDC technologies' works in the field of automatic identification and data capture techniques such as 1D and 2D optical data carriers, RFID and RTLS. These technologies are widely used as end points, allowing today the connection of billions of objects. Most IoT applications rely on these technologies, and an increasing number of scenarios involve capturing and processing sensitive and personal data. Any information leakage or misuse could seriously compromise users' privacy or security. CEN/TC 225 draws its expertise and legitimacy

in IoT cutting-edge technologies and privacy from mandate M/436 (Privacy and public awareness of RFID applications). It has set up a dedicated ad hoc group to discuss the revision of EN 16570 (public awareness) and EN 16571 (Privacy Impact Assessment) for there are new consumer privacy and security issues linked to upcoming IoT applications.

Vertical standardization

CEN/TC 251 'Health informatics' on a personal health data management model.

CEN/TC 278 'Intelligent Transport Systems' with standardised e-language for traffic and travel data exchange between traffic control centres, traffic information centres and service providers (DATEX).

CEN/TC 294 'Communication systems for meters' cooperates with the Zigbee Alliance for the development of European Standards for Smart Homes (e.g. application protocols, wired and wireless M-Bus communication, Wireless mesh networking for meter data exchange).

CEN/TC 442 'Building Information Modelling' for BIM object-oriented information, in cooperation with ISO.

CENELEC

CLC/TC 57 'Power systems management and associated information exchange' has notably developed European Standards for data models in power systems (EN IEC 61850-x), Application Program interfaces (EN IEC 61970-x) and Data and Communication security (EN IEC 62351-x).

CLC/TC 205 'Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES)' has started in 2018 to develop a European Standard on IoT Semantic Ontology Model Description (prEN 50090-6-2), which will explain the HBES IoT Model structures, semantically expressing the current HBES Open System solutions, with the goal of improving the semantic information HBES IoT gateways or HBES IoT devices provide.

ETSI

ETSI is addressing the issues raised by connecting potentially billions of smart objects into a communications network, by developing standards for data security, management, transport, and processing. This will ensure interoperable and cost-effective solutions, open up opportunities in new areas such as eHealth and smart metering, and allow the market to reach its full potential.

ETSI is one of the founding partners in oneM2M, the global standards initiative for the IoT, and publishes all oneM2M specifications. ETSI, with the support of the Commission, has developed the SAREF standard ETSI TS 103 264, a reference ontology for smart appliances, which is a first ontology standard in the IoT ecosystem and sets a template and a base for development of similar standards for other industries, to unlock the full potential of IoT. SAREF is mapped onto the oneM2M Base Ontology.

The new SAREF standard will allow appliances, of any type, make or manufacturer, to exchange energy related information, with any energy management system (at home or in the cloud) for energy management and keeping the user informed.

The SAREF model is being extended to add semantic models for data associated with smart cities, industry and manufacturing, smart agriculture and the food chain, water, automotive, eHealth/aging well and wearables.

ETSI's ISG on cross-cutting Context Information Management (ISG CIM) is developing Group Specifications (GSs) for applications to

publish, discover, update and access context information, initially for a broad range of smart city applications and later for other areas.

ETSI has developed Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Ultra-Low Energy (ULE) (ETSI TS 102 939-1 and TS 102 939-2), a low-power wireless technology providing optimal radio coverage in indoor scenarios for data services suitable for many home automation applications. DECT ULE reuses the DECT physical layer, spectrum and channel structure, but with significant differences in the Medium Access Control (MAC) layer, security algorithms and channel selection. DECT ULE operates over exclusive license-exempt spectrum (1 880 – 1 900 MHz) which provides a more reliable service than the congested 2,4 GHz band. Target applications include home automation and energy control, remote switches, the control of smart appliances, smart metering and temperature controls, security, alarms and eHealth.

ETSI has started the developing of DECT-2020, a 5G radio interface operating on license exempt spectrum that will support Ultra Reliable and Low Latency use cases required by Industry Automation scenarios, according to IMT-2020 requirements. Two Technical Reports, TR 103 515 ‘Study of URLLC use cases’ and TR 103 514 ‘DECT-2020 New Radio’ have been published in 2018. The new DECT-2020 air interface will co-exist with the existing DECT system.

ETSI has a number of other activities related to radio systems for the IoT. These activities include Smart Body Area Networks developed in TC SmartBAN, and standards for ultra-narrowband radio technology in the TC ERM LTN (Low Throughput Networking) working group. These are used in existing commercial LPWAN networks.

IEEE

IEEE has a number of existing standards (current and under development), activities, and events that are directly related to creating the environment needed for a vibrant IoT, recognising the value of the IoT to industry and the benefits this technology innovation brings to the public. Some key standards activities are:

Architectural framework:

The focus of IEEE P2413 is to develop a standard for the architectural framework for the Internet of Things, which includes descriptions of various IoT domains, definitions of IoT domain abstractions, and identification of commonalities between different IoT domains. The architectural framework defined in this standard will promote cross-domain interaction, aid system interoperability and functional compatibility.

The focus of IEEE P1931.1, the standard for an architectural framework for real-time onsite operations facilitation (ROOF) defines how an end user is able to securely provision, commission and decommission devices.

Harmonization and security of IoT: The IEEE 1451-99 is focused on developing a standard for harmonization of Internet of Things (IoT) devices and systems. This standard defines a method for data sharing, interoperability, and security of messages over a network, where sensors, actuators and other devices can interoperate, regardless of underlying communication technology.

Sensor Performance and Quality: Sensors are fundamental to IoT ecosystem with large volume of different sensors integrated into a complex framework. IEEE 2700 proposes a common framework for sensor performance specification terminology, units, conditions and limits is provided. IEEE P2510 defines quality measures, controls,

parameters and definitions for sensor data related to Internet of Things (IoT) implementations.

For a list of these and other IEEE standardization activities on IoT, please see: <https://ieeesa.io/rp-iot>.

IETF

The IETF has a number of Working Groups chartered to develop standards to support the Internet of Things.

The IPv6 Over Low Power WPAN (6LOWPAN) Working Group developed standards to ensure interoperability between smart object networks and defining the necessary security and management protocols and constructs for building such networks.

The IPv6 over Networks of Resource-constrained Nodes (6LO) Working Group develops IPv6 adaptation mechanisms to a wider range of radio technologies including ‘Bluetooth Low Energy’ (RFC 7668), ITU-T G.9959 (as used in Z-Wave, RFC 7428), and the Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Ultra Low Energy (ULE) cordless phone standard and the low-cost wired networking technology Master-Slave / Token-Passing (MS/TP) that is widely used over RS-485 in building automation.

The IPv6 Over Low Power Wide-Area Networks (Ippwan) WG focuses on enabling IPv6 connectivity over the following selection of Low-Power Wide-Area networking technologies: SIGFOX, LoRa?, WI-SUN and NB-IOT.

The Light-Weight Implementation Guidance (LWIG) Working Group focuses on helping the implementors of the smallest devices. The goal is to be able to build minimal yet interoperable IP-capable devices for the most constrained environments.

The Routing over Low Power and Lossy Networks (ROLL) Working Group is developing standards to support the routing of communications within low-power and lossy networks.

The Constrained RESTful Environments (CORE) Working Group is specifying protocols that allow applications running in resource-constrained environments to interoperate with each other and the rest of the Internet. CORE is one of the most active IoT groups. Its main output centres around the ‘Constrained Application Protocol’ (CoAP, RFC 7252), a radically simplified UDP-based analog to HTTP. Extensions to CoAP enable group communications (RFC 7390) and low-complexity server-push for the observation of resources (RFC 7641). This is complemented by a discovery and self-description mechanism based on a weblink format suitable for constrained devices (RFC 6690). Current WG activities focus on extensions that enable transfer of large resources, use of resource directories for coordinating discovery, reusable interface descriptions, and the transport of CoAP over TCP and TLS. CoRE is also looking at a data format to represent sensor measurements, which will benefit from the ‘Concise Binary Object Representation’ (CBOR) (RFC 7049), a JSON analog optimised for binary data and low-resource implementations.

Security aspects of the IoT are being addressed in the following Working Groups:

- The Trusted Execution Environment Provisioning (TEEP) WG is working on standardising protocols for provisioning applications into secure areas of computer processors.
- The Software Updates for Internet of Things (SUIT) WG is working on mechanisms for securely updating the firmware in IoT devices.

- The Authentication and Authorisation for Constrained Environments (ACE) WG is working on a standardised solution for authentication and authorisation to enable authorised access to resources on a device in constrained environments. In such environments, typical for the IoT, the network nodes are limited in CPU, memory and power. This work was supported by the COSE WG that built simplified CBOR analogs for the JSON object signing and encryption methods that were developed in the JOSE WG.
- The DTLS In Constrained Environments (DICE) WG focused on supporting the use of DTLS Transport-Layer Security in these environments. Such constrained environments, including constrained devices (e.g. memory, algorithm choices) and constrained networks (e.g. PDU sizes, packet loss), are typical for the IoT, Smart grids, etc.

While the IoT-oriented IETF working groups have already produced the first wave of mature standards for IoT, new research questions are emerging based on the use of those standards. The IRTF Thing-to-Thing Research Group (T2TRG) was chartered in 2015 to investigate open research issues in IoT, focusing on issues that exhibit standardisation potential at the IETF.

ISO/IEC JTC 1

ISO/IEC JTC 1 SC 41 (Internet of Things and related technologies) has developed ISO/IEC 30141 (IOT reference architecture) and ISO/IEC 20924 (IOT vocabulary), and ongoing work includes the following:

- Support for interoperability of IoT systems (ISO/IEC 21823-1)
- IOT trustworthiness framework (ISO/IEC 30149)
- Methodology for trustworthiness of IOT system/device (ISO/IEC 30147)
- Data exchange platform requirements for IOT services (ISO/IEC 30161)
- Compatibility requirements and model for devices within industrial IOT systems (ISO/IEC 30162)
- Diverse use-cases covered by IoT
- Monitoring the ongoing regulatory, market, business and technology IoT requirements
- IoT standards that build on the foundational standards in relevant JTC 1 subgroups

The list of SC 41 projects can be found here:

https://www.iec.ch/dyn/www/?p=103:23:3095716894820:::FSP_ORG_ID,FSP_LANG_ID:20486,25

SC27 deals with a broad set of standards in the areas of security and data protection ("privacy"). Many of the existing standards can be applied to IoT systems, such as the ISO/IEC 27001 standard on information security management.

SC27 is currently running two separate study groups, one looking at the security of IoT systems and the other examining privacy as applied to IoT systems. It is expected that any new proposed standards for security and for privacy of IoT systems will emerge from these study groups.

http://www.iso.org/iso/jtc1_home.html

ITU

ITU-T Study Group 20 is responsible for studies relating to Internet of things (IoT) and its applications, and smart cities and communities (SC&C). This includes studies relating to big data aspects of IoT and SC&C, eservices and smart services for SC&C.

It is also the lead study group for Internet of things identification. <http://itu.int/go/tsg20>

Definition of IoT in Recommendation ITU-T Y.4000/Y.2060 "Overview of the IoT" <http://itu.int/itu-t/Y.4000>

IoT-relevant recommendations have been developed in various ITU-T study groups and are now wound under the Y.4000 sub-series.

Among the approved standards are ITU-T Y.4111 "Semantics-based requirements and framework of the IoT", ITU-T Y.4112 "Requirements of the plug and play capability of the IoT", ITU-T Y.4113 "Requirements of the network for the Internet of Things", ITU-T Y.4115 "Reference architecture for IoT device capabilities exposure", ITU-T Y.4451 "Framework of constrained device networking in the IoT environments", ITU-T Y.4453 "Adaptive software framework for IoT devices", ITU-T Y.4552 "Application support models of the IoT" and ITU-T Y.4553 "Requirements of smartphone as sink node for IoT applications and services".

The ITU-T joint coordination activity on IoT and smart cities and Communities (JCA-IoT and SC&C) continues its role of promoting international coordination among SDOs in this area of standardization. <http://itu.int/en/ITU-T/jca/iot>

JCA-IoT and SC&C maintains the global online IoT standards roadmap <http://itu.int/en/ITU-T/jca/iot/Documents/deliverables/Free-download-IoT-roadmap.doc>

A new Focus Group (FG) on Data Processing and Management to support IoT and Smart Cities & Communities was set up in 2017. The FG provides a platform to develop deliverables, share views and showcase initiatives, projects, and standards activities linked to data processing and management and establishment of IoT ecosystem solutions for data focused cities.

<https://itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/dpm>

ITU-T SG11 continues its role in developing testing specifications of IoT, its applications and identification systems.

ITU-T SG17 approved Supplement to ITU-T X.660 - Guidelines for using object identifiers for IoT, and is working on Security framework for IoT and Technical framework of PII (Personally Identifiable Information) handling system in IoT environment.

OASIS

OASIS runs a TC on message queuing telemetry transport (MQTT) <https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/mqtt>. It has produced a standard for the MQTT protocol compatible with MQTT V3.1, together with requirements for enhancements, documented usage examples, best practices, and guidance for use of MQTT topics with commonly available registry and discovery mechanisms. As an M2M/IoT connectivity protocol, MQTT is designed to support messaging transport from remote locations/devices involving small code footprints (e.g. 8-bit, 256KB ram controllers), low power, low bandwidth, high-cost connections, high latency, variable availability, and negotiated delivery guarantees. MQTT also has been approved as ISO/IEC 20922:2016

https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tc_home.php?wg_abbrev=mqtt

OASIS has produced the Advanced Message Queuing Protocol (AMQP), a ubiquitous, secure, and reliable internet protocol for high-speed transactional messaging. AMQP also has been approved as ISO/IEC 19464:2014

<https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/amqp>.

3GPP

3GPP, since Release 13, offers three new Low Power Wide Area Network (LPWAN) radio access technologies for long-range, power efficient, massive machine-type communications:

- Extended Coverage GSM Internet of Things (EC-GSM-IoT),
- LTE for Machine-Type Communications (LTE-M) and
- Narrowband Internet of Things (NB-IoT).

Each has been standardized to ensure that increasingly diverse device and application types are supported by 3GPP networks, around the world. An overview is available here: http://www.3gpp.org/news-events/3gpp-news/1805-iot_r14 and more details here: http://www.3gpp.org/news-events/3gpp-news/1906-c_10t

3GPP has been adding IoT-centric features, including capabilities to avoid network congestion, use networks more effectively, enhance security and, crucially, enable IoT devices to manage power resources efficiently, to its specification set in Release 13 and Release 14.

Massive IoT support is one of the key objectives of future 5G systems. This will be a focus of future work in 3GPP, given the already extensive IoT support in 4G.

oneM2M

oneM2M was launched in 2012 as a global initiative to ensure the most efficient deployment of Machine-to-Machine (M2M) communications systems and the Internet of Things (IoT) and it includes several SDOs and representatives of different industry sectors. The latest technical specifications can be found on their website <http://www.onem2m.org/technical/latest-drafts>

oneM2M opens up the IoT ecosystem by creating an abstraction layer that simplifies the exchange of cross-silo data. It offers a common IoT Service Layer which can be readily embedded within different hardware and software, connecting the numerous devices in the field with IoT application servers worldwide. To do this, oneM2M offers interworking with the most common technologies and protocols used in the IoT today.

oneM2M has published Release 2A in March 2018 and its Release 3 in September 2018. Work is ongoing on Release 4.

The oneM2M includes specifications covering requirements, architecture, protocols, security, and management, abstraction and semantics. Release 2 added new functionality, particularly by expanding management, abstraction and semantics, security, and interworking with underlying technologies. oneM2M Release 3 adds seamless interworking with 3GPP network services for IoT.

A distinguishing feature of oneM2M is its Basic Ontology specification, which enables semantic and syntactic interoperability across the IoT. This will become increasingly important as greater quantities of data are generated and shared across the IoT.

OIC

OIC works on defining the connectivity requirements for devices including the definition of the specification, certification and branding to deliver reliable interoperability; IP protection; and providing an open source implementation of the standard. <https://openconnectivity.org/developer>

W3C

W3C's web of things <https://www.w3.org/WoT/> is to support overcoming the fragmentation of the IoT by introducing a web-based abstraction layer capable of interconnecting existing IoT platforms and complementing available standards

OGC

The Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) defines and maintains standards for location-based, spatio-temporal data and services. Some of the work is related to IoT, e.g. a modular suite of standards for web services allowing ingestion, extraction, fusion, and (with the web coverage processing service (WCPS) component standard) analytics of massive spatio-temporal data like satellite and climate archives.

ISO/TC 211 'Geographic information' and OGC have a strong relation and cooperation in the development of standards for the geo-spatial domain, and particularly geospatial data. ISO/TC 211 activities are mirrored at European level by CEN/TC 287. <http://www.opengeospatial.org>

OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO STANDARDISATION

AIOTI

The Alliance for Internet of Things Innovation (AIOTI) was initially created under the Commission's auspices in 2015. Its goals are to promote interoperability and convergence between standards, to facilitate policy debates and to prepare a Commission's initiative for large scale testing and experimentation, tabled for 2016. AIOTI has meanwhile been transformed and set up as a stand-alone organisation. Forging new alliances between IoT sectors, stakeholders, large companies, SMEs and start-ups help Europe get a global lead in this field and will foster a digital single market for IoT.

AIOTI Working group 3 focuses on standardisation.

The Commission published a EUR 51 million call (H2020 ICT-30). The initiative cuts across several technological areas (smart systems integration, cyber-physical systems, smart networks, big data), and targets SME and IoT innovators for to create an open IoT environment.

Among AIOTI's European largest technical and digital companies are:

Alcatel, Bosch, Cisco, Hildebrand, IBM, Intel, Landis+Gyr, Nokia, ON Semiconductor, Orange, OSRAM, Philips, Samsung, Schneider Electric, Siemens, NXP Semiconductors, STMicroelectronics, Telecom Italia, Telefonica, Telit, Vodafone, Volvo, and start-ups (SIGFOX)...

Representatives of different industries: nanoelectronics/ semiconductor companies, telecom companies, network operators, platform providers (IoT/Cloud), security, service providers, sectors: energy, utilities, automotive, mobility, lighting, buildings, manufacturing, healthcare, supply chains, cities etc.

<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/news/launch-alliance-internet-things-innovation>

EC

Several projects funded by the European Commission, integrated in the Internet of Things Research in Europe Cluster (IERC), deal with aspects of standardisation in IoT: CALIPSO, GAMBAS, IOT.EST, OPENIOT, UIOT6, SPRINT and PROBE-IT. In particular:

- OPENIOT deals with standardisation of open source solution for creating utility/cloud-based environments of internet-connected objects,

- SPRINT has an active contribution to W3C (web services), OMG (e.g. on exchange formats, APIs) and OASIS (data exchange formats),
- PROBE-IT validates standards or pre-standards at European and international level and performs pre-standardisation research work on standardisation requirements.

The Future Internet PPP (FI-PPP) also deals with some issues connected to standardisation for the IoT.

IVA

IVA is a subproject of 'ICT for Sweden', with the objective of supporting the entire value chain, from business benefits to sensors. <http://www.iva.se/IVA-seminarier/Internet-of-Things-IoT---fran-affarsnytta-till-sensorer/>

UK

The KTN (Knowledge Transfer Network) has an IoT interest group <https://connect.innovateuk.org/web/internet-of-things>

Finland

An IoT cluster supports investment in IoT

<http://www.investinfinland.fi/industries/rd-and-innovation/internet-of-things-in-finland/124>

LoRa Alliance

Specifications intended for wireless battery-operated things in regional, national or global networks. LoRaWAN targets key requirements of the IoT such as secure bi-directional communication, mobility and localisation services

IIC

Works on promoting the uptake of technologies around the industrial internet including:

building confidence around new and innovative approaches to security;

- developing use-cases and test beds;
- influencing global standards development; and
- facilitating open forums to share and exchange best practices.

Denmark
The Nordic IoT center is supported by the Danish Agency for Science and Higher Education, to enable partnerships in the Nordic region and completing the value chain for IoT products and services and documenting compliance to international standards <http://www.nordiciotcentre.com/>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

There are a number of global activities ongoing in the area of IoT standardisation. In particular there are: the oneM2M partnership project, to which ETSI contributes; relevant standardisation activities in IEC; a focus group in ISO/IEC JTC 1; the standards project on MQTT in OASIS; the IoT reference architecture; and the IoT Interoperability standards at ISO/IEC JTC/1 WG10.

The IoT requirements of e.g. from retail manufacturing, the automotive, aeronautics, pharmaceutical, and medical equipment industries and the medical sector in general should be taken fully into consideration. Security, privacy, and management of control of the access to and ownership of data are essential for the development of IoT. Without acceptance by commercial users and consumers, the role of IoT would be limited to specific vertical markets. Wide acceptance is essential in commoditising IoT mechanisms and make them accessible e.g. to manufacturing and for manufactured products, or into m/e/Health applications.

IoT requires the interlinking of often disparate standards. These standards are often the product of different SDOs. There is a need to bring these bodies and their standards together to achieve the often small changes needed to allow products and services to interoperate.

Existing standards should be checked to take account of the protection of individuals with regard to personal data processing and the free movement of such data in the light of - the General Data Protection Regulation. Specific privacy by design standards should be identified and where necessary developed.

CYBERSECURITY / NETWORK AND INFORMATION SECURITY

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

The European cybersecurity strategy and the Directive on network and information security provide for action to promote the development and take-up of ICT security standards.

The communication setting up ICT standardisation priorities for the DSM refers to cybersecurity as a priority domain for Europe.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

The Communication on ICT standardisation priorities for the digital single market proposes actions on cybersecurity, considered as priority domain for Europe

- For security and notification requirements for operators of essential services, the focus will be on establishing a number of reference standards and/or specifications relevant to network and information security, including, where relevant, harmonised standards, to serve as a basis for encouraging the coherent adoption of standardisation practices across the EU.
- For security and notification requirements for digital service providers, in line with the objectives of the Digital single market strategy, the Directive aims to establish a harmonised set of requirements so that they can expect similar rules wherever they operate in the EU.

It is important that *all levels of an organisation*—particularly the strategic level and the management board - are aware of the need for standards and frameworks for cybersecurity. Moreover, between organisations that are partners in (vital) online chains, clear agreements will have to be made on the different standards.

REFERENCES

- **Cybersecurity Strategy** of the European Union: An Open, Safe and Secure Cyberspace — JOIN(2013) 1 final — 7/2/2013
- Joint **Communication on Resilience, Deterrence and Defence**: Building strong cybersecurity for the EU, JOIN(2017) 450 final, 13.9.2017
- **COM(2017)477** Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on ENISA, the “EU Cybersecurity Agency”, and repealing Regulation (EU) 526/2013, and on Information and Communication Technology cybersecurity certification (“Cybersecurity Act”)
- Commission **Recommendation (EU) 2017/1584** of 13 September 2017 on coordinated response to large-scale cybersecurity incidents and crises - C/2017/6100
- **Directive (EU) 2016/1148** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2016 concerning measures for a high common level of security of network and information systems across the EU (NIS Directive)
- **Regulation (EU) 2016/679** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to personal data processing and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation)
- **COM(2016)176** ICT Standardisation Priorities for the Digital Single Market
- **COM(2015)192** A Digital single market strategy for Europe
- **COM(2017)225** Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL ON ENISA, the “EU Cybersecurity Agency”, and repealing Regulation (EU) 526/2013, and on Information and Communication Technology cybersecurity certification (“Cybersecurity Act”)
- **COM(2017)228** Communication on the Mid-Term Review on the implementation of the Digital Single Market Strategy - A Connected Digital Single Market for All and accompanying Staff Working Document SWD(2017)155

REQUESTED ACTIONS

ACTION 1 SDOs to develop standards for critical infrastructure protection and thus in support of and responding to the requirements laid down in the NIS Directive.

ACTION 2 SDOs to assess the standards required to support a European Cyber Security Framework.

ACTION 3 SDOs to investigate the issue of malware on personal computers. ENISA (the European union agency for network and information security) has concluded that many personal computers contain malware that is can monitor (financial) transactions. As we are becoming increasingly dependent on eBusiness and e-transactions, a European initiative should investigate this topic

ACTION 4 SDOs to investigate options for collaboration to defeat and remedy attacks. No single organization has enough information to create and maintain accurate situational awareness of the threats facing itself or its users. This limitation can be overcome by sharing relevant cyber-threat information among trusted partners and communities consistent with the agreed interests of their users

ACTION 5 SDOs to investigate requirements for secure protocols for networks of highly constrained devices and heavily constrained protocol interaction (low bandwidth/ultra-short session duration (50ms)/low processing capabilities)

ACTION 6 SDOs to investigate the availability of standards as regards to the security and incident notification requirements for digital service providers as defined in the NIS Directive

ACTION 7 SDOs to develop a “guided” version of ISO/IEC 270xx series (information security management systems including specific activity domains) specifically addressed to SMEs, possibly coordinating with ISO/IEC JTC1 SC27 WG1 to extend the existing guidance laid out in ISO/IEC 27003. This guidance should be 100% compatible with ISO/IEC 270xx and help SMEs to practically apply it, including in scarce resource and competence scenarios

ACTION 8 SDOs are encouraged to work on standards related to the specification and assessment of security properties in ICT products and services as well as those related to security in processes related to the design, development, delivery and maintenance of an ICT product or service

ACTION 9 SDOs to prepare for supporting the implementation of the Cyber Security Act once approved and in place to ensure that standards are available for providing the core of any certification activity

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

CEN, CENELEC

In June 2017, CEN and CENELEC created a new Joint Technical Committee on ‘Cybersecurity and data protection’ (CEN-CLC/JTC 13). The lack of interoperable solutions, practices (process standards) and trustworthy IT solutions are, among other, affecting the European single market. On this basis, cybersecurity was identified as one of the ICT standardization priorities for the Digital Single Market and the creation of CEN-CENELEC/JTC 13 aims to address the growing demand for standards in this field. In 2019, CEN-CLC/JTC 13 will continue to develop standards for data protection, information protection and security techniques with specific focus on cybersecurity covering all concurrent aspects of the evolving information society, including: Organizational frameworks and methodologies, including IT management systems; Data protection and privacy guidelines; Processes and products evaluation schemes; ICT security and physical security technical guidelines; smart technology, objects, distributed computing devices, data services.

CLC/TC 65X ‘Industrial-process measurement, control and automation’ contributes, supports and coordinates the preparation of European Standards for systems and elements used for industrial process measurement, control and automation (e.g. EN IEC 62443-4-1 Security for industrial automation and control systems – Secure product development lifecycle requirements). The IEC EN 62443 series, as developed by CLC/TC 65X, addresses operational technology found in industrial and critical infrastructure, including but not restricted to power utilities, water management systems, healthcare and transport systems. These are horizontal standards, which are technology independent and can be applied across many technical areas.

In this context, CEN and CENELEC are responsible for the development and adoption at European level of the EN IEC 62443 series (CLC/TC 65X) - which focuses on operational technology (OT) and which is concerned with keeping cyber-physical systems operating as intended - and the EN ISO/IEC 27000 series (CEN-CLC/JTC 13) - which focuses on information technology (IT) and which is concerned about the flow and accuracy of data, data privacy, etc.

CEN and CENELEC are also active in the following areas:

- CEN/TC 224 ‘Personal identification and related personal devices with secure element, systems, operations and privacy in a multi sectorial environment’ is responsible for the EN 419251 series on ‘Security requirements for device for authentication’. The TC has also developed EN 419241-1 ‘Trustworthy Systems Supporting Server Signing - Part 1: General System Security Requirements’
- CEN/TC 301 ‘Road Vehicles’ is responsible for developing requirements for Vehicle to Grid communication interface (physical layer and data link layer)
- CEN/TC 377 ‘Air traffic management’ on ‘Information security for organisations supporting civil aviation operations’ (prEN 16495) and specifications for software assurance levels (CEN/TS 16501)
- CLC/TC 9X ‘Electrical and electronic applications for railways’ is active in the development of requirements for Cybersecurity

- CLC/TC 13 'Electrical energy measurement and control' develops the EN 62056 series on 'Electricity metering data exchange'
- CLC/TC 57 'Power systems management and associated information exchange' develops EN 62351-7 'Data and communications security – Network and system management data object models'. Moreover, the CEN-CLC-ETSI Coordination Groups on 'Smart Energy Grids' and 'Smart Meters' are also active on Cybersecurity. End 2014, the Coordination Group on Smart Energy Grids finalized several mandated reports, including on cybersecurity

The CEN-CLC Focus Group on Blockchain and Distributed Ledger Technologies will strengthen in 2019 its links with CEN-CLC/JTC 13 'Cybersecurity and Data protection' to further investigate the cybersecurity requirements for Distributed Ledger Technologies, in the context of the activities of ISO/TC 307.

ETSI

ETSI's work on cybersecurity ranges from general and transversal guidelines and standards, to securing complete technological systems/areas, down to specific security topics.

TC CYBER coordinates ETSI cybersecurity work and offers market-driven cyber security standardization solutions, advice and guidance to users, manufacturers, network, infrastructure and service operators and regulators. In particular, ETSI TC CYBER published TR 103 306 which describes the global cybersecurity ecosystem providing an overview of cybersecurity work occurring in multiple technical forums worldwide. The TR is revised regularly to provide latest information.

ETSI TC CYBER (TC CYBER publications and TC CYBER work programme) covers privacy in response to European Commission (EC) Mandate M/530 on Privacy by Design, with a new TS on mechanisms for privacy assurance and the verification of Personally Identifiable Information, a TS on identity management and naming schema protection mechanisms, which will identify means to prevent identity theft and resultant crime, and a practical introductory guide to privacy related standards. TC CYBER also released two specifications on Attribute-Based Encryption (ABE) that describe how to protect personal data securely—with fine-grained access controls (TS 103 458 and TS 103 532). ETSI TC CYBER develops standards for secure by default solutions, with publications on critical security controls, baseline security requirements regarding sensitive functions for NFV and on security aspects for lawful interception and retained data interfaces, guidance on security by default for products and services and threat information sharing. One major ongoing activity is the specification of middlebox security protocols allowing transparent management of middleboxes in networks while enhancing cybersecurity posture of networks.

ETSI TR 103 456 provides advice on implementing the NIS Directive and guidance on the available technical specifications and those in development by major cybersecurity communities in the world which are designed to meet the legal measures and technical requirements of the NIS Directive.

TC CYBER has a dedicated working group on Quantum-safe cryptography.

ISG ISI (Information Security Indicators) works on measurement of information security risks (see ISG ISI published standards, ISG ISI work programme).

ETSI works on securing overall systems and technologies such as mobile communications (3GPP SA3), network functions

virtualisation (ETSI NFV ISG), intelligent transport systems (ITS WG5), digital enhanced cordless telecommunications (DECT™), M2M/IoT communications (oneM2M published standards, latest drafts), reconfigurable radio systems (RRS WG3) and emergency telecommunications (including terrestrial trunked radio (TETRA)).

Finally ETSI works on specific security topics, including smart cards and secure elements (SCP), cryptography and lawful interception and data retention. In terms of cryptography, ETSI develops security algorithms, it works on quantum safe cryptography (QSC) and quantum key distribution (QKD).

IEC

IEC TC 65 'Industrial-process measurement, control and automation' develop International Standards for systems and elements used for industrial-process measurement and control concerning continuous and batch processes.

IEC TC 65 WG 10 'Security for industrial process measurement and control - network and system security' is responsible for the IEC 62443 series on Industrial communication networks, which addresses the prevention of illegal or unwanted penetration, intentional or unintentional interference with the proper and intended operation, or inappropriate access to confidential information in industrial automation and control systems. IEC TC 65 WG 19 'Life-cycle management for systems and products used in industrial-process measurement, control and automation' defines consistent set of generic reference models, which are applicable to automation products and systems in various industries (automation product life-cycle model, automation product integration in the functional system hierarchy, compatibility model of automation products).

The publication of the following International Standards is foreseen in 2019: IEC 62890 'Life-cycle management for systems and products used in industrial-process measurement, control and automation', IEC 62443-4-2 'Security for industrial automation and control systems - Part 3-2: security risk assessment and system design', and IEC 62443-4-2 'Security for industrial automation and control systems - Part 4-2: Technical security requirements for IACS components'.

In Europe, IEC TC 65 is mirrored by CLC/TC 65X 'Industrial-process measurement, control and automation'. This CENELEC standardization work is carried out for equipment and systems, and closely coordinated with IEC TC 65.

IEC TC57 is responsible for the IEC 62351 standards series. The different security objectives of this series include authentication of data transfer through digital signatures, ensuring only authenticated access, prevention of eavesdropping, prevention of playback and spoofing, and intrusion detection.

IECEE/ICAB

Conformity Assessment (CA) is any activity, which results in determining whether a product or other object corresponds to the requirements contained in a standard or specification. The IEC runs four CA systems, each of which operates Schemes based on third-party conformity assessment certification. They establish that a product is reliable and meets expectations in terms of performance, safety, efficiency, durability, etc. This is especially crucial for Cybersecurity.

IECEE, the IEC system for Conformity Assessment Schemes for Electrotechnical Equipment and Components, which issues internationally recognized certification on Cybersecurity, operates

the CB scheme, facilitating cooperation among accepted National Certification Bodies (NCBs) worldwide. NCBs perform market surveillance functions, which ensure that the overall production line is constantly compliant with the initial testing/certification.

The IECEE Full Certification Scheme is an extension of the IECEE CB Scheme, where initial and/or periodic surveillance of production is performed. The Scheme provides the evidence that each certified product offers the same quality/safety level as type-tested sample.

The CAB (Conformity Assessment Board) is responsible for setting the IEC's conformity assessment policy, promoting and maintaining relations with international organizations on conformity assessment matters.

OASIS

For the PKCS 11 standardisation project for cryptographic tokens controlling authentication information (such as personal identity), see

<https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/pkcs11>

Key management interoperability protocol (KMIP) for enterprise encryption key administration and deployment. <https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/kmip>

Cyber Threat Intelligence (CTI)TCA committee defining a set of information representations and protocols to support automated information sharing for cybersecurity situational awareness, real-time network defence, and sophisticated threat analysis. The Structured Threat Information eXpression (STIX) language provides a common set of descriptors for security threats and events, and the Trusted Automated Exchange of Indicator Information (TAXII) specification provides common message exchange patterns.

<http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/cti>

SAML TC

https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tc_home.php?wg_abbrev=security

ISO/IEC JTC 1

SC 27 work is ongoing on the following work areas

- Security requirements capture methodology
- Management of information and ICT security; in particular information security management systems (ISMS), security processes, security controls and services
- Cryptographic and other security mechanisms, including but not limited to mechanisms for protecting the accountability, availability, integrity and confidentiality of information
- Security management support documentation including terminology, guidelines and procedures for the registration of security components
- Security aspects of identity management, biometrics and privacy
- Conformance assessment, accreditation and auditing requirements in the area of information security
- Security evaluation criteria and methodology
http://www.iso.org/iso/home/standards_development/list_of_iso_technical_committees/iso_technical_committee.htm?commid=45306

Ongoing projects and important deliverables:

- ISO/IEC 15408: Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation
- ISO/IEC 27001 — Information security management systems — Requirements
- ISO/IEC 29101 — Privacy architecture framework

- ISO/IEC 29115: entity authentication assurance framework
- ISO/IEC 29151 — Code of practice for PII protection
- ISO/IEC 29190 — Privacy capability assessment model
- ISO/IEC 19770-1 is a management system standard for IT asset management, a revised edition of which is due to be published in the near future. These standards have significant take-up, for example in the US.
- ISO/IEC 19770-2 on Software Identification (SWID) tags is a standard for the identification of software which is important for improving both the management of software, and for improving cybersecurity, in particular for the automation of cybersecurity.
- IECEE/ICAB: System of Conformity Assessment Schemes for Electrotechnical Equipment and Components

ITU-T

In the standardisation sector of the ITU, the UN specialized agency for ICTs, ITU-T Study Group 17 (Security) develops globally harmonized standards on telecommunication and information security, application security, cyberspace security, identity management and authentication. On application security, currently ITU-T SG17 works specifically on software defined networking, cloud computing, intelligent transport systems, distributed ledger technologies etc. Nearly 200 ITU-T Recommendations have been developed including the security Recommendations under the ITU-T X-series.

<http://itu.int/ITU-T/go/sg17>

http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/recommendations/index_sg.aspx?sg=17.

SG17 / Q10/17 — Identity management architecture and mechanisms

http://www.itu.int/itu-t/workprog/wp_block.aspx?sn=2048

Study Group 20 under question Q6/20 studies aspects related to Security, Privacy, Trust and Identification for IoT and SC&C. In August 2017, it approved Recommendation ITU-T Y.4805 Identifier service requirements for the interoperability of Smart City applications which specifies a set of requirements for identifier services in smart city.

W3C

W3C runs several groups in the area of Security

- Web Cryptography working group, which is defining an API that lets developers implement secure application protocols for web applications, including message confidentiality and authentication services, by exposing trusted cryptographic primitives from the browser.
- Web Application Security “WebAppSec” working group, which is developing standards to ensure that web applications are delivered free from spoofing, injection, and eavesdropping.
- Hardware-based secure services community group, which analyses use-cases where browser (and web application)’s developers could benefit from secure services in the field of cryptographic operation, citizen identity and payment to native applications.
- Web bluetooth community group, which is developing a specification for bluetooth APIs to allow websites to communicate with devices in a secure and privacy-preserving way.
- Web NFC community group, which is creating a near field communication API that is browser-friendly and adheres to the web’s security model.

<https://www.w3.org/Security>

IEEE

IEEE has standardisation activities in cybersecurity and NIS space, and in anti-malware technologies, including in the encryption, fixed and removable storage, and hard copy devices areas, as well as applications of these technologies in smart grids

<https://ieeesa.io/rp-nis>

IETF

The following IETF WGs are active in this area :

The Managed Incident Lightweight Exchange (MILE) WG develops standards to support computer and network security incident management. The WG is focused on two areas: IODEF (Incident Object Description Exchange Format, RFC5070), the data format and extensions to represent incident and indicator data, and RID (Real-time Inter-network Defense, RFC6545), the policy and transport for structured data.

The Security Automation and Continuous Monitoring (SACM) WG is working on standardising protocols to collect, verify, and update system security configurations that allow high degree of automation. This facilitates securing information and the systems that store, process, and transmit that information. The focus of the WG is the assessment of network endpoint compliance with security policies so that corrective measures can be provided before they are exposed to those threats.

The aim of DDoS Open Threat Signalling (DOTS) WG is to develop a standards based approach for the realtime signalling of DDoS related telemetry and threat handling requests and data between elements concerned with DDoS attack detection, classification, traceback, and mitigation.

The goal of the Interface to Network Security Functions (I2NSF) WG is to define a set of software interfaces and data models for controlling and monitoring aspects of physical and virtual NSFs. A Network Security Function (NSF) is a function used to ensure integrity, confidentiality, or availability of network communications, to detect unwanted network activity, or to block or at least mitigate the effects of unwanted activity. The hosted, or cloud-based, security service is especially attractive to small and medium size enterprises who suffer from a lack of security experts to continuously monitor networks, acquire new skills and propose immediate mitigations to ever increasing sets of security attacks.

The Source Address Validation Improvements (savi) WG develops standardised mechanisms that prevent nodes attached to the same IP link from spoofing each others IP addresses.

The full list of IETF Working Groups in the Security Area is available here: <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/#sec>

3GPP

SA WG3 is responsible for security and privacy in 3GPP systems, determining the security and privacy requirements, and specifying the security architectures and protocols. The WG also ensures the availability of cryptographic algorithms which need to be part of the specifications.

<http://www.3gpp.org/specifications-groups/sa-plenary/sa3-security>

OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO STANDARDISATION

ECSO

The European Cyber Security Organisation (ECSO)

This contractual PPP (cPPP) will be instrumental in structuring and coordinating digital security industrial resources in Europe. WG1 focuses on standardisation, certification, labelling and supply chain

<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/cybersecurity-industry>

OIDF

Risk and incident sharing and coordination working group [RISC] RISC (chartered 2015) provides data sharing schemas, privacy recommendations and protocols to share information about important security events in order to thwart attackers from using compromised accounts with one service provider to gain access with other service providers. RISC focuses on peer to peer sharing of information related to the state of individual accounts.

<http://openid.net/wg/risc/charter/>

NIST

NIST has started work in several areas, active documents with two reports already published which provide guidance on critical security controls and security by default for products and services. Other areas of work include critical infrastructure protection, privacy matters, cybersecurity issues.

Cyber-Physical Systems for Global Cities Project

Cybersecurity for Smart Grid Systems

Cybersecurity for Smart Manufacturing Systems

National Institute of Standards and Technology Initiates Development of New Cybersecurity

Reference Architecture for Cyber-Physical Systems Project Framework

Cyber Security PPP

The cPPP will be instrumental in structuring and coordinating digital security industrial resources in Europe

<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/cybersecurity-industry>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The **Danish business community** has developed a corporate partnership to increase ICT security in the Danish business community. The partnership will develop preventive security measures and launch efforts to promote businesses' use of international security standards.

The **Dutch government** has selected a group of security specifications for its comply-or-explain policy: DNS-SEC, DKIM, TLS, SPF, DMARC, STARTTLS, DANE, SAML, ISO 27001/2, and is actively using different adoption strategies to get the specifications implemented. A very useful tool is the website www.internet.nl. Organisations and individuals can, by entering a domain name of a website or email service, easily test whether websites offer support for the modern Internet Specifications. The result is a test report with detailed explanations. The website is available in English, Dutch and Polish. In addition business, industry and government collectively established the 'Safe Email Coalition' to fight abuse such as phishing and eavesdropping in e-mail.

In **Germany**, the Federal Agency for Information Security (BSI) bases several national cyber-security standards -concerning both critical infrastructures and SMEs- on the ISO/IEC EN 270xx family and the Federal Network Agency (BNetzA) mandates the use of ISO/IEC 27019 (with a few additional requirements in the national [IT Security catalogue](#)) for grid network operators with mandatory certification.

ENISA and the European Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) community have jointly set up a task force with the goal of reaching a consensus on a 'Reference Security Incident Classification Taxonomy'. Following a discussion among the CSIRT community during the '51st TF-CSIRT meeting' (15 May 2017 in The Hague, Netherlands), it was concluded that there is an urgent need for a taxonomy list and name that serves as a fixed reference for everyone. This is where the so-called 'Reference Incident Classification Taxonomy Task Force' comes into play. The aim of this task force is to enable the CSIRT community in reaching a consensus on a universal reference taxonomy. Additionally, the task force covers the following objectives:

- Develop a reference document
- Define and develop an update and versioning mechanism
- Host the reference document
- Organise regular physical meetings with stakeholders

ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION AND TRUST SERVICES INCLUDING E-SIGNATURES

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

This relates to Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

In the context of the e-signatures Directive, in January 2010, the Commission mandated the ESOs to rationalise the standards for e-signatures and related trust services to form a coherent and up-to-date framework (mandate M/460).

The eIDAS Regulation adopted on 23 July 2014 addresses in one comprehensive piece of legislation, electronic identification, electronic signatures, electronic seals, time stamping, electronic delivery, electronic documents and website certificates as core instruments for electronic transactions. To support the implementation of this highly technical regulation, further standardisation work will be needed. In the case of trust services, the planned secondary legislation refers extensively to the availability of standards as possible means to meet the regulatory requirements. Existing standards should be checked to take account of the protection of individuals with regard to personal data processing and the free movement of such data. Specific privacy by design standards should be identified and where needed developed. The accessibility needs of persons with disabilities should also be taken into account.

REFERENCES

- **Regulation (EU) No. 910/2014** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC
- **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1501** of 8 September 2015 on the interoperability framework
- **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1502** of 8 September 2015 on setting out minimum technical specifications and procedures for assurance levels for electronic identification means
- **Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/1984** of 3 November 2015 defining the circumstances, formats and procedures of notification
- **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/806** of May 2015 laying down specifications relating to the form of EU trust mark for qualified trust Services
- **Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/1506** of 8 September 2015 laying down specifications relating to formats of advanced electronic signatures and advanced seals to be recognised by public sector bodies
- **Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/1505** of 8 September 2015 laying down technical specifications and formats relating to trusted lists
- **Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/650** of 25 April 2016 laying down Standards for the security assessment of qualified signature on seal creation devices

REQUESTED ACTIONS

ACTION 1 Complete and complement the work done under **Mandate M/460**, e.g. in the following way: address the trust service providers (TSP) providing signature creation services, the TSPs providing signature validation services, and standards for trust application service providers .

ACTION 2 The Commission intends to request the ESOs (for instance via standardisation requests) and other relevant bodies to update existing standards and to develop additional ones in order to address the new requirements and the innovations of the [eIDAS Regulation \(EU\) N°910/2014](#) adopted by the European Parliament and Council, and related Implementing Regulations. Alternatively or additionally, ESOs may autonomously submit re-

quests for Commission support for these standardisation activities. Further domains of interest include identification, eDelivery, and website authentication certificates.

ACTION 3 Take ongoing EU policy activities into account in standardisation, e.g. in ISO/IEC JTC 1 SC 27 WG5 (identity management and privacy technologies) and other working groups of ISO/IEC JTC 1 SC 27. Furthermore, in order to promote the strengths of the European approach to electronic identification and trust services at global level and to foster mutual recognition of electronic identification and trust services with non-EU countries, European and international standards should be aligned wherever possible. The “internalisation” and promotion of related European standards should be favoured.

Finally, e-signatures standards ensure accessibility for people with disabilities (see mandate 376 on European accessibility requirements for public procurement of products and services in the ICT domain).

ACTION 4 Support and improve the development of interoperable standards by facilitating the organisation of plugtests (interoperability events) and developing and enhancing conformity testing tools. Such interoperability events may address CAdES, XAdES, PAdES, ASiC, use of trusted lists, signature validation, etc.

ACTION 5 Disseminate information to raise awareness and promote the uptake of standards, in particular encourage the industry to develop new solutions and use trust services embedded in sector applications.

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

CEN

CEN/TC 224 develops standards for strengthening the interoperability and security of personal identification and its related personal devices, systems, operations and privacy. CEN/TC 224 multi-sectoral environment involves sectors such as Government/ Citizen, Transport, Banking, e-Health, as well as Consumers and providers from the supply side such as card manufacturers, security technology, conformity assessment body and software manufacturers. In 2018, CEN/TC 224 will continue to develop European Standards notably on Trustworthy Systems Supporting Server Signing (prEN 419241-1), Protection Profile for Trust Service Provider Cryptographic modules (prEN 419221-5), Biometrics multilingual vocabulary (prEN 17054), Breeder documents.

ETSI

Under the standardisation mandate M/460 on e-signatures, ETSI TC ESI provided an initial set of upgraded and new standards within a rationalized framework thanks to five grant agreements that ran until June 2016. ETSI TC ESI provides standards for introducing the overall framework of standards, for trust service providers supporting digital signatures but also presentation services, edelivery services, for signature creation and validation, for cryptographic suites and for trust service status lists providers.

A summary of ETSI TC ESI publications and ongoing work can be found at <https://portal.etsi.org/TBSiteMap/ESI/ESIActivities.aspx>. ESI deliverables aim at supporting Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 as well as supporting the general requirements of the international community to provide trust and confidence in electronic transactions. Work done in 2018 covers standards for registered eDelivery trust services, registered email trust services, and signature creation and signature validation by trust service providers. Started in 2018 and progressing in 2019, TC ESI works in particular on signatures preservation, signatures policies and the promotion and internationalization of the work done for trust service providers.

ISO

ISO/TC 154: Processes, data elements and documents in commerce, industry and administration

http://www.iso.org/iso/iso_technical_committee%3Fcommid%3D53186

Ongoing work:

- Requirements and roles & responsibilities for fulfilling trusted e-communications in commerce, industry and administration
- Qualified trust services for long-term signature of kinds of electronic documents
- Validation of long-term signature
- Trusted (or qualified) electronic registered delivery services (or platform)
- Dematerialisation and proof of dematerialisation
- Requirements for providing trusted e-communications in the mobile environment
- Requirements for providing trusted e-communications in the cloud environment

Projects include:

- ISO 14533-1:2014 — Processes, data elements and documents in commerce, industry and administration -- Long term signature profiles -- Part 1: Long term signature profiles for CMS Advanced Electronic Signatures (CAAdES)
- ISO 14533-2:2012 — Processes, data elements and documents in commerce, industry and administration -- Long term signature profiles -- Part 2: Long term signature profiles for XML Advanced Electronic Signatures (XAdES)
- ISO/DIS 14533-3 — Processes, data elements and documents in commerce, industry and administration -- Long term signature profiles -- Part 3: Long term signature profiles for PDF Advanced Electronic Signatures (PAdES)
- ISO JTC1 SC27 is responsible for international IT security standards and therefore one of the primary stakeholders affected.

ISO/IEC JTC 1

TC 37 is responsible for the standardisation of generic biometric technologies pertaining to human beings to support interoperability and data interchange among applications and systems. Generic human biometric standards include: common file frameworks, biometric application programming interfaces, biometric data interchange formats, related biometric profiles and other standards in support of technical implementation of biometric systems, evaluation criteria to biometric technologies, methodologies for performance testing and reporting, cross-jurisdictional and societal aspects of biometric implementation. SC 37 Biometrics home page: http://www.iso.org/iso/home/standards_development/list_of_iso_technical_committees/jtc1_home/jtc1_sc37_home.htm. The complete list of standards published or under development can be found in ISO Standards Catalogue of ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 37 — Biometrics

Published standards and ongoing projects related to the topics include the series of biometric data interchange standards for different biometric modalities, biometric technical interfaces, related biometric profiles and other standards in support of technical implementation of biometric systems, and cross jurisdictional and societal aspects of biometric implementation. Representative projects: amendments of ISO/IEC 19794-x: 2011/Amd. 2:2015 data format standards specifying XML encoding, extensible biometric data interchange formats ISO/IEC 39794-x. e.g., generic extensible data interchange formats for the representation of data: a tagged binary data format based on an extensible specification in ASN.1 and a textual data format based on an XML schema definition (both capable of holding the same information), ISO/IEC 30107-x Biometric presentation attack detection multi-part standard and ISO/IEC 24779-x — Cross-Jurisdictional and societal aspects of implementation of biometric technologies — pictograms, icons and symbols for use with biometric systems multi-part standard.

ITU-T

Study Group 3 is responsible, inter alia, for studying international telecommunication/ICT policy and economic issues and tariff and accounting matters (including costing principles and methodologies), with a view to informing the development of enabling regulatory models and frameworks. SG3 is also tasked with a study on the economic and regulatory impact of the Internet, convergence (services or infrastructure) and new services. SG3 is currently working on a guideline for digital identity under the new Question 9/3 - economic and policy aspects of big data and digital identity in international telecommunications services and networks. <http://itu.int/en/ITU-T/studygroups/2017-2020/03>

SG13 published three technical reports on trust provisioning for future ICT infrastructures and services and two Recommendations ITU-T Y.3051 "The basic principles of trusted environment in information and communication technology infrastructure" and Y.3052 "Overview of trust provisioning for information and communication technology infrastructures and services". There are currently three more work items under development covering areas such as trustworthy networking, trust-based media services and trust index for ICT infrastructures and services. These studies will contribute to the development of more reliable techniques to cope with the risks of knowledge sharing thus moving towards a knowledge society. To complement this work from the infrastructure

perspective, SG13 approved Recommendation ITU-T Y.3514 “Cloud computing – trusted inter-cloud computing framework and requirements” and is working on overview of inter-cloud trust management.

<https://itu.int/en/ITU-T/studygroups/2017-2020/13>

Study Group 17 is responsible for the study of the appropriate core questions on identity management. In addition, in consultation with other relevant study groups and in collaboration, where appropriate, with other standards bodies, SG17 has the responsibility to define and maintain the overall framework and to coordinate, assign (recognising the mandates of other study groups) and prioritise the studies to be carried out by the study groups, and to ensure the preparation of consistent, complete and timely recommendations.

<http://itu.int/en/ITU-T/studygroups/com17>

Study Group 20 is the lead study group for IoT identification. SG20 is studying what the identification systems are capable of in terms of fulfilling the requirements of IoT and SC&C including security, privacy and trust; how authentication technologies can work with identification systems; what options or measures are available for identification of IoT objects; how identification mechanisms can support interoperability in IoT and SC&C and mitigate risks, among others.

<https://itu.int/en/ITU-T/studygroups/2017-2020/20>

OASIS

Projects for e-signature management and functionality, including standards for Digital Signature Services (DSS) and the Key Management Interoperability Protocol (KMIP).

Identity management and access control functions include standards for the eXtensible Access Control Markup Language (XACML, also approved as ITU-T Recommendation X.1144); the Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML, also ITU-T Recommendation X.1141); cross-enterprise security and privacy authorisation (XSPA); the Authentication Step-Up Protocol and Metadata (Trust Elevation) for identity trust level elevation, and the extensible resource identifier (XRI) and XRI data interchange (XDI) standards, as well as a suite of web services specifications including Web Services Federation (WS-Fed); Web Services Trust (WS-Trust) and Web Services Secure Exchange (WS-SX).

OASIS' Biometric Services TC also hosts specifications for standardized biometric device service calls compatible with standard media types and the biometric data formats of ISO/IEC 19785 and 19794.

OIDF

Set of standards and related certification profiles addressing identity transactions over the internet. Active working groups in this area include: the OpenID Connect WG, AccountChooser WG, Native Applications WG, Mobile operator Discovery, Registration and Authentication WG (MODRNA), Health Related Data Sharing WG (HEART), and Risk and Incident Sharing and Coordination WG (RISC)

<http://openid.net/wg/>

IETF

The following IETF Working Groups are active in this area:

The Web Authorization Protocol (OAUTH) WG developed a protocol suite that allows a user to grant a third-party Web site or application access to the user's protected resources, without necessarily revealing their long-term credentials, or even their

identity. It also developed security schemes for presenting authorisation tokens to access a protected resource.

The ongoing standardisation effort within the OAUTH working group is focusing on enhancing interoperability of OAUTH deployments.

The Public Notary Transparency (TRANS) WG develops a standards-track specification of the Certificate Transparency protocol (RFC6962) that allows detection of the mis-issuance of certificates issued by CAs or via ad-hoc mapping by maintaining cryptographically verifiable audit logs.

The Automated Certificate Management Environment (ACME) WG specifies conventions for automated X.509 certificate management, including validation of control over an identifier, certificate issuance, certificate renewal, and certificate revocation. The initial focus of the ACME WG is on domain name certificates (as used by web servers), but other uses of certificates can be considered as work progresses.

<https://trac.ietf.org/trac/iab/wiki/Multi-Stake-Holder-Platform#eidentity>

W3C

The Web Authentication Working group (<http://www.w3.org/2015/12/web-authentication-charter.html>) is tasked with reducing the use of shared secrets, i.e. passwords, as authentication credentials, facilitating instead multi-factor authentication support and hardware-based key storage while respecting the ‘same origin policy’.

W3C also runs a community-driven group (not standard track) on WebID: <https://www.w3.org/wiki/WebID> and has in the past run a workshop on Identity in the Browser (<https://www.w3.org/2011/identity-ws/report.html>).

The W3C Credentials Community Group discusses credential storage and exchange systems for the web. Some of their ideas are being discussed in the Web Payments Interest Group via the Verifiable Claims Task Force (as of January 2016).

IEEE

The IEEE has standards and pre-standards activities relevant to Electronic Identification and Trust Services, including dealing with blockchain technology and biometric identification. More information can be found at:

<https://ieeesa.io/rp-eidentification>

OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO STANDARDISATION

e-SENS

e-SENS (Electronic Simple European Networked Services) is a large-scale pilot launched within the ICT policy support programme (ICT PSP), under the competitiveness and innovation framework programme (CIP). The aim of the project is to develop an infrastructure for interoperable public services in Europe. It builds upon and consolidates building blocks such as eID, e-Documents, e-Delivery, and e-Signature etc. from previous pilot projects and integrates them into a European digital platform for cross-sector, interoperable eGovernment services.

<http://www.esens.eu/home.html>

STORK

EU co-funded project to establish a European eID interoperability platform that will allow citizens to establish new e-relations across borders, just by presenting their national eID.

The STORK 2.0 project was the continuation of STORK and has worked on extending the specification to roles and mandates.

In the context of the eIDAS Regulation and the implementing act on the interoperability framework for eID technical specifications are being developed for the eIDAS nodes. These technical specifications will provide further details on technical requirements as set out in the Regulation. The specifications for the eIDAS were developed through Member State collaboration in a technical sub-committee of the eIDAS Expert Group.

<https://www.eid-stork2.eu/>

SSEDIC

Scoping the single European digital identity community –SSEDIC

<http://www.eid-ssedic.eu>

FIDIS

Future of identity in the information society — FIDIS

<http://www.fidis.net>

PRIME

Privacy and identity management for Europe — PRIME

<https://www.prime-project.eu>

E-PRIVACY

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

The enforcement of the EU data protection and privacy legal framework would be made easier if data processing products and processes are designed and built from the beginning with legal requirements in mind. This is referred as 'data protection by design'. Standards may lay out the basic requirements for data protection by design for products and processes, minimising the risk of (i) divergent national approaches, with their related risks to freedom of movement of products and services, and (ii) the development of several, potentially conflicting, private de-facto standards.

This could be combined with the emergence of certification services: businesses who want their products and processes audited as being "privacy by design"-compliant, would have to fulfil a set of requirements defined through appropriate EU standards and robust, independent third-party certification mechanisms.

The principles of data protection by design and by default, as well as the need to undergo a data protection impact assessment for data protection and privacy are included in the recently adopted General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679/EU (GDPR). This regulation replaced the Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC and applies since 25 May 2018.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

The focus will be on establishing a number of reference standards and/or specifications relevant to privacy in the electronic communications environment to serve as a basis for encouraging the consistent adoption of standardised practices across the EU and, where relevant, on developing harmonised standards.

The Commission has recently proposed a mandate to European standards organisations seeking to routinely include privacy management methodologies in both the design and production phases of cybersecurity technologies generally.

REFERENCES

The following legal instrument should be considered at European level:

- The Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2002 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector (ePrivacy Directive). This Directive is under revision with the Commission that adopted on 10 January 2017 a proposal a Regulation on privacy and electronic communications that will replace the old directive and address its flaws to ensure an increased level of protection of citizens' confidentiality of communications²²
 - Regulation (EU) 2016/676 on the protection of natural persons with regard to personal data processing and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation). Article 253 calls for data protection by design and by default.
 - The **Directive 2014/53/EU** on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing the Radio Equipment and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment (R&TTE) Directive 1999/5/EC. Article 3(3)(c) of this Directive requires that *radio equipment within certain categories or classes shall be so constructed that it [...] incorporates safeguards to ensure that the personal data and privacy of the user and of the subscriber are protected*. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts specifying which categories or classes of radio equipment are concerned by each of the requirements.

In June 2015, the Commission published a study on the "ePrivacy Directive: assessment of transposition, effectiveness and compatibility with the proposed data protection regulation, SMART 2013/0071". It contains an in-depth analysis of the national implementation of several key provisions (namely Article 1 and 3 on the scope, Article 5 on confidentiality of communications, Article 5(3) on cookies and similar technologies, Article 6 and 9 on traffic and location data and Article 13 on commercial communications. See the study: <http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/news/epriacy-directive-assessment-transposition-effectiveness-and-compatibility-proposed-data>

22 Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the respect for private life and the protection of personal data in electronic communications and repealing Directive 2002/58/EC (Regulation on Privacy and Electronic Communications), 10.01.2017, COM (2017)10 final <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/proposal-regulation-privacy-and-electronic-communications>

REQUESTED ACTIONS

In the light of the accountability and privacy by design principles, ICT standards generally should be created in order to ensure a high-level of protection of individuals with regard to personal data processing, and the free movement of such data, and the application of privacy by design methodologies. Privacy and data protection standards should thus be examined, developed or improved if necessary, so as to provide standardised methods that support that review and improvement in due respect of EU data protection rules.

Proposed specific areas for SDOs to focus on are:

ACTION 1 Continuing work on standardising browser functionalities and defaults to enable users to easily control whether they want to be tracked.

ACTION 2 Location data used by mobile applications.

ACTION 3 SDOs to investigate standards needed in support of the ePrivacy Regulation and support compliance and certification of compliance with GDPR and possible other EU data privacy requirements via standardisation.

ACTION 4 Promote EU-wide attention to standardisation of privacy statements and terms & conditions, given that there is mandatory acceptance of diverse, ambiguous and far-reaching online privacy conditions, and taking into account the new data protection Directive. The Kantara CIS work and the data use statements described in ISO/IEC 19944 could be used as a basis for this action.

ACTION 5 SDOs to continue investigating technical measures apt to make personal data anonymous or pseudonymised (and therefore unintelligible by those who are not authorised to access them).

ACTION 6 SDOs to continue investigating how to warrant a user-centric approach in privacy & access management: see <http://www.laceproject.eu/blog/give-students-control-data/> and <http://www.lvm.fi/julkaisu/4440204/mydata-a-nordic-model-for-human-centred-personal-data-management-and-processing>.

ACTION 7 SDOs to prevent unwarranted pervasive monitoring by default when developing standards. This is not only relevant in the context the internet but also the IoT.

ACTION 8 SDOs to develop secure coding standards for secure application development: EU-wide attention to standardisation of privacy statements and terms & conditions, given the existing state of mandatory acceptance of diverse, ambiguous and far-reaching online privacy conditions, taking into account the new data protection directive and the emergence of the IoT, where (embedded) devices process the device owner's personal data, creating additional challenges to transparency and informed consent

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

Various activities are in place, as detailed in the table below. Due account should also be taken of the activities of the DG GROW working group on "Privacy by Design", which includes standardisation participants and other stakeholders. The Commission issued in October 2014 the standardisation request M/530 "Standards for privacy & personal data protection management", in support of privacy management in design, development, production, and service provision processes of security technologies. The goal is that manufacturers & providers manage privacy & personal data protection issues through privacy-by-design.

ETSI

ETSI TC CYBER (TC CYBER publications and TC CYBER work programme) covers privacy in response to European Commission (EC) Mandate M/530 on Privacy by Design, with a new TS on mechanisms for privacy assurance and the verification of Personally Identifiable Information, a TS on identity management and naming schema protection mechanisms, which will identify means to prevent identity theft and resultant crime, and a practical introductory guide to privacy related standards. TC CYBER also released two specifications on Attribute-Based Encryption (ABE) that describe how to protect personal data securely—with fine-grained access controls (TS 103 458 and TS 103 532).

Also the work done on middlebox security protocols can be used to prevent pervasive monitoring by default.
<https://www.etsi.org/technologies-clusters/technologies/cyber-security>

CEN/CENELEC

CEN-CLC/JTC 13 "Cybersecurity and Data protection" has been created in 2017, to develop standards for data protection, information protection and security techniques with specific focus on cybersecurity covering all concurrent aspects of the evolving information society, including privacy guidelines. The TC will adopt international standards (such as JTC 1) as ENs, with additional specific European requirements in the context of the GDPR and the NIS directive, to support privacy protection in the European context.

In 2017, CEN and CENELEC created the CEN-CENELEC/TC 8 'Privacy Management in Products and Services', as a continuation to CEN-

CENELEC Joint Working Group 8. The scope of CEN-CLC/TC 8 covers privacy and personal data protection in products and services. The TC will aim at developing standards on Privacy protection by design and by default in products and services. CEN-CLC/JTC 8 works in the context of Mandate 530 (privacy and personal data protection management in the design and development and in the production and service provision and process in the security technologies). In this context, the JTC has created a new work item in 2018 on 'Privacy protection by design and by default', that will be further developed in 2019. This Standard will provide the component and subsystems developers with an early formalized process for identification of privacy objects and requirements, as well as the necessary guidance on associated assessment.

Moreover, CEN/TC 224 develops standards for strengthening the interoperability and security of personal identification and its related personal devices, systems, operations and privacy. In 2018, CEN/TC 224 will continue to develop European Standards notably on Trustworthy Systems Supporting Server Signing (prEN 419241-1), Protection Profile for Trust Service Provider Cryptographic modules (prEN 419221-5), Biometrics multilingual vocabulary (prEN 17054), Breeder documents. CEN/TC 224 will continue to support the eIDAS regulation.

IEEE

IEEE has several standards activities in the ePrivacy space:

- A draft recommended practice to specify a privacy threat model for IEEE 802 technologies and provide recommendations on how to protect against privacy threats, which is important as IEEE 802 technologies play a major role in Internet connectivity.
- Several projects in the area of personal data privacy, as an outcome of the IEEE Global Initiative for Ethical Considerations in Autonomous and Intelligent Systems.
- A new pre-standardization activity will develop a framework towards solutions that facilitate digital inclusion, trust, personal data agency and security.
- IEEE also has other new Projects for privacy in consumer wireless devices and drones. <https://ieeesa.io/rp-eprivacy>

W3C

An initiative to develop specifications by which Internet users may express their permission (or the withholding of their permission) to have their presence and activities on websites tracked (the "Do Not Track" concept), and to help Internet users to express their consent or refusal to be tracked on the internet. The working group will be closed towards year end 2018. Information will remain available at: <http://www.w3.org/2011/tracking-protection/>

The W3C Data Privacy Vocabularies and Controls CG (DPVCG) develops a taxonomy of privacy terms, which includes in particular terms from the new European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), such as a taxonomy of personal data as well as a classification of purposes (i.e., purposes for data collection), and events of disclosures, consent, and processing such personal data. This will help to create data protection aware data handling policies for systems based on linked data such as the Web of Things.

OASIS

Privacy by design documentation for software engineers standards project (PbD-SE):

<https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/pbd-se>

Privacy management reference model (PMRM)

<https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/pmrm>

IETF

The SIP Best-practice Recommendations Against Network Dangers to privacy (sipbrandy) WG will define best practices for establishing two-party, SIP-signaled SRTP sessions with end-to-end security associations, including a single, preferred SRTP key exchange mechanism. These practices are expected to be deployable across typical SIP networks, without the sharing of SRTP keying material with intermediaries or third parties. These practices should protect against man-in-the-middle attacks.

The DNS PRIVate Exchange (dprive) WG develops mechanisms to provide confidentiality to DNS transactions, to address concerns surrounding pervasive monitoring (RFC 7258). The set of DNS requests that an individual makes can provide an attacker with a large amount of information about that individual. DPRIVE aims to deprive the attacker of this information.

The Internet Architecture Board has established a Privacy and Security Program to serve as a forum for synthesizing privacy thinking within the technical standards community and to create privacy design considerations for use within the IETF. RFC6973 «Privacy Considerations for Internet Protocols» offers guidance for developing privacy considerations for inclusion in protocol specifications.

<https://trac.ietf.org/trac/iab/wiki/Multi-Stake-Holder-Platform#ePrivacy>

ISO/IEC JTC1

Subcommittee 27 on IT Security Technologies published a Code of Practice for the protection of personally identifiable information (PII) in the public cloud (ISO/IEC 27018:2014), and is developing a draft international standard privacy capability assessment model (ISO/IEC DIS 29190)

Another relevant working item is ISO/IEC 27552 - Enhancement to ISO/IEC 27001 for privacy management – Requirements

http://www.iso.org/iso/technical_committee?commid=45306

ITU-T

The ITU, through a variety of activities, is examining matters related to building confidence and security in the use of ICT, including stability and measures to combat spam, malware, etc., and the protection of personal data and privacy (ref. Plenipotentiary Conference, Guadalajara 2010, Resolution 130). ITU-T has been developing ITU-T standards which address protection of personally identifiable information such as in Recommendations ITU-T

H.233, H.234, H.235.0, H.235.9, J.93, J.96, J.125, T.807, X.272, X.1081, X.1086, X.1092, X.1142, X.1144, X.1171, X.1250, X.1252, X.1275, X.1580, Y.2720, and Y.2740

Kantara

User-Managed Access (UMA) UMA is an OAuth-based protocol designed to ensure the privacy of websites by giving web users a unified control point for authorising access to online personal data, content, and services, no matter where they are hosted.

<http://kantarainitiative.org/confluence/display/uma/Home>

Consent & Information Sharing Workgroup (CIS)

People's capacity to manage their privacy is increased if they are able to aggregate and manage consent & information sharing relationships with consent receipts. Standardised consent receipts also provide the opportunity for organisations to advertise trust. The core receipt specification addresses general, or regulatory, consent requirements. More elaborate consent receipts can become a vehicle for trust networks, federations, trust marks, privacy icons, assurances, certifications and self-asserted community and industry reputations.

<https://kantarainitiative.org/confluence/display/infosharing/Home>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Management of controls over the access to and ownership of data should be considered essential for effective implementation of privacy measurements.

E-INFRASTRUCTURES FOR RESEARCH DATA AND COMPUTING INTENSIVE SCIENCE

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

Research data and computing infrastructures fostering a paradigm shift in science (digital science/eScience).

The emergence of data driven science reflects the increasing value of a range of observational, sensor, simulation, streaming and experimental data in every field of science. Data e-Infrastructures link knowledge territories, which blur geographical and disciplinary boundaries.

The present European and global research data landscape is highly fragmented, by disciplines or by domains (oceanography, life sciences, health, agriculture, space, climate, etc.). A variety of institutions, some national, some international, strive to deal with some aspects of data, but there is no effort to seek or achieve some degree of coherence.

Some research domains are experiencing exponential growth in data produced with the rate doubling in a timeframe that can be as short as a few months (seven months in the case of second generation sequencing of genes), while others plan new instruments that will suddenly produce enormous amounts of data.

To create a competitive European research area, Europe has already invested a significant amount of resources into modernising the European landscape of research infrastructures and facilities of excellence.

The ESFRI roadmap stretches across a range of scientific disciplines in different European nations and includes recommendations for a suite of ambitious initiatives in areas such as biological and medical sciences, environment, social sciences and humanities, geophysics and astronomy, physical and engineering.

Underpinning the efforts of the research communities, e-infrastructures foster innovation and scientific progress across disciplines and between the private and public sector. A large number of data e-Infrastructures, mixing the capabilities of scientific communities and technology providers, have been launched in domains of astronomy, earth and ocean observation, climate, environment and biodiversity, etc. Moreover, pan European e-Infrastructures initiatives were launched across disciplinary domains providing a participatory network of open access repositories at European scale. These initiatives fill the gap between user-application and generic e-Infrastructure layers for high-volume storage, data interoperability, high-performance computing and connectivity layers.

Building on these existing EU-funded e-Infrastructures, the European Open Science Cloud and the European Data Infrastructure, as presented in the Communication “European Cloud Initiative”, will consolidate the efforts to accelerate and support the transition to more effective open science and open innovation in the digital single market. In this context, the implementation of standards and recommendations will be of utmost importance in order to allow for interoperability, avoid fragmentation and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of research by optimizing resources and encouraging economies of scale.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

Research/science funders have a common problem when tackling the area of research data infrastructure. The landscape is geographically fragmented and different disciplines have different practices. It is difficult to build critical mass and provide common services to different scientific disciplines and to take advantage of economies of scale. Some scientific communities are pushing the envelope and adopting new technologies while others are lagging behind. Scientists are, at the end of the day, the generators and users of research data in their experiments, simulations, visualization of complex data arrays, etc. There is a need to bring together capabilities from different scientific fields and also the competences of technology and service providers to use the potential of ICT.

Interoperable data infrastructures will allow researchers and practitioners from different disciplines to access and process the data they need in a timely manner. They can collaborate across different domains of science and engineering. The innovative power of industry and enterprise will be used through by clear and efficient arrangements for data exchange between private and public sectors.

Today, EU-funded e-Infrastructures play a fundamental role in the life of European researchers and innovators. E-Infrastructure projects funded under the Horizon 2020 work programme 2014-2015 and 2016-2017 are helping researchers tackle the challenges posed by one specific societal challenge.

REFERENCES

The European Commission adopted in April 2016 the digital single market technologies and public service modernisation package in which the following Communication was included:

COM(2016) 178 final Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: “European Cloud Initiative — Building a competitive data and knowledge economy in Europe”. This Communication sets out a strategy to strengthen the EU’s position in data-driven innovation, improve its cohesion, and help create a digital single market. This is a fundamental step towards the reinforcement of the EU’s competitiveness in digital technologies and in innovation. The European Cloud Initiative will provide European science, industry and public authorities with world-class data infrastructures, high-speed connectivity and increasingly powerful high performance computers. It will make it easier for researchers, businesses and public services to fully exploit the benefits of big data by making it possible to move, share, re-use and process data seamlessly across global markets and borders, and among institutions and research disciplines.

The initiative will establish the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) as a virtual environment to store and process large volumes of information generated by the big data revolution. This will be supported by the European Data Infrastructure (EDI), deploying the high-bandwidth networks and the supercomputing capacity necessary to access and process large datasets stored in the cloud.

Both the EOSC and the EDI will build on existing EU-funded e-infrastructure and will bring networking, data and computing services closer to European researchers and innovators.

Together with the European Cloud Initiative, the package includes also the following Communications which are relevant within the e-infrastructure context:

- **COM(2016) 180 final:** Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council,

the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Digitising European Industry – Reaping the full benefits of a Digital Single Market.

- **COM(2016) 176 final:** Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: ICT Standardisation Priorities for the Digital Single Market.

Back in 2012, the European Commission adopted in July 2012 a package consisting of a Communication and a Recommendation on aspects of open access, preservation and e-Infrastructures for scientific information. It outlines a framework to optimise the incentives for scientific discovery and support collaboration across disciplinary and geographical boundaries, and to further develop the European innovation capacity.

- **COM(2012) 401 final:** Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions — Towards better access to scientific information: Boosting the benefits of public investments in research.
- **COM(2012) 4890 final:** Commission Recommendation on access to and preservation of scientific information.

REQUESTED ACTIONS

EU funded projects and initiatives are actively working with recommendations, models and standards. An example of this could be the work of OpenAIRE and EuroCRIS initiatives to expand the CERIF model to also include research outputs. CERIF was initially conceived to document and exchange research information (funding programmes and projects, researchers and research institutions, etc.) and has since been adopted by many Member States and institutions.

Moreover, the Research Data Alliance has been approached and has engaged in the process of identifying Technical Specifications as ICT specifications for public procurement within the EU. These might come from existing initiatives in specific research fields or from established general purpose initiatives.

ACTION 1 SDOs to work closely with service providers, RDA and other similar initiatives on identifying standards needs and developing them in the area of research data in the context of the European Open Science Cloud.

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

The Research Data Alliance (RDA) is not primarily a standardisation body but is a mechanism to speed-up the adoption of standards for research data and computing infrastructures. The RDA also provides some technical specification and the Commission with the advice of the Multi-Stakeholder Platform on ICT standardisation has identified a number of RDA [Technical Specifications as ICT specifications](#) for public procurement within the EU.

In order to facilitate and improve the process of developing recommendations that are relevant and have the potential of becoming ICT specifications, there is an ongoing effort of promoting industrial participation within the RDA processes.

Research Data Alliance (RDA)

Supports the Commission's strategy to achieve global scientific data interoperability in a way that real actors (users and producers of data, service providers, network and computing infrastructures, researchers and their organisations) are in the driving seat. It has memorandums of understanding (MoUs) with related standardisation activities/organisations: IETF, W3C, ICSU/CODATA. Synergies with other organisations/activities will need to be identified in the future.

ITU-T

Regarding the global e-Infrastructure, the ITU is using the digital object architecture (DOA), on which the recommendation ITU-T X.1255 "Framework for discovery of identity management information" is based.

SG11 is studying the global problem of combating counterfeiting. Within this activity, SG11 developed the Technical Report on Counterfeit ICT Equipment. SG11 continues developing a new Recommendation Q.FW_CCF "Framework for solution to combat counterfeit ICT Devices" and two technical reports such as "Guidelines on Best Practice and Solutions for Combating Counterfeit ICT Devices" and "Technical Report on use of anti-counterfeiting technical solutions relying on unique and persistent mobile device identifiers".

SG11 has a mandate to study issues related to combating stolen ICT equipment. Currently, SG11 is developing a framework for Combating the use of Stolen Mobile ICT Devices. <http://itu.int/ITU-T/go/sg11>

SG5 (Question 7) is studying and analysing the effects of counterfeit equipment in relation with e-waste and their environmental impact.

SG20 is working on a Recommendation on Information Management Digital Architecture to combat counterfeiting in IoT.

The intent of this Recommendation is to provide solutions to deter the spread of counterfeit IoT devices worldwide.

SG13 approved new standards on trust for ICT infrastructures and services:

- Recommendation ITU-T Y.3051 "The basic principles of trusted environment in ICT infrastructure" provides the definition, common requirements and the basic principles of creating trusted environment.
- Recommendation ITU-T Y.3052 "Overview of trust provisioning for information and communication technology infrastructures and services" describes the key characteristics of trust. In addition, the trust relationship model and trust evaluation based on the conceptual model of trust provisioning are introduced.

SG13 continue working on the attributes that can represent trustworthiness, which can be applied to ICT infrastructures and services. There are several on-going work on Y.turstrworthy-media (Trustworthy smart media services), Y.trustnet-fw (Trustworthy networking), etc. From the perspectives of standardization, trust should be quantitatively and/or qualitatively calculated and measured, which is used to evaluate the values of physical components, value-chains among multiple stakeholders, and human behaviors including decision making. Accordingly, a new work on trust index to evaluate and quantify trustworthiness has also been started. <http://itu.int/ITU-T/go/sg13>

OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO STANDARDISATION

Related topics in H2020 WP on research infrastructures including e-Infrastructures (proposals selected within these calls may contribute to standardisation):

EINFRA-1-2014

Managing, preserving and computing with big research data

EINFRA-3-2014

Towards global data e-Infrastructures — research data alliance

EINFRA-8-2014

Research and education networking — GÉANT

INFRA-SUPP-7-2014

e-Infrastructure policy development and international cooperation

EINFRA-22-2016

User driven e-infrastructure innovation

EINFRA-21-2017

Platform-driven e-infrastructure innovation

EINFRA-12-2017

Data and Distributed Computing e-Infrastructure for Open Science

INFRA-SUPP-02-2017

Policy and International cooperation measures for research infrastructures (RDA)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RDA will be a good support to turn the proposed framework for action for data infrastructures into practice. The Commission run a public consultation on the key priority areas for H2020 on data Infrastructures which received an excellent feedback. Stakeholders are motivated and, above all, ready to come together and turn the identified priorities into real action. Europe will consolidate its role of a global partner and a global leader in research data infrastructures.

BROADBAND INFRASTRUCTURE MAPPING

POLICY AND LEGISLATION POLICY OBJECTIVES

The *digital single market*^{23]} must be built on reliable and trustworthy data. In this context, the European Commission has launched a [project to map fixed and mobile quality of broadband services in Europe](#). This tool, currently under deployment, consists of an interactive online mapping application that aggregates and visualizes various dimensions of quality of service (QoS) delivered by broadband networks (fixed and mobile) in the European Union. The project constitutes a crucial instrument to assess and monitor the achievement of the new connectivity goals as described in the Communication on *Connectivity for a Competitive Digital Single Market – Towards a European Gigabit Society*^[24] and the 5G action plan²⁵. In November 2016, the first data collection campaign started, 22 Member States have already provided data sets to the Platform and 4 more will do so in the next months.

In 2017, in order to complement the deployment of the EU broadband mapping platform, the Commission has launched a new study on Fixed and Mobile Convergence in Europe (SMART 2016/0046). On the basis of the datasets collected in the EU broadband mapping platform, the study will support the EU policy-making process by assessing the technical/political/economic obstacles that prevent the definition of common (fixed and mobile) network performance measurements in the Union.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

Telecom manufacturers, operators and other stakeholders have an interest in assuring a minimum of interoperability of broadband infrastructure mapping to facilitate the deployment of next-generation networks, simplify their operation, reduce cost and finally open up a single market dimension.

23 COM (2015) 192 final A Digital Single Market Strategy for Europe

24 COM (2016)587 final Connectivity for a Competitive Digital Single Market – Towards a European Gigabit Society

25 COM (2016)588 final 5G for Europe: An Action Plan

In order to achieve the EU broadband objectives of the Digital Agenda Europe, it is fundamentally important that there is reliable and valid data on existing and planned broadband infrastructures, services offered, and demand and investment. A standardised mapping of broadband infrastructures and services as well as of other related data will help identify gaps of broadband coverage and quality of service level and identify suitable areas of investment. Increasing the reliability of coverage data (QS1) will be particularly useful to avoid duplication of financing as subsidies can be allocated to areas truly affected by market failure and regulatory needs linked to market regulation. Gathering reliable quality of service data (QS2 and QS3) based on common methodologies will feed into other regulatory aspect linked to net neutrality and consumer protection as well as assisting in the provision of reliable 5G services to vertical industries.

The Broadband mapping project has revealed that in the absence of a commonly agreed methodologies for all three aspects, Member States administrations have developed a variety of different methodologies to map coverage and quality of service resulting in multiple mapping initiatives using different data sets and attributes (which NRAs, Ministries, regional agencies are sometimes running in parallel). Mapping data is not comparable across the EU and often public authorities lack detailed and reliable data to set policies, to ensure that public funding is compliant with relevant regulation, to programme funds and successfully monitor the execution of these actions at regional, national and European level. This lack of reliable data risks resulting in policy paralysis, in regulatory uncertainty, and poor planning of broadband projects.

The EU mapping platform collects three data sets concerning fixed and wireless services including:

- QoS-1: Calculated availability of service, network performance of existing infrastructure (coverage);
- QoS-2: Measured provision of service, excluding end user's environment;
- QoS-3: Measured experience of service, including end user's environment

In 2017, in order to complement the deployment of the EU broadband mapping platform, the Commission has launched a new study on Fixed and Mobile Convergence in Europe (SMART 2016/0046). On the basis of the datasets collected in the EU broadband mapping platform, the study aimed at supporting the EU policy-making process by assessing the technical/political/economic obstacles that prevent the definition of common (fixed and mobile) network performance measurements in the Union. The study argued that the greatest challenges for the Digital Single Market (DSM) will not just be politico-economic but increasingly regulatory and technical including the need to define common standards and concluded that the possibility of agreement on the delivery of the new digital infrastructure that consumers and business will need over the next decade should take place in this critical moment. It could be possible to reach agreement with the key stakeholders, the national regulatory authorities (NRAs), essentially through their consultative bodies, such as BEREC, on the quality measures necessary, in terms of indicators, metrics methods and benchmark values.

The report **Fixed and Mobile Convergence in Europe** aimed at future design of practical 5G ecosystems for vertical industry applications. There are several proposals for improving network quality indicators to assure high performance, with reliable and resilient operation. Additionally, the scope of network quality of experience (QoE) for the end-user is extended to fit the reality of today's digital society. Broadly speaking, the study found that there is no international example outside the EU that offers a model for the EU to follow in terms of QoS/QoE metrics, coverage obligations, measurement methods or enforcement practices. That is why the study suggested the creation of a framework within which they could be organized and implemented. Their basis is collective EU-wide agreements agreed in collaboration with all stakeholders, along with implementation plan, which would probably need to be phased and with a selected number of key quality indicators (KQIs) which would be based on the QoE/QoS parameters. To build a complete European framework for networking quality, the following actions would be required: a common platform for measurement, financing the common platform, the establishment of a European KQI database of quality measurement for consumers, including key elements such as reliability and resilience which will become benchmark parameters as networks advance. Indeed, uniform minimum standards for continuity of service throughout Europe will be increasingly important as society's dependence on network services grows. Standards could look into energy efficiency and pollution reduction, Network security, Privacy and identity protection and Health and safety rules. Finally, the study suggests the creation of a regional model for mobile cov-

erage obligations. To reach optimum levels of ubiquitous broadband access, a variety of forms of public support and funding may be necessary²⁶.

In 2018, the Commission launched a study to develop a common methodology to map fixed and wireless broadband coverage and future investment needs, which will support decision making in the fields of: policy, funding, implementation and monitoring of broadband deployment. The EC is currently preparing the procurement call for the further development of (the third phase) the EU mapping platform with a view to make progress and collect comparable data sets based on common methodology for all three types of datasets. BEREC members and relevant working groups will continue to be fully involved into the work with a view to achieve an agree EU-wide approach in each domain and exploring the possibility to achieve common international standards over the coming years.

REFERENCES

- **Directive 2002/22/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council on universal service user's rights relating to electronic communication networks and services (**Amended by Directive 2009/136/EC**)
- European Electronic Communication Code COM(2016) 590 final/2
- **Directive 2002/ 21/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services (**amended by Directive 2009/140/EC**)
- **Directive 2007/2/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE)
- BEREC Net neutrality measurement tool (October 2017)
- BEREC Common Position on monitoring of mobile network coverage (July 2018)
- RSPG and BEREC joint report on mobile connectivity in 'challenge areas' (December 2017)
- Study from the EC commissioned to IMIT - Fixed and Mobile Convergence in Europe: SMART 2016/0046 <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/study-fixed-and-mobile-convergence-europe-2017>
- BEREC preliminary report in the view of a Common Position on monitoring of mobile network coverage (December 2017)

²⁶ FINAL REPORT PUBLISHED: <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/study-fixed-and-mobile-convergence-europe-2017>

REQUESTED ACTIONS

ACTION 1 SDOs to develop standardised methodology and guidelines to assess and map availability and quality of fixed and wireless/mobile broadband services (including coverage, QoS and QoE, key quality indicators - KQI) also in view of the development of VHC (very high-capacity) and 5G services for a range of public and private users including the large industries such as vertical industrial sectors.

ACTION 2 SDOs to develop standardised methodology to run public consultations and map future broadband investments in the EU.

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

CEN/CENELEC

CLC/TC 209 has developed and maintains a complete set of European standards in the field of cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services. This EN series, EN 60728, deals with cable networks, including equipment and associated methods of measurement for headend reception, processing and distribution of television and sound signals and for processing, interfacing and transmitting all kinds of data signals for interactive services using all applicable transmission media. These signals are typically transmitted in networks by frequency-multiplexing techniques.

These include:

- regional and local broadband cable networks (i.e. based on optical fibre and coaxial cables)
- extended satellite and terrestrial television distribution networks or systems
- individual networks or systems that receive satellite and terrestrial television, and all kinds of equipment, systems and installations used in such cable networks, distribution and receiving systems.

The extent of this standardisation work is from the antennas and/or special signal source inputs to the headend or other interface points to the network up to the terminal input of the customer premises equipment.

The standardisation takes into account coexistence with users of the RF spectrum in wired and wireless transmission systems.

Typical data rates for internet access in these kind of networks range from 30 Mbit/s to 200 Mbit/s, with cable network operators now starting to introduce gigabit services to their customers.

https://www.cenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=104:7:327929463237701:::FSP_ORG_ID,FSP_LANG_ID:1258287,25

CLC/TC 215 have published, among others, EN 50173-4 on broadband cabling of private homes (both copper and optical fibre cabling) and EN 50700 on fibre optic access network cabling

design. CLC/TC 46X 'Communication cables' have published and will maintain cable standards to support those different systems (e.g. EN 60966 series, EN 50117 series, EN 50288 series, EN 50441 series, EN 50407 series).

ETSI

ETSI has continually developed an extensive set of standards aimed at measurement, testing, quality assurance and quality of service in communications networks.

ETSI TC STQ (Speech and Multimedia Transmission Quality) is responsible for standardisation relating to terminals and networks for speech and media quality, end-to-end single media and multimedia transmission performance, Quality of Service (QoS) parameters for networks and services and Quality of Experience (QoE) descriptors and methods. STQ have developed a series of standards dealing with quality of service as perceived by the user, performance metrics and measurement methods. STQ are developing a Technical Report on best practices for robust network QoS benchmark testing and ranking (TR 103 559), They have also developed TRs and ETSI Guides on throughput measurement guidelines.

ETSI TC INT (Core Network and Interoperability Testing) is responsible for the development of core network test specifications for interoperability, conformance, performance and security. TC INT is developing a TS for a methodology for end to end internet related customer experience measurements for fixed and mobile networks. It will describe the concept, the requirements, the parameters and the procedures which should be used for Internet speed quality measurements, and is being developed in cooperation with ITU-T SG.11.

ETSI TC Cable is responsible for standardisation related to integrated broadband cable telecommunication network technologies. TC Cable is developing a TS on measurement methods for the network performance of broadband data services which will enable consumers to compare the performance of different service providers.

ITU-T

Study Group 12, the lead ITU-T study group on Quality of Service (QoS) and Quality of Experience (QoE), approved new Recommendation ITU-T Y.1545.1 "Framework for monitoring the quality of service of IP network services". This Recommendation is a diagnostic reference for IP network QoS monitoring, and is primarily a guide used to assist regulators in monitoring the QoS of Internet provided by service providers (although subscribers and network service providers may also benefit). ITU-T Y.1545.1 highlights the necessity of testing the QoS of network services offered by ISPs, from a diagnostic and regulatory point of view. It also addresses QoS evaluation scenarios, sampling methodology and testing tools for regulators. This Recommendation gives guidance to regulators about minimum QoS parameters for evaluating the quality of Internet services. <https://itu.int/ITU-T/Y.1545.1>

SG12 continues studying performance of packet-based networks and other networking technologies, including updates and maintenance on Y.1540 IP performance parameters and Y.1541 IP-based network objectives.

SG11 approved a new Recommendation ITU-T Q.3960 on a "Framework for Internet related performance measurements" which describes a framework for Internet related performance

measurements which can be established at the national or international level. These give public telecom networks' customers the chance to estimate the access related performance.

<http://www.itu.int/itu-t/q.3960>

Based on the framework ITU-T Q.3960, SG11 is currently developing a companion draft Recommendation ITU-T Q.3961 "Testing methodologies of Internet related performance measurements including e2e bit rate within the fixed and mobile operator's networks ". It describes the testing procedures of data transmission speed within the fixed and mobile operator's networks. https://itu.int/ITU-T/workprog/wp_item.aspx?sn=13819

SG11 developed ITU-T Q.3713 "Signalling requirements for broadband network gateway pool" which describes the scenarios, architecture and signalling for Broadband Network Gateway (BNG) pool in order to achieve the following outstanding benefits: high reliability for broadband access services, resource sharing and load balancing among multiple BNG devices which composed a pool, simplified OAM and reduction of OPEX&CAPEX. Also, SG11 is developing standards on signalling requirements for dynamic bandwidth adjustment on demand on broadband network gateway implemented by SDN technologies.

Study Group 15 is responsible in ITU T for the development of standards for the optical transport network, access network, home network and power utility network infrastructures, systems, equipment, optical fibres and cables. This includes related installation, maintenance, management, test, instrumentation and measurement techniques, and control plane technologies to enable the evolution toward intelligent transport networks, including the support of smart-grid applications.

<http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/go/sg15>

IETF

The Large-Scale Measurement of Broadband Performance (LMAP) Working Group standardised the LMAP measurement system for performance measurements of broadband access devices such as home and enterprise edge routers, personal computers, mobile devices, and set top boxes, whether wired or wireless.

Measuring portions of the Internet on a large scale is essential for accurate characterisations of performance over time and geography, for network diagnostic investigations by providers and their users, and for collecting information to support public policy development. The goal is to have the measurements (made using the same metrics and mechanisms) for a large number of points on the Internet, and to have the results collected and stored in the same form.

<https://trac.ietf.org/trac/iab/wiki/Multi-Stake-Holder-Platform#Blmap>

OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO STANDARDISATION

INSPIRE

Thematic working group utility and government services from European Commission Joint Research Centre set out on 2013 "Data Specification on Utility and Government Services — Technical Guidelines", a "non-paper" document.

SMART 2012/2022

A “Broadband and infrastructure mapping study” contracted by the European Commission.
<http://www.broadbandmapping.eu>.

SMART 2016/0046

“Study on Fixed and Mobile Convergence in Europe”
 The project is expected to facilitate the identification of key elements to define a common European standard to measure network performance taking into account on-going international standardisation activities for network performance measurements with a view to align European and international efforts in this domain while ensuring the involvement of relevant stakeholders.
<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/study-fixed-and-mobile-convergence-europe-2017>

VIRGO

In the context of standards-based infrastructure mapping, a European project VIRGO (Virtual Registry of the Ground Infrastructure) began in 2014 with a focus on mapping cloud computing. It is coordinated by Infratel Italia which is active in broadband mapping in Italy.

ECC Report 195

The Electronic Communications Committee (ECC) drafted Report 195, ‘Minimum Set of Quality of Service Parameters and Measurement Methods for Retail Internet Access Services’.
<http://www.erodocdb.dk/Docs/doc98/official/pdf/ECCREP195.PDF>
 ECC recommendation (15)03, ‘Provision of Comparable Information on Retail Internet Access Service Quality’.
<http://www.erodocdb.dk/Docs/doc98/official/pdf/REC1503.PDF>

ITU-T projects

The ITU-T reference guide G.1011: ITU-T has a suitable recommendation for the QoS of different types of most important services in its reference guide G.1011, Table 9-1.
<https://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-G.1011/en>
 ITU-T interactive transmission maps of backbone broadband connections worldwide. The scope of this ITU project is to research, process and create maps of core transmission networks (optical fibres, microwaves, submarine cables and satellite links) for the following ITU regions: Arab region, CIS region, the EUR region, the Asia-Pacific region, the North America region, Latin America and the Caribbean region, and the Africa region.
<http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Technology/Pages/InteractiveTransmissionMaps.aspx>

SMART 2012/0046

The internet is important basic infrastructure, but public efforts to monitor this complex system have been somewhat scattered. This study is analysing existing internet monitoring tools and methodologies. It provides concrete recommendations about the needs and the next steps that Europe should take in this area.
<http://internet-monitoring-study.eu/>

SMART 2014/0016

The Commission launched the project SMART 2014/0016 — Mapping of broadband services in Europe on 05/07/2015. This mapping project aims at the development of an EU integrated monitoring platform that will gather and benchmark mapping measurements of the services provided by broadband networks, notably from two dimensions: quality of service (QoS — data on marketed speeds/quality) and quality of experience (QoE — actual data from user experiences to be pulled from crowdsourcing applications). The contractor will build a sustainable database which can be easily updated and be statistically relevant doing data pulling and collection from existing sources while designing the qualification process of the self-reporting applications and an associated mapping application. This will allow the mapping of broadband at EU, national and regional levels using GIS-based state of the art applications.
<https://etendering.ted.europa.eu/cft/cft-display.html?cftId=747>

ACCESSIBILITY OF ICT PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

Accessibility of ICT products and services includes telecommunications, TV and broadcasting, the web and new emerging technologies both mainstream and in assistive technology, including interoperability of the two.

This area is related to EU implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to which the EU and Member States are a party.

The Commission adopted the European disability strategy 2010–2020 with the aim of supporting the implementation of the Convention in the EU. Regulation 1025/2012 states:

“(24) The European standardisation system should also fully take into account the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It is therefore important that organisations representing the interests of consumers sufficiently represent and include the interests of people with disabilities. In addition, the participation of people with disabilities in the standardisation process should be facilitated by all available means”.

In this specific policy area, the Directive on the accessibility of public sector bodies' websites is covered through the use of a harmonised standard based on globally agreed web accessibility guidelines. This area also relates to the proposal for a Directive on accessibility of products and services, also referred to as the European Accessibility Act.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

Standardisation needs arise, for instance from the UN Convention, Article 9 of which requires the development of accessibility standards, and from the general obligations to promote universal design when drafting standards. Work on this area needs to advance at European level in coordination with related work at international level, to support harmonised market requirements within Europe.

The Directive on the accessibility of public sector bodies' websites and mobile application includes a presumption of conformity that websites and mobile applications which meet the relevant harmonised standards will comply with the Directive's essential requirements. It also states that until references to harmonised standards have been published, the European standard EN 301 549 V1.1.2 (2015-04) (result of Mandate M/376 on accessibility requirements for products and services in the ICT domain suitable for public procurement purposes) should provide a presumption of conformity. Regarding mobile applications, the Directive includes the task of setting technical specifications that meet the Directive's accessibility requirements, until the harmonised standards include the specification needed. The Directive also requires drafting of a methodology for monitoring the conformity of websites and mobile applications with the requirements.

There is therefore a need to adapt EN 301 549 to include provisions on the accessibility of mobile applications, and to develop methodologies to test compliance with the essential requirements of perceivability, operability, understandability and robustness set in the Directive.

On 27 April 2017, the European Commission issued the standardisation request M/554 to the European standardization organizations in support of Directive (EU) 2016/2102 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the accessibility of the websites and mobile applications of public sector bodies. M/554 requests the development of a Harmonized Standard (hEN) covering the essential requirements included in the Directive on the accessibility of the websites and mobile application of public sector bodies, based on the EN 301 549 V1.1.2 (2015-04). CEN, CENELEC and ETSI accepted this standardization request in June 2017. As a consequence of this mandate, EN 301 549 has been revised accordingly by the CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Joint Working Group on eAccessibility (with collaboration of W3C) and has been adopted by the ESOs and published at https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_en/301500_301599/301549/02.01.02_60/en_301549v020102p.pdf. Subsequently, following the fitness checks required under the standardization Regulation, and in line with its obligations under the WAD, the Commission is expected to publish the references to the new hEN by December 23, 2018. A further version is being prepared - see section C below.

REFERENCES

- The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD): <http://www.un.org/disabilities/convention/conventionfull.shtml> or <http://www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?navid=14&pid=150>

The UN Convention establishes accessibility as one of its general principles, which also applies to ICT and systems, including internet and electronic services; Article 9, on accessibility, requires the State Parties to take the necessary measures to ensure to persons with disabilities have access on an equal basis with others. Under the Convention, this includes measures related to all services open or provided to the public

- Directive (EU) 2016/2102 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on the accessibility of the websites and mobile applications of public sector bodies (<http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2016/2102/oj>)
- On 2 December 2015, the Commission adopted a proposal for a Directive on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States as regards the accessibility requirements for products and services (the 'European Accessibility Act COM(2015) 615 final - <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2015:0615-FIN>) to improve the functioning of the internal market of accessible goods and services. Some ICT goods and services are among the areas under examination to be covered. The proposal is in negotiation with Council and Parliament
- The Tallinn Declaration on eGovernment, which mentions universal design and accessibility: <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/ministerial-declaration-egovernment-tallinn-declaration>
- The Commission's eGovernment Action Plan 2016 - 2020, which also refers to accessibility: <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/communication-eu-egovernment-action-plan-2016-2020-accelerating-digital-transformation>
- The European Disability Strategy 2010-2020 <http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2010:0636:FIN:EN:PDF>

NOTE: The Audiovisual Media Services Directive (AVMS), as well as the draft European Electronic Communication Code, both adopted pending publication, may include additional requirements in terms of eAccessibility, which may have an impact on future standardisation work.

REQUESTED ACTIONS

ACTION 1 SDOs to develop a live consolidated inventory of accessibility standards, improving the information in existing lists such as <http://standards.cen.eu/dyn/www/f?p=204:105:0>.

ACTION 2 Develop a technical report on potential causes of problems reported by hearing impaired people, and identification of areas where the standard models for predicting speech quality may need to be updated.

ACTION 3 SDOs to produce a technical report, based on the relevant European projects and empirical and other sources, delivering availability and quality of service parameters addressing the availability and intelligibility of telecommunication topics, as required, perceived and experienced by people with disabilities

ACTION 4 SDOs to produce a technical report describing requirements for ICT products and services to be designed to meet the needs of persons with cognitive and learning disabilities; the report should propose enhancements to relevant existing standards and identify needs for further standardisation

ACTION 5 SDOs to continue work on M/473, providing the deliverables agreed including the European standard and methodology for mainstream accessibility in standardisation processes and the revision of existing standards as agreed in the Mandate deliverable 3.1

ACTION 6 Stimulate further global cooperation on web accessibility standardisation based on work by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) on the web content accessibility guidelines (WCAG)

ACTION 7 EDF to produce a report on the principles to be followed by emerging technologies, such as Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence, wearables, and virtual and augmented reality, to be accessible for persons with disabilities

ACTION 8 SDOs to consider and propose a possible expansion of the vocabulary and language coverage of EG 203 499 (currently under production) to all official EU/EFTA languages (and possibly, the minority languages used in Europe). EG 203 499 will specify a basic, most frequently used set of user-centred and accessible ICT terminology for existing and upcoming devices, services and applications (currently covering only five languages: English, French, German, Italian and Spanish)

ACTION 9 SDOs to perform a horizontal action relevant to most key enabler topics (non-exhaustively including Accessibility of ICT, Cloud computing, e-Health and active ageing, e-Privacy, IoT, Electronic invoicing, Trust services and 5G) and develop recommendations and design guidelines addressing the human factors aspects and technical parameters relevant to the user experience of service information, availability, understandability, accuracy and

trust including aspects of access and service priorities, quality and availability

ACTION 10 SDOs to produce a technical report and develop recommendations and guidelines for applying and integrating accessibility and usability requirements, activities, practices and measures with distributed, collaborative, agile service development and deployment. This is quickly becoming the main-stream development method used in the ICT world of virtualised network functions and segments, clouds, fogs and virtual and distributed realities and collaborative development practices. Otherwise, there is a considerable risk that these highly technology-focused topics will ignore, or at least not properly and in a timely manner take into consideration, the all-important accessibility and usability requirements for the end user, therewith not exploiting the full potential of important technologies

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

M/554

M/554 has been issued in April 2017 and requests the development of a Harmonized Standard (hEN) covering the essential requirements included in the Directive on the accessibility of the websites and mobile application of public sector bodies, based on the EN 301 549 V1.1.2 (2015-04). CEN, CENELEC and ETSI accepted this standardization request in June 2017. As a consequence of this mandate, EN 301 549 has been revised accordingly by the CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Joint Working Group on eAccessibility (with collaboration of W3C) and was adopted and published at https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_en/301500_301599/301549/02.01.02_60/en_301549v020102p.pdf. The hEN also refers to the recent W3C standard WCAG 2.1, which include accessibility requirements useful for mobile application accessibility.

Given that the part in support of the Web Accessibility Directive and covered by M554 has been delivered, i.e. the publication of the hEN 301 549 v.2.1, work can now move to the overall revision of this EN which will lead to the publication of the EN version 3.1 in 2019. This major revision, after the priority areas of web and mobile for the WAD, was also foreseen in M376, and now the work towards the EN v.3.1 has already started.

The mandate also foresaw a rapid revision of the hEN, to take account of detailed developments of the WCAG and mobile accessibility; work has started to prepare version 3.1, and this is expected to be adopted during 2019.

M/376

This addressed ICT accessibility standardisation at European level; it takes into consideration relevant national and international

standards on accessibility, e.g. those adopted by the US Access Board, W3C WAI and some related ISO work. The resulting EN 301 549 standard and other related deliverables have been published and contains the requirements of WCAG 2.0 Level AA. The possibility of proposing it as an international standard is under consideration within the JWG on eAccessibility which decided to wait until the US has published its revised standards under Section 508 in order to consider further possible alignments to the EN standard.

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/standards_policy/mandates/database/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.detail&id=333#;

http://webapp.etsi.org/WorkProgram/Report_WorkItem.asp?WKI_ID=30873

M/473

This is ongoing standardisation work aiming to mainstream accessibility following 'design for all' principles in relevant European standardisation initiatives (other than M/376); in addition it requires the development of standards to support manufacturers and service providers including accessibility following design for all, and to facilitate the implementation of the accessibility provisions in European standards, which could cover the majority of the standardisation work covered by this Rolling Plan.

<http://www.etsi.org/images/files/ECMandates/m473.pdf>

M/420

This mandate, while focusing on accessibility of the built environment, might also include ICT that is used in that context http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/standards_policy/mandates/database/index.cfm?fuseaction=refSearch.search#

CEN-CENELEC-ETSI

CEN-CENELEC-ETSI have started working on the revision of EN 301 549, that relates to the accessibility of ICT products and services. The revised EN will be developed to meet the essential requirements included in the Directive on the accessibility of the websites and mobile application of public sector bodies.

CEN-CENELEC

CEN-CENELEC/TC 11 is working on the standardization deliverables in relation with M/420, which will include the following standards:

- Accessibility and usability of the built environment - Functional requirements (EN)
- Accessibility and usability of the built environment - Technical performance criteria and specifications (TR)

A Technical Report on the conformity assessment for the accessibility and usability of the built environment will also be developed.

BSI

BS 8878:2010 is the first British standard to outline a framework for web accessibility when designing or commissioning web products <http://www.ihs.com/products/industry-standards/organisations/bsi/index.aspx>

W3C ISO/IEC JTC 1

The W3C WCAG-EM project has published a stable "working group note": <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG-EM/>. See also <https://www.w3.org/WAI/eval/>

The work ISO/IEC JTC1 SWG-A was doing (TR 29138-2) was passed to JTC1 SC35.

A framework for personalization and adaptation of user interfaces at runtime, based on the context of use (consisting of a user's needs and preferences, their envisioned tasks, their equipment, and environmental parameters of interaction). The framework is based on the well-known REST protocol, and JSON and XML formats. A registry-based approach is employed for the definition of terms describing a user's personal preferences and needs.

Currently, the following standards are being developed as part of this framework:

- ISO/IEC CD 24571-1 Information Technology – Individualised adaptability and accessibility in e-learning, education and training – Part 1: Framework and reference model
- ISO/IEC DIS 24752-8 Information technology -- User interfaces -- Universal remote console -- Part 8: User interface resource framework

CEN

CEN formed a Strategic Advisory Group on Accessibility (SAGA) to consider how to address accessibility throughout the standardisation process; this group includes representatives of national standards bodies, CENELEC and ETSI, and organisations representing disabled and older persons
<http://www.cenelec.eu/standards/Sectors/Accessibility/Pages/default.aspx>

ETSI

ETSI continues to produce accessibility standards on specific ICT topics and is planning to produce a guide to user-centred terminology for existing and upcoming devices and services and recommendations for the design of ICT devices for persons with cognitive disabilities; initial early investigations are being made into transmission quality and its possible link to reported intelligibility problems for some hearing impaired people; see also EG 202 952, a set of guidelines to identify "Design for All" aspects in ETSI deliverables

<http://www.etsi.org/technologies-clusters/technologies/human-factors/accessibility>; http://webapp.etsi.org/WorkProgram/Report_WorkItem.asp?WKI_ID=35174; http://webapp.etsi.org/WorkProgram/Report_WorkItem.asp?WKI_ID=37153; http://webapp.etsi.org/WorkProgram/Report_WorkItem.asp?WKI_ID=35796

IEC

IEC TC 100/TA 16 is producing international publications addressing aspects of active assisted living (AAL), including issues related to accessibility, usability and specific user interfaces related to audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment within the scope of TC 100.

http://www.iec.ch/dyn/www/?p=103:7:0:::FSP_ORG_ID,FSP_LANG_ID:11009,25

IETF

Relevant work may be found in the ART area. For instance RFC 3551 identifies the requirements for SIP to support the hearing impaired and RFC4103 defines the RTP payload for text conversation.

RFCs 4103 and 5194 are being referenced in various accessibility regulations adopted in the US (Section 255/508) and EU (e.g. EN 301 549).

ISO

ISO/IEC Guide 71, Guidelines for standards developers to address the needs of older persons and persons with disabilities was published in 2014 and adopted by CEN and the CENELEC as CEN/ CENELEC guide 6:2014. ITU also adopted it as H-Series Supplement 17.

JTC1 SWG-A (special working group on accessibility) has been disbanded. Work has been transferred to ISO/IEC/JTC1 SC35 (User Interfaces).

<https://www.iso.org/standard/57385.html>

ITU

ITU produced relevant work on accessibility and human factors, a sample of which is found in the ITU Accessibility Portal.

<https://itu.int/en/ITU-T/accessibility>

Related technical groups include Question 26/16 on accessibility and Question 24/16 on human factors, which include various experts with disabilities and cooperate with advocacy organizations (such as the G3ict, WFD and RNIB), in addition to other technical groups such as ITU-T, D, R Study Groups and ISO/IEC JTC1 SC35.
https://itu.int/itu-t/workprog/wp_search.aspx?Q=26/16

Recommendation ITU-T F.790 on accessibility guidelines for older persons and persons with disabilities is complemented by ITU H-series Supplement 17 (2014), which mirrors the new edition of ISO/IEC Guide 71 containing guidelines for standards developers to address the needs of older persons and persons with disabilities.

<https://itu.int/rec/T-REC-F.790>

<https://itu.int/rec/T-REC-H.Sup17>

ITU-T F.791 contains recommended terminology for accessibility for use in the international context and assists in defining context for procurement activities of accessible systems and services.

<https://itu.int/rec/T-REC-F.791>

The checklist in ITU-T FSTP-TACL on how to prepare ICT standards that include accessibility from their inception is also available. Two other ITU-T technical papers describe arrangements for accessible meetings and for accessible remote participation in meetings (FSTP-AM — Guidelines for accessible meetings; and FSTP-ACC-RemPart — Guidelines for supporting remote participation in meetings for all) that aim at increasing the participation of persons with disabilities at real and virtual meetings.

<https://itu.int/pub/T-TUT-FSTP>

In addition to the work for mainstreaming accessibility recent completed work includes ITU-T F.921 (03/2017) "Audio-based network navigation system for persons with vision impairment",
<https://itu.int/rec/T-REC-F.921>.

W3C

Develops and maintains the internationally recognized "web content accessibility guidelines (WCAG) 2.0": <https://www.w3.org/WAI/intro/wcag> and

<https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20>

WCAG 2.0 is also available as ISO/IEC 40500:2012, and is partially included in EN 301 549 (only Level A and Level AA requirements).

Currently W3C is working on improvements to WCAG for the following areas: mobile accessibility, cognitive and learning disabilities, low vision, conformance testing. Some of these improvements are expected for WCAG 2.1, which is currently being

pursued by W3C. W3C is also exploring the development of the third-generation version of WCAG.

The Authoring Tool Accessibility Guidelines (ATAG) 2.0 is a W3C standard ("Recommendation") that addresses the accessibility of code editors, content management systems (CMS), and other software used to create web content, include some types of social media websites; and support for production of accessible content by these tools.

<https://www.w3.org/WAI/intro/atag> <https://www.w3.org/TR/ATAG20>

The User Agent Accessibility Guidelines (UAAG) addresses accessibility aspects of web browsers, media players, and some types of assistive technologies. It also addresses some types of mobile applications. UAAG 2.0 is currently at a normative Working group Note.

<https://www.w3.org/WAI/intro/uaag> <https://www.w3.org/TR/UAAG20>

The Website Accessibility Conformance Evaluation Methodology (WCAG-EM) 1.0 is currently at a working group note status. It addresses aspects of website evaluation.

<https://www.w3.org/WAI/eval/conformance>

<https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG-EM>

OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO STANDARDISATION

Aliance2

Next Generation European Ambient Assisted Living Innovation; FP7 repository of existing standards

<http://www.aaliance2.eu/>

WAI ACT

A cooperation framework for guidance on advanced technologies, evaluation methodologies, and research agenda setting to support eAccessibility.

<http://www.w3.org/WAI/ACT/>

WAI DEV

Developing strategies to support mainstream production of inclusive components and services and showcasing good practice in inclusive design.

<http://www.w3.org/WAI/DEV/>

eAccess+

Hub providing resources notably on standards and guidelines for web accessibility (CIP ICT PSP)

<http://hub.eaccessplus.eu/wiki/Category:Standards>

EIII

European Inclusion Internet Initiative: partners among others Dutch, Danish, Italian and Island governments. The initiative is now completed

<http://eiii.eu/>

Prosperity4All

Develops the infrastructure and ecosystem that will allow for a ubiquitous auto-personalisation of interfaces and materials, based on user needs and preferences, to grow; it builds on the infrastructure provided by Cloud4All in order to create more parts of the GPII

<http://www.prosperity4all.eu>; <http://www.cloud4all.info/>; <http://gpil.net/>

Raising the Floor Consortium

Mission is to make the web and mobile technologies accessible to everyone with disability, literacy and ageing-related barriers, regardless of their economic status

<http://raisingthefloor.org>

SMART 2014 /0061

Monitoring methodologies for web accessibility in the European Union. The objective of the study is to collect information on the monitoring methodologies for verification of compliance with web accessibility requirements in the different Member States.

www.monitor-wa.eu

The Netherlands, 'Simply Accessible'

Other countries are invited to participate in this initiative which is the first European initiative involving all relevant stakeholders (government, market parties that build websites and market parties that test websites) to working together on continuously improving the accessibility of government websites by supporting both governments and market parties with proper instruments, e.g. an accessibility plug-in to support content managers and monitor: accessibility of public websites on organisational and product levels, software conformity with the WCAG standard, any mismatch found with the WCAG standard, and suggestions to improve compliance

<https://www.gewoontoegankelijk.nl/en>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Accessibility needs to be reflected in ICT and many other areas (like emergency communication, digital cinema, health, public transport, tourism, and learning) both for users with disabilities in the general public and for staff/entrepreneurs with disabilities in industry or public administration.

The following list has been compiled from views expressed by some Member States and experts in the field. The list is intended to trigger further discussion with all stakeholders on possible future actions:

- Investigating how mobile devices are useful to people with dexterity problems and reduced mobility and other type of disability when interacting with other ICT products and services; widening the scope (i.e. beyond mobile devices) of guidelines related to diminished motor control e.g. people with advanced Parkinson or similar disorders who can hardly or no longer write is also needed
- Applying standardisation of broadcasters accessible interfaces to IP (and other) systems.
- Convergence and interoperability of video relay services.
- Accessible hybrid TV services.
- Specification of requests for translation among languages, image and text representations, particularly

those overcoming accessibility issues, e.g. voice to text like automation of relay services for telephony and capturing/ subtitling TV transmissions for hearing-impaired people.

- Interoperability of the most common text transmission techniques like IM — SMS- and email for hearing impaired people.
- Text to voice, like automatically generated audio description for blind citizens.
- Text to sign language, like automatically generated sign language for deaf and hearing-impaired people.
- Identification of accessibility issues, requirements and associated standardisation needs related to:
 - non-literate and dyslexic users; these requirements may turn out to be equally applicable for foreign users unable to understand available user interface languages.
 - security and privacy features of ICT services and devices (see below and sections security and ePrivacy).

Users have to use increasingly complex security procedures to access the services that they rely on. Attempts to increase security frequently include mechanisms that many users, particularly those with physical and cognitive disabilities, are unable to successfully handle without adopting highly insecure strategies such as writing down complex usernames and passwords. There is a need to provide standards and guidance on accessible security mechanisms that are compatible with human abilities, and appropriate to the type of service being used. In this context the benefit of using of new technologies like biometrics or RFID could be evaluated.

This accessibility component of privacy and security issues could be addressed in general development following M/473 or, preferably, be mainstreamed in general privacy and security work.

Standards could be evaluated to produce a guide to user-centred terminology for all potential users in several EU languages, focusing on the benefits for those with learning and cognitive disabilities. The preponderance of different names for the same ICT features and functions is confusing for all people, but this can be a significantly more important problem for older users or users with learning and cognitive disabilities. This has a negative impact on individual citizens and on the size of the ICT market. This would provide benefits for all potential users, particularly older users and users with learning and cognitive impairments who are currently partly excluded from benefiting from the use of modern ICT.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

POLICY AND LEGISLATION POLICY OBJECTIVES

Although there is not a unique concept of Artificial intelligence (AI), the most accepted definitions refer to systems that display intelligent behaviour by analysing their environment and taking actions – with some degree of autonomy – to achieve specific goals.

AI-based systems can be purely software-based, acting in the virtual world (e.g. voice assistants, image analysis software, search engines, speech and face recognition systems) or AI can be embedded in hardware devices (e.g. advanced robots, autonomous cars, drones or Internet of Things applications) or a combination of both.

We are using AI on a daily basis, e.g. to translate languages, generate subtitles in videos or to block email spam. Beyond making our lives easier, AI is helping us to solve some of the world's biggest challenges: from treating chronic diseases or reducing fatality rates in traffic accidents¹ to fighting climate change or anticipating cybersecurity threats. Like the steam engine or electricity in the past, AI is transforming our world, our society and our industry.

The term AI was coined in 1956. Since then, the research on AI included a large variety of computing techniques and spread over many different application areas. Historically the development of AI has alternated some periods of fast development, called AI springs, with other periods of reduced funding and interest, called AI winters. Currently, AI is experiencing another spring, which is motivated by three main driving factors: the huge amount of available data generated by the world-wide-web and sensor networks, the affordability of high-performance processing power, even in low-cost personal devices, and the progress in algorithms and computing techniques. Another characteristic of the present AI wave is that it goes far beyond the research community and targets product innovations and business-oriented services with high commercial potential, which assures its sustainability.

The way of approaching AI will shape the digital future. In order to enable European companies and citizens to reap the benefits of AI, we need a solid European framework.

The new EU strategy on AI was published on 25th April 2018, in the Commission Communication on Artificial Intelligence

for Europe. One of the main elements of the strategy is an ambitious proposal to achieve a major boost in investment in AI-related research and innovation and in facilitating and accelerating the adoption of AI across the economy.

The target is to reach a total of €20 billion in AI-related investment, including both the public and the private sector, for the three years up to 2020. For the decade after, the goal is to reach the same amount as an annual average. This is of crucial importance if we want to ensure that European industry does not miss the boat.

The other two main focus areas of the EU strategy on AI refer to preparing for socio-economic changes and ensuring an appropriate ethical and legal framework. It is essential to increase the number of people with advanced skills in new digital technologies. More broadly, it is important to give all citizens and workers every opportunity to acquire suitable skills for the digital economy.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

AI is a field that has had little standardisation activities in the past. However, the big increase in interest and activities around AI in the latest years brings together a need for the development of a coherent set of AI standards. In response to this, ISO and IEC has created a standardisation committee on AI, namely ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 42, which is most active in the field of AI and big data. The professional association IEEE is also very active in investigating and proposing new standards for AI, particularly in the field of ethics of autonomous and intelligent systems. The European Commission has launched its Communications of 25th April 2018 and a number of initiatives about AI, which are commented below.

Most of these activities are recent and will lead to requests for developing new standards. For the time being, there are no significant past activities to report about their progress.

The most likely areas where new AI standards will be required are the following:

- AI vocabulary and definitions
- Benchmarking
- Ethics
- Safety
- Knowledge representation
- Data interchange formats
- Computer system integration and APIs

REFERENCES

- **COM(2018) 237:** Artificial Intelligence for Europe <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM%3A2018%3A237%3AFIN>

REQUESTED ACTIONS

ACTION 1 Foster coordination of standardisation efforts on artificial intelligence in Europe, promoting interaction of all stakeholders taking into account their vision and real needs.

ACTION 2 Ensure coordination between standardisation efforts on artificial intelligence in Europe and other international standardisation efforts, especially ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 42 on AI.

ACTION 3 SDOs to examine the conclusions of the High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence once available and integrate the outcomes within their roadmaps.

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

ETSI

The introduction of new technologies means that communications networks are becoming more flexible and powerful. These technologies transfer much of the complexity in a network from hardware to software, from the network itself to its management and operation. The use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) techniques in the network supervisory and management system can help solve some of the problems of future network deployment and operation. ETSI's ISG on Experiential Networked Intelligence (ISG ENI) develops standards that use AI mechanisms to assist in the management and orchestration of the network. This work will make the deployment of future 5G networks more intelligent and efficient.

ISO/IEC JTC 1

SC 42 (Artificial Intelligence) is looking at the standardization of the entire AI ecosystem. The program of work has been growing rapidly and is expected to continue to do so in 2019. Key items within the program of work include:

- Foundational standards including overview and vocabulary as well as a framework for AI using machine learning
- Trustworthiness of AI including projects related to an overview, robustness and bias
- Use cases and applications for AI
- Governance implications of AI
- Ethics and societal concerns of AI
- Big data ecosystem
- Study of computational approaches and characteristics of AI systems

- Study of AI lifecycle
- Providing guidance to committees looking at the application of AI and AI systems

SC 42 currently has 5 working groups, a study group and an outreach ad hoc group in its structure with 10 active projects underway and more anticipated. SC 42 has established over 20 Liaisons with many more anticipated. These Liaisons also include organizations looking at the application of AI in their systems as well as diverse stakeholders interested in AI.”
<https://www.iso.org/committee/6794475.html>

IEEE

IEEE has a significant amount of activity in both the fields of Autonomous and Intelligent Systems (A/IS) as well as in related verticals. The Chair of the IEEE Global Initiative on Ethics of Autonomous and Intelligent Systems (“The IEEE Global Initiative”) is a member of the High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence.

Stemming from the IEEE Global Initiative, the IEEE P7000tm standards projects address ethical considerations in a broad range of issues regarding autonomous and intelligent systems, including transparency, privacy, algorithmic bias, children’s data, employee data, creating an algorithmic agent for individuals, creating an ethical robotic ontological framework, dealing with robotic nudging, creating a uniform fail-safe standard for A/IS, defining well-being metrics relating to A/IS, assessing news sources to keep them accountable and objective in reporting, creating machine-readable privacy terms for all individuals, and updating facial recognition systems and databases to avoid bias.
<https://ieeesa.io/rp-ais>

IETF

The IETF Autonomic Networking Integrated Model and Approach Working Group will develop a system of autonomic functions that carry out the intentions of the network operator without the need for detailed low-level management of individual devices. This will be done by providing a secure closed-loop interaction mechanism whereby network elements cooperate directly to satisfy management intent. The working group will develop a control paradigm where network processes coordinate their decisions and automatically translate them into local actions, based on various sources of information including operator-supplied configuration information or from the existing protocols, such as routing protocol, etc.

Autonomic networking refers to the self-managing characteristics (configuration, protection, healing, and optimisation) of distributed network elements, adapting to unpredictable changes while hiding intrinsic complexity from operators and users. Autonomic Networking, which often involves closed-loop control, is applicable to the complete network (functions) lifecycle (e.g. installation, commissioning, operating, etc). An autonomic function that works in a distributed way across various network elements is a candidate for protocol design. Such functions should allow central guidance and reporting, and co-existence with non-autonomic methods of management. The general objective of this working group is to enable the progressive introduction of autonomic functions into operational networks, as well as reusable autonomic network infrastructure, in order to reduce operating expenses.
<https://trac.ietf.org/trac/iab/wiki/Multi-Stake-Holder-Platform#AI>

OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO STANDARDISATION

The European AI Alliance

<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/european-ai-alliance>

The High-Level Group on Artificial Intelligence

<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/high-level-group-artificial-intelligence>

AI on Demand Platform

<http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/opportunities/h2020/topics/ict-26-2018-2020.html>

H2020

R&D&I projects funded within topics ICT-26 from the H2020-ICT-Work Programme 2018-20 can produce relevant input for standardisation.

<http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/opportunities/h2020/topics/ict-26-2018-2020.html>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

European AI Alliance

European AI Alliance is a forum set up by the European Commission engaged in a broad and open discussion of all aspects of Artificial Intelligence development and its impacts. Given the scale of the challenge associated with AI, the full mobilisation of a diverse set of participants, including businesses, consumer organisations, trade unions, and other representatives of civil society bodies is essential. The European AI Alliance will form a broad multi-stakeholder platform, which will complement and support the work of the AI High-Level Group in particular in preparing draft AI ethics guidelines, and ensuring the competitiveness of the European Region in the burgeoning field of Artificial Intelligence. The Alliance is open to all stakeholders. It is managed by a secretariat, and it is already open for registration.

High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence (AI HLG)

On 14th June 2018, the Commission appointed 52 world-class experts to a new High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence, comprising representatives from academia, civil society, as well as industry. Moreover, the AI HLG will serve as the steering group for the European AI Alliance’s work, interact with other initiatives, help stimulate a multi-stakeholder dialogue, gather participants’ views and reflect them in its analysis and reports.

In particular, the group will be tasked to:

1. Advise the Commission on next steps addressing AI-related mid to long-term challenges and opportunities through recommendations which will feed into the policy development process, the legislative evaluation process and the development of a next-generation digital strategy.
2. Propose to the Commission draft AI ethics guidelines, covering issues such as fairness, safety, transparency, the future of work, democracy and more broadly the impact on the application of the Charter of Fundamental Rights, including privacy and personal data protection, dignity, consumer protection and non-discrimination.

3. Support the Commission on further engagement and outreach mechanisms to interact with a broader set of stakeholders in the context of the AI Alliance, share information and gather their input on the group's and the Commission's work.

AI on Demand Platform

The European Commission has launched a call for proposals to fund a large €20 million project on Artificial Intelligence (AI) under the framework programme on R&D Horizon 2020. It aims to mobilise the AI community in Europe in order to combine efforts, to develop synergies among all the existing initiatives and to optimise Europe's potential. The call was closed on 17th April 2018, and the received proposals have been evaluated. The awarded project will start on 1st January 2019.

Under the next multiannual budget, the Commission plans to increase its investment in AI further, mainly through two programmes: the research and innovation framework programme (Horizon Europe), and a new programme called Digital Europe.

AI studies planned for 2018-2019

In addition to the previous initiatives, the Commission is planning to conduct some technical studies about AI during the period 2018-19. Among them, there will be one specifically targeted to identify safety standardisation needs.

Standard sharing with other domains

AI is a vast scientific and technological domain that overlaps with other domains also discussed in this Rolling Plan, e.g. big data, e-health, robotics and autonomous systems and so forth. Many of the standardisation activities of these domains will be beneficial for AI and the other way around. For more details, please refer to section "C.1-Related standardisation Activities".

EUROPEAN GLOBAL NAVIGATION SATELLITE SYSTEM (EGNSS)

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

The European Global Navigation Satellite System (EGNSS) encompasses the Global Satellite Navigation System established under the Galileo programme and the European Geostationary Overlay Service (EGNOS).

Galileo entered Initial Operational Capability (IOC) phase in 2016. Since then, anyone with a Galileo-enabled device is able to use its signals for positioning, navigation and timing. Currently there are more than 70 Galileo-ready models of smartphones available in the market contributing to an installed base greater than 400 million. Galileo is also adopted in additional users' domains such as transportation and the professional one (e.g. surveying or agriculture applications).

The Galileo system is currently providing three types of services:

- **Open Service (OS):** Galileo open and free of charge service set up for positioning and timing services.
- **Public Regulated Service (PRS):** Service restricted to government-authorized users, for sensitive applications that require a high level of service continuity.
- **Search and Rescue Service (SAR):** Europe's contribution to COSPAS-SARSAT, an international satellite-based search and rescue distress alert detection system.

Once the system reaches its Full Operational Capability it will also offer a **High Accuracy Service (HAS)**, a service complementing the OS by providing an additional navigation signal and added-value services in a different frequency band. The HAS signal will provide a precision down to 20 cm, globally on Earth.

EGNOS is Europe's regional satellite-based augmentation system (SBAS) that is used to improve the performance of global navigation satellite systems, such as GPS and Galileo. It has been deployed to provide safety of life navigation services to aviation, maritime and land-based users over most of Europe. EGNOS improves the accuracy and

reliability of satellite navigation positioning information, while also providing a crucial integrity message regarding the continuity and availability of a signal.

Both Galileo and EGNOS services create extensive socio-economic benefits, and the range of its applications is wide, spanning across numerous market segments and generating value for both, public and private sectors. The links between Galileo services and ICT are particularly strong, as satellite navigation services are considered one of the key enabling technologies for ICT, and are becoming increasingly important for the digital agenda.

The objective of the EU is to ensure that Galileo and EGNOS are widely used, and standardisation plays an important role in this process, especially when it comes to downstream market of EGNSS services, which is still emerging. Standards are a powerful tool to support safety-related applications as well as to ensure the interoperability of Galileo services. Introducing or updating standards related to EGNSS downstream applications is therefore a priority.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

The importance of standardisation in relation to space has been evoked during the public consultation on the Space Strategy for Europe, which ranked standardisation as most important for the market uptake of Galileo and EGNOS. In reaction to this, the European Commission's Space Strategy for Europe, adopted on 26 October 2016, states that *"in longer term, the Commission will encourage the uptake of space solutions through standardisation measures and roadmaps"*.

In 2017, a study on the overview of EGNSS downstream standardisation and assessment of gaps and future needs has been finalised. The study, after consultations with industry stakeholders, standard setting organisations, governments and civil society representatives, identified the most important areas for EGNSS downstream standardisation and outlined some 50 proposals for action. Based on that, DG GROW has identified three priority areas:

- **Intelligent transport (aviation, drones, road, maritime, rail),**
- **Intelligent interconnectivity (location-based services, IoT, 5G), and**
- **Intelligent infrastructures (timing and synchronisation of critical infrastructures, such as energy grids)**

On 3 October 2018, a workshop with Member States and standardisation organisations took place, in which the Commission services presented its proposed priorities for the EGNSS downstream long-term standards development plan. A discussion paper is currently being consulted with the stakeholders and the results of these discussions will feed into a planned Staff Working Document.

EGNSS downstream standardisation has also been highlighted in the Annual Union Work Programme for 2018 and the EGNSS Work Programme for 2018, as well as in the drafts of these programmes for 2019.

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- *The annual Union work programme for European standardisation for 2018*, COM(2017) 453 final
- *Use Galileo* website with the latest information on the Galileo-ready devices in all market segments, <https://www.usegalileo.eu/>

REQUESTED ACTIONS

ACTION 1 Location-Based Services- Update 3GPP Technical Specifications (for example TS 45.005 and TS 36.171) to ensure a GNSS-neutral satellite selection method to calculate the position.

ACTION 2 Location-Based Services- SDOs to draft harmonised standards for radio equipment to implement Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/320 supplementing of Directive 2014/53/EU with regard to the application of essential requirements in order to ensure caller location in emergency communications from mobile devices.

ACTION 3 5G- SDOs to include the support for signal authentication and position integrity (EGNSS differentiators) in 5G reference architecture, for example through updating of 3GPP Technical Specifications TS 23.501 or TS 22.071

ACTION 4 -IoT-SDOs to update standards related to the IoT reference architecture in order to include signal authentication and position integrity in information exchange and sensor description standards, for example OneM2M TS-001-V2.10.0

ACTION 5 Road- SDOs to ensure that the reference architecture and relevant information exchange standards in the field of Cooperative Intelligent Transport Systems are able to support EGNSS signal authentication and position integrity; the concerned standards are for example ISO/DIS 17427, ETSI EN 102 637-1, ISO/TS 19321:2015, ETSI TS 103 324, etc.

OneM2M and AIOTI

OneM2M is one of the most relevant IoT architecture definition standards organisation and the EC can address it through its members, such as ETSI or AIOTI, to include the options to support EGNSS differentiators in the reference architectures. The Alliance for the Internet of Things Innovation (AIOTI) associates key IoT industrial players, as well as well-known European research centres, universities, associations and public bodies, and promotes convergence and interoperability of IoT standards. Through its working groups, such as WG03, AIOTI can support the EC to promote the use of authentication and integrity of EGNSS within IoT reference architectures. On the other hand, the EC could address ETSI, who is the founding partner of Technical Specification TS-0001-V2.10.0, containing information on how to manage location.

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

EC M/453

Standardisation related to Cooperative ITS is active in Europe and the EC has created standardisation mandate addressed to CEN/CENELEC and ETSI to support wide implementation and deployment of Cooperative ITS systems. In general, the existing ITS standards do not address in depth the question of position information, therefore addressing standardisation organisations, such as ETSI or ISO, to ensure that the C-ITS reference architecture supports EGNSS is crucial.

<http://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/mandates/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.detail&id=434>

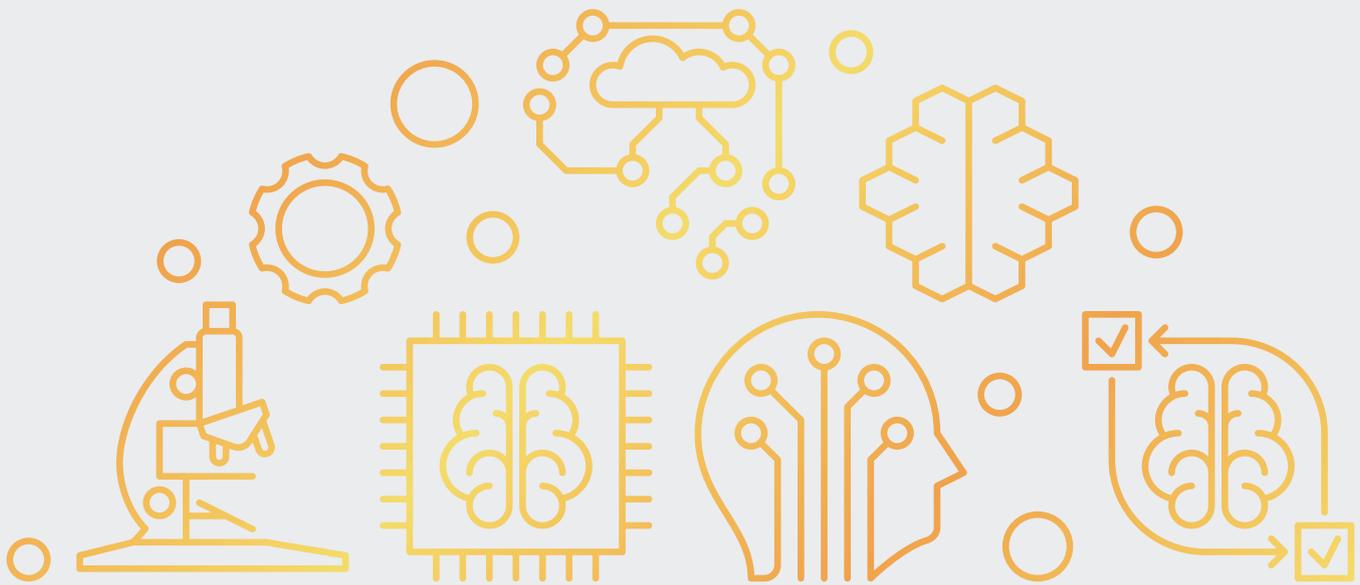
EC M/496

CEN/Cenelec and ETSI have a mandate from the EC establishing a programme for space related standards, now in phase 3 of the process. CEN/Cenelec manages standardisation activities related to the space industry via joint CEN-Cenelec Technical Committee 'Space' (CEN/CLC/TC 5).

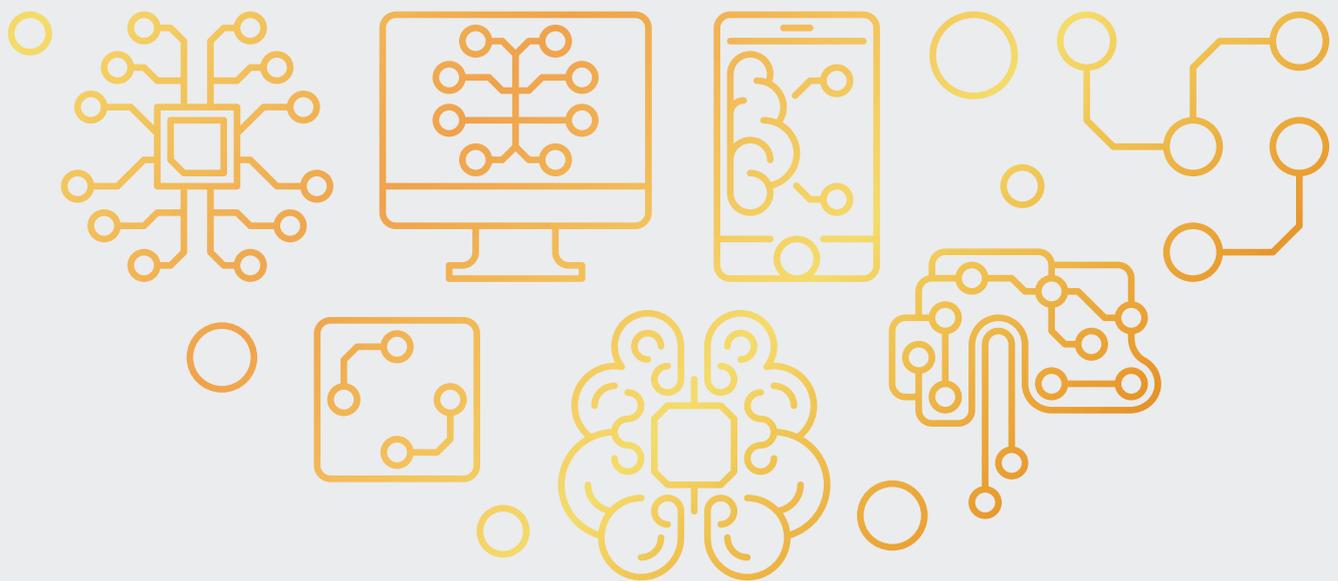
<http://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/mandates/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.detail&id=499>

ITU

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is responsible for 5G standardisation, however it is mostly 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) who coordinates the work. Specifically, Working Group 4 under the Radio Access Network (RAN) Technical Specifications Group (TSG) - Radio performance and protocol aspects (system) - RF parameters and BS conformance, deals with standards concerning EGNSS. ETSI is one of the seven umbrella standardisation organisations of 3GPP and through them, the EC can advocate the updating of the technical specifications of the pertinent standards.



SOCIETAL CHALLENGES



E-HEALTH, HEALTHY LIVING AND AGEING

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

One of the major challenges that Europe faces today is to ensure the sustainability and quality of healthcare provision. This is caused mainly by demographic changes²⁷, the associated rising prevalence of chronic diseases and the re-emergence of infectious diseases. The White Paper on the Future of Europe identifies some of the drivers of Europe's future, noting that by 2030 Europe will be the oldest region in the world. Through Digital technologies, citizens' health and quality of life can be improved while the challenges of how to provide modern healthcare and healthcare systems are addressed. Moreover, technology can offer effective tools to advance research, support the transition from a hospital-based health care model to a citizen-centric model and contribute to the sustainability and resilience of healthcare provision. New approaches could be enabled in order to support personalised medicine, independent living or integrated health and social care, accelerate scientific progress for early diagnosis, prevention of diseases and proactive re-design of working and living environments as well as more effective treatments.

Thus, there is a clear need to move forward by ensuring Citizens' access to their own electronic health records anywhere in the EU, developing a secure EU-wide digital infrastructure that allows the pooling of electronic health records and other health data in compliance with data protection legislation and support the aggregation of investment plans across Member States and regions to deploy large scale digital health and care programmes (such as mobile health, telemedicine and connected care).

In 2015, the Digital Single Market (DSM) Strategy highlighted the need to make progress on standardisation and interoperability of eHealth solutions in support to health system reforms. Moving towards this direction, several steps have already been taken and the relevant actions include: (i) the adoption of new guidance on interoperability

27 People aged 50+ account for 37% of the population, i.e. 190 million European citizens. Eurostat population projections foresee that the number of people aged over 60 will increase by about two million a year in the coming decades, while the working-age population, as a result of lower fertility rates among post-baby-boom generations, will start to shrink. The number of very old persons, 80 years and older, who are most likely to be in need of care, will increase. At the same time fewer young people will be available to provide informal and formal support and care.

and standards for digital health and care, (ii) strengthening of the digital infrastructure for cross border exchange of health data through the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), and (iii) new investments in large scale implementation of digital health and social care programmes from national and regional authorities grouped under the European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing.

More specifically, on 28 July 2015 the Commission has adopted the Decision on the identification of 'Integrating the Healthcare Enterprise' profiles for referencing in public procurement. In 2016 a total of 74 European regions from 18 Member States were awarded the title of 'Reference Sites of the European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing' (EIP on AHA). Moreover, under the Framework setup by the eHealth Network, Member States have worked together with the Commission to build the eHealth Digital Service Infrastructure (eHDSI)²⁸ for cross-border exchange of Patient Summaries and ePrescription.²⁹ Co-funded by CEF, the first Member States should go live in 2018, and then the number of participants to the exchange will grow. Also, in 2017, the Commission launched 24 European Reference Networks, which will provide an unprecedented capacity for cross-border collaboration to diagnose and treat rare diseases, using online consultation tool built with Connecting Europe Facility co-funding. They will pool knowledge and expertise, and offer an opportunity for clinical and scientific innovation.

Moreover, the digital transformation of health and care is one of the priority areas in the modernisation of public services identified in the midterm Review of the DSM strategy. Towards this direction, the Commission adopted a Communication in April 2018 (COM(2018) 233) on enabling the digital transformation of health and care in the Digital Single Market. This Communication addresses the need and scope for further measures in the area of digital health and care, in line with legislation on the protection of personal data, patient rights and electronic identification and in particular as regards the following three priorities:

1. Citizens' secure access to electronic health records and the possibility to share it across borders.
2. Supporting data infrastructure, to advance research, disease prevention and personalised health and care in key areas including rare, infectious and complex diseases.

28 <https://ec.europa.eu/cefdigital/wiki/display/EHOPERATIONS/eHealth+DSI+Operations+Home>

29 the keyword CBEHIS (Cross Border eHealth Information Services) which is the abbreviation used by experts to describe their activity. CBEHIS is the infrastructure with the operations used to exchange real patient related data, in particular health data, between its members

3. Facilitating feedback and interaction between patients and healthcare providers, to support prevention and citizen empowerment as well as quality and patient-centred care, focussing on chronic diseases and on a better understanding of the outcomes of healthcare systems.

Notwithstanding this substantial progress, there are still challenges that need to be addressed in order to reap all the benefits of a fully mature and interoperable eHealth environment in Europe. Also, barriers continue to exist and need to be addressed in order to unlock all the benefits from active and healthy living and ageing environments in Europe. Among the main issues to be tackled are the need for interoperability between the solutions provided in both eHealth and active and healthy living and ageing domains, which shall be addressed on all concerned levels including a strong contribution from standardisation and harmonisation.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

The Commission Communication (COM(2018) 233) on enabling the digital transformation of health and care in the Digital Single Market is focused on the interoperability and exchange of healthcare data. Its first priority is about identifying the standards and approaches for a secure exchange of Electronic Health Records across EU while technical and semantic interoperability are also key factors for the second priority of the Communication. In collaboration with the Member States, the Commission is already working towards the development of an exchange format for Electronic Health Records to facilitate the cross-border healthcare services for patients. This EHR exchange format takes into account the already developed Patient Summary of the eHDSI and all relevant work in the specific area.

Interoperability of ICT-enabled solutions and of data exchange is the precondition for achieving better health of the European citizen and improved delivery of healthcare services unlocking the EU digital single market in that field and including active and healthy ageing with ICT and the data exchange surrounding it.

The use of European and international standards is a way to further enhance the interoperability of ICT solutions in general. In eHealth however, such standards have often not been specific enough. The eHealth network identified more detailed specifications, which could be used for public procurement, in the framework of the new EU standardisation regulation, contributing to the technical and semantic levels of the eHealth Interoperability Framework. One example is the IHE set of specifications identified for use in procurement by Commission Decision (EU) 2015/1302 of 28 July 2015³⁰ under Article 14 of the EU Regulation 1025/2012.

A new European Interoperability Framework (EIF) was presented in the context of the implementation of the Interoperability Solutions for European Public Administrations (ISA²) programme (2016-2020) and as part of the Communication (COM(2017)134) from the European Commission, adopted on 23 March 2017. The framework gives specific guidance on how to set up interoperable digital public services. It offers public administrations 47 concrete recommendations on how to improve governance of their interoperability activities, establish cross-organisational relationships, streamline processes supporting end-to-end digital services, and ensure that both existing and new legislation do not compromise interoperability efforts. The new EIF is undertaken in the context of the Commission priority to create a [Digital Single Market](#) in Europe. The EIF is accompanied by the Interoperability Action Plan, which outlines priorities that should support the implementation of the EIF from 2016 to 2020. The Interoperability Action Plan is comprised of five focus areas, addressing issues related to the identification of mechanisms to govern interoperability, collaboration between organisations, engagement of stakeholders, and raising awareness of the benefits of interoperability.

A refined eHealth European interoperability framework (ReEIF) was adopted by the eHealth Network in November 2015. It represents a common refined framework for managing interoperability and standardisation challenges in the eHealth domain in Europe, offering a framework of terms and methodologies for reaching a common language, and a common starting point for the analysis of problems and the description of eHealth solutions throughout Europe.

³⁰ http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:JOL_2015_199_R_0011

In addition to European and international standards and specifications, interoperability testing, labelling and certification processes are also essential. Several projects are successfully testing and implementing standards, open and secure architecture, clinical workflows and subsets of terminologies and making policy recommendations, to prepare the deployment of eHealth services on a large scale.

With the purpose of implementing Patient Summary and ePrescriptions data exchange among Member States, the eHN adopted three guidelines on cross-border exchange of health data: the guidelines on a minimum/non exhaustive patient summary dataset for electronic exchange (2013, revised in 2016), on an ePrescription dataset for electronic exchange (2014, revised in 2016); and on an Organisational Framework for eHealth National Contact Points (2015). In addition, a recommendation to promote the use of patients' registries has been adopted in 2015, and a guideline on the electronic exchange of health data under Cross-border directive 2011/24/EU was adopted in 2016.

The Commission is working on the setting up of European reference networks (ERN) on rare diseases pursuant to Article 12 of Directive 2011/24 on patients' rights in cross-border healthcare. The main aim is to provide health care in a networking environment. Such cooperative work requires an IT setup that allows healthcare providers to discuss and share knowledge and clinical information on concrete and real-time patient cases (a virtual consultation system) including the use of the use of HER PACS systems.

The eHealth Interoperability Framework Study ³¹ identifies a representative set of the most relevant use-cases within the eHealth environment and initiating the specification of requests to foster ICT products and services. Further citizen-centred work is needed to cover different forms of actor/user involvement. The use of European and international standards is a way to ensure the interoperability of ICT solutions in general. In the area of ICT for an active and healthy ageing, however, such standards are often not specific enough. In addition, standards in response to identified needs could apply across different environments, e.g. smart homes, smart workplaces, smart cities and synergies should be further enhanced,

31 <http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/news/ehealth-interoperability-framework-study>

Several projects are successfully testing and implementing standards, open and secure architecture and subsets of terminologies and making policy recommendations, to prepare the deployment of ICT services for an active and healthy ageing on a large scale. It is proposed to boost interoperability by further developing and validating specifications and components, partly through the launch of standardisation mandates, projects or direct grants, the definition of interoperability profiles and certification, if deemed necessary. Coordination with the JIC and other SDOs will be pursued. The availability of new infrastructure for the Internet of Things (IoT), such as Lora and Zigbee provides promising new opportunities for the development of ICT applications for monitoring care of people living at home.

On 5 April 2017, two new Regulations on medical devices were adopted. These replace the existing Directives.

- [Regulation \(EU\) 2017/745](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2017 on medical devices, amending Directive 2001/83/EC, Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 and repealing Council Directives 90/385/EEC and 93/42/EEC,
- [Regulation \(EU\) 2017/746](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2017 on in vitro diagnostic medical devices and repealing Directive 98/79/EC and Commission Decision 2010/227/EU.

The new rules will apply after a transitional period. Namely, 3 years after entry into force for the Regulation on medical devices (spring 2020) and 5 years after entry into force (spring 2022) for the Regulation on in vitro diagnostic medical devices.

Moreover, several H2020 projects on eHealth standardisation, harmonisation and interoperability were finalised providing concepts and proposed approaches for standards and standardisation roadmap development:

- **OpenMedicine**, supporting a common EU, standards-based, database of medicinal products;
- **eStandards** to support the optimisation of standardisation processes and development of roadmaps;
- **AssessCT** to assess SNOMED CT³² terminology.
- **VALUEHEALTH** addresses how interoperability of health information can consistently create, capture and deliver value for all stakeholders.
- **EURO-CAS**, a European eHealth Interoperability

32 <http://www.snomed.org/snomed-ct>

Conformity Assessment Scheme aiming at maintaining and developing the adoption and take-up of testing the interoperability of ICT solutions.

- **PROGRESSIVE** will provide a dynamic and sustainable framework for standards and standardisation on ICT related to active and healthy ageing.

More EU funded projects on eHealth standardisation and harmonisation are ongoing:

- **Trillium-II**, advancing further the global Electronic Health Record (EHR) interoperability with activities surrounding the International Patient Summary (IPS) standards
- **InteropEHRate**, complementing and integrating the current interoperability infrastructures with new technologies for health data exchange centred on the citizen
- **Smart4Health**, enabling the citizen-centred EU-EHR exchange for personalised health.

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- EU-US memorandum of understanding <http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/news/memorandum-understanding-eu-us-ehealth>
- The European Innovation Partnership on active and healthy ageing http://ec.europa.eu/research/innovation-union/index_en.cfm?section=active-healthy-ageing
- The ageing report http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/european_economy/2012/2012-ageing-report_en.htm
- Decision on the participation of the EU in the Active and Assisted Living Research and Development Programme jointly undertaken by several Member States <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+REPORT+A7-2014-0076+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN>
- Council Conclusions on Healthy Ageing across the Lifecourse http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/lsa/134097.pdf
- Guiding Principles for Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=89&newsId=1743&furth->

erNews=yes

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- Directory for eHealth policies, World Health Organisation, <http://www.who.int/goe/policies/en>
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REQUESTED ACTIONS

Addressing key aspects of identification (citizens, workforce actors, hospitals, clinics, doctors, diseases, medicinal products, etc.) and required interoperability should be considered at European level as a priority for work on eHealth, since many other areas depending on these. In particular, agreement should be reached on the categories of workforce actors in order to enable access management of citizens' health information. This includes the needs related to secure authentication of these professionals and their authorisations. The eIDAS Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 may solve parts of the issues on identification and authentication processes. Work is ongoing in the Member states to finalise the transposition of the eIDAS Regulation.

ACTION 1 For the further development of the citizens' electronic health records, evaluate and address standardisation needs of high relevance for the citizen in technical reports and beyond regarding terminological and technological profiles for the cross-border digital single European market.

ACTION 2 Evaluate the needs, produce a report on necessary key types of identifiers and identification processes needed as components in a European eHealth digital single market. In this context, a special emphasis on the items listed below, which go beyond the key types of identifiers and identification processes, should be provided.

1. Standardised medicinal products identifiers to support national and international interoperability of health services (online or other), while complying with the legislation protecting patients, and including specific rules of enforcement of delivery on medical prescriptions.³³ Agreements on standards in this field should take into account the needs of cross-border exchange

of electronic health records since their medication part faces similar terminological challenges.

2. Agreements on a terminological profile for 1. minimum sets of fields included in the patient summary, and 2. on technical profiles for the cross-border exchange of electronic health record information with identified socioeconomic importance, and a European dimension in the context of the IPS (International Patient Summary) project. The consent of patient and the citizen must carefully be accounted in the standard to develop.
3. The needs for standards supporting the ICT services provided through the *European reference networks (ERNs)* for rare diseases regarding communication and data sharing addressing areas such as fast and easy sharing of digital medical images through picture archive and communication systems (PACS) in the context of the eStandards project and its focus area description for ERN, as well as the ValueHealth project with its use case for Chronic Diseases;
4. Agreements on a terminological profiles for Telemedicine application, allowing healthcare providers to share real-time knowledge and decisions; sharing of best practices and clinical decision-making tools (i.e. guidelines); solutions to support collaborative research between healthcare providers, through the development of clinical trials and/or epidemiological studies; and establishment of shared databases and registries.
5. The move towards personalised medicine requires standardisation of data related to the field of biology and biomarkers. In particular, clinical laboratories are subject to a process of accreditation according to ISO 15 189 that should be supplemented by standardisation processes in ICT.
6. Establishment of Quality criteria for the development of health and wellness apps. Taking into account the fast growing market of health and wellness applications and the concerns about their quality and reliability, there is a need for technical specifications at the European level that would provide guidance to app developers by setting out quality criteria and principles to be followed throughout the app development life cycle. The publicly available specification PAS:277 provides a basis and has been brought into CEN. The draft CEN TS will probably be available by end of 2019.

ACTION 3 Evaluate and report on the opportunities and needs for standardisation supporting *active* living and ageing with special emphasis on:

1. Open service platforms APIs taking into account progress made under H2020 on the topics of smart homes and smart cities
2. Service robotics for assisted working, and independent living including regulatory acceptance:

³³ http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ-JOL_2015_199_R_0011

3. Identify standardisation needs to support specific issues, e.g. occupational health and safety, memory deficiency, mental health issues.
4. Ensuring interoperability of devices to enable plug-and-play connectivity of the different devices and services for personal management and delivery of the actual services for an active and healthy ageing.

Whereas:

- it is necessary to facilitate the involvement of societal stakeholders in the development of standards in the field of active and healthy ageing; ensure user participation from the beginning to avoid purely technical-driven innovation.
- given the challenge of the aging population, the standardisation work must also take into account aspects of personal services dedicated to the autonomy including ICT solutions in order to promote secure and harmonised solutions at the European level;
- it is important to consider the synergies between standardization and active and healthy ageing with similar standards in the areas of ambient assisted living and eHealth as proposed by the H2020 PROGRESSIVE project and referenced in the eStandards project and activities undertaken by the Task Force 'Ageing in community' in ISO/TC 215;
- all the standardisation work on active and healthy ageing should ensure a high-level of privacy protection and of security.

ACTION 4 'Data protection by design' (GDPR, Article 25) in eHealth products and services

It is recommended to check whether a standardisation request might be needed pursuant to Regulation 1025/2012 for one or more European standardisation deliverable(s) concerning data protection by design for the development of eHealth products and services.

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

BSI

PAS 277:2015 Health and wellness apps — Quality criteria across the life cycle — Code of practice

CEN

CEN/TC 251 provides a focal point for the development of standards in the Health Informatics domain, in close collaboration with ISO/TC 215. CEN/TC 251 is taking forward the eHN guidelines, contributing to international standardization solutions, while providing Europe with a Patient Summary standard and an implementation guide. The technical committee is also responsible for the development, publication and maintenance of the ISO-EN IDMP series (Health informatics - Identification of medicinal products): EN-ISO 11238, 11239, 11240, 11615 and 11616 (and their accompanying implementation guides, as CEN ISO/TS 20440, 20443, 20451, 19844), which also refer to the openMedicine results: <http://www.open-medicine.eu/downloads.html> CEN/TC 251 maintains the "DICOM" standards (and notably EN ISO 12052: Health informatics - Digital imaging and communication in medicine (DICOM) including workflow and data management).

In the frame of the standardization request M/530 on privacy and personal data protection management, CEN/TC 251 will liaise with CEN-CLC/TC 8 (Privacy in products and services) and CEN-CLC/TC 13 (Cybersecurity and data protection) to address the particular requirements of eHealth.

CENELEC

CENELEC has adopted as European Standards IEC 62304 (Medical device software — Software life cycle processes) and IEC 82304-1 (Health software – Part 1: General requirements for product safety).

CEN, CENELEC, ETSI

CEN-CENELEC-ETSI are starting to work on the revision of EN 301 509, which deals with the accessibility of ICT products and services (CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Joint Working Group on eAccessibility). The purpose of this revision is to meet the essential requirements included in the Directive on the accessibility of the websites and mobile application of public sector bodies. This work will have an impact on the life of older people, easing the use of ICT products and services.

ISO

The European Medicines Agency is part of a project to finalise the implementation guides to support the adoption of the ISO standards for the identification of medicinal products (IDMP).

This set of standards and implementation guides are being developed jointly by ISO/TC 215 and CEN/TC 251, where this work started originally.

http://www.ema.europa.eu/ema/index.jsp?curl=pages/regulation/general/general_content_000645.jsp&mid=WCOb01ac058078fbe2

ISO/IEC JTC 1

A framework for personalization and adaptation of user interfaces at runtime, based on the context of use (consisting of a user's needs and preferences, their envisioned tasks, their equipment, and environmental parameters of interaction). The framework is based on the well-known REST protocol, and JSON and XML formats. A registry-based approach is employed for the definition of terms describing a user's personal preferences and needs.

Currently, the following standards are being developed as part of this framework:

- ISO/IEC CD 24571-1 Information Technology – Individualised adaptability and accessibility in e-learning, education and training – Part 1: Framework and reference model
- ISO/IEC DIS 24752-8 Information technology – User interfaces – Universal remote console – Part 8: User interface resource framework

ISO/IEC

The standard 62304 Health software – Software life cycle processes is being updated, by ISO and IEC. One of the issues to be addressed is about the improvement of the security aspects that relate to health software. This may also lead to a new project focusing on security in health software.

ETSI

ETSI is developing digital enhanced cordless telecommunications (DECT) ultra-low energy (ULE), a low-power wireless technology providing optimal radio coverage in indoor scenarios for reliable audio and data services suitable for many eHealth applications, e.g. health monitoring, emergency alarms for vulnerable people and remote medical monitoring.

It is also working on smart body area networks. Standards for a dedicated radio technology for these networks are being developed.

EP eHealth provides a focus point in ETSI on issues such as mHealth and telemedicine. Currently, there is the development of standards to facilitate telemedicine and the "Internet Clinic".

<http://www.etsi.org/technologies-clusters/technologies/medical>

IEC

IEC SC 62B is developing standard IEC 61910-1, which describes a high-level data exchange language between systems making medical imagery.

IEEE

The boundaries between healthy living, healthy aging, preventive medicine, and healthcare are increasingly blurred. IEEE has diverse standards programs covering many areas from in-body, on-body and near body area networking, to 3D modelling of medical data, to medical device metrology and medical device interoperability.

The IEEE 11073 family of standards enables service-oriented (medical) device connectivity including semantic interoperability.

A new Working Group MDMF – 'Medical Devices with Measuring Functions' has been created in 2018. Currently, two standards are under development: IEEE P2727 on 'General Vocabulary for Conformity Assessment of Medical Devices with Measuring Function' and IEEE P2727.1 on 'Standard for Conformity Assessment Testing of Cardiac Defibrillators for Legal Metrology Purposes'.

<https://ieeesa.io/rp-ehealth>

ITU

The ITU published the Continua Design Guidelines in the ITU-T H.810 series (2016), Interoperability design guidelines for personal health systems (which is complemented by 46 conformity testing specifications); ITU-T H.860 (4/2014), Multimedia e-health data exchange services; Y.4110/Y.2065, Service and capability requirements for e-health monitoring services; Y.4408/Y.2075, Capability framework for e-health monitoring services; technical papers HSTP-H810 (7/2014) and HSTP-H810-XCHF (2017) with an introduction to the H.810 series and data exchange within it. Updated editions of the ITU-T H.810 series architecture are produced regularly (annually or so).

<https://itu.int/en/ITU-T/e-Health>

ITU-T Study Group 16 on multimedia aspects and Study Group 20 on smart cities and communities applications and services are developing further standards addressing e-health services and systems.

https://itu.int/itu-t/workprog/wp_search.aspx?Q=28/16

https://itu.int/itu-t/workprog/wp_search.aspx?Q=7/20

The ITU Product Conformity Database contains information on health devices that passed conformance tests against the corresponding ITU-T Recommendations. <https://itu.int/go/tcdb>

JIC

Joint Initiative on SDO global health informatics standardisation in which CEN/TC 251, ISO/TC 215, HL7, GS1, IHTSDO, CDISC, IHE and DICOM participate as members.

<http://www.jointinitiativecouncil.org/>

OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO STANDARDISATION

ACT PROJECT (PHILIPS / London Hospital)

Advancing Care Coordination and Telehealth Deployment

<http://www2.med.auth.gr/act/news.php>

ASSESS CT

Investigating the fitness of the clinical terminology SNOMED CT as a potential standard for EU-wide eHealth deployments, scrutinising clinical, technical, financial, and organisational aspects.

<http://assess-ct.eu/>

JAseHN

Joint Action to Support the eHealth Network (Member States)

<http://jasehn.eu/>

EESSI

Electronic exchange of social security information (EESSI). EESSI is an IT system that will help social security bodies across the EU to exchange information more rapidly and securely, as required by EU regulations on social security coordination.

<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=869&langId=en>

ENGAGED

European innovation partnership on active and healthy ageing; thematic network on innovative and sustainable active and healthy ageing services that make best use of new technologies.

<http://www.engaged-innovation.eu/>

European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing

Action plan B3 (integrated care)

http://ec.europa.eu/research/innovation-union/pdf/active-healthy-ageing/b3_action_plan.pdf

Action plan C2 (independent living)

http://ec.europa.eu/research/innovation-union/pdf/active-healthy-ageing/c2_action_plan.pdf

Action plan D4 (innovation for age-friendly buildings, cities & environments)

http://ec.europa.eu/research/innovation-union/pdf/active-healthy-ageing/d4_action_plan.pdf#view=fit&pagemode=non

eHealth Governance Initiative — SEHGOVIA

Supporting the European eHealth Governance Initiative and Action

http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/apps/projects/factsheet/index.cfm?project_ref=270941

eHR4CR project

IMI project with a focus on the use of electronic Health Records for Clinical Research

<http://www.ehr4cr.eu/>

e-Sens

Electronic Simple European Networked Services is a new large-scale project that embodies the idea of European digital market development through innovative ICT solutions.

<http://www.esens.eu/home/>

eStandards

Support the optimisation of standardisation processes and development of roadmaps

<http://www.estandards-project.eu/>

Eureca

Enabling information re-Use by linking clinical REsearch and Care

<http://eurecaproject.eu/about/>

EXPAND

aims to exploit a number of selected eHealth assets developed in various initiatives

<http://www.expandproject.eu/>

NB: The EXPAND project is also a continuation of esSOS which created a pilot (www.epsos.eu)

HAIVISIO

European project which aims to identify and enhance awareness of the results generated by eHealth, active ageing and independent living European projects.

<http://haivisio.eu/>

Linked2Safety

A next-generation, secure linked data medical information space for semantically-interconnecting electronic health records and clinical trials systems advancing patients safety in clinical research

<http://www.linked2safety-project.eu/node/23>

Momentum

Momentum is a platform where key players in telemedicine share their knowledge and experience in deploying telemedicine services in routine care.

<http://telemedicine-momentum.eu/>

OpenMedicine

Supporting a common EU, standards-based, database of medicinal products

<http://www.open-medicine.eu/home.html>

PHS Foresight

(Personal Health Systems Foresight Project)

This ongoing project has been researching indicators and milestones for key areas of transformation required by the implementation of eHealth systems

<http://www.phsforesight.eu/>

PONTE project

Efficient Patient Recruitment for Innovative Clinical Trials of Existing Drugs to other Indications

<http://www.ponte-project.eu/>

RENEWING HEALTH

REgIoNs of Europe WorkINg together for health (Renewing health): a European project which aims at implementing large-scale real-life test beds for the validation and subsequent evaluation of innovative telemedicine services using a patient-centred approach and a common rigorous assessment methodology.

<http://www.renewinghealth.eu>

Salus project

Scalable, standard-based interoperability framework for sustainable pro-active post market safety studies

<http://www.salusproject.eu/>

SemanticHealthNet

Network of excellence in semantic interoperability

www.semantichhealthnet.eu

Transform project

Translational research and patient safety in Europe

<http://www.transformproject.eu/>

Trillium Bridge

The Trillium Bridge support action extends the European patient summaries used in epSOS and Meaningful Use II, Transitions of Care in the United States, to establish an interoperability bridge between the EU and the US systems.

<http://www.trilliumbridge.eu/>

United4Health

European project which aims to adapt and tailor telehealth services from regions and institutions in Europe to large scale deployment within other regions and institutions and maximise the transferability of services and knowledge among European healthcare providers at large scales and in collaboration.

http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/apps/projects/factsheet/index.cfm?project_ref=325215

VALUEHEALTH

To address how interoperability of health information can consistently create, capture and deliver value for all stakeholders.

<http://www.valuehealth.eu/>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Guidelines, code of conduct

The following links provide Additional information of on-going work.

Guidelines on:

On the electronic exchange of health data under Cross Border Directive 2011/24/EU revised in 2016

on an Organisational Framework for eHealth National Contact Points (2015)

http://ec.europa.eu/health/ehealth/key_documents/index_en.htm

Report of the Working Group on mHealth assessment guidelines
<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/report-working-group-mhealth-assessment-guidelines>

Code of Conduct on privacy for mobile health apps,
<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/code-conduct-privacy-mhealth-apps-has-been-finalised>

Consultation on safety of apps
<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/public-consultation-safety-apps-and-other-non-embedded-software>

E-SKILLS AND E-LEARNING

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

The development and promotion of ICT professionalism, e-skills and e-learning require a strong consensus and co-operation among Member States and stakeholders.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

REGARDING E-SKILLS:

Pan-European e-competence frameworks and tools and efficient and interoperable e-learning solutions are indispensable to reduce e-skills shortages, gaps and mismatches. Similar activities are under development in the US, Russia, Japan, Australia, Canada, South Africa and Latin America, and other parts of the world. In the early 2000s the development of national frameworks had already begun in the UK, Germany, France, and other countries. In the Council Conclusions of 23 November 2007, Member States supported the Commission's intention to continue to provide a platform for the exchange of best practices, and to promote a regular dialogue on e-skills and develop a European e-Competence Framework.

Progress has been made over the last year with e-Competence Framework 3.0 being available and with the establishment of a CEN technical committee. CEN TC 428 published standard EN 16234. See details in D.2 below.

REGARDING E-LEARNING:

Efficient and interoperable e-learning solutions are necessary to promote the development of a large e-learning and technology-enhanced learning market in Europe

REFERENCES

- **COM (2018) 22. On 17 January 2018 the Commission published the “Digital Education Action Plan” to support technology-use and digital competence development in education**
- **COM(2016) 381.** On 10 June 2016 the European Commission published “*A new skills agenda for Europe Working together to strengthen human capital, employability and competitiveness*”. It presents a number of actions and initiatives aiming to tackle the

digital skills deficit in Europe. One of these actions is the launch in December 2016 of the Digital Skills and Jobs Coalition to develop a large digital talent pool and ensure that individuals and the labour force in Europe are equipped with adequate digital skills. This new coalition builds on the work already done under the *Grand Coalition for Digital Jobs* and the EU e-skills strategy, and will bring together a broader set of stakeholders beyond ICT-sector, including ICT-using sectors, training organisations, academia, social partners and Member States.

- **COM(2016) 180.** On 18 April 2016 the European Commission published the Communication *Digitising European industry*, which introduced a set of coherent policy measures as part of a digital single market technologies and public service modernisation package. Part of the communication is devoted to digital skills. In particular, it calls for human capital ready for the digital transformation with the necessary skills.
- **COM(2013)654** Communication *Open up education: innovative teaching and learning for all through new technologies and open educational resources*".
- **IP/13/182** *Grand coalition for digital jobs*
- **SWD(2012) 446:** *Digital agenda for Europe — a good start and stakeholder feedback*"
- **COM(2012) 173:** *Toward a job-rich recovery and SWD(2012) 96: Exploiting the employment potential of ICTs*
- **Recommendation 2009/C 155/01** on the establishment of a European quality assurance reference framework for vocational education and training (EQAVET).
- **COM(2007) 496** *e-skills for the 21st century: fostering competitiveness, growth and jobs*

REQUESTED ACTIONS

REGARDING E-SKILLS:

General recommendation: Standardisation proposals must be based on clear and well-defined market needs and be developed in full coherence with multi-stakeholder initiatives and public policies in this area. These include relevant European Commission's Communications: "*e-Skills for the 21st century*" (2007); "*Digitising European Industry*" (2016); "*Skills agenda for Europe*" (2016) which include a *Digital Skills and Jobs Coalition* and a *Blueprint for Sectoral Cooperation on Skills*; and "*Digital Education Action Plan*" (2018). The aim is at reducing skills shortages, gaps and mismatches; fostering ICT professionalism and digital competence; and further maturing the ICT profession, building on the European e-competence framework for ICT professionals and the digital competency framework for citizens

REGARDING E-LEARNING:

ACTION 1 European e-learning standards to facilitate large scale adoption of best practices and solutions on a voluntary basis. The focus should be on specifications and guidelines for e-learning opportunities designed for all kinds of users, learning outcomes, credit points, assessment and e-portfolios.

REGARDING E-SKILLS:

The public and private sectors need to collaborate on the following topics :

ACTION 2 SDO to make further progress towards a comprehensive framework for ICT professionals integrating four building blocks: European e-competence framework (e-CF) and related job profiles, foundational body of knowledge, qualifications and certifications, and ethics. This should be complemented by relevant methods and tools for the further development, efficient implementation and regular maintenance of this framework to strengthen ICT professionalism in Europe and foster balanced international dialogue and cooperation on this subject

- The standard (EN 16234-1:2016) was adopted in 2016. It provides a common European description about the knowledge, skills and competences of the ICT professional workforce in all sectors. Its review - CEN/TC 428 project (SA 2017-03) - is underway and a new version should be released in 2019. Based on proposals received in 2018, it is expected that new projects will be start in 2019 to address the other building blocks.
- To boost successful and consistent implementation, it is important to provide and maintain standards and supporting technical reports related to the four building blocks in a coherent and integrated manner. It is also necessary to reflect and address issues such as assessment and guidance tools, compliance, validation, recognition, and accreditation aspects etc. The aim is to provide an efficient solution to stakeholders, ICT and digital related user, supply and service organisations, businesses of all sizes in all sectors (multinationals and SMEs), Chief Information Officers (CIOs), HR departments, ICT and digital related leaders, managers and workers, and education and training organisations on how to apply standards and implement a comprehensive framework. It is necessary to provide case studies to illustrate practical implementation.
- Taking into account that digital technologies are rapidly evolving, the framework will need regular review and update in a consistent and integrated manner.

ACTION 3 Digital organisational capability and maturity: take stock of initiatives (such as the proposal for a [Digital organisational reference framework](#)) and their benefits regarding the digital capability of organisations in liaison the individual competences of their staff. Make progress towards the development of synergy with the framework for ICT professionals (action 2) with a view to match personnel digital competence with digital organisational processes and procedures to ensure best return on investment in digital technologies.

ACTION 4 International cooperation: European SDOs need to coordinate and establish a regular dialogue and cooperation with international level with relevant associations (IEEE, ACM etc.) and standardisation bodies (ISO, NIST etc.) in the field of ICT professionalism and digital competence.

ACTION 5 Organisational capability: take stock of ongoing assessments, initiatives and their impacts regarding the capability of organisations in the context of the e-skills/e-competence of the personnel. Match personnel competence with organisational processes and procedures to ensure best return on investment in ICT.

REGARDING E-LEARNING:

ACTION 6 Standardisation potential around e-learning: SDO to investigate e-learning courses, content repositories and exchange mechanisms with a focus on metadata, learning design and structure, technical and semantic interoperability supported by agreed protocols, exchange formats and vocabularies. Interoperability should include context-aware, adaptable and mobile/ambient e-learning systems and also cross-domain aspects. This may include the learning trajectory or learning route including, e.g. the didactic approach, aimed learning & learner's profiles and the availability of additional tools that support e-learning.

ACTION 7 Standardisation potential around interoperability and transfer of learners' data: SDO to investigate the possible standardisation of the exchange of learning & learners data which may be generated in the different learning spaces. By the use of a Caliper or xAPI-like framework, the exchange and therefore effective usage might be facilitated.

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

REGARDING E-SKILLS:

CEN/TC 428

CEN/TC 428 is responsible for the standardisation of a common language of professional digital and ICT competences, skills and knowledge applied in all domains. A non-exhaustive list of areas where CEN/TC 428 can develop its activity follows:

- EN 16234:2016 (e-CF) maintenance and evolution
- interaction with different Frameworks
- curricula guidance
- professional profiles
- provide guidance for the assessment against EN 16234 (e-CF)

<http://www.cen.eu/cen/Sectors/Sectors/ISSS/CWAdownload/Pages/ICT-Skills.aspx>

<http://www.ecompetences.eu/e-cf-3-0-download/>

See also the previous CEN workshop agreements and the e-CF at <http://www.cen.eu/cen/Sectors/Sectors/ISSS/CWAdownload/Pages/ICT-Skills.aspx>

<http://www.ecompetences.eu/e-cf-3-0-download/>

The CEN workshop on ICT Skills will continue with relevant projects including the updating of the European Job Profiles CWA.

Additionally the CEN workshop on ICT skills provides a suitable forum for initial work on standards to support ICT professionalism. In particular it provides expertise in the area of curriculum guidelines, professional ethics, ICT certification and related activities and competences.

ISO/IEC JTC1

SC 27 Competence requirements for information security management systems professionals

SC 7/WG 20 Software and Systems Bodies of Knowledge and Professionalisation and related activities

SC 36 on Information Technology for Learning, Education and Training (ITLET) runs activities in the following areas Business planning and communications; vocabulary collaborative and intelligent technology; learner information; management and delivery; quality assurance and descriptive frameworks; platform, services and specification integration; culture, language and individual needs; learning analytics interoperability

<http://isotc.iso.org/livelink/>

[livelink?func=ll&objId=8917700&objAction=browse&viewType=1](http://isotc.iso.org/livelink/?func=ll&objId=8917700&objAction=browse&viewType=1)

REGARDING E-LEARNING

CEN/TC 353

Information and Communication Technologies for learning, education and training. It has been dormant for a while.

CEN/TC 428

CEN/TC 428 'ICT Professionalism and Digital competences' is responsible for all aspects of standardization related to maturing the ICT Profession in all sectors, public and private. This includes, at a minimum, activity related to four major building blocks of ICT Professionalism: Competences (standardization of a common language of digital and ICT Professional - competences, skills and knowledge applied in all domains); Education and Certification, Code of Ethics and Body of Knowledge (BoK).

The main areas of standardization where CEN/TC 428 will develop its activity are as follows:

- Definition, maintenance and evolution of digital Professional competences in all sectors, always looking at current business adoption and new emerging technologies and trends as they become relevant to the ICT profession as a whole (e.g. security, fintech, cloud, blockchain)
- Interaction with different frameworks
- Curricula guidance
- ICT Professional Role Profiles
- Guidance for assessing the published standards
- Body of Knowledge (BoK) for ICT o Development of an education and certification model related to e-CF,
- Developing a sustainable code of ethics in the ever changing ICT world.

All conceptual developments shall be consistent and interrelated.

https://standards.cen.eu/dyn/www/f?p=204:7:0:::FSP_ORG_ID:1218399&cs=1600F0DD849DA04F3E3B900863CB58F72

See also the previous CEN workshop agreements and the e-CF at <https://www.cen.eu/work/areas/ICT/eEducation/Pages/WS-ICT-skills.aspx>

IEEE

Activities in several eLearning areas, including digital rights expression languages, computer managed instruction, learning object metadata, resource aggregation models for learning, education and training, competency data standards, as well as related IEEE Standards Education Program and e-skills programs, including the IEEE Blended Learning Program and Building Wireless Community Networks (WiFi networks for rural communities).

<https://ieeesa.io/rp-elearning>

ISO/IEC JTC 1 SC 36

Subcommittee (SC) 36 on Information Technology for Learning, Education and Training (ITLET) has the following work programme underway:

http://www.iec.ch/dyn/www/f?p=103:22:0:::FSP_ORG_ID:3410

Standards to ensure interoperability between information technology systems used in ITLET;

The identification of generic LET requirements for information technology systems and services used in ITLET situations (example: types of digital content)

Standards projects being addressed:

- The description of metadata for learning resources
- ITLET vocabularies
- the personalization of the IT-enabled educational environment (individualized accessibility)
- models for describing competency

- the creation of an ITLET quality framework
- the advancement of e-Assessments, e-textbooks and related learning services, virtual experiments

Future work planned

- learning analytics
- massive open online course (MOOC) standardisation
- how existing standards and specifications may work together to better the LET environment
- ISO TR 20514: EHR Definition scope and context
http://www.iso.org/iso/home/standards_development/list_of_iso_technical_committees/iso_technical_committee.htm?commid=45392

ITU-T

Study Group 16 on multimedia has produced a series of standards that enable remote collaboration, e.g. Recommendation ITU-T F.742 on service description and requirements for distance learning services.

<http://itu.int/en/ITU-T/studygroups/2017-2020/16>

The Recommendation ITU-T Y.2241 on a ubiquitous self-directed learning (u-learning) framework was consented by Study Group 13 in July 2017. A draft Recommendation (Y.sfes) is under development on application of a u-learning environment to the smart farming.

<http://itu.int/en/ITU-T/studygroups/2017-2020/13>

The ITU also published a technology watch report on technology-based learning

<http://itu.int/en/ITU-T/techwatch/Pages/learning-standards.aspx>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

REGARDING E-SKILLS:

This topic is suitable for standardisation for well-documented needs. Fostering ICT professionalism is a challenging task and is essential to ensure that the European economy has the supply of professional skills that it needs and that are currently not being delivered in sufficient numbers. E-Skills must also be provided, at appropriate levels, to the whole population, including those who usually find more barriers in accessing ICT, such as old people and people with disabilities. Efforts to facilitate this cohort of people could include accessible e/learning environments, such as accessible MOOCs. As new technologies and new areas of application of technologies emerge rapidly, establishing standardised skill sets is a great challenge requiring timely and regular updates. Since the 1990s, this topic has primarily been addressed by Public-private partnerships with the ICT industry playing a leading role (e.g. in the Career Space initiative). More recently, many countries around the world have launched standardisation efforts. There is a need to maintain a European platform for exchanging best practices, implementing a master plan and coordinating across Europe. The existing structure of the

CEN TC 428 constitute a good place for such a piece of work — following the already successful development of the e-CF.

The **e-skills manifesto** also contains contributions from various stakeholders, see http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/ict/documents/e-skills/index_en.htm

EN 16234-1 is the only existing standard in the field of e-skills, focussing on e-Competences at the European and national level. Though several European organisations have started promoting and using the e-CF, those local implementations do not always fully comply with EN 16234-1, and local adaptations and application platforms make the standard more attractive to clients not accustomed to standardised approaches to e-skills. Many new initiatives to produce standards, pre-standards and supportive documentation in the area of digital competences are ongoing e.g. development of a professional Body of Knowledge, IT Certifications and Qualifications, Curriculum Development Guidelines, development of a Code of Professional Ethics, and specification of Common Metrics for e-Competences. Alongside this work, there is work currently underway to update the EN-16234-1 to Version 4, incorporating a strategy to ultimately converge it with SFIA (Skills Framework for the Information Age). All of this takes place in the context of the ICT professionalism framework project. At the same time, new initiatives on ICT competences are ongoing internationally as well, e.g. in ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 7 and ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 27. New standards may be available, which might conflict with European standards. The fragmentation of the global market could undermine interoperability which so far has led the European action. There is the need to support initiatives which assure European governance and influence in the ISO.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

Emergency communications are defined primarily as communication by individual citizens to public safety answering points (PSAPs), using individual electronic communication devices, with a view to requesting and receiving emergency relief from emergency organisations. Reverse services (i.e. communication between PSAPs and individuals) may also be considered.

This service should be independent of the network and access technologies used and the individual's physical and mental abilities.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

The lack of commonly agreed standards in support of electronic communications networks for the emergency call service in Europe is a barrier to implementing future proof solutions which meet the requirements of the amended Universal Service Directive (Directive 2002/22/EC).

Standards for total conversation access to 112 are required to meet special needs for users' rights under Directive 2009/136/EC.

The lack of harmonised values for location accuracy and reliability hampers Member State's efforts to develop adequate solutions.

REFERENCES

- **Directive 2009/136/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 amending Directive 2002/22/EC on universal service and users' rights relating to electronic communications networks and services, Directive 2002/58/EC concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector and Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 on cooperation between national authorities responsible for the enforcement of consumer protection laws.
- **Directive 2009/140/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 amend-

ing Directives 2002/21/EC on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services, 2002/19/EC on access to, and interconnection of, electronic communications networks and associated facilities, and 2002/20/EC on the authorisation of electronic communications networks and services

- **Directive 2002/21/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services (Framework Directive)
- **Directive 2002/58/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2002 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector (Directive on privacy and electronic communications)
- **Directive 2002/22/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on universal service and user's rights relating to electronic communications networks and services (Universal Service Directive)
- **Recommendation 2003/558/EC** of the Commission of the European Communities of 25 July 2003 on the processing of caller location information in electronic communication networks for the purpose of location-enhanced emergency call services
- **P7_TA (2011)0306**, European Parliament Resolution of 5th July 2011 on Universal Service and the 112 emergency number (2010/2274(INI))
- **Mandate M/493** — Standardisation request in support of the location-enhanced emergency call service

REQUESTED ACTIONS

ACTION 1 SDOs to address data protection and privacy requirements (privacy by design) in ongoing standardisation activities concerning location accuracy.

ACTION 2 Identify standardisation needs for the deployment of 112 smartphone applications enhanced with caller location and multimedia features accessible for the widest range of users.

ACTION 3 SDOs to complete standards to support the location-enhanced emergency call service, including network based location in all IP context. Global standards bodies are invited to contribute taking into account next-generation networks and location accuracy and reliability.

ACTION 4 SDOs to identify the standardisation needs for the transmission of the GNSS location data from the handset to the PSAPs by mobile network operators.

ACTION 5 SDOs to define dictionaries for warning messages for emergency communication service based on the input of various civil protection agencies.

ACTION 6 SDOs to add rich media to the EU-Alert.

ACTION 7 SDOs to define requirements for communications involving IoT devices in all types of emergency situations.

ACTION 8 SDOs to describe the architecture (currently named Next Generation Emergency Communication architecture), the core elements and corresponding technical interfaces for network independent access to emergency services.

ACTION 9 SDOs to set requirements, functional architecture, protocol and procedures specification for a Pan European mobile emergency application.

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

ETSI

Work in response to European Commission Mandate M/493 on the location enhanced emergency call has been completed, with the development of protocol specifications for retrieving and transporting emergency caller location. This service is intended to cover situations where different service providers and network operators must co-operate to determine the location of an emergency caller – such as when a user makes an emergency call using a Voice-over-IP service instead of a conventional mobile or fixed telephone.

Work on total conversation access to emergency services resulted in the publication of TR 103 201, total conversation for emergency communications, implementation guidelines.

SC EMTEL continues its work on a TR to prepare requirements for communications involving IoT devices in all types of emergency situations (e.g. communications of individuals with authorities/organizations, between authorities/organizations, from authorities/organizations to the individuals, amongst individuals). Taking into account work already conducted in other projects such as oneM2M and 3GPP, this report is scheduled for publication during 2019.

ETSI performs work to describe the architecture (currently named Next Generation Emergency Communication architecture), the core elements and corresponding technical interfaces for network independent access to emergency services. ETSI continues work on a TS and associated TR. Due for publication in 2018, the TS describes the architecture, core elements and corresponding technical interfaces. This work is complemented by a TR describing test cases and scenarios for related interoperability testing.

ETSI has completed work on the requirements, the functional architecture, the protocol and the procedures for implementing the Pan-European Mobile Emergency Application. There are presently hundreds of emergency calling applications in use across Europe, but their use is constrained to the boundaries of the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) with which they are integrated. The resulting TS, to be published in early 2018, will make it possible for data to arrive at the most appropriate PSAP, wherever the call is made.

The concept of 'Next Generation 112' (NG112) has been identified as a potential solution to the increasing requirements and demands of content-rich emergency calling. Following two successful events held in co-operation with the European Emergency Number Association (EENA) and the European Commission, ETSI is hosting the third NG112 Emergency Communications Plugtests™ event in January 2019. This will feature a testing campaign based on the use cases developed by ETSI and EENA. It will also offer vendors of emergency communication equipment the opportunity to test their product against different implementations and scenarios. Supporting this event, ETSI is developing conformance test specifications for NG112.

ITU-T

The Focus Group on "Disaster relief systems, network resilience and recovery" produced several technical specifications that were published (<http://www.itu.int/pub/T-FG/e>) and are being refined for further standardization in ITU-T SG2 and SG15.

- Recommendation ITU-T L392 "Disaster management for improving network resilience and recovery with movable and deployable ICT resource units" was approved by ITU-T SG15 in April 2016.
- Supplement ITU-T Suppl35 "Framework of disaster management for network resilience and recovery" was approved by ITU-T SG15 in June 2017.
- Recommendation ITU-T E.108 "Requirements for a Disaster Relief Mobile Message Service" was approved by ITU-T SG2 in January 2016.
- Recommendation ITU-T E.119 (ex. E.rdr-scbm) «Requirements for Safety Confirmation and Broadcast Message Service for Disaster Relief" was approved by ITU-T SG2 in April 2017.
- Draft new Recommendations ITU-T E.TD-DR «Terms and definitions for DR&NRR» and ITU-T E.RDR «Requirements for Disaster Relief Systems» are being developed in ITU-T SG2.

ITU-T SG2 also produced an amendment to its E.123 standard for quickly identifying next-of kin (or other emergency contact) in a mobile handsets' directory, for use in case of emergency, and has established a framework for international emergency call priority (ITU-T E.106 and E.107). Recommendation ITU-T E.161.1 was also produced by SG2 which is on "Guidelines to select Emergency Number for public telecommunications networks".

OASIS Common Alerting Protocol versions 1.1 and 1.2 were transposed into ITU-T X.1303 and X.1303bis by ITU-T SG17.

ITU-T SG13 developed a number of Recommendations ITU-T Y.2074, Y.2222, Y.2705, Y.1271, Y.2205 and Supplement 19 to the ITU-T Y.2200-series —covering different aspects of emergency communication operation.

SG11 approved ITU-T Q.3615 which describes the Open GeoSMS Standard, which was developed by the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC); geo-localisation is a key part of rapid and effective emergency responses. SG11 also drafted a number of Supplements to the Q-series Recommendations (e.g. Supplements 47, 53, 57, 61,

62, 63 and 68) to support emergency telecommunications.

SG11 is currently developing a new Recommendation which describes signalling requirements for interconnection between VoLTE-based network and other networks supporting emergency telecommunications service (ETS). Also, SG11 is working on a new Recommendation dealing with signalling requirements for interconnection between NGN and GSM/UMTS networks supporting priority calls.

The ITU's radio communication sector (ITU-R) is also carrying out studies on emergency communications.

CEPT/ECC/WG NaN/PT ES

Are investigating criteria for location accuracy and reliability.

The ECC considers and develops policies on electronic communications activities in European context, taking account of European and international legislations and regulations. Its membership is formed of European National Administrations and National Regulators in the field of electronic communications.

Access to emergency services is a right of all citizens and ECC is working to improve access through developing appropriate policies on access, numbering harmonisation and on the provision of accurate and reliable caller location information for calls to the emergency services.

The ECC's Working Group on Numbering and Networks (WG NaN) established Project Team Emergency Services (PT ES) in 2013 with the sole objective of developing ECC Report 225 on "Establishing Criteria for the Accuracy and Reliability of the Caller Location Information" in support of Emergency Services. ECC Report 225 also identified other aspects of emergency services communications that required further study. As a consequence, the ECC broadened the scope of its activities in the field of emergency services. The revised ECC Strategic Plan for 2015–2020 sets an action for WG NaN to "study relevant aspects of emergency services communications and provide support and advice to European emergency services stakeholders where appropriate".

As part of this broader remit, the ECC published ECC Report 255 in November 2016 which analyses the implementation of Assisted-Global Navigation Satellite System (A-GNSS) on a harmonised basis across Europe as a first step in a multi-step plan towards improving caller location. The ECC's work in this area requires close cooperation and consultation with the emergency services stakeholders throughout Europe including the national emergency services authorities, public safety answering points (PSAPs), police, ambulance and fire services, network operators and network and handset equipment vendors.

In order to improve cooperation between different European countries, WG NaN is implementing an ECC project aimed at hosting a directory of contact numbers between national PSAPs, for which PT ES conducted a feasibility report ECC Report 264 in May 2017.

Currently, PT ES is developing policies dealing with the provision of caller location information from private networks and the definition of PSAP-side statistics necessary to quantify the effectiveness of emergency caller location information received.

W3C

WebRTC, the web's real-time communication service is currently being developed and specified jointly between the IETF and W3C. The IETF is working on the protocol level. The group heading this effort is called RTCweb.

W3C specifies the necessary API to connect the service to the web — application framework created by, among others, by HTML5. The group working on this part is called WebRTC. A good overview of the technology developed can be found in the STREWS project's security report on WebRTC.

IETF

The Emergency Context Resolution with Internet Technologies (ECRIT) Working Group has developed a general architecture for enabling IP applications to discover and connect to emergency services.

The Geographic Location/Privacy (GEOPRIV) Working Group developed protocols that allow IP networks to inform end devices about their geolocation, a critical pre-requisite for emergency calling.

The application-specific working groups in the IETF (for example, the Session Initiation Protocol Core (SIPCORE) Working Group) have developed extensions to support emergency calling as required.

The Secure Telephone Identity Revisited (STIR) WG is developing Internet-based mechanisms that allow verification of the calling party's authorisation to use a particular telephone number for an incoming call. The main focus is on the SIP as one of the main VoIP technologies used by parties that want to misrepresent their origin, in this context the telephone number of origin. See, for example, RFC7375 "Secure telephone identity threat model".
<https://trac.ietf.org/trac/iab/wiki/Multi-Stake-Holder-Platform#Emergency>

ISO

ISO/TC 204: intelligent transport systems (ITS). This covers standardisation of information, communication and control systems in the field of urban and rural surface transportation, including intermodal and multimodal aspects thereof, traveller information, traffic management, public transport, commercial transport, emergency services and commercial services in the intelligent transport systems (ITS) field.

Projects include:

- ISO/AWI 19083-2: ITS — Public transport — Emergency evacuation and disaster response and recovery — Part 2: Data flow
- ISO/PRF TR 19083-1: ITS — Public transport — Emergency evacuation and disaster response and recovery Part 1: Framework
- ISO/NP 20530: ITS — Information for emergency service support via personal ITS station — General requirements and technical definition
- ISO/PWI 21344: ITS— Public transport — Emergency services E-Call device for emergency on connected vehicles using ITS station
- ISO 22951:2009 (Ed. 1): Data dictionary and message sets for preemption and prioritisation signal systems for emergency and public transport vehicles (PRESTO)
- ISO 24978:2009 (Ed. 1): ITS Safety and emergency messages using any available wireless media — Data registry procedures
- ISO/DTR 18317: ITS — Pre-emption of ITS communication networks for disaster relief and emergency communications
http://www.iso.org/iso/iso_technical_committee%3Fcommitmid%3D54706

E-GOVERNMENT

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

In the digital single market strategy, interoperability appears as an important enabler for boosting competitiveness. Cross-border interoperability is also considered key for modernising public administrations.

In addition to the multilingual challenge, semantic interoperability is compromised by the lack of commonly agreed and widely used data models, divergent interpretations of the same data and the absence of common reference data (e.g. code-lists, identifiers, taxonomies, references to organisations, geospatial references, license collections, etc.).

The European Commission, in the context of the ISA2 programme (Interoperability solutions for European Public Administrations, Businesses and Citizens), is undertaking a number of initiatives to achieve semantic interoperability in Europe.

The ISA2 programme is contributing in this area through several streams of work, focusing on the development, promotion and management of common data specifications, further described in the relevant subsections: DCAT-AP as a data standard to describe open data catalogues and datasets; ADMS as metadata description of reusable solutions, such as legal templates, data specifications and standards, technical protocols and open source software; and Core Vocabularies as generic, simplified and reference data models of important master data types used across public administration information systems and applications, such as persons, businesses, locations, public organisations and public services.

In all of these work streams, care should be taken to ensure compatibility between the public sector and what the private sector can achieve, noting existing standards and specifications. There are accordingly some main technology areas that need to be addressed further and where standards are important for supporting the implementation of EU policy objectives:

- DCAT — This is addressed in detail in the section on Public Sector Information (PSI), Open Data and Big Data including a number of proposed actions;
- Exchange of metadata on re-usable interoperability assets among national and international repositories: The Asset Description Metadata Schema (ADMS) is a metadata description of interoperability solutions;

- Core Vocabularies to facilitate the development of interoperable IT solutions by ensuring a minimum level of interoperability for public administration master data usually stored in base registries.
- The CPSVP-AP aims at describing public services in a the same way across different Service Catalogues, to enable federation and search across such catalogues.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

DCAT-AP

DCAT-AP is a specification based on W3C's Data Catalogue vocabulary (DCAT) for describing public sector datasets in Europe. For more information, see chapter 3.1.2 *Public sector information*

EXCHANGE OF METADATA ON RE-USABLE INTEROPERABILITY ASSETS (EGOVERNMENT)

Public administrations, businesses, standardisation bodies and academia are already producing interoperability solutions that, if (re)used, can facilitate interoperability among public administrations' services. However, these are not always easy to find. ADMS is a common way to describe interoperability solutions making it possible for everyone to search and discover them once shared through the forthcoming federation of repositories containing solutions for promoting interoperability.

With the intention to facilitate the visibility and re-usability of interoperability solutions across-borders and sectors, the Commission has made available a large set of interoperability solutions described using ADMS, through a federation of asset repositories of Member States, standardisation bodies and other relevant stakeholders. Through this federation, accessible through the **Joinup**³⁴ platform, semantic interoperability solutions may be searched and are made available through a single point of access.

Core Vocabularies to facilitate the development of interoperable IT solutions

The Commission's ISA programme is reducing semantic interoperability conflicts in Europe.

Agreement on definitions for the fundamental concepts should come firstly. These concepts are simplified data models which capture the minimal, global characteristics/attributes of an entity in a generic, country- and domain-neutral manner. Using a different terminology, these specifications are data models for important master data

³⁴ https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/asset/dcat_application_profile/asset_release/dcat-application-profile-data-portals-europe-draft-1

types used by numerous information systems and applications. These specifications are called "Core Vocabularies" in the ISA Programme.

Working together with relevant stakeholders from public administration, industry and academia, the Commission has made available a [series of core vocabularies](#) with high reusability potential: , the core business, the core location, the core public service, the core public organisation, the core criterion and core evidence, and the core public service vocabularies.

In 2015, the core public service vocabulary application profile (CPSV-AP) became also available. Activities on financial reporting are under consideration.

REFERENCES

- **Decision (EU) 2015/2240** on interoperability solutions and common frameworks for European public administrations, businesses and citizens (ISA2 programme) as a means for modernising the public sector (ISA2)
- **Communication 2017/134** on the European Interoperability Framework - Implementation Strategy
- **Directive 2003/98/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the re-use of public sector information (public service information directive)
- National eGovernment strategies are in place in many EU Member States and the EFTA countries. Please also see Annex I.

REQUESTED ACTIONS

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

Exchange of metadata on re-usable interoperability assets (eGovernment):

W3C

ADMS specification has been published as a W3C note by the WC3 Linked Government Data Working group. Moreover, the ADMS specification has been extended by the ISA Programme to describe technical, legal and organisational interoperability solutions and thus to facilitate their re-usability. This extended specification has already been implemented in the Joinup platform.

<https://dvcs.w3.org/hg/gld/raw-file/default/adms/index.html>

Core Vocabularies to facilitate the development of interoperable IT solutions:

W3C

The Registered Organization Vocabulary which is based on the Business Core Vocabulary has been published as a W3C Note by the W3C Linked Government Data Working group.
<http://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-regorg/>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Exchange of metadata on re-usable interoperability assets (eGovernment):

Several Member States already use ADMS to export interoperability solutions from national catalogues (e.g. Germany).

The Open Geospatial Consortium (www.opengeospatial.org) has also standardisation work available relevant to e-Government.

ECALL

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

The pan-European in-vehicle emergency call, 'eCall', is an interoperable service to be available in all new M1 and N1 model types of vehicles in order to reduce the consequences of accidents, i.e. fatalities and severity of injuries. Since 1st April 2018, regulation is in force and all new M1 and N1 model types of vehicles shall be equipped with eCall service. Since 1st October 2017, EU Members States are required to have deployed the eCall PSAPs infrastructure necessary to receive and handle the eCalls on their territory.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

In the event of a severe accident, in-vehicle sensors will automatically trigger an eCall. An audio connection is made with the European emergency number 112 and routed to the PSAP. At the same time, an emergency message is sent, providing information (the minimum set of data, or MSD) including the time, location and driving direction. The emergency call can also be triggered manually.

Further conformance, performance and periodic tests need to be developed and innovative solutions found for situations (such as low cost, low power P2WVs) where normal full eCall provisions are not practical.

The European eCall Implementation Platform is making recommendations to ensure the best operation of the service and to take full advantage of all its possibilities. eCall is regulated for the life of the vehicle, and further provisions may be required in respect of periodic technical inspection (PTI) and test, and at end of life decommissioning.

Recognising that introducing the service via new vehicle models will mean taking considerable time to equip all cars, EU regulation has already encouraged automotive manufacturers to voluntarily introduce eCall in existing models. However, now that the public land mobile network (PLMN) and PSAP support networks are in place and operational, there is a considerable aftermarket opportunity to bring the benefits of eCall to the current stock of vehicles throughout Europe, and several equipment vendors (both from within Europe and abroad) have already shown interest to fill this market niche, in some cases directly for 112-eCall, and in others for third-party service-support-

ed eCall. Other entrants are expected. However, as it will prove more difficult to control the performance and quality of such aftermarket devices, there is an urgent need to develop standards for the physical parameters, installation and operational performance of such aftermarket devices, to enable adequate certification and PTI provisions. This will be essential to avoid PSAPs to be potentially inundated with false messages from such devices, and to increase the reliable and safe operation of such devices.

Subsequently (voluntary) specifications have been developed to extend the benefits of eCall to all categories of vehicles, and to migrate from 2G/3G communications to any wireless IMS communications media, and in special circumstances, to be supported over satellite communications. As soon as the new specifications are validated it may be desirable to upgrade them to EN's, so that they may be referenced in extensions to the current regulations.

REFERENCES

- **Regulation (EU) 2015/758** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 concerning type-approval requirements for the deployment of the eCall in-vehicle system based on the 112 service and amending Directive 2007/46/EC
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_2015.123.01.0077.01.ENG
- **Commission delegated regulation (EU) of 26 November 2012 305/2013** supplementing Directive 2010/40/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the harmonised provision for an interoperable EU-wide eCall
- **COM 2011/750/EU**: Commission Recommendation of 8 September 2011 on support for an EU-wide eCall service in electronic communication networks for the transmission of in-vehicle emergency calls based on 112 (eCalls)
- **Directive 2010/40/EU** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2010 on the framework for the deployment of Intelligent Transport Systems in the field of road transport and for interfaces with other modes of transport
- **COM(2009) 434 final**: eCall: Time for Deployment
- **Directive 2002/22/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on universal service and users' rights relating to electronic communications networks and services (Universal Service Directive).
- **Decision 585/2014** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the deployment of

the interoperable EU-wide eCall service

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:JOL_2014_164_R_0002

- **Ecall vehicle regulation No 144 of the United Nations**: <https://www.unece.org/trans/main/wp29/wp29regs141-160.html>

Note: As an eCall is an emergency call, all relevant regulations applicable to emergency communication apply as well. See emergency communications section.

REQUESTED ACTIONS

ACTION 1 SDOs to develop technical specification and standards for the implementation of eCall in vehicles of categories other than M1 and N1 and for other user types, taking into account requirements included within type-approval regulation and ongoing activities in this area (pilots, the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), etc).

ACTION 2 SDOs to lay down physical and operating requirements for aftermarket in-vehicle devices

ACTION 3 SDOs to draft guidelines on certification of eCall Systems including aftermarket in-vehicle devices

ACTION 4 SDOs to provide conformance and performance tests to the recently developed standards for packet-switched networks (HLAP E-UTRAN — LTE/4G and migration to further generations by use of an IMS sublayer).

ACTION 5 SDOs to develop conformance and performance tests for recently developed technical specifications / standards for the provision of the eCall service eCall via shared vehicle platforms (C-ITS).

ACTION 6 SDOs to produce detailed conformity test specifications in support of certification schemes and periodic testing on IVS equipment.

ACTION 7 SDOs to carry out plugtest interoperability events³⁵.

ACTION 8 SDOs to collect feedback about the early versions of the standards and their implementation with technical representatives from vendors and implementers.

³⁵ such as the eCall Testfest interoperability event which was held in Ostrava, Czech Republic, in November 2015
<http://www.etsi.org/news-events/events/1002-4th-ecall-tesfest-2015>

ACTION 9 SDOs to collect feedback from the relevant stakeholders on the real operation of the eCall service and when needed improve the standards.

ACTION 10 SDOs to consider any changes to eCall that may be relevant in a 5G paradigm

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

CEN

CEN/TC 278 WG 15 has developed several technical specifications (TS), EN standards, and other deliverables to define the MSD structure and the application protocols to transfer it from the vehicles to the PSAP, and the E2E test suites for Category M1 and N1 vehicles.

CEN/TC 278 WG 15 has developed several technical specifications (TS), EN standards, and other deliverables to enable and support eCall for all other categories of vehicle.

CEN/TC 278 WG15 has developed several technical specifications (TS), EN standards, and other deliverables to enable eCall via IMS networks, eCall via C-ITS equipped vehicles, and eCall via satellite networks.

CEN/TC 278 WG15 has developed several technical specifications (TS), EN standards, and other deliverables to provide optional additional data while retaining the privacy requirements of the eCall Regulation and GDPR in order to provide better useful information to assist PSAPs to manage the response to the incident.

EN 15722:2015 Intelligent transport systems - ESafety - ECall minimum set of data

EN 16062:2015 Intelligent transport systems - ESafety - eCall high level application requirements (HLAP) using GSM/UMTS circuit switched networks

EN 16072:2015 Intelligent transport systems - ESafety - Pan-European eCall operating requirements

EN 16454:2015 Intelligent transport systems - ESafety - ECall end to end conformance testing

TS 16405:2017 Intelligent transport systems - Ecall - Additional data concept specification for heavy goods vehicles

EN 16102:2011 Intelligent transport systems - eCall - Operating requirements for third party support

CEN/TS 17148 Intelligent Transport Systems - eSafety - ProForma eCall Agreement between TPSP and ERO

CEN/TS 17182 Intelligent transport systems - eSafety - eCall via an ITS-station

CEN/TS 17184 Intelligent transport systems - eSafety - eCall High level application Protocols (HLAP) using IMS packet switched networks

CEN/TS 17240 Intelligent transport systems - eSafety - eCall end to end conformance testing for IMS packet switched based systems

CEN/TS 17312 Intelligent transport systems - eSafety - eCall via satellite telecommunications

CEN/TS 17234 Intelligent transport systems - eSafety - eCall: Tests to enable PSAPs to demonstrate conformance and performance

CEN/TR 17249-1 Intelligent transport systems - eSafety - extending eCall to other categories of vehicle

CEN/TS 17249-2 Intelligent transport systems - eSafety:Part 2: eCall for HGVs and other commercial vehicles

CEN/TS 17249-3 Intelligent transport systems - eSafety - Part 3:eCall for Coaches and busses

CEN/TS 17249-4 Intelligent transport systems - eSafety - Part 4: eCall for UNECE Category T, R, S agricultural/forestry vehicles

CEN/TS 17249-5 Intelligent transport systems - eSafety - Part 5: eCall for UNECE Category L1 and L3 powered two wheel vehicles (vehicle based)

CEN/TS 17249-6 Intelligent transport systems - eSafety - Part 6: eCall for UNECE Category L2, L4, L5, L6 and L7 Tricycles and Quadricycles (vehicle based)

Currently in approval procedures:

Intelligent transport systems - eSafety - eCall OAD for multiple Optional Additional Datasets

Intelligent transport systems - eCall optional additional data - Linked mobile phone number data concept

Intelligent transport systems - ESafety - Interoperability and user choice in 112 eCall aftermarket and third party eCall services
<http://www.itsstandards.eu/>

ETSI

ETSI TC MSG (via 3GPP) has defined the transport protocol to send MSD from the vehicle system to the PSAP, via the GSM/UMTS network in several ETSI TS along with the service principles.

Its STF 456 has looked at the issue of the migration of the Networks and has adopted and published ETSI TR 103 140.

ETSI TC MSG (via 3GPP) has defined the mechanism to send MSD from the vehicle to the PSAP via LTE using IMS.

ETSI TC MSG has produced interoperability and conformance testing specifications for the eCall HLAP and in-band modem, and is developing guidelines for eCall IVS conformity assessment.

ETSI has support the organisation of several eCall Test Fests.

Pilots

CIP Pilots HeEROs (Harmonised eCall European Pilot) tested the standards in real conditions.

The iHeERO pilot under the 2014 CEF call for proposals produced relevant contributions for eCall standardisation.

<http://iheero.eu/>

ITU

Study Group 12 approved Recommendation ITU-T P.1140 (ex. P.emergency): «Speech communication requirements for emergency calls originating from vehicles».

The revised Recommendation ITU-T E.212 «The international identification plan for public networks and subscriptions» was issued by ITU-T Study Group 2. Under the revised E.212, mobile network code may be assigned to other applicants (e.g. for GSM-R networks) and these assignments are to be made according to procedures and criteria set by the national numbering plan administrator. It also encourages applications to the ITU's shared mobile country and network codes if networks and services are provided in more than one country. Use of global numbering resources for In Car Emergency Communication is under discussion in ITU-T Study Group 2.

ISO

ISO/TC 204: ITS. These cover standardisation of information, communication and control systems in the field of urban and rural surface transportation, including intermodal and multimodal aspects, traveller information, traffic management, public transport, commercial transport, emergency services and commercial services in the intelligent transport systems (ITS) field.

The project includes:

- ISO/DIS 15638-10: ITS– Framework for cooperative Telematics Applications for Regulated commercial freight Vehicles (TARV) — Part 10: Emergency messaging system/eCall (EMS)
- ISO/PWI 21344: ITS– Public transport — Emergency services eCall device for emergency on connected vehicles using ITS station
http://www.iso.org/iso/iso_technical_committee%3Fcommitmid%3D54706

IETF

Work in progress — IETF is working on an IP based next-generation eCall

internet draft: <https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-ecrit-ecall>

The Emergency Context Resolution with Internet Technologies (ECRIT) Working Group has developed a general architecture for enabling IP applications to discover and connect to emergency services.

The Geographic Location/Privacy (GEOPRIV) Working Group has developed protocols that allow IP networks to inform end devices about their geolocation, a critical pre-requisite for emergency calling.

The application-specific working groups in the IETF (for example, the Session Initiation Protocol Core (SIPCORE) Working Group) have developed extensions to support emergency calling as required
<https://trac.ietf.org/trac/iab/wiki/Multi-Stake-Holder-Platform#eCall>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In respect of commercial vehicles and public transport vehicles, new recently developed Technical Specifications provide the possibility to link relevant related information (such as passenger numbers, commercial cargo type and detail, etc.), but further work may be required to enable and provide and exchange such information in a consistent manner to and between PSAPS, and provide Additional information from sensors etc. In respect of public transport, innovative technologies may provide better assessment of the number of passengers involved, and additional specifications/standards may be needed to collect and present this detail to PSAPs in consistent and usable form.

Considerations need to be made for the provision of eCall in CCAM vehicles, especially to segregate eCalls from unmanned vehicles travelling between assignments from those where passengers are being transported in the vehicle.

As part of HeERO, EUCARIS (the European car and driving licence information system) has developed a module with which vehicle information can be exchanged internationally.

On the basis of the vehicle identification number (VIN) this module enables a link between the national vehicle registration authorities of the participating countries. When a foreign vehicle is involved in an accident, this module enables an instant Europe-wide search via EUCARIS to support the respective national 112 emergency centre(s).



E-PROCUREMENT PRE- AND POST AWARD

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

Public procurement must ensure best value for money, while being transparent and simple as well as meeting environmental, innovative and social objectives. E-procurement is a key tool to achieve these goals.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

The 2014 Public Procurement Directives make e-Procurement the main method for carrying out public procurement. Since April 2016, electronic notification and electronic access to tender documents has been mandatory; e-submission of tenders will become mandatory for all buyers in October 2018.

The procurement directives also require the Commission to adopt implementing regulations on procurement standard forms and on the European Single Procurement Document. In their areas, these function as de-facto standards. Furthermore, the Commission is empowered to mandate the use of technical standard in other areas of e-procurement as long as these are “thoroughly tested and proved their usefulness in practice”³⁶.

E-procurement in the EU is driving by a thriving ecosystem of private and public e-procurement solution providers. Being able to choose between multiple systems can bring better services and lower prices. However, it can also bring challenges such as lock-in with particular eTendering providers and having to learn to work with multiple e-Tendering systems to access documents, submit bids, etc.

Standards can be one of the solutions to these problems, as they can improve data portability, reduce the costs of understanding new systems and enable communication across systems. This has been recognized on various occasions, for example in 2013 by the Commission’s Expert Group on e-Tendering (eTEG) and in 2016 by the Commission’s Multi-stakeholder Expert Group on eProcurement (EXEP).

³⁶ See 2014/24/EU Art. 22 last paragraph

However, the practical development and use of standards for e-Procurement is not without its difficulties. First, products of CEN (a main driver of e-procurement standardisation activities within the CEN-BII workshop and CEN/TC 440) have faced several practical challenges in their implementation into software, relating to their availability and copyright licensing requirements. For example, it should be clarified whether some licensed standards must be purchased only by those who develop IT solutions, or whether a license also is required by those who use the software (or build their own). Similarly, it should also be clarified whether a nationally purchased standard can be accessed (e.g. online) from any EU country or even globally. These problems are exacerbated by copyright policies being set at country level by National Standardisation Bodies. Therefore, the European Commission and stakeholders are working together to find solutions for the implementation of the standards’ contents into IT products, throughout Europe. In this context, also, CEN and CEN/TC 440 are working on the possibility to integrate Free and Open Source solutions into eProcurement standards.

Second, a number of questions have come up regarding e-procurement standardisation in a fast-paced digitally transforming world. These questions include:

- what technical form should standards have (e.g. semantic only, syntactic, reusable code);
- how should market needs (and their fulfillment) be reliably assessed;
- how should standards be developed to meet rapidly changing needs;
- which phases of eprocurement should be standardised;
- who should develop the standards;
- what is an appropriate cost (if any) to pay for the development of this public good and for accessing it.

REFERENCES

- **COM(2012) 179 final** — Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on a strategy for e-Procurement
- **COM(2013) 453 final** on end-to-end e-Procurement to modernise public administration
- **Directives 2014/23/EU** (concessions), **2014/24/EU** (general) and **2014/25/EU** (sectoral) on public procurement
- **Directive 2014/55/EU** of the European Parliament and of the Council on electronic invoicing in public procurement (especially the part on contract manage-

ment which is linked to e-Procurement; please note there is a separate chapter on e-Invoicing).

- **Commission Implementing Regulation 2016/7** establishing the standard form for the European Single Procurement Document
- **Commission Implementing Regulation 2015/1986** establishing standard forms for the publication of notices in the field of public procurement

REQUESTED ACTIONS

Action 1: Together with stakeholders, Commission services will try to find answers to the questions raised at the end of section A2. Valuable input is expected from analyses done in the past, the Commission's Multi-stakeholder Expert Group on eProcurement's (EXEP's) interoperability subgroup and the Commission's contractors already working on interoperability. The topic should also be raised with the Commission's Multi-Stakeholder Platform on ICT Standardisation.

Action 2: Depending on the results Action 1, the Commission may support operational standardisation work (e.g. by coordination and/or grants).

Action 3: Benefit from the e-Procurement ontology (part of the ISA² work programme). The action owner for the ontology is the Publications Office of the EU (Publications Office).

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

CEN/TC440

CEN/TC 440 — «Electronic public procurement» — established to standardise e-procurement in support of the electronic public procurement process and the related information flows in the physical and financial supply chain. This facilitates end-to-end e-procurement, including both pre- and post-award processes. It succeeded the CEN workshop WS/BII3, which was closed on the 9 March 2016.

ISA² ACTIONS

SEMIC action on CCEV (Core Criteria/Evidence Vocabulary) to help making the ESPD data model domain independent like the other Core Vocabularies

E-Procurement ontology to enable the rationalisation and interoperability within the public procurement workflow for the various actors concerned and facilitate the creation, exchange, dissemination and reuse of the resulting data.

See the work programme

http://ec.europa.eu/isa/library/documents/isa2-work-programme-2016-detailed-action-descriptions_en.pdf

PEPPOL

PEPPOL was a EU large-scale pilot project (LSP) from 2008-2012. It provided a set of technical specifications that can be implemented in existing e-Procurement solutions, and enables trading partners to exchange standards-based e-Procurement documents over a PEPPOL network.

<http://www.peppol.eu>

OPENPEPPOL

Following the closing of the PEPPOL-project, OpenPEPPOL AISBL took over governance of the solutions developed. The PEPPOL transport infrastructure is now implemented by hundreds of service providers throughout Europe, servicing thousands of public and private entities, including the post-award processes of e-procurement:

http://www.peppol.eu/about_peppol/about-openpeppol-1

E-SENS

The 'Electronic Simple European Networked Services' (e-SENS), is an EU LSP project integrating results from PEPPOL and other eGovernment LSPs. The e-SENS Work Package 5.1 focuses on e-Procurement. There is an e-Tendering pilot which addresses the interoperability issue between the platforms. An important milestone was reached in January 2015. Phase I in work package 5.1 was processed successfully, allowing for the first time, to interchange a publication and an application for participation between the Netherlands (Tendemet), Denmark (ETHICS) and Germany (XVergabe) Gateway to e-Vergabe from BeschA) with PEPPOL infrastructure, consisting of access points from IBM Denmark and the University of Piraeus Greece. Part of the work is based on specifications from CEN WS/BII3.

<http://www.esens.eu/home/>

EXEP

The multi-stakeholder expert group on e-Procurement (EXEP) assists and advises the Member States and the Commission on implementing the provisions of the new public procurement Directives relating to electronic procurement. It contributes to monitoring the uptake of e-Procurement across the EU, sharing best practices, following new developments in the field, and addressing interoperability issues. The EXEP liaises closely with the European multi-stakeholder forum on e-invoicing (EMSFEI) and with national forums, to further promote the uptake of end-to-end e-Procurement across the EU, including in the post-award phase. The group is responsible for ensuring the coherence between the recommendations arising from the EMSFEI and broader policies on end-to-end e-Procurement. In addition, EXEP provides governance and support for initiatives like CEF and e-SENS, and governs the standardisation process in the area of e-Procurement.

TOOP

The Once-Only Principle Project (TOOP) was launched by the European Commission in January 2017 as an initiative of more than 50 organisations.

The main objective of TOOP is to explore and demonstrate the once-only principle across borders, focusing on data from businesses. Doing this, TOOP wants to enable better exchange of business related data or documents with and between public administrations and reduce administrative burden for both businesses and public administrations.

The TOOP will also have implications for the Single Digital Gateway project.

<http://www.toop.eu/>

ETSI

ETSI TC Human Factors is responsible for all Human Factors matters related to the usability and accessibility of ICT products, applications and services. Special care is paid to all aspects related to interfaces and interaction with the user. Human Factors is the scientific application of knowledge about human capacities and limitations in order to make products, systems, services and environments effective, efficient and easy for everyone to use.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

OpenPEPPOL has provided a set of existing specifications and methods sufficient for production implementation of e-Procurement and e-Invoicing business functions. These were added to the e-SENS project. An appropriate long-term community feedback, updating and maintenance structure for these assets is preferred, as any network of transacting parties will evolve and discover new needs over time.

E-INVOICING

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

Electronic invoicing (e-Invoicing), i.e. an invoice that has been issued, sent and received in a structured electronic format which allows for its automatic and electronic processing, brings numerous benefits to all users (senders and recipients). By automating the relevant business processes, e-Invoicing leads to cost savings, increased efficiency, faster payments, and a reduced environmental impact especially if other business documents like order and dispatch advice are also available in electronic format. Its deployment is a strong tool in support of enterprise and financial policies as it makes enterprises more efficient and generates potentially significant savings for Member States' governments. Therefore, e-Invoicing is highlighted in the EU's digital agenda as one of the key actions of its first pillar ("A vibrant digital single market"). Additionally, it contributes significantly to the EU's digital agenda by promoting the development of eGovernment, and ready accessibility to users with disabilities (see the separate section on accessibility of ICT products and services and web accessibility).

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

In the last decade or so, many e-invoicing standards/formats have been developed, based mostly on different versions of XML. Many of these are proprietary formats, and are only used by one multinational company and its suppliers, or embed proprietary unique identifiers that may require licensing from a single source. As Member States developed their own national standards, some of these also differed from anything already on the market, resulting in further divergence and a lack of interoperability. As a consequence, market players, such as companies or financial and IT service providers need to support multiple formats, requiring substantial mapping and conversion exercises to cope with data expressed in different syntaxes.

The published European standard EN 16931-1 is intended to tackle the semantic fragmentation that is a side effect of the vast number of e-invoicing standards, data formats, and usage requirements that exists across the EU and globally by specifying the semantic data model of the core elements of an electronic invoice while preserving the necessary flexibility through Core Invoice Usage Specifications (CIUS) and extensions. It is important to promote the standards in order to promote interoperability while respecting different sector needs and practices.

The Commission has addressed the issues around e-Invoicing also on the political and legal level:

- Communication COM(2012)573 identified 12 key actions, one of which is to “adopt legislation to make e-invoicing standard billing mode in public procurement”.
- Directive 2014/55/EU obliges central government bodies of the Member States to accept electronic invoices in public procurement.

A *European Multi-stakeholder Forum on e-Invoicing* (EMSFEl) has been set up by the Commission with Commission Decision C(2010)8467. The EMSFEl was renewed in October 2017 for a 3 year mandate. On 1 October 2013, EMSFEl unanimously adopted and endorsed the *Recommendation on the use of a Semantic Data Model to support Interoperability for Electronic Invoicing* that has been taken up by the European Commission and is a central focal point for Directive 2014/55/2014.

REFERENCES

- **Directive 2014/55/EU** of the European Parliament and of the Council on electronic invoicing in public procurement. This Directive obliges central government bodies of the Member States of the European Union to accept electronic invoices in public procurement from 18 April 2019 onwards; and Member States may postpone the obligation for local authorities until the 18 April 2020. These electronic invoices must comply with the European standard on electronic invoicing (EN 16931-1) and with one of the syntaxes on a limited list of syntaxes specified in CEN/TS 16931-2.
- **Council Directive 2010/45/EU** amending Directive 2006/112/EC on the common system of value added tax as regards the rules on invoicing.
- **SWD(2013) 222** — *Impact Assessment accompanying the document ‘Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on electronic invoicing in public procurement’*
- **COM(2013) 453 final** on *end-to-end e-Procurement to modernise public administration*
- **Explanatory Notes on VAT-invoicing rules** (Council Directive 2010/45/EU)[1].
- **Council Directive 2006/112/EC** on the common system of value added tax.
- **COM(2010)712** “Reaping the benefits of electronic invoicing for Europe” describes a number of actions in different areas, including standardisation, needed to facilitate the deployment of e-invoicing in Europe.
- Member States called for measures to promote e-invoicing at the Informal competitiveness **Council of February 2012** and in the European Council Conclusions of June 2012.
- The European Parliament called for making e-invoicing compulsory in public procurement by 2016 in a **resolution** adopted in April 2012.
- **COM(2012)179** “A strategy for e-procurement” states that the ultimate goal is “straight through e-procurement” with all phases of the procedure from notification (e-notification) to payment (e-payment) being conducted electronically.
- **Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/1870** of 16 October 2017 on the publication of the reference of the European standard on electronic invoicing and the list of its syntaxes pursuant to Directive 2014/55/EU
- Several European countries already introduced rules whereby public authorities could only accept electronic invoices from suppliers and all these initiatives will need to align with the ongoing standardisation activities carried out by CEN/TC 434 according to the Annex of the standardisation request M/528.
- Italian FatturaPA is based on a centralized hub that accepts eInvoices from a defined number of channels in a XML format. The usage of FatturaPA is mandatory in all the transactions towards the Italian public administration since 31 March 2015. Starting from 1 January 2019 the obligation will be extended to all the private sector transactions (B2B).

REQUESTED ACTIONS

The deliverables defined in the standardisation request M/528 have been published. EN16931-1 and its complementary technical specifications and reports are available. TC/434 should discuss further follow up activities leading to wider adoption and implementation of e-Invoices / automated processes.

ACTION 1 Continue the work in CEN TC/434 which includes the following aspects and standardisation deliverables, currently under development:

- investigation of future activities (the TC has already agreed on the topics to be addressed on a short and medium term)
- maintenance activities
- development of standardization documents that support and encourage the uptake of the European Standard and its ancillary deliverables
- communication activities (Capacity building) also addressing third countries at global level
- deliverables that describe the governance and rules framework for Core Invoice Usage Specifications (CIUS) and extensions to the core invoice management a specification to the creation and management of a registry in support to use of CIUS, extensions, code lists and any other similar need

ACTION 2 For industry specific purposes sector specific extensions in addition to the generic EN 16931-1 model might be devised and standardised at a European and global level: for example for energy, e-health, insurance and human resources management purposes in line with CEN/TC 434 deliverables. There needs to be a registry for such standardised extensions whose development should be in line with centrally defined rules (see Action 1).

ACTION 3 For e-Invoices related to ICT services addressing end users, attention should be paid to the relevant Human Factors requirements (e.g. language understandability and consistency and accessibility). Aspects such as clarity and perceivability of information structures and content, use of unambiguous, harmonized terminologies and standardized formats and information attributes and details should be considered for current and upcoming ICT services. ETSI has already addressed certain aspects related to the usability and accessibility of the basic elements (e.g. in Smart City environments) and on the general level; the ESOs, MSP, consortia and standards bodies should coordinate and initiate work to develop recommendations addressing the requirements and user experience of e-invoicing in digitized environments (covering applicable usability and accessibility aspects related to those attributes and context of use).

General remark: Overall, the actions should be part of an agreed standardisation strategy shared by the Commission, the ESOs, MSP, consortia and standards bodies supplying specifications in use, and Member States which actively implement them. The Commission may launch further broad, neutral fact-finding inquiries (perhaps via the MSP and EMSFEI) to identify appropriate shared needs and goals.

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

CEN

CEN/TC 434 was established provide standardisation for e-Invoicing and undertakes the standardisation activities required by the Directive 2014/55/EU

CEN/TC 440 — «Electronic public procurement» — established in order to provide standardisation in the field of e-procurement including Post-award processes.

OASIS

OASIS' Universal Business Language Version 2.1 (UBL v2.1), used in several member state implementations and the PEPPOL project, was adopted as ISO/IEC 19845:2015. UBL 2.2, published in July 2018, backward compatible with ISO/IEC 19845:2015.

UN/CEFACT

Cross-Industry Invoice (CII) v.2 adopted as a UN/CEFACT standard, consistent with the methodologies of ISO 15000-5:2014 ebXML Core Components Specification ("CCS").

ETSI

ETSI TC Human Factors is responsible for all Human Factors matters related to the usability and accessibility of ICT products, applications and services. Special care is paid to all aspects related to interfaces and interaction with the user. Human Factors is the scientific application of knowledge about human capacities and limitations in order to make products, systems, services and environments effective, efficient and easy for everyone to use.

OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO STANDARDISATION

OPENPEPPOL

E-Invoice developer community to implement the PEPPOL (and e-SENS) programmes. The PEPPOL transport infrastructure is today implemented by hundreds of service providers throughout Europe, servicing thousands of public and private entities, specifically in the post-award processes of e-procurement, where e-Invoicing is predominantly used.

http://www.peppol.eu/about_peppol/about-openpeppol-1

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The French government devised rules for e-Invoicing. This action is part of a simplification programme for businesses. The goal is to dematerialise invoicing between public bodies and suppliers. E-invoicing will be introduced progressively from 1 January 2017 it will apply to big firms and from 2020 to small and medium businesses. Public bodies must be ready to use e-Invoicing by 2017.

The German Government project “eRechnung” on behalf of the IT Planning Council is directed by the Federal Ministry of the Interior and the IT Standards Coordination Office (KoSIT). The project has developed a national standard “XRechnung”, which fulfils the requirements of the German public sector and private entities on electronic invoices. This national standard includes a core invoice usage specification that provides additional explanations and business rules compared to the CEN Semantic Data Model. A second goal is to offer recommendations on infrastructure components for federal, state and local governments

In Italy 100% of the suppliers for central and local authorities have been obliged to issue e-invoices in FatturaPA format since March 31, 2015 semantically aligned with CEN/BII WS core invoice through a centralized government hub. This broad-scale project has led to between 2 and 2.5 million suppliers to send invoices electronically and has enabled the Italian government to reap the benefits of digital invoicing to the full extent. The central hub was extended also to B2B invoices and its use will become mandatory as from Jan 1st 2019: paper invoices, with few exceptions, will not exist anymore. The central hub will be adapted to receive and process electronic invoices compliant with EN 16931-1 expressed in one of the formats identified in EN 16931-2 from April 2019, as part of the transposition of Directive 2014/55/EU and Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/1870.

In the Netherlands, NLCIUS is a specification that has been created for Dutch businesses and public sector organizations to help the implementation of EN16931 in their e-invoicing solutions. It is compliant with Dutch legislation and in line with the PEPPOL CIUS, and will be implemented by the Simplerinvoicing market initiative (www.simplerinvoicing.org). In light of the upcoming legal obligation of EN16931 by the 18th of April 2019, NLCIUS was created by a joint initiative of Dutch government organizations and the Dutch business community (www.STPE.nl). The use of NLCIUS is mandatory for all public sector organizations and follows ‘comply or explain’ rules.

The emergence of an abundance of internet and mobile based payment services for both online and over-the-counter purchases makes it increasingly important to also standardize formats and delivery methods for business-to-consumer (B2C) e-billing. Business-to-government (B2G) and business-to-business (B2B) e-invoicing formats are not directly applicable to invoices and receipts issued to consumers. Most importantly there are privacy issues to be considered with respect to content and delivery. Standardised e-billing for B2C commerce could have a number of benefits including faster and simpler payments and reduced environmental impact for mobile over-the-counter purchases; more readily accessible to users with disabilities; consumers can collect invoices in a single location, easily accessible for warranty and ODR purposes; easily accessible and portable e-invoices may be used to increase trust in relation to second-hand C2C trading. However, e-invoicing in multiple formats, where the consumer would have to register in many different ways with various vendors and/or data mining third-party services to receive invoices in various formats or become embedded in proprietary apps, would be detrimental to the objectives of the digital single market.

CARD, INTERNET AND MOBILE PAYMENTS

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

While there is no globally accepted definition of mobile payments (m-payment), payments made using a mobile phone seem to be gaining importance. Mobile payments can be based on card payments, credit transfers, direct debits, or through pre-funded cards and accounts.

In general, the Commission strives to promote an interoperable European market for card, internet and mobile payments for the benefit of consumers and merchants.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

There will be 947 million mobile-connected devices by 2020. Whether it is for shopping, moving, buying concert tickets, paying bills or accessing banking services, the mobile device is becoming the preferred access path to online services. The market for mobile payments at European level is fragmented. The current landscape is characterised by applications for niche users and by numerous pilot projects, mostly at domestic or local level. The advent of an integrated system of mobile payments in the EU is hampered by the lack of cross-border standardised and interoperable technical solutions.

The absence of shared standards, standardisation gaps and the lack of interoperability between the various market players is delaying the mass market adoption of this innovative payment method. While certain solutions, such as near field communication (NFC), seem to emerge as possible lead technologies for proximity mobile payments, common standards for mobile payments at the point of sale (POS) do not exist or are in a very early stage of development.

Provided that the market factors are duly taken into account, resolving the issue of missing standards will make it easier for payment services providers and merchants alike to reach critical mass by making use of the digital single market and committing to make the necessary investments.

It requires a coordinated and pragmatic approach by the public authorities and the various players in order to favour the deployment of the service. The cooperation among the players is key, and should be supported by a real willingness and commitment to achieve concrete results.

The European Commission does not plan yet to proceed with specific legislation since it requires a more mature market. However, it will continue the cooperation and discussion with the institutional players and the ESOs. It will launch/support appropriate standardisation initiatives as soon as gaps and needs are identified. The CEN has confirmed its interest in supporting the European Commission initiatives regarding payment standards. It will use its multiple experts from both demand and supply sides already involved in the many organisations addressing standards covering the entire chain of payments in the card, internet and mobile environment. DG GROW will pursue its work on the mapping of the market for mobile payments.

The Euro retail payments board (ERPB) working group should work in cooperation with relevant players that are not represented in the ERPB (e.g. telecom operators). It is expected to enhance the consumers' confidence in m-payments.

Future standardisation work in the m-payments field should pay particular attention to security for apps, access and accessibility, management and portability of customer data, and transparency. Certification of equipment and solutions should also be addressed as well by the competent bodies.

In order to foster and accelerate innovation and to create a level playing field, a certain degree of standardisation is vital to secure compatibility in the mobile payments value chain. Changing handset (version), OS, card, wallet, provider, or any other service or product in the chain, must be a seamless and secure experience for the consumer.

Standardisation could include making a distinction between mobile platforms (e.g. secure element, mobile handset) and their functions/security which are generic in nature and provide support to all mobile services / applications and mobile payment applications (running on these platforms).

REFERENCES

- **Revised Directive on Payment Services.** In 2015, the European Parliament and the Council agreed on the European Commission proposal to create safer and more innovative European payments (Payments Service Directive 2). The new rules aim to better protect consumers when they pay online, promote the development and use of innovative online and mobile payments, and make cross-border European payment services safer. Member states will have two years to incorporate the directive into their national laws and regulations.
- **Regulation (EU) 2015/751** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 on interchange fees for card-based payment transactions
- French strategy :
<http://proxy-pubminefi.diffusion.finances.gouv.fr/pub/document/18/17780.pdf#page=7>

REQUESTED ACTIONS

Action 1: SDOs are to develop standards, including use-cases and a clear definition of mobile payment, on different ways of payment covering the whole purchase process (from checking the price to receiving the confirmation of payment), reflecting requirements for accessibility, interoperability, security, personal data protection and privacy. These are needed for a clearer definition and scope of what m-payments are.

Action 2: CEN/TC224 will work on accessibility, guideline for users, European profiles of standards and specification for describing/featuring European solutions

Action 3: Assess landscape of existing standards. The Commission, in cooperation with the European Central Bank, intends to facilitate the merging of ongoing standardisation activities in the area of card payments and spur the emergence of pan-European standards for m-payments and internet payments. As a first step the Commission will invite the ESOs and other relevant bodies such as the single euro payments area (SEPA) council to map out business and user requirements and assess existing standardisation gaps. The CEN has already confirmed its interest for this mapping exercise. Taking as a starting point the requirements of businesses and consumers, there is a need to assess the existing standards, to identify interoperability gaps, and to develop a work programme that will help develop missing standards and to fix the existing problems.

In particular the following issues (especially in the m-payment domain) should be addressed: security for apps, access and accessibility, management and portability of customer data, and transparency. Certification of equipment and solutions should be addressed as well by the competent bodies.

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

CEN

CEN/TC 224 develops standards for strengthening the interoperability and security of personal identification and its related personal devices, systems, operations and privacy. CEN/TC 224 multi-sectoral environment involves sectors such as Government/ Citizen, Transport, Banking, e-Health, as well as Consumers and providers from the supply side such as card manufacturers, security technology, conformity assessment body and software manufacturers. In 2018, CEN/TC 224 will continue to develop European Standards notably on Trustworthy Systems Supporting Server Signing (prEN 419241-1), Protection Profile for Trust Service Provider Cryptographic modules (prEN 419221-5), Biometrics multilingual vocabulary (prEN 17054), and on breeder documents. Moreover, CEN/TC 224 will continue to support the eIDAS regulation.

ISO

Mobile payments WG — ISO TC68/SC7/WG10 and ISO/IEC JTC1 SC 17- Cards and personal identification. ISO 12812 have been published. This includes five parts:

- ISO 12812-1: General Framework
- ISO 12812-2: Security and data protection for Mobile Financial Services
- ISO 12812-3: Financial Application Management
- ISO 12812-4: Mobile Payments to Persons
- ISO 12812-5: Mobile Payments to Businesses

ETSI

ETSI's Smart Card Platform committee (TC SCP) considers the development and maintenance of specifications for the Secure Element (SE) and its interface with the outside world for use in telecommunication systems including the Internet of Things (IoT). Our work considers the interface, procedures and protocol specifications between the SE and other entities used in its management. It also spans interfaces, procedures and protocol specifications between such entities for the secure provisioning and operation of services making use of the SE. The specifications we develop are generic and application-agnostic. As such they can be used for any application designed to reside within the SE. They have thus found their way into other applications, such as ID management and the contactless interface, that are used in financial services.

Trust and privacy in IoT and mobile applications are crucial market drivers. Our new-generation Smart Secure Platform (SSP) will contribute significantly to achieving these goals. Technical realization of the SSP consists of two deliverables, constituting the first parts in a multi-part specification. Our first deliverable addresses generic portions of the SSP, regardless of its form factor and the physical interfaces it supports. The second will address a specific class of the SSP – the SSP integrated on a System on Chip (SoC).

ITU-T

ITU-T SG3 is responsible, inter alia, for studying international telecommunication/ICT policy and economic issues and tariff and accounting matters (including costing principles and methodologies), with a view to informing the development of enabling regulatory models and frameworks. SG3 has launched work in the area of tariffs, economic and policy issues pertaining to Mobile Financial Services (MFS) over the past couple of years, including charging for MFS, Mobile Financial Services Transaction Cost Model, Consumer Protection in MFS and Interoperability for Competition in Mobile Financial Services.

Focus Group Digital Financial Services (FG DFS) has completed its work on the barriers to mobile payments and mobile financial services in developing countries. The deliverables address the DFS ecosystem challenges and provide best practices for consumer protection regulators, key performance indicators for quality of service for DFS and merchant acceptance for DFS. There are also deliverables related to:

- the interoperability of DFS payment systems,
- architecture for DFS payments,
- the definitions used in DFS (see glossary on DFS)
- security for DFS,
- best practices for regulators for competition issues with regard to fair access to telecommunication infrastructure for DFS providers,
- data privacy issues in DFS,
- role of postal networks in DFS
- competition issues in Digital Financial Services
- enhancing digital credit to avoid cashing out.

In addition FG DFS produced some 85 recommendations for policymakers and DFS stakeholders to address the challenges in order to scale up DFS services and create a level playing field for the growth of DFS ecosystem. <https://itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/dfs/Pages/deliverables.aspx>

The Financial Inclusion Global Initiative (FIGI) was set up jointly by ITU, World Bank, Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The main objective of FIGI is to implement the recommendations of the FG DFS, the high level principles of the Payment Aspects of Financial Inclusion (PAFI) report of the World Bank and the BIS at a country level over the next three years. Three working groups have been set up under FIGI to support the country implementations and develop technical guidelines and requirements for standards for digital financial services:

- Security, Infrastructure and Trust
- Digital Identity
- Electronic Merchants Payment Acceptance

A new ITU-T Focus Group on Digital Currency including Digital Fiat Currency (FG DFC) has been set up to consider the use of distributed ledger technology to support digital fiat currency for

financial inclusion. The FocusGroup will investigate the network security and protocol requirements for DFC, security measures for prevention of counterfeiting as well as interoperability of digital fiat currency with other digital currencies and payment systems. <http://itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/dfc> ITU-T SG13 approved two Recommendations on secure mobile payments and mobile banking solutions. Recommendation ITU-T Y.2740 elaborates on approaches to develop system security for mobile commerce and mobile banking. It describes the security requirements for the mobile commerce and the mobile banking systems, based on four specified security levels. Recommendation ITU-T Y.2741 specifies the general architecture of a security solution for mobile commerce and mobile banking in modern telecommunication networks.

W3C

The open web platform offers tremendous potential as the driver behind the transformation of the web Payments industry. The platform forms the foundation of how online and in-store payments can be made easy on the web in the future. See <https://www.w3.org/Payments/>

The web payments working group, chartered to make payments easier and more secure on the web, through the development of new web standard protocols and APIs related to the initiation, confirmation, and completion of a payment. This serves to increase interoperability between payer and payee systems. The group is chartered to standardise programming interfaces, not user interfaces and not a new digital payment scheme. See <https://www.w3.org/Payments/WG/>

The web payments interest group, chartered to provide a forum for web payments technical discussions to identify use-cases and requirements for existing and/or new specifications to ease payments on the web for users (payers) and merchants (payees). It is also chartered to establish a common ground for payment service providers on the web platform. See <https://www.w3.org/Payments/IG/>

Other chartered groups (doing standards) are of course coordinated closely with web payments, such as security, crypto, privacy or authentication (also accessibility and internationalisation) and a number of other community-driven groups at W3C are doing work related to payments, or that will improve the web overall including payments. These include:

- the Interledger payments community group, which seeks to connect the many payment networks (ledgers) around the world via the web,
- the financial industry business ontology (FIBO) community group, which is developing extensions to schema.org related to financial industries,
- the Blockchain Community Group, which is studying and evaluating technologies related to blockchain, and use-cases such as interbank communications.

NEXO AND EPCNEXO

NEXO and EPCNEXO and the European Payment Council (EPC) currently focus on the protocols for card payment protocols in the Eurozone and aim to replace the current mess of proprietary protocols. The EPC is also involved in SEPA and sees itself as the decision-making and coordination body for the European banking industry in relation to payments

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In general regarding card, internet and mobile payments, some stakeholders believe that the following issues should in particular be addressed: security, access and accessibility, management and portability of customer data, and transparency.

Card, internet and mobile payments are already standardised by a large number of organisations. This creates a diversity which may prevent the use of common infrastructures and common security standards. A common series of standards would be beneficial to all players in the market. A global view on standards in these areas is important as the payment market is global as are most existing standards.

PRESERVATION OF DIGITAL CINEMA

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

The 2005 European Parliament and Council Recommendation on film heritage recommended Member States to ensure preservation of cinematographic works. The fourth application report on this recommendation, published on 3 October 2014, shows that very few Member States are implementing digital workflows to preserve digital or digitised cinema. Those that have done it have used diverging standards.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

The film heritage sector would benefit from European standards that describe the most efficient digital workflows and data formats for preservation of digital films. The resulting standards for digital preservation of films could also be of interest for digital preservation of other type of documents in public administrations. Some Member States, as Germany and France, are planning to adopt national standards.

REFERENCES

- **Recommendation** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2005 on film heritage and the competitiveness of related industrial activities, OJ L 323 of 9.12.2005, p.57.
<http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32005H0865:EN:NOT>
- **Council Conclusions on “European film heritage, including the challenges of the digital era”**, adopted in November 2010
http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/educ/117799.pdf
- **Council conclusions on “European Audio-visual Policy in the Digital Era”** adopted on 25 November 2014
<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/homepage/highlights/council-addresses-european-audiovisual-policy-in-the-digital-era?lang=en>

- **4th Application report of the Film Heritage Recommendation**, from 2.10.2014
<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/news/european-commissions-report-film-heritage>
- Archival Policy of the Swedish Film Institute
[http://www.sfi.se/Global/Filmarkivet/Policy%20of%20the%20Archival%20Film%20Collections%20of%20the%20Swedish%20Film%20Institute%20\(2012\).pdf](http://www.sfi.se/Global/Filmarkivet/Policy%20of%20the%20Archival%20Film%20Collections%20of%20the%20Swedish%20Film%20Institute%20(2012).pdf)
- British Film Institute Strategy “2012-2017” Film forever
<http://www.bfi.org.uk/about-bfi/policy-strategy/film-forever>
- Results of the EU-funded research project EDCine
ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/ist/docs/ka4/au_concertation_1006_edcine_en.pdf <http://ec.europa.eu/avpolicy/docs/reg/cinema/june09/edcine.pdf>
- Recommendations from the International Federation of Film Archives (FIAF):
 - FIAF Technical Commission Recommendation on the deposit and acquisition of D-Cinema elements for long-term preservation and access
<http://www.fiafnet.org/commissions/TC%20docs/D-Cinema%20deposit%20specifications%20v1%200%202010-09-02%20final%201.pdf>
 - FIAF Technical Commission Recommendation on the Principles of Digital Archiving
<http://www.fiafnet.org/commissions/TC%20docs/Digital%20Preservation%20Principles%20v1%201.pdf>

REQUESTED ACTIONS

Action 1: SDOs to develop and adopt a European standard and the related guidelines on preservation of digital films, based on existing standardisation activities at national and international level.

Action 2: SDOS to promote awareness and implementation of the European standard among relevant stakeholders (e.g. European film heritage institutions). Relevant stakeholders are invited to participate in the development of standards within CEN/TC 457 ‘Digital preservation of cinematographic works’. CEN/TC 457 will ensure a proper information exchange between stakeholders and will actively seek cooperation.

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

CEN

CEN/TC 457 ‘Digital preservation of cinematographic works’ has been created late 2017, with a first meeting early 2018. The scope of the TC includes the definition and standardization of digital long-term archive formats for cinematographic works. In addition, methods for ensuring data integrity and quality shall be specified. A European standard specifying a data structure and a set of file formats for long term archiving of digital movies should be developed. The project will be based on existing standards as the data structure will be organized as archive information package (AIP) according to the Open Archival Information System (OAIS) standard defined in ISO 14721:2012. The standard is applicable for digitized analogue films as well as digital born content. Reference software to guarantee interoperability amongst vendors and heritage institutions shall be developed.

OAIS

OAIS (Open Archive Information System) — ISO 14721:2012
http://www.iso.org/iso/iso_catalogue/catalogue_ics/catalogue_detail_ics.htm?csnumber=57284

GERMANY

Germany has started standardization activities at national level to produce one technical report on digitalization of analogue films (DIN SPEC 15587 “Guidelines for digitization of cinematographic film”). It gives guidelines for the digitalization to make a digital preservation possible. The Draft has been out for Enquiry and will be published shortly. It will be revised according to the results of CEN/TC 457’s work.

CST/FRAUNHOFER

CST/Fraunhofer started a new «Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers» (SMPTE) activity for a mezzanine file format of digitised movies based on the interoperable master format (IMF) which can be extended to a preservation format of digital films

FINTECH AND REGTECH STANDARDIZATION

POLICY AND LEGISLATION POLICY OBJECTIVES

The way financial data is exchanged across institutions and companies worldwide is becoming more and more automated and complex. The financial sector is playing a crucial and systemic central role, being affected by new and emerging trends such as digitalisation and new business models. The financial services and insurance industries have seen profound technology-led changes over the past few years.

“Fintech” innovators and entrepreneurs are redefining the way we save, borrow, invest, spend and protect our money. They not only bring new financial services to the market, but also pioneer an innovative culture, introducing software, technology and business practices beyond those traditionally associated with the financial services sector. These changes again impact business operation communication flows on financial data.

Business operations benefit from standardised solutions to support and foster a more competitive and innovative European financial sector. The use of standards and technical specifications enables seamless information exchange among financial service providers, lowers barriers, underpins trust of consumers, boosts innovation and enables compliance with financial laws in a cost-effective way.

It’s a challenge to find the right standardisation axis in such a rapidly transforming industry.

In parallel, regulatory efforts are trying to keep pace with the impact of digitalisation on systemic risk management, resulting in supervisory reporting obligations imposed on the entire financial sector, while stock listed companies are guided into transparency reporting obligations to leverage transparency for investors. In general, “reporting” is summarizing in various ways the recording of what happened in business operations.

Access to standardised data is essential to perform supervision of financial institutions, monitoring of systemic risk, and market oversight and ensure orderly markets, financial stability, investor protection and fair competition.

Current reporting obligations are perceived as costly and burdensome due to potentially duplicative and overlapping reporting requirements, but in reality, more due to insufficient standardisation and lack of clarity on what needs to be reported.

Regtech” initiatives are ramping up in this domain, seeking among others digital ways to shrink the time-to-supervisor while maintaining control of business operations and understanding the details of the supervisory reporting obligations. It’s imperative to standardise regulatory dictionary definitions on a European level and enable digital linking between regulation and supervisory reporting obligations.

POLICY OBJECTIVES

Traditional financial institutions realize they have a lot to lose or gain from the Fintech revolution and invest huge effort and money to adapt their technology and processes to adjust to a new environment, find a place in this new ecosystem, compete with new business models and respond to new consumer needs and behaviours. Across Europe, there has been considerable uptake of new digital channels: over 58% of Western Europeans (85% for Northern Europeans) prefer to use digital over physical branches, compared to 52% of US bank customers. These trends have grabbed the attention of investors who have made massive investments, growing by 75% in 2015 to \$22.3bn, five times higher than in 2013.

Fintech start-ups appear with innovative solutions challenging existing financial services business models, markets and regulation. The existing legal framework is being reviewed at EU level and the concept of regulatory experimentation frameworks (or sandboxes) explored to help address this transformation and enable innovation.

Some regulatory adjustments have already been adopted such as amendments to the Anti-Money Laundering directive and the use of electronic identification. Since July 2016, the Electronic Identification and Trust Services Regulation can give e-transactions and other e-signed documents the same legal status as those that are paper-based. The new Capital Requirement Regulation CRR2 package adopted in 2016 takes technological innovations into consideration, and so is the 2017 Action Plan for Retail Financial Services.

Following several public consultations regarding financial services and the EU Parliament report on blockchain and virtual currencies, the Commission has set-up a horizontal Financial Technology Task Force to explore the impact of new financial technologies on consumers and businesses and the possible risks for financial stability. One of the work streams of the Task Force focuses on Interoperability and Standardisation.

In parallel, and in relation to the need for more harmonised supervisory reporting, in its Communication on the CfE: “EU regulatory framework for financial services” the Commission committed to investigate and address the concerns around the costs and complexity of reporting by undertaking a review of reporting requirements in the financial sector. This work is performed within the ongoing financial data standardisation (FDS) project which will produce a comprehensive mapping of reporting requirements and aims to develop a common language on financial data. This initiative forms a key contribution to the Commission’s Better Regulation agenda and the Regulatory Fitness and Performance (REFIT) programme, which ensures that EU Legislation delivers results for citizens and businesses effectively, efficiently and at minimum cost.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

The interoperability and standards work stream of the FinTech task force has kicked off in January 2017. A consultation on FinTech took place from 23 March to 15 June 2017. The results have been published during the summer 2017.

Since 2012, the European securities and market authority (ESMA) defines, on a yearly basis, European common enforcement priorities (ECEP) in order to promote the consistent application of European securities and markets legislation and the IFRS, and especially the provisions of the Transparency Directive. Those priorities are a key focus of the examination of issuers’ financial statements. They are made public so that listed companies and their auditors take due account of these areas when preparing and auditing IFRS financial statements.

In terms of regulatory technical standards (RTS), ESMA prepared draft RTS with respect to the operation of a European electronic access point at EU level. The access point will be a web-portal for the provision of easy and fast access to regulated information stored by all officially appointed mechanisms. ESMA is also pursuing the development of a draft RTS to specify the European sin-

gle electronic reporting format (ESEF) for the preparation of annual financial reports in a single electronic reporting format that will take effect from 1 January 2020. This task is specifically mentioned in Directive 2013/50/EU: “ESMA should develop draft technical regulatory standards, for adoption by the Commission, to specify the electronic reporting format, with due reference to current and future technological options, such as eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL)”. The extensible Business Reporting Language 2.1 was identified by the Commission[1] for referencing in public procurement according to the provisions of Regulation (EU) 1025/2012 on European standardisation.

The Commission launched the Financial Data Standardisation Project in 2016, to quantitatively study the findings of the aforementioned Call for Evidence. The deliverables of the project expose the need to define once and move towards one ‘Regtech Data Dictionary’.

The Commission adopted the FinTech Action Plan on 7 March 2018 with a section “Increasing competition and cooperation between market players through common standards and interoperable solutions” detailing different actions.

REFERENCES

- **Directive 2013/50/EU (revision of the Transparency Directive 2004/109/EC)** aims to ensure transparency of information for investors through a regular flow of disclosure of periodic and ongoing regulated information and the dissemination of such information to the public. Regulated information consists of financial reports, information on major holdings of voting rights and information disclosed pursuant to the Market Abuse Directive (2003/6/EC).
- **Commission Communication on the CfE: EU regulatory framework for financial services of 23 November 2016**
- **Commission Staff Working Document on the Call for Evidence on EU financial services of 23 November 2016 to assess the cumulative effect of the new financial sector rules put in place since the crisis**
- **The Commission sets up an internal task force on FinTech**
- **Ministerial Declaration on eGovernment – the Tallinn Declaration** <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/blog/european-commission-sets-internal-task-force-financial-technology>
- **The Parliament has written a report** on the influ-

ence of technology on the future of the financial sector [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?lang=&reference=2016/2243\(INI\)](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?lang=&reference=2016/2243(INI))

- **The Commission has launched a public consultation** on FinTech https://ec.europa.eu/info/finance-consultations-2017-fintech_en
- **The Commission set up an internal Task Force on Financial Technology** <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/blog/european-commission-sets-internal-task-force-financial-technology>
- **The Commission published a Fin-Tech Action Plan** https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/180308-action-plan-fintech_en

REQUESTED ACTIONS

ACTION 1 Finalize the mapping of the present standardisation landscape, identify standardisation gaps, develop missing standards, APIs, interoperability services, and reference architectures based on new technologies (such as blockchain).

ftp://ftp.cencenelec.eu/CEN/WhatWeDo/Fields/Services/Fintech_CEN_Mapping_Report_CEN_report_publication.pdf

ACTION 2 Ensure EU level coordination on FinTech standardisation, with CEN/CENELEC, European Supervisory Authorities, Fora Consortia, Industry, and with Standards Setting Organisations (such as ISO). Also ensure proper coordination with Open Source Projects working on Blockchain.

ACTION 3 Develop one 'Regtech Data Dictionary' which is uniquely defined and provides a linking method between Regulation and Supervisory Reporting following the "define once" principle. The EU ISA² Programme Core Vocabularies methodology will be used as a guideline.

ACTION 4 Assessment of how harmonised data definitions (a 'Regtech Data Dictionary') could be used to further streamline and simplify the supervisory reporting process without compromising its objectives.

ACTION 5 Map existing supervisory reporting frameworks to the 'Regtech Data Dictionary'

ACTION 6 Create an external subject matter experts network on Supervisory Reporting, contributing to and validating the Regtech Data Dictionary'.

ACTION 7 Set up a governance structure to maintain the 'Regtech Data Dictionary'.

ACTION 8 ESMA shall continue extending the XBRL-based reporting (actually inline XBRL) of listed companies under the Transparency Directive. In this context, additional (i.e. yet uncovered) parts of the annual financial report and other regulated information of listed companies should be marked up. The taxonomy for these newly marked up parts should be developed in order to achieve standardisation at EU level.

ACTION 9 The Commission shall further explore possibilities of Standard Business Reporting in view of the implementation of the ESMA European Single Electronic Format to make company data comparable, transparent and accessible digitally to reduce administrative burdens, in regard to Action 8 and the Tallinn Declaration.

ACTION 10 The Commission encourages and will support joint efforts by market players to develop, by mid-2019, standardised application programming interfaces that are compliant with the Payment Services Directive and the General Data Protection Regulation as a basis for a European open banking eco-system covering payment and other accounts.

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

ISO AND IEC

ISO/TC 68 "Financial Services" develop standards in the field of banking, securities and other financial services, relevant to FinTech, with the following sub-committees:

- Financial services, security
- Securities and related financial instruments
- Core banking
- Reference data for financial services
- Information exchange for financial services

ISO/TC 68 is notably responsible for the development and maintenance of ISO 20022 «Financial services - Universal financial industry message scheme». Moreover, ISO/TC 68 has created a new Advisor Group: the FinTech Technical Advisory Group (TAG), to further engage with the FinTech community and provide response to the growing need for data and technology standards.

Furthermore, ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 27 «IT Security techniques» develops standardization solutions relevant to FinTech, including generic methods, techniques and guidelines to address both security and privacy aspects.

EUROFILING

Eurofiling is a collaborative environment created in 2005, bringing together the public and private sector: Regulators, Supervisors, financial institutions, providers, academic and private individuals. The common theme is European and National regulatory reporting versus the financial ecosystem. Eurofiling's objective is to improve collaboration and awareness to leverage interoperability. The Eurofiling community gathers in "Workshops" dedicated to interoperability in dictionaries, data point modelling, reporting standards, taxonomies, related know-how, academic research, interchange of experiences, future changes, best practices and materials for supervisory reporting frameworks.

Eurofiling is governed by the Board of Eurofiling Foundation p.f.

Standardisation resources on Supervisory Reporting:
<http://www.eurofiling.info>

CEN/WS XBRL

CEN/WS XBRL: CEN workshop on improving transparency in financial and business reporting, including CWA 16744-3:2014 (European DPM-based XBRL taxonomy architecture), CWA 16746-1:2014 (standard regulatory roll-out package for better adoption: XBRL supervisory roll-out guide) and CWA 16746-2:2014 (standard regulatory roll-out package for better adoption: handbook for declarers).

CEN

CEN established the CEN/BT WG 220 'Fintech' in May 2017 to notably map the present standardization landscape. The mapping will provide an opportunity to identify European, international and national standards and other initiatives related to Fintech, with the potential to release growth and innovation in the financial sector, evaluate their market impact and facilitate new paths to increase the competitiveness of the Fintech sector. CEN will further engage with financial services and insurance industries, Fintech start-ups and technology developers to define a comprehensive analysis of Fintech-related topics.

In the follow-up to this study, CEN will look into new standards and supporting protocols for the broad adoption and use of new technologies which contribute to the establishment of industry, consumer and market confidence.

ITU-T

ITU-T Focus Group on Digital Financial Services (FG DFS) for Financial Inclusion (FG-DFS) closed in December 2016 with 85 policy recommendations and 28 supporting thematic reports.

In May 2017, ITU-T created a new Focus Group on Digital Currency including Digital Fiat Currency (FG DFC): <https://itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/dfc> and a new Focus Group on Application of Distributed Ledger Technology (FG DLT): <https://itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/dlt>

In September 2017, ITU-T SG17 started new work on Security framework of open platform for FinTech services:
<https://itu.int/en/ITU-T/studygroups/2017-2020/17>

XBRL INTERNATIONAL

Base specifications and related resources:
<http://www.xbrl.org/>

XBRL International is currently developing a syntax-independent version of XBRL: the open information model. This will facilitate the exchange of information between different systems, without loss of the agreed semantics.

XBRL EUROPE

XBRL Europe is a non-profit organization and has been set up to foster European XBRL efforts and to implement and share common XBRL projects between its members and to liaise with European authorities and organizations. XBRL Europe has existing working groups on:

- supervisory reporting (Corep/Finrep)
- SBR (tax, annual reports, statistics)
<http://xbrleurope.org>

IFRS

International Financial Reporting Standards taxonomies and related resources:
<http://www.ifrs.org/XBRL/Resources/Pages/Resources.aspx>

IASB

International Financial Reporting Standards taxonomies and related resources:
<http://www.ifrs.org/XBRL/Resources/Pages/Resources.aspx>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

XBRL allows governments, regulators, institutions, private sector, etc. to build vocabularies and rules (called taxonomies) to report on different subjects, like the financial position, performance and economic viability of businesses, sustainability, gov-to-gov reporting, mortgage reporting and so on. XBRL permits the publication of structured digital financial reports, specifically matching predefined taxonomies. These may then be processed and retrieved by market participants, including analysts, supervisors, enterprise regulators, tax offices, clients, suppliers, creditors and investors.

The Netherlands standard business reporting (SBR) program, using XBRL taxonomies for business-to-government (tax-filings, annual accounts, statistics), business-to-business (especially Banks) and government-to-business interactions: see <http://www.sbr-nl.nl/english/>.

BLOCKCHAIN AND DISTRIBUTED DIGITAL LEDGER TECHNOLOGIES

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

Blockchain has great potential in providing an infrastructure for trusted, decentralised and disintermediated services beyond the financial sector. The first Semester of 2018 has seen \$6.3bn invested in ICOs and \$885mn for VC.³⁷

While the FinTech industry has been an early adopter because of its early usecase of bitcoin, blockchain may benefit and potentially transform many other industries. It is considered a foundational technology that some compare to the rise of the Internet in the early 90s. More than a technology, it could lead to a major political innovation by redefining the way we operate transactions, access information and share data (e.g. empowering patients to securely share e-health records and decide who to grant access to their data).

Blockchain is a promising technology to share data and manage transactions in a controlled manner, with many possible applications to deliver social goods in the field of eHealth and eGovernment, health records, land registries or the security certification of links in an Internet of Things chain of devices, manage intellectual property rights and eID. Provisions must be taken at all stages to comply with the GDPR.

It has also great potential for the private sector, in trading, contracting, supply chain management, traceability along industrial supply chains (e.g. on social & environmental conditions of work, on material composition or on the maintenance history of the item) and much more. It may also transform the governance of private organisations and of companies (concept of Decentralised Autonomous Organisation - DAO), and hence impact labour rights. Furthermore, from a regulatory and supervisory point of view, it can provide regulators with the same view into the data as the companies they're regulating, thereby reducing fraud and compliance costs and facilitating auditing.

However, this process is hindered by a lack of harmonisation and interoperability that constitute obstacles to cross border and cross sector transactions. The responsibility for public policy-makers would be to support innovation within a safe and future-proof technological and regulatory environment, ensuring appropriate interoperability, transparency, accessibility, monitoring and governance

In the context of a DSM where the amount of online transactions and data is exploding, setting the right conditions for the advent of an open, trustworthy, transparent, compliant and authenticated transaction system is a real challenge for the EU. Existing decentralised environments lack trust, accountability, interoperability, regulatory certainty and mature governance models.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

The Commission has established a liaison A with ISO Technical Committee 307 on Blockchain and Distributed Ledger Technologies in order to engage in and contribute to the development of the future standards. A policy workshop on blockchain standardisation has been organised on 12 and 13 of September 2017. The EC will also engage and follow the works of the ITU-T Focus Group on Application for Distributed Ledger Technologies.

The European Commission launched the EU Blockchain Observatory and Forum in February 2018 involving private stakeholders and public authorities in technical and regulatory discussions about the future development and applications of blockchain technology. Among its important tasks, it is gathering the best European experts in thematic workshops on important subjects such as Blockchain and GDPR, or blockchain innovation, and produce reports which will help european stakeholders to deploy blockchain based services in Europe.

On the 10th of April 2018, the European Blockchain Partnership was launched, with 22 European countries agreeing, through a joint declaration to cooperate in the establishment of a European blockchain services infrastructure that will support the delivery of cross-border public services, through interoperability and open interfaces and with the highest standards of security.

³⁷ CoinDesk's State of Blockchain 2017 Report as cited by Bradley Miles, 6 Trends From CoinDesk's New 2017 State of Blockchain Out Today, 6 March 2017

The European Commission has already invested more than € 80 million in projects supporting the use of blockchain in technical and societal areas. Up to € 300 million should be further invested until the end of the EU funding programme Horizon 2020.

REFERENCES

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<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/digital-single-market-commission-calls-swift-adoption-key-proposals-and-maps-out-challenges>
- EU Blockchain Observatory and Forum
<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/european-commission-launches-eu-blockchain-observatory-and-forum>
- European Blockchain Partnership
<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/european-countries-join-blockchain-partnership>

REQUESTED ACTIONS

ACTION 1 Taking into account the results from the EU Blockchain Observatory, the standardisation community should analyse possible standardisation needs and reflect on best way to achieve them.

ACTION 2 Regularly update the white paper on the EU perspective on blockchain/DLT standardisation.

ACTION 3 Identify use cases which are relevant for the EU (including EU regulatory requirements like from GDPR, ePrivacy, eIDAS, etc.) and submit them to global standardisation processes (ISO TC307 and ITU-T FG DLT).

ACTION 4 Identify actual blockchain/DLT implementations in the EU and assess the need for standardisation, harmonisation and workforce training or adaptation.

ACTION 5 Standardisation of the operation and reference implementation of permissioned distributed ledgers and distributed applications, with the purpose of creating an open ecosystem of industrial interoperable solutions.

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

ISO

ISO/TC 307: Blockchain and distributed ledger technologies:
<https://www.iso.org/committee/6266604/x/catalogue/>

See the March 2-17 Roadmap for Blockchain Standards contributed to the TC by its secretariat, Standards Australia:
www.standards.org.au/OurOrganisation/News/Documents/Roadmap_for_Blockchain_Standards_report.pdf

TC 307 has under development a draft document ISO/AWI 22739: «Blockchain and Distributed Ledger Technologies – Terminology and Concepts.»

IEEE

IEEE has standards and pre-standards activities relevant to blockchain, including a new horizontal standards working group on developing a blockchain framework for different applications, including blockchain data models, IoT, agriculture, and autonomous vehicles, as well as vertical standards activities focusing on blockchain for healthcare, energy and connected vehicles. IEEE also focuses on a pre-standardization project on digital inclusion and agency, which leverages blockchain technology.

<https://ieeesa.io/rp-blockchain>

ITU-T

ITU's standardization activities in the field of distributed ledger technologies are manifold. In early 2017, the membership adopted a report of the ITU-T Focus Group on Digital Financial Services (FG DFS) on distributed ledger technologies and financial inclusion.
http://itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/dfs/Documents/201703/ITU_FGDFS_Report-on-DLT-and-Financial-Inclusion.pdf

ITU established a new Focus Group on application of distributed ledger technology (FG DLT) with the aim to identify and analyse DLT-based applications and services; draw up best practices and guidance, which support the implementation of those applications and services on a global scale; and propose a way forward for related standardization work in ITU-T Study Groups. FG DLT will develop a standardization roadmap for interoperable DLT-based services, taking into consideration the activities underway in ITU, other standards developing organizations, forums and groups. Participation in FG DLT is open to any interested party, and the first meeting will take place in Geneva, 17-19 October 2017.
<http://itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/dlt>

Meanwhile, ITU-T Study Group 20 (Internet of things (IoT) and smart cities and communities (SC&C)) has initiated work on a “Framework of blockchain of things as decentralized service platform” (provisional name: Y.IoT-BoT-fw)[1]. The proposed Recommendation will include a comparative analysis of blockchain advantages, contribute to how the blockchain-related technologies to improve IoT/SC&C applications and services (including IoT devices, processes and data), and study and provide relevant concept, characteristics, high-level requirements, framework, capabilities and use cases.
http://itu.int/ITU-T/workprog/wp_item.aspx?isn=14099

Operating under SG20, ITU-T Focus Group on Data Processing and Management to support IoT and Smart Cities & Communities (FG DPM) has established a Working Group on Data sharing, Interoperability and Blockchain. Its deliverables will include technical reports providing an “Overview of IoT and Blockchain”, “Blockchain-based Data Exchange and Sharing Technology”, and “Blockchain Based Data Management”
<http://itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/dpm>

ITU-T Study Group 16 (Multimedia) established a work item on “Requirements for distributed ledger services” (F.DLS).
http://itu.int/ITU-T/workprog/wp_item.aspx?isn=14071

ITU-T Study Group 13 (Future networks, with focus on IMT-2020, cloud computing and trusted network infrastructures) established a work item on “Scenarios and capability requirements of blockchain in next generation network evolution” (Y.NGNe-BC-reqts).
http://itu.int/ITU-T/workprog/wp_item.aspx?isn=14282

Following a successful workshop on “security aspects of blockchain”, ITU-T Study Group 17 (Security) established in September 2017 a new Question 14/17 working on security aspects of distributed ledger technologies (DLT), see its terms of reference at
<https://itu.int/en/ITU-T/studygroups/2017-2020/17/Pages/q14.aspx>

It has started work on Security architecture for DLT, security threats and requirements for digital payment services based on DLT, Security capabilities and threats of DLT, Security Services based on DLT, Privacy and security considerations for using DLT data in Identity Management, Security assurance for DLT and Security threats to online voting using DLT.

Finally, in the area of financial applications, a new ITU-T Focus Group on Digital Currency including Digital Fiat Currency (FG DFC) is expected to consider the use of distributed ledger technology to support digital fiat currency for financial inclusion. The Focus Group will investigate the network security and protocol requirements for DFC, security measures for prevention of counterfeiting as well as interoperability of digital fiat currency with other digital currencies and payment systems.
<http://itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/dfc/Pages/default.aspx>

ITU has category-A liaison status with ISO TC307, and FG DLT, as well as ITU-T Study Groups working on DLT, intend to leverage this relationship.

W3C

W3C has formed a Blockchain Community Group, which is studying and evaluating technologies related to blockchain, and use-cases such as interbank communications.

IETF IRTF

A Research Group is in formation in the IRTF on the topic of Decentralized Internet Infrastructure (DIN). The Decentralized Internet Infrastructure Research Group (DINRG) will investigate open research issues in decentralizing infrastructure services such as trust management, identity management, name resolution, resource/asset ownership management, and resource discovery. The focus of DINRG is on infrastructure services that can benefit from decentralization or that are difficult to realize in local, potentially connectivity-constrained networks. Other topics of interest are the investigation of economic drivers and incentives and the development and operation of experimental platforms. DINRG will operate in a technology- and solution-neutral manner, i.e., while the RG has an interest in distributed ledger technologies, it is not limited to specific technologies or implementation aspects.

More details of the DIN RG are available.
<https://trac.ietf.org/trac/iab/wiki/Multi-Stake-Holder-Platform#Ledger>

CEN CENELEC

CEN and CENELEC have established a Focus Group on Blockchain and Distributed Ledger Technologies. The first objective of the Focus Group has been to identify specific European standardization needs (for example in the context of EU regulations such as GDPR and eIDAS), to map these standardization needs with the current work items in ISO/TC 307 and to encourage further European participation in ISO/TC 307. The Focus Group has also identified further specific European standardization needs to be addressed by International standardization for the successful implementation of Blockchain/DLT in Europe, which are not yet covered by ISO/TC 307.
<https://www.cencenelec.eu/news/articles/Pages/AR-2018-04.aspx>

As one outcome, the Focus Group has developed a White Paper and presented it for consideration to ISO/TC 307. The Focus Group will continue its activities with the identification of relevant European use cases, and will further identify and give due consideration to any relevant European innovation, research project, impacting Blockchain/DLT standardization. The White Paper is available at the CEN/CENELEC web site.

CEN-CENELEC activities also are mirrored at the member state level, e.g. see DIN in this table.

DIN

DIN has established working committee NA 043-02-04, Blockchain and DLT.

ETSI

ETSI has organised a workshop on Security and Trust in ICT: the Value of Distributed Ledger Technology

ETSI has set up an Industry Standards Group on permissioned blockchains-ETSI ISG PDL.

OASIS

Existing OASIS standards projects with e-commerce applications are being applied to defined blockchain-based serialization methods, as alternative representations of their content (such as e-invoices). See <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/biller-supply-chain-blockchain-presentation-slides-ken-holman>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

One direction of blockchains technology innovation in recent years was towards secure persistent public data, eliminating the need for initial trust among involved stakeholders. The potential impact of such a fully decentralized and trust-less distributed ledger is considered enormous.

The clarification and mutual definition of several aspects of blockchain technology (such as blockchain interoperability, governance, trust, security of blockchain and of the underlying cryptographic mechanisms, blockchain compliance to legislation, impact of blockchain on different sectors, etc) are crucial prerequisites to introducing the technology to society .



SUSTAINABLE GROWTH



SMART GRIDS AND SMART METERING

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

The energy domain is entering an era of considerable changes, mainly driven by two major factors: the energy system becomes consumer-centric and the digital transformation of the energy sector is ongoing.

The first factor stems from energy itself and could be summarised as stakeholders becoming smarter. And this is not just about energy traders, producers and network operators trying to do their business more clean and efficient. Important policy milestones for this transformation are the EU's energy and climate targets for 2030 which also underpin Europe's leading role in the fight against climate change: at least 40% domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990, at least 33% for the share of renewable energy consumed in the EU, at least 27% improvement of energy efficiency and an electricity interconnection target of 10%. In this context, the electricity networks have a central role to play. In 2012, electricity represented 22% of the EU's energy consumption with renewables making up a share of 24% of gross production i.e. almost a 3% increase on 2011, and will grow up to 55% in 2030(8), in line with the 2030 energy and climate goals and with the Paris Agreement.

Also, the consumer position in the energy value chain is very different now compared to what it used to be. The consumer is not the passive end ring in this chain anymore, paying numbly the bills of incumbent's utilities. Instead, all of a sudden, he/she has the opportunity to choose between many energy suppliers and service providers to obtain the best deal. Also he/she can opt for dynamic pricing and decide when to consume, i.e. when the prices are low. Furthermore, he/she can be really active player by providing services by himself/herself, e.g. flexibility to network operators when they ask either to increase or decrease consumption, if it is needed for system balancing or grid congestion management (demand response). And he/she can be also a (micro) generator itself- the prosumer.

The second factor is the digital transformation of the energy sector. Big Data and the Internet of Things, 5G and artificial intelligence, smart grids and smart meters, smart homes, smart storage and smart charging data sharing platforms, block chain will be key drivers for a successful digitalisation of energy. To succeed, we will need to build on achievement in the three pillars of the Digital Single Market – better access to digital goods and services, an environment where digital networks and services can prosper, and digital as a driver for growth. Energy and digital will come together most closely if we enable European companies to deliver energy intelligent products and services across Europe without undue restrictions and if the energy sector actively contributes to horizontal Digital Single Market policies. The single energy market and the digital single market must go hand-in-hand, as in reality they feed each other.

Smart grids are a clear example of digital meeting energy, as they are about information exchange and making necessary data available to interested parties. Smart grids will enable improved energy efficiency and the integration of vast amounts of Renewable Energy Sources (RES), decentralised generation and new loads such as electric vehicles; provide an opportunity to boost the retail market competitiveness and worldwide technological leadership of EU technology providers, and a platform for traditional energy companies or new market entrants such as ICT companies, including SMEs, to develop new, innovative energy services. That dynamic should enhance competition in the retail market, incentivise reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and provide an opportunity for economic growth.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

Standards are needed to cover the communication needs of the grid management, balancing and interfacing with the millions of new renewable sources, as well as standards for the complex interactions of the new distributed energy market, and in special a transparent Demand Response scheme which is accessible for all consumers.

Communication standards will also be crucial for the deployment of electric cars and the building-up of smart cities. Harmonised communication protocols would provide standard components and interfaces giving 'plug-and-play' capability for any new entrant to the network, such as renewables or electric cars, or the use of open architectures based on global communication standards. To further promote interoperability, in addition to standardisation, testing and profiling should also be considered.

A major challenge is engaging the right stakeholders which need to be brought together to conduct the standardisation work taking into account that between smart grid management (of relevance to utility producers, the utility network operators) and smart consumption (involving the end consumer) a seamless environment should be established where interests are not identical and potentially conflicting.

The EC has been working towards interoperability of the solutions and standardisation for several years now. The main coordination reference for smart grids at European level is the Smart Grids Task Force, which was given the mission to advise the European Commission on policy and regulatory directions at European level and to coordinate the first steps towards the implementation of Smart Grids under the provision of the Third Energy Package. Nine DGs are participating: ENER and CNECT (co-chair), CLIMA, GROW, COMP, JUSTICE, JRC, RTD and SANTE, along with more than thirty associations representing all relevant stakeholders, from both sectors – energy and telecommunications, and more than 350 experts from national regulatory agencies and industrial market actors, as well as consumer associations and other relevant stakeholders.

The mandate M/490 given to CEN-CENELEC-ETSI by the Commission in March 2011 can be considered as completed. In October 2014 the CEN/CENELEC/ETSI's Smart Grid Coordination Group (SG-CG) produced the following reports and thus successfully completed the requirements of the M/490 mandate: Extended Set of Standards support Smart Grids deployment; Overview Methodology; General Market Model Development; Smart Grid Architecture Model User Manual and Flexibility Management; Smart Grid Interoperability and its tool; Smart Grid Information Security. The completion of this work was equally confirmed by the conclusions of the validation conference the Commission services organised on 26 February 2015 in Brussels, during which industry representatives confirmed their will to take over and implement the results of the Expert Group 1 work on standards. Consequently, EG1 of the Smart Grids Task Force assessed during 2016 the interoperability, standards and functionalities applied in the large scale roll out of smart metering in Member States and in particular the status of implementation of the required standardised interfaces and of the EC recommended³⁸ functionalities related to the provision of information to consumers. A report summarising the main findings was published in October 2015³⁹.

Currently the Task Force work is dedicated to the alignment of electricity (and gas) data access and exchange formats and procedures with the aim to ensure interoperability and help prepare the ground for the development of legislation complementary to the (under negotiation) Clean Energy Package and specific to this issue, and also for network codes for demand-response, as well as cybersecurity. For the later, the Smart Grids Task Force experts are developing a comprehensive sector-specific strategy on how to reinforce the implementation of the NIS directive at energy sector level and also foster synergies between the Energy Union and the Digital Single Market agendas.

The coordination of standardisation efforts related to Smart Meters is in the hands of the Smart Meters Coordination Group (CG-SM), which was created when the European Commission issued the M441 mandate. This multi-stakeholder group overlooks the standardisation related to the Smart Metering Infrastructure. It has already successfully completed its original mandate and has produced reference architecture (TR 50572), a glossary of terms, an overview of available standards, Smart Metering Use Cases and an overview of technical requirements including those for privacy and security. SG-CG is now CG-SEG: since end 2016, the CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Smart Energy Grid Coordination Group (CG-SEG) is the focal point and continue to cooperate with the EC Smart Grids Task Force (EC SGTF).

In addition to the above, on 13 September 2017 the Commission issued a [proposal for a regulation](#) on ENISA, the “EU Cybersecurity Agency”, and on Information and Communication Technology cybersecurity certification (“Cybersecurity Act”). The proposed EU cybersecurity certification framework is a voluntary mechanism that would enable the creation of individual EU-wide certification schemes. Each scheme will indicate a specific product or service, an assurance level, and a standard for evaluation, among others. Specific schemes can be developed to verify the security properties of ICT-based product or services, used in energy systems.

³⁸ Commission Recommendation 2012/148/EU

³⁹ <https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/markets-and-consumers/smart-grids-and-meters/smart-grids-task-force>

Moreover, benefiting from valuable contributions from our stakeholders, the EC fostered the creation of a common interoperability language called SAREF (Smart Appliances REFERENCE ontology), which became a standard of ETSI and OneM2M (the Global initiative for Internet of Things standardisation) in 2015. This was a first step and we are now moving forward in order to fully enable, on a technical interoperability level, the smart grid and its demand-response mechanism. This work was supported via an EC funded study, which delivered a live demo in the autumn of 2017 and final results and recommendations in July 2018. The results of the study will be incorporated in the standards along the full demand-side flexibility chain. In parallel work is ongoing to extend SAREF to other verticals (e.g. automotive, water, health, etc.) allowing thus the creation of a smart city interoperable ecosystem. Cooperation with CEN and CENELEC is foreseen to further align SAREF with the data models developed at ISO and IEC.

Within the general framework of the Internet of Things and 5G, the EC is looking at all other communication aspects and needs of smart energy and including the necessary conditions in the development of said communication domains as well as aligning with the other domains such as automotive, health, smart cities, etc.

See also the work of the International Agency on Energy, particularly its recommendations in terms of interoperability⁴⁰.

REFERENCES

- **COM(2017) 228 final:** *Mid-Term Review on the implementation of the Digital Single Market Strategy - A Connected Digital Single Market for All*
- **COM(2016) 861** Proposal for a revised electricity regulation
- **COM(2016) 864.** Proposal for a revised electricity Directive
- **COM(2016) 862** Proposal for a new regulation on risk preparedness in the electricity sector
- **Directive 2014/94/EU** on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure
- **Recommendation 2014/724/EU** on the data protection impact assessment template for smart grid and smart metering systems
- **COM(2014) 356** Benchmarking smart metering deployment in the EU-27 with a focus on electricity; and accompanying SWD(2014) 188 and SWD(2014) 189

40 https://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/smartgrids_roadmap.pdf

- **C (2013) 7243** Delivering the internal electricity market and making the most of public intervention; and accompanying SWD (2013) 442 Incorporating demand side flexibility, in particular demand response, in electricity markets
- **Recommendation COM 2012/148/EU** on preparations for the roll-out of smart metering systems
- **COM(2012) 663** Making the internal energy market work
- **COM(2011) 202** Smart Grids: from innovation to deployment
- **COM(2010) 245** “A Digital Agenda for Europe”: actions 71 & 73 address respectively minimum functionalities to promote smart grid interoperability and a common set of functionalities for smart meters and are directly related to the standardisation activities at CEN/CENELEC/ETSI.
- **Directives 2009/72/EC and 2009/73/EC:** Internal market in electricity and natural gas;
- **Directive 2009/29/EC** amending Directive 2003/87/EC so as to improve and extend the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading scheme of the Community;
- **Directive 2009/28/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Use of Energy from renewable sources.
- Consolidated version of **Directive 2003/87/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC⁴¹
- **Mandates M/490**⁴², **M/441**⁴³ and **M/468**⁴⁴ from EU/EFTA to the ESOs
- **COM(2015) 192:** A Digital Single Market Strategy for Europe
- **COM(2015) 339:** Delivering a new deal for energy consumers
- **Regulation (EU) 2016/679** on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation)
- **Regulation (EU) 2013/347** on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure
- **Directive 2012/27/EU** on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC

41 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02003L0087-20140430>

42 https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/2011_03_01_mandate_m490_en.pdf

43 Standardisation mandate in the field of measuring instruments for the development of an open architecture for utility meters involving communication protocols enabling interoperability

44 https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/2010_06_04_mandate_m468_en.pdf

- **COM(2016)176:** ICT Standardisation Priorities for the Digital Single Market
- **Proposal for a Directive** on common rules for the internal market in electricity (recast); COM/2016/0864 final - 2016/0380 (COD)
- **Proposal for a Regulation** on the internal market for electricity (recast); COM/2016/0861 final - 2016/0379 (COD)

REQUESTED ACTIONS

ACTION 1 Based on the successful development of smart grids standards at the end of 2014, in May 2017 the Commission has launched three stakeholder working groups (i.a. CEN/CENELEC experts) under the Smart Grids Task Force to prepare the ground for network codes on demand response, energy-specific cybersecurity and interoperability and common procedures for accessing and sharing consumer's data format. The Commission has reported on the structure, scope and progress of the groups in December 2017 and will issue the final results in Q1 2019.

ACTION 2 The EC is developing a comprehensive energy-sector strategy on how to reinforce the implementation of the NIS directive at energy sector level and also foster synergies between the Energy Union and the Digital Single Market agendas. In addition to this a Work Stream on energy has been created under the Cooperation Group of the NIS Directive.

ACTION 3 Benefiting from valuable contributions from our stakeholders, the EC fostered the creation of a common interoperability language called SAREF (Smart Appliances REference ontology), which became a standard of ETSI and OneM2M (the Global initiative for Internet of Things standardisation) in 2015. This was a first step and we are now moving forward in order to fully enable, on a technical interoperability level, the smart grid and its demand-response mechanism. This work was supported via an EC funded study, which delivered a live demo in the autumn of 2017 and final results and recommendations in July 2018. The results of the study will be incorporated in the standards along the full demand-side flexibility chain. In parallel work is ongoing to extend SAREF to other verticals (e.g. automotive, water, health, etc.) allowing thus the creation of a smart city interoperable ecosystem.

ACTION 4 CEN, CENELEC, IEEE and OASIS to foster their cooperation to ensure complementary parallel standardization efforts, to avoid serious conflicts between their respective standardisation deliverables. This action should notably be undertaken in the context of H2-type standards (the interface used for smart grid communication), distributed energy resources and the smart grids architecture model as developed under M/490.

List of included standards groups:

- Smart Grids
 - Smart grid security certification in Europe - Challenges and recommendations, December 2014
 - CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Coordination Group on Smart Energy Grids (CG-SEG)
 - Final reports of the CG-SEG under M/490 and its iteration;
 - "Set of Standards" and "Privacy and Security" CG-SEG reports
<https://www.cencenelec.eu/standards/Sectors/SustainableEnergy/SmartGrids/Pages/default.aspx>
 - The Interoperability Tool (IOP-Tool) of the CG-SEG, which is an extremely useful tool for finding the standards used;
 - Building energy management system
 - Building automation and control systems (ISO)
- Smart Meters
 - Interoperability, Standards and Functionalities applied in the large scale roll out of smart metering - European Smart Grids Task Force Expert Group 1 – Standards and Interoperability, October 2015
 - CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Coordination Group on Smart Meters (CG-SM)
 - Final reports of the CG-SM under M/411
 - CG-SM "Privacy and Security approach" reports
<https://www.cencenelec.eu/standards/Sectors/SustainableEnergy/SmartMeters/Pages/default.aspx>
 - CG-SM 2017 Work Programme
<ftp://ftp.cencenelec.eu/EN/EuropeanStandardization/Fields/EnergySustainability/Management/SmartMeters/Workprogramme2017.pdf>
 - European Commission Office for Infrastructure and Logistics – Manual Of Standard Building Specifications

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

On the level of technical standardisation and coordination of work, CEN and CENELEC (notably through the CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Coordination Group on Smart Energy Grids), IEEE and OASIS will foster their collaboration including identifying whether there are serious conflicts between their respective standardisation deliverables which may have a negative impact on interoperability and the market adoption of smart grid solutions. *This especially concerns the relation between H2-type standards (notably EN 50491-12-1), the EN IEC 61850 series (Distributed Energy Resources), EN IEC 62746, EN IEC 61689-5, EN IEC 62325 with IEEE Std 2030.5-2013 and OASIS OpenADR.*

CEN, CENELEC, ETSI

At present mandate M/490 given to CEN-CENELEC-ETSI by the Commission in March 2011 can be considered as completed. The main outcomes are available at: <http://www.cencenelec.eu/standards/Sectors/SustainableEnergy/SmartGrids/Pages/default.aspx>

The three ESOs have agreed to continue their collaboration in relation to smart grids following the completion of the work under the standardisation request, under the CEN-CLC-ETSI Coordination Group on Smart Energy Grids (CG-SEG). This group will focus on security and interoperability, follow up new developments in the field of smart grids, and actively promote the results of its work at European and international levels.

In this context, two reports have been prepared by the CG-SEG to maintain transverse consistency and promote continuous innovation in the field of Smart Grids:

Set of Standards report <ftp://ftp.cencenelec.eu/EN/EuropeanStandardization/Fields/EnergySustainability/SmartGrid/SmartGridSetOfStandards.pdf>: The Smart Grid Set of Standards report is the new release of the original "First set of standards" and proposes an updated framework of standards which can support Smart Grids deployment in Europe. It provides a selection guide setting out, for the most common Smart Grid systems the relevant set of existing and upcoming standards to be considered, from CEN, CENELEC, ETSI and further from IEC, ISO, ITU or even coming from other bodies when needed. It also explains how these are able to be used, where, and for which purpose. Standardization gaps have been identified and the related standardization work program has been defined. The results of these activities will be included in future releases of this report.

Cyber Security and Privacy report <ftp://ftp.cencenelec.eu/EN/EuropeanStandardization/Fields/EnergySustainability/SmartGrid/CyberSecurity-Privacy-Report.pdf>: In this report, security standardization specific to Smart Energy Grid and security standardization targeting generic standards are further monitored and analysed with the focus on two specific use cases:

decentralized energy resource (DER) and substation automation. It shows the applicability and interrelationship between these two groups of standards. Furthermore, the Smart Grid Information Security approach has been followed to show the applicability of different standards on the selected, specific use cases for Smart Energy Grid deployments.

Regarding electromobility, a work programme and a list of relevant standards for the charging of electric vehicles was last updated in November 2014. Regarding charging points for electric vehicles of interest to the eMobility coordination group, and in support of the implementation of the alternative fuels infrastructure Directive 2014/94/EU, a new standardisation request was issued to the ESOs in March 2015. ETSI and the oneM2M Partnership project are active in the area of machine-to-machine (M2M) with some relation to smart grids. ETSI is also developing radio technologies for wireless interconnection in home automation networks with applications such as smart metering and energy control in the scope of the technology.

CENELEC

CLC/TC 57 'Power systems management and associated information exchange' develops European standards, in collaboration with the IEC, for power systems control equipment and systems including EMS (Energy Management Systems), SCADA (Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition). CLC/TC 57 is providing amendments to the ENs on 'Communication networks and systems for power utility automation' (EN 61850 series). CLC/TC 57 will also publish European Standards related to the Application integration at electric utilities (prEN 61968 series), energy management system application program interface (EMS-API) (prEN 61970 series) and on Power systems management and associated information exchange (EN 62351 series).

CLC/TC 205 'Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES)' is responsible for the development of the EN 50491 series "General requirements for Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) and Building Automation and Control Systems (BACS)", and notably EN 50491-11 "Smart Metering. Application Specifications. Simple External Consumer Display". CLC/TC 205 has also launched a new work item on IoT Semantic Ontology Model Description' (prEN 50090-6-2).

In 2018, CLC/TC 8X (System aspects of electrical energy supply) will continue the development of the EN 50549 series (on Requirements for generating plants to be connected in parallel with distribution networks). The standards developed under that series are important as they could be used as a technical reference for connection agreements between Distributed Networks Operators and electricity producers. In addition, these standards are supporting the Commission Regulation 2016/631/EU (Requirements for Generators).

CLC/SR 118 'Smart Grid user interface' will publish European Standards on "Systems interface between customer energy management system and the power management system" (notably prEN 62746-10-1 and -10-3 on 'Open automated demand response').

CLC/TC 82 'Solar photovoltaic energy systems', CLC/ 88 'Wind turbines' and CLC/SR 117 'Solar thermal electric plants' will continue to develop European Standards on Electric Generation, in close collaboration with the IEC.

CLC/TC 38 will continue to maintain the EN 61689 series on Instrument transformers.

CLC/TC 17AC is responsible for the maintenance of the EN 62271 series on High-voltage switchgear and control gear.

CLC/TC 13 'Electrical measurement and control' will finalize the revision of the standards on electricity metering equipment and electricity metering data exchange.

CLC/TC 59X 'Performance of household and similar electrical appliances' is responsible for EN 50523:2009 'Household appliances interworking'

CLC/TC 85X develops, in collaboration with the IEC, European Standards for equipment and systems for measuring, testing, monitoring, generating, and analysing simple and complex electrical and electromagnetic quantities, as well as their calibrators. In 2018, CLC/TC 85X will further develop European Standards on Electrical Safety in Low Voltage distribution systems and on Electrical Test after repair of electrical equipment. These standards will apply with the aim to preserve the quality and safety as well as to avoid overheating and malfunction of power supply and the connected equipment.

CEN

CEN/TC 92 (Water meters), CEN/TC 176 (Heat meters) and CEN/TC 237 (Gas meters) develop standards in response to the Standardization Request (M/541) in the frame of Directive on Measuring Instruments (2014/32/EU), relevant to Smart Grid standardization. In 2018, these technical committees will finalize the revisions of standards on the following topics:

CEN/TC 92 – the series on water meters for cold potable water and hot water;

CEN/TC 176 – the series on heat meters

CEN/TC 237 – the standard on ultrasonic domestic gas meters

CEN/TC 294 'Communication systems for meters' deals with the standardization of communication interfaces for systems and remote reading of meters for all kind of fluids and energies distributed by the energy network. CEN/TC 294 will complement the EN 13757 series with standards on Wired and Wireless M-Bus communication, Application protocols and Transport and security services.

IEC

IEC has a number of technical committees dealing with smart grids and smart metering:

- TC 8: Systems Aspects for Electrical Energy Supply
- SC 8A: Grid Integration of Large-capacity Renewable Energy (RE) Generation
- SC 8B: Decentralized electrical energy systems
- TC 13: Electrical Energy Measurement and Control (including Smart Metering)
- TC 57: Power Systems Management and Associated Information Exchange
- PC 118: Smart Grid User Interface
- TC17: High-voltage switchgear and controlgear
- TC23: Electrical Accessories
- TC 23/WG12: Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES)
- TC38: Instrument transformers
- TC 57: Power Systems Management and Associated Information Exchange
- TC64: Electrical installations and protection against electric shock
- TC65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation
- TC69: Electric road vehicles and electric industrial trucks

- TC82: Solar photovoltaic energy systems
- TC85: Measuring equipment for electrical and electromagnetic quantities
- TC88: Wind energy generation systems
- TC95: Measuring relays and protection equipment
- TC120: Electrical Energy Storage (EES) Systems
- TC121: Switchgear and controlgear and their assemblies for low voltage
- JTC1: Information technology

The IEC Strategic Group 3 on Smart Grid has been disbanded but the drafted smart grids system roadmap is still available from: http://www.iec.ch/smartgrid/downloads/sg3_roadmap.pdf. The IEC SyC Smart Energy will publish a new version of the Smart Grid roadmap as IEC 63097/TR/Ed1.

Systems committee on smart energy (SyC Smart Energy) provides systems level standardisation and coordination in the areas of smart grids and smart energy, including interactions in the fields of heat and gas.

http://www.iec.ch/dyn/www/?p=103:186:0:::FSP_ORG_ID,FSP_LANG_ID:11825

The IEC smart grid mapping tool provides a graphical and interactive overview of all smart grid related standards:

<http://smartgridstandardsmap.com/>

ISO/IEC JTC 1

ISO and IEC have started the review of ISO/IEC TR 27019:2013 'Information technology - Security techniques-- Information security management guidelines based on ISO/IEC 27002 for process control systems specific to the energy utility industry'. ISO/IEC TR 27019:2013 provides guiding principles based on ISO/IEC 27002 for information security management applied to process control systems as used in the energy utility industry.

IEEE

The standardization work of IEEE not only covers ICT but also aspects of electrical power generation and distribution, including demand response, renewable energy sources, security, reliability, and systems engineering. ICT standards work in Smart Grid includes:

- Smart Grid Interoperability: The IEEE 2030 series is based on an interoperability reference model that defines data flows for reliable, secure, bi-directional flow of electric power and identifies the necessary communication infrastructure, incl. for electric vehicles.
- Networking and Communications: The IEEE 1901 series of standards addresses broadband/narrowband over powerline; the 802 family of standards addresses many other aspects of networking.
- Cyber Security for Smart Grid: Multiple standards addressing cybersecurity for Intelligent Electronic Devices (IEEE 1686), Substation Automation (IEEE C37.240, IEEE 1711 series).
- Smart Metering and Demand Response: Multiple standards including IEEE 170X series and IEEE 1377 for communication protocols, 2030.5 for smart energy profiles, and IEEE 1901 series for smart metering functionality.
- Substation Automation: Standards include time protocol, synchronization work, and electric power system communication, such as IEEE 1815 (DNP3), IEC/IEEE 61850-9-3, IEEE C37.238, IEEE C37.118 series, etc.

- Electric Vehicle Charging: Standards include IEEE 2030.1.1, which specifies the design interface of electric vehicles as well as direct current and bi-directional chargers that utilize battery electric vehicles as power storage devices

For a list of these and other IEEE standardization activities on Smart Grid, please see: <https://ieeesa.io/rp-smartgrid>

ITU-T

The ITU smart grid focus group completed its work in December 2011 and adopted deliverables at <http://itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/smart>. The work was taken over by ITU-T SG15, which leads and coordinates this issue within ITU and with other organizations. ITU-T SG15 developed standards on power line communication (PLC, Recommendation ITU-T G.990x-series), which is one of the most important technologies for smart grid.

ITU-T SG5 is working on topics related to achieving energy efficiency and smart energy and is also working on the development of Recommendations on the characterizations and specifications of the energy storage evaluation and power system configurations, architectures and cable distributions of the DC or hybrid AC and DC power feeding system that may include renewable energy and interconnection to smart grids or smart energy solution.

ITU-T SG13 developed Recommendation ITU-T Y.2070

“Requirements and architecture of the home energy management system and home network services”, and Recommendation ITU-T Y.2071 “Framework of micro energy grid”. In addition, SG13 is working on the distributed and virtualized energy storage systems and energy sharing and trading platform.

http://www.itu.int/itu-t/workprog/wp_item.aspx?isn=13977

Detailed information is described in the document “smart grid standardisation overview and work plan” developed by ITU-T SG15 and available at

<http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/studygroups/Pages/sg15-sg.aspx>

ITU-T SG17 started approval of Security guidelines for home area network (HAN) devices in smart grid systems and has ongoing work on Security guidelines for smart metering services in smart grid.

ITU-T SG20 is working on topics related to eSmart services, applications and supporting platforms and is currently working on the development of a Recommendation on “Application model for energy services on multiple microgrids” This draft Recommendation will provide application model including overview architecture of multiple microgrids energy system, classification of the energy services, requirements and operating procedures for the energy services.

OASIS

OASIS developed a series of transactive energy standards for smart grid information, energy supply transactions and monitoring which have been adopted by some regulators as model specifications for open energy markets.

See OASIS Energy Interoperation: <https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/energyinterop> OASIS Energy Market Information Exchange (eMIX): <https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/emix> OASIS Web Services Calendar (WS-Calendar): <https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/ws-calendar> OASIS Open Building Information Exchange (oBIX): <https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/obix>.

The Open Charge Alliance launched a project at OASIS for standardising their OCPP protocol for certain data transfers used in

electric-vehicle-to-grid-to-payment transactions, in open source EV charging station networks: <https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/OCPP>

IETF

“RFC6272 identifies the key infrastructure protocols of the Internet Protocol Suite for use in the Smart Grid. The target audience is those people seeking guidance on how to construct an appropriate Internet Protocol Suite profile for the Smart Grid. In practice, such a profile would consist of selecting what is needed for Smart Grid deployment from the picture presented here.

The Energy Management (EMAN) WG has produced several specifications for an energy management framework, for power/energy monitoring and configuration. See <http://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/eman/documents/> for the details. The framework focuses on energy management for IP-based network equipment (routers, switches, PCs, IP cameras, phones and the like).

Many of the IETF Working Groups listed under section 3.1.4 Internet of Things above are developing standards for embedded devices that may also be applicable to Smart grids.

<https://trac.ietf.org/trac/iab/wiki/Multi-Stake-Holder-Platform#SmartGrid>

OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO STANDARDISATION

NIST

The US government sponsored a Smart Grid Interoperability Panel from 2009-2012 to spur cooperative industry and public agency development of open data standards for smart grid functionality: <http://www.nist.gov/smartgrid/priority-actions.cfm>. In 2013, the management of this project was turned over to industry stakeholders as a continuing standards cooperation project: <http://sgip.org/>

JISC

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee (JISC) roadmap for international standardisation for smart grid.

SGCC

The State Grid Corporation of China (SGCC) Framework. A lot of further national activities and roadmaps could be mentioned as well, such as those of Austria, Spain, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France, Korea and others.

KNX

KNX Association is a non-profit-oriented organization. Members are manufacturers developing devices for several applications for home and building control based on KNX like lighting control, shutter control, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, energy management, metering, monitoring, alarm/intrusion systems, household appliances, audio/video and lots more. Next to manufacturers, also service providers (utilities, telecom, etc.) can become a member of the KNX Association.

KNX is approved as an International Standard (ISO/IEC 14543-3) as well as a European Standard (CENELEC EN 50090 and CEN EN 13321-1) and Chinese Standard (GB/T 20965) for Home and Building Control.

Demand Side Management white paper:
<https://www.knx.org/media/docs/downloads/Marketing/Flyers/KNX-Demand-Side-Management-White-Paper/KNX-Demand-Side-Management-White-Paper.pdf>
Smart Metering with KNX:
https://www.knx.org/media/docs/downloads/Marketing/Flyers/Smart-Metering-With-KNX/Smart-Metering-With-KNX_en.pdf

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Security, privacy and management of control of the access to and ownership of data are essential for the development of smart grids. Without wide acceptance by commercial users and consumers, the role of smart grids would be limited to specific vertical markets only.

Mechanisms that allow users and providers to negotiate optimised usage, including planning and scheduling of availability and use of energy resources are addressed by CG-SEG and covered by CLC TC205 and CLC/TC 57.

- The part of the grid inside the home domain is also an element that has a significant impact on energy efficiency. Several elements are needed: local protocols for home automation networks; a multidisciplinary standardised approach covering all aspects of the problem, from application semantics to indoor interconnection wired or wireless technologies; An extensive semantic-level for building (and possibly applicable for home) already exists and is provided by CENELEC TC 205 within the EN 50491 series.

Applications such as lighting and energy control, appliances control, power monitoring, smart metering and buildings energy management; provision of elements for a global solution on smart appliances and home energy control, such as suitable radio protocols for indoor coverage.

SMART CITIES / TECHNOLOGIES AND SERVICES FOR SMART AND EFFICIENT ENERGY USE

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

Smart urban technologies can make a significant contribution to the sustainable development of European cities. 75% of the EU population lives in urban areas, a proportion that is growing as the urbanisation trend continues, both in Europe and worldwide.

A smart city is an entity that uses ICT effectively, to integrate the requirements of its urban community, in terms of energy and other utilities (production, distribution and use), environmental protection, mobility and transport, services for citizens (healthcare, education, emergency services etc.) and with proper regard for security, both of individuals and their personal data, and use it as a driver for economic and social improvements. This would also increase the deployment of smart technologies and solutions in rural communities, contributing to the development of businesses and creating conditions for making smart communities attractive to the population.

In standards terms, there are some over-arching requirements, concerning standards for the way cities are managed, for common terminologies, for citizens' interface with their local authority, etc. But mainly, smart city standards topics relate to the need to ensure commonalities—as far as these are appropriate and cost-effective—between the approaches taken by the different application areas, to enable the city to derive the best horizontal advantage from its overall approach and above all benefit from interoperability. The standards requirements as such for these application areas are specified in the Rolling Plan elsewhere at the appropriate points.

The core components in such a complex system are the frameworks that assist companies, cities and other actors to provide appropriate solutions that prioritise economic, social and environmental outcomes. Solutions should address the whole lifecycle, optimising environmental, social and economic outcomes through the seamless transfer of information.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

The Commission has created the SCC EIP which has established a smart cities stakeholder platform, with ESO participation, and a high-level group advising the Commission. The high-level group released in early 2014 a strategic implementation plan (SIP) setting out a joint vision, a common target and proposals for implementation, which contain standardisation aspects.

Within the EIP SCC action cluster on Integrated Infrastructures and Processes an initiative of 110 cities and 93 industry partners created, among other deliverables, a reference architecture and design principles for an open urban platform, which became a standard of DIN and is moving towards a standard in the international SDOs.

Benefiting from valuable contributions from our stakeholders, the Commission fostered the creation of a common interoperability language called SAREF (Smart Appliances REFerence ontology), which became a standard of ETSI and OneM2M (the Global initiative for Internet of Things standardisation) in 2015. Since then a new version of the SAREF standard has been released that made SAREF modular and extensible via extensions. The initial SAREF became the first extension for Energy together with two more extensions (Buildings and Environment) and now a host of new extensions are in the pipeline and under development (smart cities, agriculture, manufacturing, automotive, health, water and wearables) turning SAREF into the IoT smart city ontology.

REFERENCES

- **Strategic Implementation Plan**, http://ec.europa.eu/eip/smartcities/files/sip_final_en.pdf
- **COM(2012) 4701**: *Smart Cities and Communities — European Innovation Partnership*
- **COM(2017) 228 final**: Mid-Term Review on the implementation of the Digital Single Market Strategy - A Connected Digital Single Market for All
- **COM(2016) 176**: ICT Standardisation Priorities for the Digital Single Market
- **COM(2015) 192**: A Digital Single Market Strategy for Europe
- **COM(2016) 176** ICT Standardisation Priorities for the Digital Single Market

IITU and UNECE “United for smart sustainable cities” (U4SSC) initiative to advocate for public policy to emphasize the importance of ICT in enabling the transition to smart sustainable cities.

Spanish national plan on smart cities, with a governance model including an innovative advisory board on smart cities <http://www.agendadigital.gob.es/planes-actuaciones/Paginas/plan-nacional-ciudades-inteligentes.aspx>

REQUESTED ACTIONS

ACTION 1 Interoperability language with premises. CEN-CENELEC-ETSI smart cities and communities coordination group (SSCC-CG), working on five main objectives:

- promoting an enabling framework for smart cities;
- growing partnerships with key stakeholders;
- developing a reference point for the coordination of consistent smart city standardisation by ESOs;
- communicating and promoting standards on smart cities;
- assessing smart citizen-related standards

The initial phase of the SSCC-CG work had been completed towards end 2016, and an overview white paper from January 2015 is available⁴⁵.

45 ftp://ftp.cenelec.eu/EN/EuropeanStandardisation/Fields/SmartLiving/City/SSCC-CG_Short_Version_Report_Jan_2015.pdf

SSCC-CG activities are taken over by the CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Sector Forum on Smart and Sustainable Cities and Communities (SF-SSCC). Moreover CLC/TC 205 HBES (Home and Building Electronic Systems) is working on data modelling in the standard series EN60491; in a first step for energy management in home and buildings; in a second step for interaction with the residential and building premises which will benefit to the management of premises within the smart cities architecture.

ACTION 2 An ETSI technical report is being prepared to clarify whether further standardisation is needed on citizen issues related to smart cities (e.g. on what, where, when etc.), and to take full account of other standards activities under way. The TR would also support the other recommendations at policy level. The EIP SSC recommends to fully respect consumer privacy (EIP SCC operational implementation plan, page 6) in support of the strategic smart city goals. The Commission and SETIS consider it essential for innovation to build trust, especially concerning energy data security and privacy (SET plan, December 2014, page 7.) This work is done in close cooperation with the Citizen Focus Action Cluster of the EIP SCC and the eGov Initiative

ACTION 3 Standards for the delivery of parcels and packages. SDOs to investigate on the possible optimisation of available ICT standards regarding the delivery of parcels and packages on the last mile. Due to the dramatically increasing e-commerce European cities are overwhelmed with parcel delivery trucks. The number of packages arriving at peoples' homes has increased exponentially over the last couple of years.

ACTION 4 Privacy issues: SDOs to check existing standards for account to the protection of individuals with regard to personal data processing and the free movement of such data. To ensure commitment to the public-interest nature of privacy and data protection, the ESOs should develop specific privacy by design compliant standards and recommend and contribute to cyber security standards.

ACTION 5 Smart city standardisation initiative (European Innovation Partnership on Smart Cities and Communities (EIP-SCC) memorandum of understanding (MoU) on urban platforms, EIP demand-side group on urban platforms, open & agile smart cities (OASC)): A concrete proposal is the OneM2M (global partnership project, with the participation of ETSI and other regional SDOs) standardisation process on smart city interoperability. It includes open APIs providing a lightweight and simple means to gather, publish, query and subscribe to reliable real-time urban context

information, an interoperability framework/platform for the publication, management, discovery and consumption of urban data, and common data models/ontologies. This action will ensure the necessary standards specifications needed for a global market of open urban service platforms and applications, integrating other standards and complementing protocols and communication standards on lower levels. The work will cooperate with similar initiatives such as the EIP on SCC MoU on urban platforms; it will use the results of the EU funded project Espresso, get high-level requirements from city-led initiatives such as the EIP SCC demand-side group on urban platforms and the global OASC initiative; and it will use these latter two city-led groups as control, advisory, promotion and scale mechanisms. Efforts are underway on several levels to align the work, output and goals of the European and international standards developing organisations and the other initiatives listed above. Some commendable work on this action has already been done in the ETSI ISG CIM and further tangible outcome and deliverables are encouraged.

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

CEN, CENELEC, ETSI

The Coordination Group on Smart and Sustainable Cities and Communities has published a report at <http://www.cencenelec.eu/standards/Sectors/SmartLiving/smartcities/Pages/SSCC-CG.aspx> and is now following up the recommendations, through a series of five specific activities. It proposes to lead in relation to the EIP action cluster on standards. It was proposed that the SSCC-CG activities will be taken over by the new CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Sector Forum on Smart and Sustainable Cities and Communities (SF-SSCC).

The SF-SSCC, created in January 2017, is a long-term joint group of the ESOs that acts as an advisory and coordinating body for the European standardization activities related to Smart and Sustainable Cities and Communities.

Coordination efforts by the SDOs, shown at the World Smart City Forum (July 2016 Singapore), further developed in 2017.

The CEN-CLC-ETSI Sector Forum on Smart Cities and Communities created a mapping, which aims at listing relevant standardization activities and published standards, relevant for the development of Smart Cities. It lists also the different policy and research initiatives in this context. This mapping is designed as a living document, to which any interested stakeholder can contribute ftp://ftp.cencenelec.eu/EN/EuropeanStandardization/Fields/SmartLiving/City/SF-SSCC_Overview_of_Standards_for_SmartCities.pdf

ETSI

ETSI's City Digital Profile Industry Specification Group (ISG CDP) is developing standards to support the deployment and roll-out of smart city infrastructures, building on existing standards and specifications, including the work of oneM2M and TC SmartM2M. Following the recent publication of a white paper that presents a horizontal approach to integrated smart city standards, the focus areas in 2018 include a high-level architecture, together with a survey of smart city reports and deliverables by other ICT standardization bodies and research organizations. ETSI is also capturing city needs and service scenarios for their citizens and infrastructure, including concrete examples that reflect the importance of environmental factors and sustainability objectives.

ETSI's Human Factors committee (TC HF) is developing a technical report (TR 103 455) to assess the needs of consumers and citizens that must be addressed by smart city standardization, including accessibility, usability, personalization, interoperability and personal data protection.

ETSI's Access, Terminals, Transmission and Multiplexing committee (TC ATTM) is developing standards for sustainable digital multi-service cities to support the deployment and roll-out of smart city infrastructures. This work includes a TS detailing measures to ease the deployment of smart new services and their multiservice street furniture within the IP network of a single city or cluster of cities.

From digitizing industrial processes to creating smart services for citizens, it is essential to accurately record data together with its context information, the so-called metadata, and to transfer these without misinterpretation to other systems. Single-purpose solutions work well within a known context, but are not suitable for multi-system interoperability. ETSI's ISG on cross-cutting Context Information Management (ISG CIM) is developing Group Specifications (GSs) for applications to publish, discover, update and access context information, initially for a broad range of smart city applications and later for other areas.

In 2018 ETSI expects to complete a number of specifications and related studies. These include the collection and analysis of use cases, an assessment of security and privacy issues, a cross-domain information model, as well as an analysis of data publication systems. ETSI is maintaining the API specification to enable almost real-time access to information coming from many different sources (in addition to the IoT). In addition, it continues to maintain a repository of relevant external sources of CIM-related information.

ETSI is also currently developing an extension to the SAREF ontology for Smart Cities, which is expected to be finalised as a standard in March 2019.

ETSI's ISG on Operational energy Efficiency for Users has published a specification which defines global KPI modelling for green smart cities.

ISO, IEC

ISO TC 268 "Sustainable development in communities" is directly working on smart city-relevant issues, including terminology, management systems and indicators
<https://www.iso.org/committee/656906.html>

ISO/DIS 37122 Sustainable cities and communities - Indicators for

smart cities (under development)

ISO/FDIS 37104 Sustainable cities and communities –Guidance for practical implementation in cities (under development)

ISO/DIS 37105 Sustainable cities and communities - Descriptive framework for cities and communities (under development)

ISO-IEC/JTC 1 WG11 "Smart cities"

IEC Systems Committee (SyC) on Electrotechnical Aspects of Smart Cities has been created to foster the development of standards in the field of electrotechnology to help with the integration, interoperability and effectiveness of city systems (http://www.iec.ch/dyn/www/f?p=103:186:0:::FSP_ORG_ID:13073).

IEEE

There are a number of available standards and active standards projects related to Smart Cities through its Smart Grids, IoT, eHealth, and other related topics. These standards and projects cover a broad spectrum of fields, including but not limited to autonomous and intelligent systems, big data, sensors, healthcare, IoT, transportation, energy, networking and connectivity technologies, including technology and process framework for planning a Smart City, which are critical components to the development and implementation of Smart Cities. IEEE also has key activities in the non-functional core areas of developing standards to address security and privacy of data, which is core in the context of Smart Cities.

<https://ieeesa.io/rp-smartcities>

ITU-T

ITU-T FG-SSC developed 21 Technical Specifications and reports including a Technical Report on "Intelligent sustainable buildings for smart sustainable cities" and Technical Specifications on Setting the framework for an ICT architecture of a smart sustainable city". New ITU-T Study Group 20, which superseded FG-SSC, aims to guide cities in upgrading their traditional infrastructures and reimagining processes and models by integrating new digital technologies.

ITU-T SG20 has approved three Recommendations- ITU-T L.Y.4900: Overview of key performance indicators in smart sustainable cities, ITU-T Y.4901: Key performance indicators related to the use of information and communication technology in smart sustainable cities and ITU-T Y.4902: Key performance indicators related to the sustainability impacts of information and communication technology in smart sustainable cities. <http://itu.int/go/tsg20>

ITU-T SG20 has determined new Recommendation ITU-T Y.4454 "Platform interoperability for smart cities"

ITU-T Study Group 5 approved (2015/10)ITU-T L.1440, a methodology to assess the environmental impact of ICT in cities, together with many stakeholders including the European Commission

IETF

The Energy Management (EMAN) WG has produced several specifications for an energy management framework, for power/energy monitoring and configuration. See <http://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/eman/documents/> for the details. The framework focuses on energy management for IP-based network equipment (routers, switches, PCs, IP cameras, phones and the like).

A recently published standards track specification (RFC7603) presents the applicability of the EMAN information model in a variety of scenarios with cases and target devices. These use cases are useful for identifying requirements for the framework and MIBs. Further, it describes the relationship of the EMAN framework to other relevant energy monitoring standards and architectures.

Many of the IETF Working Groups listed under section 3.1.4 Internet of Things above are developing standards for embedded devices that may also be applicable to this section.
<https://trac.ietf.org/trac/iab/wiki/Multi-Stake-Holder-Platform#SmartEnergy>

OASIS

Transformational Government Framework (TGF) Description: Models and practices for using IT to improve delivery of public services.
<https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tgf>,
<https://www.oasis-open.org/news/pr/new-british-smart-cities-specification-uses-oasis-transformational-government-framework>

AENOR

Over 20 Spanish standards at AENOR's CTN 178 on e.g. platforms interoperability, open data in smart cities, smart ports, rural communities and smart tourist destinations, basis for ITU-T SG20 recommendations on these topics
<http://www.aenor.es/descargasweb/normas/aenor-Spanish-standardisation-on-Smart-Cities-CTN-178.pdf>

BSI

BSI's PAS 181:2014 Description: British Smart City Framework. A good practices framework for city leaders to develop, agree and deliver smart city strategies. Uses OASIS TGF (below).
<http://www.bsigroup.com/en-GB/smart-cities/Smart-Cities-Standards-and-Publication/PAS-181-smart-cities-framework/>

BSI has adopted and published the deliverables of the Demand-side group on Urban Platforms initiative of the European Innovation Partnership on Smart Cities and Communities:

Leadership Guide: a 'train read' document for city leaders (this now published under BSI logo)

Management Framework: helping integrate across the functional silos (published under BSI logo)

BSI, Future Cities

Cities Standards Institute (CSI) is a joint activity to develop a strong network of cities, companies and SMEs to develop the next stage of the BSI's Smart City Catapult Framework

DIN/DKE/VDE

The German Standardisation Roadmap Smart City
<https://www.dke.de/resource/blob/778248/d2afdaf62551586a54b3270ef78d2632/the-german-standardization-roadmap-smart-city-version-1-0-data.pdf>

The DIN PAS Reference Architecture adopted from the Reference Architecture deliverable of the Urban platform initiative of the European Innovation Partnership on Smart Cities and Communities and the ESPRESSO project is anticipated to be complete in summer 2017.

OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO STANDARDISATION

SEMANTCO

For the first time developing a semantic energy information framework (SEIF) to model the energy-related knowledge planners and decision makers need

eeSemantics

Stakeholder group on energy efficient buildings data models. Building on the standards promoted by building smart alliance.

Adapt4EE/Ready4SmartCities

Activity related to eeSemantics: group was running a series of vocabulary camps addressing specific sub-areas.

Horizon 2020 call SCC-03-2015

Espresso

Development of system standards for smart cities and communities solutions.

The process for developing, maintaining and promoting smart cities and communities standards to ensure the interoperability of solutions, i.e. the adaptability of solutions to new user requirements and technological change and the avoidance of entry barriers or vendor lock-in through promoting common metadata structures and interoperability using /open standards as opposed to proprietary ones, together with open and consistent data. It should make relevant data and information as widely available as possible—including to third parties for the purpose of applications development— while using common, transparent measurement and data collection standards to ensure meaningfulness and comparability of performance/outcome measurements. The project together with the EIP SCC urban platform initiative is promoting the use of DIN SPEC 91357, freely available for the DIN website, by bringing it to the attention of European cities as well as promoting it worldwide. It is helping to bring DIN SPEC 91357 to CEN/CELELEC and ISO for international consideration. . It also contributed to other standards such as the DIN smart «humble» lamp post standard.

Industry Memorandum of Understanding on Urban Platforms

93 organisations from industry and research have signed a Memorandum of Understanding on interoperable urban platforms. The group is led by SAP and developed a set of principles and a joint reference architecture framework to enable interoperability, scalability and open interfaces to integrate different solutions and to develop a joint data and service ontology to be used by individual Smart cities. And finally they are working to accelerate

the adoption of the developed framework by standardisation bodies and other stakeholders. The deliverables of the group (and most notably the reference architecture) have been standardised by DIN in DIN91357. The group is promoting the use of DIN SPEC 91357, freely available for the DIN website, by bringing it to the attention of European cities as well as promoting it worldwide. It is helping to bring DIN SPEC 91357 to CEN/CELELEC and ISO for international consideration.

<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/memorandum-understanding-towards-open-urban-platforms-smart-cities-and-communities>

Demand-side group (city-led) on Urban Platforms (within the European Innovation Partnership on Smart Cities and Communities)

A total of 110 cities — individual cities and two city networks — have already agreed to cooperate more strongly in the area of urban platform by signing a Letter of Intent. The group is working within the urban platforms cluster of the EIP on SCC. This group is led by London and has already produced a requirements document for smart city interoperability (urban platform), which is currently being tested. The requirements document is being used by the industry group of the MoU on urban platforms with EIP SCC to create a reference architecture framework and standards landscape. The members of the group are committed to implement commonly agreed open standard urban platforms and foster the deployment of smart city solutions. Two other deliverables of the demand-side group are:

- Leadership Guide: a ‘train read’ document for city leaders
- Management Framework: helping integrate across the functional silos

BSI has adopted and published the latter two deliverables under the BSI logo.

<https://eu-smartcities.eu/content/urban-platforms>

Open & Agile Smart Cities (OASC)

City-led initiative to create a smart city market which addresses the complex needs of cities in the digital transition, especially interoperability, replaceability and comparability, in order to avoid vendor lock-in and to support local digital entrepreneurship. OASC maintains a set of technical Minimal Interoperability Mechanisms (MIMs) which are open and free. Launched in March 2015, a current total of 117 cities in 24 countries, mainly in Europe, have already committed to adopting the OASC principles. OASC promotes standards-based innovation and procurement across application domains, and the MIMs are directly linked to the existing standardisation processes on national, European and international level, including the SF-SGCC and ITU-T.

www.oascities.org

SynchroniCity

European IoT Large-Scale Pilot on Smart Cities (part of the 104m€ H2020 IoT-LSP Programme) with 8 core European cities (some are also EIP-SCC-01 Lighthouse Cities), 38 partners in total, a budget of 20m€ (15m€ EC contribution) and a running period of 36 months (2017-19). SynchroniCity aims to establish an open market for IoT-enabled urban services based on the Open & Agile Smart Cities (OASC) Minimal Interoperability Mechanisms (MIMs). The project validates the MIMs as well as other existing and emerging standards through around 20 pilots involving at least two

cities, including an open call for new cities and companies to join. SynchroniCity actively builds upon and contributes to initiatives such as EIP-SCC, FIWARE and oneM2M, and both the validation results and new specifications are contributed to the relevant European and global SDOs, such as ETSI and ITU-T. Specifically, SynchroniCity partners are leading and contributing to the ETSI ISG CIM and to the ITU-T SG20 Open API work item and FG-DPM-IOTSCC.

www.synchronicity-iot.eu

Future Internet Public Private Partnership

Specifications and technologies developed under the Future Internet Public Private Partnership programme (FP7) that can be used within the context of smart cities:

FIWARE NGSI is an API that provides a lightweight and simple means to gather, publish, query and subscribe to context information. This is an API for context information management. This information can be indeed open data and consumed through the queries and subscriptions APIs (NGSI10). This way, it is possible to publish real-time or dynamic data, typically well structured, and offer it as open data for the reuse by developers. For instance, it is possible to offer in real-time data from sensors or systems to leverage the creation of new applications.

FIWARE CKAN: Open data publication generic enabler. FIWARE CKAN is an open source solution for the publication, management and consumption of open data, usually, but not only, through static datasets. FIWARE CKAN allows to catalogue, upload and manage open datasets and data sources, while supports searching, browsing, visualising or accessing open data. FIWARE CKAN is an Open Data publication platform that is used by many cities, public authorities and organisations.

www.fiware.org/

EUROCITIES and GREEN DIGITAL CHARTER (GDC)

A strategic, city-led initiative aiming to improve cities and citizens' quality of life through the use of open and inclusive digital solutions. GDC is a EURO CITIES initiative launched in 2009 and currently signed by 52 major European cities. It works at the highest level with CEN/CENELEC SF-SGCC, ETSI SDMC, the MoU on urban platforms and OASC.

Apart from GDC, EURO CITIES works with its member-cities for “Data” and “Standards & Interoperability” through the two respective working groups of its Knowledge Society Forum, a networking and collaboration mechanism for more than 70 European cities.

<http://www.greendigitalcharter.eu>

H2020 CITYkeys

Following the SCC-02-2014 call of H2020, nine partners, among which five cities, developed the first public European framework for the performance measurement of smart cities and smart city projects. A set of around 100 key performance indicators (KPIs) and a framework of open-architecture, interfaces and standards help cities design, select, monitor, evaluate and promote smart city solutions. The smart city KPIs of CITYkeys were used by ETSI SDMC for the creation of TS 103 463, “Key Performance Indicators for Sustainable Digital Multiservice Cities”.

<http://www.citykeys-project.eu/>

Following the decisions in the Strategic Implementation plan of the European Innovation Partnership on Smart Cities and Communities, a yearly Horizon2020 Smart Cities call for lighthouse innovation projects has been in place since 2014. The yearly budget is fluctuating, but it is in the ballpark figure of 100 M€/year and the funding of the individual calls is around 25 million per project. There are 12 lighthouse projects at the moment. Within each project there are three leading cities implementing smart city solutions in the areas of energy and transport with the help of ICT and a number of follower and observer cities that replicate the solutions developed for the leading cities. The projects are implementing among other things ICT urban platforms and are working together with their sister project ESPRESSO and the urban platform group within the EIP SCC to implement open-standards based interoperable platforms.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

There are already many activities going on around smart cities in various standards development organisations around the globe. Industry, therefore, welcomes that the Commission does not see a need to trigger further standards development at this point in time but relies on the industry initiatives which have started in organisations around the globe.

Broad coordination, including stakeholders, Member States, and the Commission, is important for making consistent progress in this area which covers a large field of sub-domains. The Commission supports and encourages the efforts of the International and European SDOs to move towards common standards in the area of Smart Cities within as short timeframes as producing viable results allows.

The Spanish Secretary of State has identified the need to establish certain requirements for city platforms to allow interoperability. This is an opportunity for specific European standardisation work which could be developed by CEN-CENELEC and ETSI.

ICT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

ICT is currently one of the fastest growing greenhouse gas-emitting and energy management sectors.

At the level of ICT, multiple methodologies are available to assess the environmental impact of ICT itself, but they do not provide a consistent methodological framework for this assessment. A solution to this is the work developed in various European and International standardisation bodies such as ETSI, ITU-T, IEC, ISO and others, around methodologies to assess this environmental impact, currently focused on energy management including energy consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, with the achievement of good consensus. This work is performed in collaboration with industry, standardisation bodies and public authorities. The criteria for measuring the impact of ICT on the environment will be extended to other environmental sectors, like water and raw materials.

A key challenge is achieving transparency around claims relating to the environmental performance of ICT products and services, and setting an effective basis to drive competition.

The Commission is looking at the environmental impact of ICT from various fronts:

- To analyse further the current situation of the ICT-sector and to consider possible options for future action, the Commission, DG CNECT, commissioned a study on the practical application of the new framework methodology for measuring the environmental impact of ICT (including a cost/benefit analysis for companies) and has organised, among other things, a workshop on policy measures, metrics, and methodologies in the context of environmentally-sound data centres. Full report: <http://bookshop.europa.eu/en/study-on-the-practical-application-of-the-new-framework-methodology-for-measuring-the-environmental-impact-of-ict-cost-benefit-analysis-pbKK0114640/> Executive summary: <http://bookshop.europa.eu/en/study-on-the-practical-application-of-the-new-framework-methodology-for-measuring-the-environmental-impact-of-ict-cost-benefit-analysis-pb->

[KK0114642/](https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/news-redirect/17261) and <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/news-redirect/17261>

- With CNECT playing the chief editor role under ITU-T the “ICT in Cities methodology to assess the environmental impact of ICT at the city level is now finished (<http://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-L.1440-201510-P>)
- With a life cycle approach (or cradle to grave), it provides:
 1. a basis to help cities take the right decisions as regards their ICT infrastructure and the relevant energy costs/environmental effects;
 2. a level playing field for industry to compete and innovate in providing the most sustainable solutions to cities.
- DG ENV launched an ongoing pilot on product environmental footprint on category rules. It is looking at various ICT products such as IT equipment, uninterruptible power sources (UPS) and batteries.
- DG GROW is looking at an ecodesign measure for enterprise servers that are found among others in data centers at potential ecodesign measures for enterprise servers and data storage devices, products that can be normally found in data centres or in server rooms. The definition of global key performance indicators (KPIs) is essential to this objective.

REFERENCES

- **COM(2010) 245:** *A Digital Agenda for Europe*, Key Action 12:
 - Assess whether the ICT sector has developed common measurement methodologies
 - Propose legal measures if appropriate
- **Directive 2005/32/EC** on ecodesign of products
- **Recommendation 2013/105/EC:** *Mobilising Information and Communications Technologies to facilitate the transition to an energy-efficient, low-carbon economy*
- **Directive 2012/27/EU** on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC
- **Directive 2010/31/EU** of the European Parliament and of the Council on Energy Performance of Buildings
- **Directives 1992/75/EC** and 2010/30/EU on Labeling and Information
- **Regulation (EU) No. 347/2013** on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure
- **COM(2009) 7604:** *Recommendation (9.10.2009) on mobilising Information and Communication Technologies to facilitate the transition to an energy-efficient, low-carbon economy*
- **COM(2009) 519 final:** *Investing in the Development of Low Carbon Technologies (SET Plan)*
- **COM(2008) 30 final:** *20 20 by 2020, Europe's climate change opportunity*
- **COM(2008) 241:** *Addressing the challenge of energy*

efficiency through Information and Communication Technologies

- **COM(2015) 614:** Closing the loop – An EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy
- **Directive 2003/96/EC** of the Council on Energy Taxation
- **M/462** Standardisation mandate addressed to CEN, CENELEC and ETSI in the field of ICT to enable efficient energy use in fixed and mobile information and communication networks
- **Directive 2009/125/EC** (Ecodesign) plus its Implementing Regulations and Standardisation Requests
- **Regulation (EU) 2017/1369** (Energy Consumption)
- **M/543** Standardisation Request with regard to ecodesign requirements on material efficiency aspects for energy-related products

REQUESTED ACTIONS

ACTION 1 Definition of Global KPIs for Energy Management of Fixed and Mobile access, and Core networks, as per Mandate M/462.

ACTION 2 Guidelines for the use of Global KPIs for Data Centres as per Mandate M/462.

ACTION 3 Definition of Global KPIs for Data Services as per Mandate M/462.

ACTION 4 Guidelines for the definition of Green Data Services.

ACTION 5 Definition and guidelines of KPIs for ICT networks as per Mandate M/462.

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

ESOs

Standardisation request M/462 on efficient energy use within broadband deployment was accepted by the ESOs to provide standards for measurement and monitoring, including the definition of energy-efficient KPIs. This standardisation request is not only limited to networks but extends as well to data centres and other ICT nodes associated with broadband deployment. It is entering phase 2.

Energy and more general resource management in data centres are addressed by a cross-ESO coordination group (Coordination Group Green Data Centres – CG-GDC). This group monitors European and international standardisation for data centre resource management (including energy) and maintains a live executive summary of that

activity.

ftp://ftp.cenelec.eu/EN/EuropeanStandardisation/HotTopics/ICT/GreenDataCentres/GDC_report_summary.pdf

CG-GDC encourages standardisation activity to support Commission objectives and has recently asked CENELEC to undertake the conversion of DG JRC best practices into a standards-based format. This represents a more general, and frequently updated, formulation of L.1300 mentioned below. In addition, CENELEC TC 215 is transcribing resource management KPI standards produced by ISO/IEC into European format.

CENELEC

TC 215 is responsible for a holistic series of ENs for the design, operation and efficiency of data centres (including KPIs) from a system point of view. Several CENELEC technical committees are responsible for energy efficient products deployed in data centres.

CLC/TC 111X 'Environment'

CEN/CLC/JTC 10 Energy-related products - Material Efficiency Aspects for Ecodesign

ETSI

ETSI's technical committees for Access, Terminals, Transmission and Multiplexing (TC ATTM), Cable (TC CABLE) and Environmental Engineering (TC EE), collaborate to develop standards in support of EC Mandate M/462, on enabling efficient energy management (efficient use of energy) in fixed and mobile information and communication networks and sites. Resulting standards cover global KPIs for energy management covering ICT sites (e.g. data centres, transmission nodes), mobile broadband access networks, fixed broadband access networks and cable access networks. These global KPIs are to support the deployment of eco-efficient networks and sites and to monitor the energy management of deployed broadband. These new KPIs, which will be used to define green sites and networks for all industrial and commercial users, are outlined in a series of ENs (EN 305 200 Series) based on ETSI's existing KPIs and TSs for energy efficiency in broadband deployment. The KPIs will provide ICT users with tools to monitor the energy management of networks and sites in full compliance with the Kyoto Protocol on climate change and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. EN 305 174 Series defines the most efficient engineering of ICT networks and sites in order to support the efficient deployment of these networks and sites. Also available are a range of standards for measurement methods for energy efficiency of fixed and mobile networks. Recent work includes new ENs for energy efficiency Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for servers and for Radio Access Network equipment, a focus on evaluating energy efficiency of future 5G networks, and work on multiservice street furniture, outlining processes to improve energy efficiency and to ease the deployment of smart new services in digital multiservice cities. EN 305 174-8 on broadband deployment and lifecycle resource management for the end of life of ICT equipment (efficient waste management) was also finalized. This EN will support future standards on field implementation of ICT waste management.

ITU and ETSI

Starting at the level of 'good, networks and services', they have approved methodologies for environmental impact assessment. These will make it possible to assess in a transparent, qualitative, accurate and consistent way the footprint and other aspects of

various products and services that are part of everyday digital life, such as email, telephone services, laptops, broadband access. In addition, companies, public bodies and other organisations will be able to assess and report their ICT footprint based on ITU's «ICT in Organisation».

ITU and ETSI have also agreed a new standard to measure the energy efficiency of mobile radio access networks (RANs), the wireless networks that connect end-user equipment to the core network.

The standard (Recommendation ITU-T L.1330) is the first to define energy-efficiency metrics and measurement methods for live RANs, providing a common reference to evaluate their performance. Its application will build uniformity in the methodologies employed by such evaluations, in parallel establishing a common basis for the interpretation of the results.

ITU

"L.Cities methodology" (Recommendation ITU-T L.1440): in which the footprint of ICT in cities and the city dimension of ICT projects and services are being considered. The Commission through CNECTHS acted as chief editor.

ITU-T SG 5 has developed a series of standards aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption, including:

ITU-T L.1300: Best practices for green data centres;

L.1310: Energy efficiency metrics and measurement methods for telecommunication equipment;

ITU-T L.1320: Energy efficiency metrics and measurement for power and cooling equipment for telecommunications and data centres;

L.1340: Informative values on the energy efficiency of telecommunication equipment;

L.1350: Energy efficiency metrics of base station site (consented);

L.1410: Methodology for environmental life cycle assessments of information and communication technology goods, networks and services;

L.1430: Methodology for assessment of the environmental impact of information and communication technology greenhouse gas and energy projects;

L.1500: Framework for ICT and adaptation to the effects of climate change;

ITU-T L.1501: Best practices on how countries can utilize ICTs to adapt to the effects of climate change;

L.1502: Adapting ICT infrastructure to the effects of climate change;

L.1503: ICT for climate change adaptation in cities

IEC

IEC TC 111 'Environmental standardization for electrical and electronic products and systems'

IEC TC23 WG9. This WG is responsible for a holistic view of energy efficiency within the scope of TC23.

ISO/IEC JTC 1

ISO/IEC JTC 1 SC 39 'Sustainability for and by Information Technology':

is currently developing an International Standard for Server Energy Effectiveness Metric (SEEM);

has recently started standardization of KPI, which quantifies the energy effectiveness of an "application platform" for an IT service in data centers.

http://www.iso.org/iso/standards_development/technical_committees/list_of_iso_technical_committees/iso_technical_committee.htm?commid=654019

IEEE

IEEE has standardisation activities that contribute to assessing and reducing the environmental impact of ICT such as the electronic product environmental assessment series, energy efficient Ethernet and a new "Green ICT" series of projects.

<https://ieeesa.io/rp-envr>

IETF

The Energy Management (EMAN) Working Group has produced several specifications for an energy management framework, for power/energy monitoring and configuration. See <http://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/eman/documents/> for the details. The framework focuses on energy management for IP-based network equipment (routers, switches, PCs, IP cameras, phones and the like).

A recently published standards track specification (RFC7603) presents the applicability of the EMAN information model in a variety of scenarios with cases and target devices. These use cases are useful for identifying requirements for the framework and MIBs. Further, it describes the relationship of the EMAN framework to other relevant energy monitoring standards and architectures.

<https://trac.ietf.org/trac/iab/wiki/>

[Multi-Stake-Holder-Platform#CTenvironment](#)

ENERGY SAVING MEASURES

CENELEC

Other ongoing work includes EN50523:2009 Household appliances interworking.

ISO

Energy model terminology is specified in

- ISO/IEC CD 13273 (Energy efficiency and renewable energy sources)
- ISO/DTR 16344 (Common terms, definitions and symbols for the overall energy performance rating and certification of buildings)
- ISO/CD 16346 (Assessment of overall energy performance of buildings)
- ISO/DIS 12655 (Presentation of real energy use of buildings)
- ISO/CD 16343 (Methods for expressing energy performance and for energy certification of buildings)
- ISO 50001:2011 (Energy management systems — Requirements with guidance for use).
- ISO/TC 257 General technical rules for determination of energy savings in renovation projects, industrial enterprises and regions` is currently working on a standard on «energy efficiency and savings calculation for countries, regions and cities" (ISO/CD 17742)

ITU-T

Report "Intelligent sustainable buildings for smart sustainable cities", which provides technical guidance on environmentally-conscious design, maintenance, repair and operating principles and best practices from construction through to lifetime use and decommissioning <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/ssc/Documents/website/web-fg-ssc-0136-r6-smart-buildings.docx> and other reports from the FG-SSC:

<http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/ssc/Pages/default.aspx>

DATA CENTERS

CEN/CENELEC/ETSI

Coordination Group Green Data Centres

CENELEC

CLC/TC 215 'Electrotechnical aspects of telecommunication equipment' is revising the EN 50600 series of standards 'Information technology - Data centre facilities and infrastructures'. The first package of three ENs will be re-published in 2019 with further projects at early revision stages. Furthermore, CLC/TC 215 is currently working on additional KPIs standards for cooling efficiency, water usage and carbon usage effectiveness.

ETSI

TC ATTM has developed Global KPIs for Energy Management of Data Centres.

ETSI's industrial specification group (ISG) operational energy efficiency for users (OEU) gathers ICT users from the whole industry (all sectors, e.g. aircraft factories, banks, insurances, energy providers) and communities (e.g. European metropolises) and issues position papers and referential specifications on global KPIs and implementation sustainable standardisation. These position papers are issued to support the development of needed standards by standardisation technical committees.

ISO/IEC JTC 1

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 39 (Sustainability for and by Information Technology) Working Group 1 deals with resource-efficient data centres, including the following tasks:

- Development of a data centre resource efficiency taxonomy, vocabulary and maturity model
- Development of a holistic suite of metrics and key performance indicators (KPI) for data centres
- Development of guidance for resource efficient data centres
- Development of an energy management system standard specifically tailored for data centres
- ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 39 Working Group 3 deals with the design and operation of data centre facilities and infrastructures. http://www.iso.org/iso/standards_development/technical_committees/other_bodies/iso_technical_committee.htm?commid=654019

The ongoing standardisation activities by CEN/CENELEC/ETSI on data centres and other ICT nodes may be referenced in possible future legislation.

OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO STANDARDISATION

European Commission

With the support of ICT companies, concluding the piloting of various methodologies for goods, networks, services & organisations. Elements such as compatibility and the workability of different standards have been assessed with a positive outcome regarding these two elements. The results can serve as an example, for ITU & ETSI in their common work to further align their methodologies for «goods, networks and services».

Cluster Collaboration

FP7-SMARTCITIES-2013

Objective ICT-2013.6.2.

Data Centres in an energy-efficient and environmentally friendly Internet

Define common KPIs and ratios (metrics) and methodology for measuring them, to characterize the energy & environmental & economic behaviour of data centres. Disseminate the results. Create a proper bidirectional communication channel between the Commission, the standardisation bodies and the cluster, to facilitate information sharing and to push a relevant shortlist of KPIs.

H2020 CITYKEYS

H2020 support action which coordinates projects in several cities piloting the L.Cities methodology (Recommendation ITU-T L.1440). Results of these pilots may provide feedback to improve the standard. The project piloted the L.Cities methodology (Recommendation ITU-T L.1440) in Tampere and Rotterdam. Results of these pilots can provide feedback to improve the standard.
<http://www.citykeys-project.eu/>

SEMANCO

For the first time developing a Semantic Energy Information Framework (SEIF) to model the energy-related knowledge planners and decision makers need.

eeSemantics

Stakeholder group on Energy Efficient Buildings Data Models. Building on the standards promoted by Building Smart Alliance.

Working group on energy consumption

In the area of smart appliances (white goods, HVAC systems, lighting, etc.) a working group has been established bringing together energy consuming and producing products (EupP) manufacturers and stakeholders with the objective of creating a roadmap towards agreed solutions for interoperability. The focus is on communication with smart appliances at the information level in smart homes. The long-term perspective is M2M solutions in the context of IoT.

European Commission (GROW)

The guidebook “Stimulating industrial innovation in the construction sector through the smart use of ICT: connecting SMEs in digital value chains” (2012)

- provides a market analysis of the construction industry in terms of the current and foresight integration of ICT and eBusiness solutions and systems;
- develops a framework for digital value networks in the construction sector.

https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/digital-economy/ebsn_en

H2020 ICTfootprint.eu

This support action is the European platform promoting the adoption of carbon footprint methodologies in the ICT sector. Among other activities, it has mapped all standards related to ICT energy & environmental efficiency (EN, ETSI, IEC, ITU, GHG, etc.).
<https://ictfootprint.eu/>

JRC

JRC - Best Environmental Management Practice

This year, a document on Best Environmental Management Practice (BEMPs) for the Telecommunications and ICT services sector will be published, with references to various standards.
<http://susproc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/activities/emas/telecom.html>

EURECA

EURECA project

The “Data Center EURECA project” provides valuable information on “resource efficient procurement” of data centers.
<https://www.dceureca.eu/>

The impact will strongly depend on the uptake of these methodologies and associated regulation if defined. Once this point is clarified the progress could be measured in, for instance, the number of companies reporting their footprint calculated using these methodologies.

INTELLIGENT TRANSPORT SYSTEMS - CONNECTED AND AUTOMATED MOBILITY (ITS- CAM) AND ELECTROMOBILITY

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

Intelligent transport systems apply ICT to the mobility sector. ITS services and applications can create clear benefits in terms of transport efficiency, sustainability, accessibility, safety and security, whilst contributing to the EU's single market and competitiveness objectives.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

To take full advantage of the benefits that ICT-based systems and applications can bring to the mobility sector it is necessary to ensure interoperability and continuity of the services among the different systems and services throughout Europe. The existence of common European standards and technical specifications is paramount to ensure the interoperability of ITS services and applications and to accelerate their introduction and impact. International cooperation aiming at global harmonisation should be pursued.

REFERENCES

- **Directive 2010/40/EU** of the European Parliament and of the Council on the framework for the deployment of Intelligent Transport Systems in the field of road transport and for interfaces with other modes of transport
- **Decision (EU) 2017/2380** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2017 amending Directive 2010/40/EU as regards the period for adopting delegated acts

- **Update of the Working Programme** in relation to the actions under Article 6(3) of **Directive 2010/40/EU** (11 November 2018)
- **Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 305/2013** supplementing Directive 2010/40/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the harmonised provision for an interoperable EU-wide eCall
- **Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) N° 885/2013** supplementing ITS Directive 2010/40/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the provision of information services for safe and secure parking places for trucks and commercial vehicles
- **Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 886/2013** supplementing Directive 2010/40/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to data and procedures for the provision, where possible, of road safety-related minimum universal traffic information free of charge to users
- **Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 962/2015** supplementing Directive 2010/40/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the provision of EU-wide real-time traffic information services
- **Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2017/1926** supplementing Directive 2010/40/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the provision of EU-wide multimodal travel information services
- **Commission Decision 2008/8455/EC** final on the conclusion of an Implementing Arrangement between the European Commission and the Department of Transportation of the United States of America in the field of research on Intelligent Transport Systems and Information and Communication Technologies applications to road transport
- **COM(2008)886 final**: Commission Communication *Action Plan for the deployment of intelligent transport systems in Europe*
- **Commission Decision 2008/671/EC** on the harmonised use of radio spectrum in the 5875-5905 MHz frequency band for safety-related applications of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)
- **Recommendation C/2006/7125**: Safe and efficient in-vehicle information and communication systems: update of the European statement of principles on human machine interface (EsoP).
- **COM(2016)787 final**: Reporting on the monitoring and assessment of advanced vehicle safety features, their cost effectiveness and feasibility for the review of the regulations on general vehicle safety and on the protection of pedestrians and other vulnerable road users

- **RSCOM17-26 rev.3 (Final)**: Standardisation Request to CEPT to study the extension of the Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) safety-related band at 5.9 GHz
- **COM(2018)283 final**: Commission Communication; “On the road to automated mobility: An EU strategy for mobility of the future”
- **Standardisation Request M/546 : Commission Implementing Decision of 12.2.2016 on a standardisation request to the European standardisation organisations as regards Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) in urban areas in support of Directive 2010/40/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2010 on the framework for the deployment of Intelligent Transport Systems in the field of road transport and for interfaces with other modes of transport**
- **COM (2016) 766** - A European strategy on Cooperative Intelligent Transport Systems, a milestone towards cooperative, connected and automated mobility
- Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and Council on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure

REQUESTED ACTIONS

CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEMS:

Co-operative systems for Intelligent Transport *in the field of information and communication technologies to support interoperability of co-operative systems for intelligent transport in the European Community (C-ITS): Mandate M/453⁴⁶*

ACTION 1 To complete the minimum set of standards required to deploy C-ITS systems and applications, completing the activities foreseen in the M/453 and building in the results of the mandate, in particular by achieving the Release 2 for C-ITS (including V2V, V2I/I2V and I2I communications).

ACTION 2 Plugtest activities for conformity and interoperability testing, including guidelines with methods for assessing the conformity of the identified minimum set of standards.

ACTION 3 Taking into account the C-ITS architecture, ICT related standards for applications to support vulnerable road users (VRU, e.g. projects like VRUITS www.vruits.eu). In particular, SDOs should agree on common requirements and relevant communication standards.

ACTION 4 To support the implementation of a uniform pan-European usable trust policy and processes to support multi-stakeholder business cases, SDO should address the following areas: 1) misbehaviour detection and revocation of trust for C-ITS stations including requirements definition, standardisation of the data transmitted to the misbehaviour detection decision nodes, format of the certificate revocation list (CRL). 2) Standards for protocols and profiles for enrolment credential requests or authorisation ticket requests are also a priority starting from the recently updated definitions of these protocols in the ETSI TS 102 941,v1.2.1 in May 2018.

OPEN IN-VEHICLE PLATFORM ARCHITECTURE:

The development, operation and user acceptance of vehicle-based intelligent transport systems and services will benefit from an agreed open in-vehicle platform architecture enabling a ‘single platform —multiple services’ approach and ensuring interoperability/interconnection with legacy in-vehicle communication networks (e.g. CAN-bus) and (generic) infrastructure systems and facilities.

The issue so far has been addressed in a fragmented way, providing building blocks (e.g. the research projects CVIS, GST, OVERSEE, the eSafety working group on SOA and the recommendations of the EeIP Task Force OPEN, and the ITS study) but an overall logical and cost-effective synthesis seems to be lacking. C-ITS standards should also be taken into account. A study launched under the ITS Action plan (action 4.1) focused on synergies among legal provisions and obligations for heavy good vehicles (HGV).

Working group 6 (“Access to in-vehicle data and resources”) of the C-ITS Platform has identified 3 possible technical solutions (on-board application platform, in-vehicle interface, data server platform) for accessing in-vehicle data. The following related standardisation needs have been identified:

ACTION 5 SDOs to develop the missing standards for an advanced physical/electrical/logical interface (e.g. evolution of OBD2), including the necessary minimum level of security (i.e. integrity, authentication and availability) and the minimum data sets and standardised data protocols which enable ITS services, taking into account the existing ISO standard for access to in-vehicle data under the concept of Extended Vehicle (ISO 20077-1:2016).

Electric vehicles (EVs)- as part of the electromobility ecosystem as being developed under the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive 2014/94/EU.

⁴⁶ https://portal.etsi.org/webapp/WorkProgram/Frame_WorkItemList.asp?SearchPage=TRUE&butExpertSearch=++Search++&qMandate_List=%27M%2F453%27&qSORT=HIGHVERSION&qREPORT_TYPE=SUMMARY&optDisplay=10&titleType=all

ACTION 6 The European Commission further intends a discussion with the ESOs and the stakeholders on possible actions related to electromobility, e.g. address the following aspects:

- *to define* a comprehensive approach towards seamless, user-friendly services, SDOs are requested to work on smart charging and vehicle-to-grid (V2G) communication protocols, message datasets, interfaces, and back-office platforms
- Regarding in-vehicle systems, integration of EVs communication with car architectures; sub-system partitioning and their interfaces; X-by-wire controls; testing and management of energy storage systems with on-board battery management system, metering and certification.
- These activities need to be embedded into the development of interoperable infrastructure and services for electromobility as a whole- where all elements must be linked: Car- Charge Point-Charge Point Operator-IT backend- e Mobility service providers and Grid operators. The development of standards should allow EV users for ad-hoc payments (without any service agreements with e-Mobility service providers) which is required under the Directive 2014/94 . Accessibility of data on the charging/ fuelling infrastructure for alternative fuels is being coordinated through the Programme Support Action (from the Connecting Europe Facility)

LOCATION PRECISION:

It is essential to most safety applications to realize a high precision location reference beyond current global navigation satellite systems enabling more effective and advanced safety applications. To achieve this, all functional and technical methods need to be used (e.g. crowd sourcing, high precision objects and radio communications).

ACTION 7 SDOs to standardise data and communication aspects to ensure interoperable implementation and data sharing system for increased location.

DIGITAL MAPS:

ACTION 8 SDOs to develop standards / specifications to steer and manage the exchange of accurate (public) road data in navigation-oriented maps, and of the timely integration of such updates in ITS digital maps for navigation and more advanced in-vehicle applications, including cooperative ITS and automated driving, and for non-vehicle ITS applications, and addressing a possible alignment with the technical framework for infrastructure for spatial information in the European community (Inspire).

Digital local dynamic maps (specifically for the safety related applications such as C-ACC and VRU):

ACTION 9 SDOs to extend the local dynamic map standards to integrate mechanisms supporting the use of high precision positioning and related objects. This may require additional specific object definition standardisation.

TRAFFIC CENTRE AND I2I COMMUNICATION:

ACTION 10 Further development of the DATEX II standard taking into account input from road operators. The Commission published on 4 June 2015 a call for proposals for a Programme Support Action (PSA) for Intelligent Transport Services for Road (ITS) in the framework of the connecting Europe facility (CEF). In particular the focus of this call for proposals is on the maintenance and further development of DATEX II for the provision of interoperable intelligent transport systems and services for road transport.

URBAN ITS: AND EU-WIDE MULTIMODAL TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICES:

Standardisation request on urban ITS M/546 (Commission Implementing Decision of 12/2/2016)

The pre-study on Urban ITS was carried out by CEN/TC 278. The report can be downloaded from: <http://tc278.eu/index.php/urban-its>. It identified several actions.

ACTION 11 As possible further activities in relation to standardisation work on Urban ITS the Commission will also discuss the following aspects with the ESOs and stakeholders:

The requested European standards and European standard deliverables should reuse, harmonise or interface as far as possible with existing standards, specifications (incl. priority actions A and B within the ITS Directive) and projects (CIVITAS, POSSE and smart cities projects etc.). In the domain of public transport, and particularly with respect to multimodal information and smart ticketing, the need for consistency will affect a broad set of standards and technical specifications, namely:

- Transmodel, the European Public Transport Reference Data Model (EN 12896) composed of 8 parts, modelling the semantics of the main public transport domains: common concepts (Part 1), network topology (Part 2), timing information & vehicle scheduling (Part 3), operations monitoring and control (Part 4), fare management (Part 5), passenger information (Part 6), Driver management (Part 7), management information (Part 8)

- SIRI (System Interface for Real-time Information (EN 15531 1-4 & CEN TS 15531-5), largely based on Transmodel, defines standard exchanges of real-time public transport information;
 - NeTEx (Network and Timetable Exchange, CEN TS 16614 1-3), based on Transmodel parts 1,2,3 and 5, it defines a physical data model and standard exchanges of planned public transport information;
 - Standards supporting the emerging interoperable fare management (IFM) systems: Public Transport interoperability (IOPTA) standard ISO EN 15320, currently under revision, defining the functional system architecture and the application scenarios; the EN 1545 standard describing the data elements and the ISO EN 24014-1 standard, currently under revision, defining functional system architecture and the application scenarios.
 - OpRa (Operating Raw data and statistics exchange), supports the identification of Public Transport raw data to be exchanged, gathered and stored in order to support the study and control phase of Public Transport Service and to enable Quality of Service evaluation. The work is compliant with Transmodel.
 - Alternative modes data model (car/cycle sharing, car pooling): an extension of Transmodel.
 - Necessary actions, in particular to fully satisfy the requirements of the Delegated Regulation EU 2017/1926 (priority action A): Public Transport
 - **Action 11 a:** to define data exchange formats and publication services related to OpRa in compliance with Transmodel and NeTEx.
 - **Action 11b:** to complete data models for static and dynamic data related to the alternative modes (car/cycle sharing/pooling) and to develop related data exchange formats and publication services. The work shall be in coherence with existing standards, Transmodel/ NeTEx/DATEX in order to achieve full mobility and to allow for combination of legacy transport with alternative modes.
 - Link Road Transport / Public transport
 - **Action 11 c:** to complete the infrastructure data model/data exchange format for the entire cycle network (i.e. entire cycling network and of roads in which cycles are allowed together with other vehicles or are forbidden) together with detailed cycle network attributes (e.g. surface quality, side-by-side cycling, etc) and the entire pedestrian network with accessibility features. The work shall be based on INSPIRE, possibly taking advantage of the GDF standard and shall be linked to Transmodel/NeTEx (in particular to trip/route representation).
 - **Action 11 d:** to develop clear interoperability between key data modelling concepts for the parking domain, bringing alignment between existing standards (Transmodel/NeTEx and DATEX II) taking account of industry-led data harmonisation initiatives
- ACTION 12** The Commission will have discussion with the ESOs and stakeholders on possible further actions addressing the following aspects:
- develop and issue a 'European ITS communications and information protocols' (EU-ICIP) guide or Technical Specification. EU-ICIP will provide guidance, information and consistency for agencies implementing and operating Urban-ITS/ITS. EU-ICIP will assist interagency coordination and allows equipment of different types and different manufacturers to be mixed within the same or communicating systems; informing potential users of the compatibilities and incompatibility issues of various options, and provide the opportunity for training opportunities, and guidance to universities to assist training programmes for ITS experts.
 - provide standardized means to define the content and applicability of traffic regulations, and to provide standardized means to exchange Traffic Regulations robustly and securely between interested parties (METR). It is also necessary to provide mechanisms to support verification of content for Electronic Traffic Regulations.
 - provide standards to manage operations and enforcement in controlled traffic zones.
 - provide standards to manage services that impact or part of urban transport, e.g. management of road gritters, road maintenance operations, buses, waste collection, social service visits, etc. ITS technologies can be used to assist administrations to manage such services.
 - In respect of the so far vaguely defined term MoD (mobility on demand), SDOs to provide a "categorising" TR and further deliverables related to the specification of "fulfilment requests/responses" between a traveller-facing MoD/MaaS intermediary and transport operators.
 - provide interface specifications for roadside sensors to roadside controllers.
 - integrate app based new mobility services and vulnerable road users into the overall traffic planning by providing Standardised APIs for smartphone data collection and distribution

In the areas of Public Transport and Link Road Transport there may be further actions to satisfy the requirements of the Delegated Regulation EU 2017/1926 (priority action A). This will be further discussed.

ACTION 13 SDOs to develop standards supporting the emerging IFM, taking into account the findings from the smart ticketing alliance. This should include the development of:

- technical specifications and test procedures for the quality assurance of the interoperable fare medium;
- technical specifications and standards for profiles of information exchange between the operational entities in IFM; and
- a technical report for a security architecture framework

DATA:

ACTION 14 ESOs should deliver work on reference data models, common data dictionaries and metadata structure across the three domains and specific European standards:

- Multimodal information services: new mobility services, alternative fuels infrastructure;
- Traffic management: static/dynamic road data, traffic and traffic control data, weather data and traffic prioritisation and access regulations; and
- Urban logistics: intelligent parking for light vehicles/commercial vehicles/trucks and loading bays information and reservation services for special freight vehicles and logistic sectors
- Land transport:

ACTION 15 Another issue is related to on board weighing systems for trucks, where different providers may equip the tractor and the trailers that it will tow. **ESOs should develop an interface standard** between the different suppliers to ensure that the on board weighing computer in the tractor will be able to receive the weights per axle of any trailer, store them, secure them, and then calculate the total weight of the vehicle. This standard could be based on cooperative intelligent transport systems (c-ITS).

ACTION 16 SDOs to consider standardisation activities in support of EU-wide data privacy policies (e.g. GDPR) in the area of ITS-CAM

International cooperation aiming at achieving the necessary global harmonisation of standards is paramount in the field of ITS-CAM.

ACTION 17 To continue international cooperation in the field of ITS-CAM standardisation, in particular with the USA and Japan, but also with other regions, including participation of the relevant SDOs.

AUTOMATED DRIVING:

The developments in C-ITS and in various European / national / private pilots with autonomously driving cars are generally seen as two converging paths towards so-called “connected automated driving”: vehicles being connected to the mobility ecosystem in their immediate vicinity (other vehicles, infrastructure) and to the wider mobility ecosystem (central traffic management systems, other modes of transport, etc..) and to the internet. The aim is to make this convergence as smooth and efficient as possible.

ACTION 18 SDOs to assess the standardisation needs of connected automated mobility and develop a work programme, based on the expected convergence of developments in C-ITS and in automated vehicles in all automation levels

ACTION 19 SDOs are invited to develop and perform a gap analysis with respect to the broad range of services for Cooperative, Connected and Automated Mobility taking into account the existing C-ITS architecture, standards and technical specifications, in particular those developed within the framework of M/453. The analysis should identify missing complementary standards and identify possibly conflicting standards with the overarching objective of full C-ITS service interoperability. The analysis should be based on currently implemented technologies (recognised by Member States within the C-Roads platform and subject to automotive deployment in line with COM (2016) 766) while also considering newly emerging technologies (in line with the 5G Action Plan) and build upon the principles and results of the RSCOM Mandate to CEPT (RSCOM17-26 rev.3) with the aim to enable interoperability between all C-ITS end user services.

SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF ITS:

ACTION 20 SDOs to investigate security aspects of Connected and Automated Mobility (CAM) and intelligent transportation systems. : SDOs are invited to analyse the evolution of C-ITS ‘Day1’ standards from a security angle to support automated vehicles design and deployment. In particular, SDOs are invited to expand standards based on the already defined C-ITS security mechanisms to achieve appropriate levels of authenticity and integrity of messages being exchanged between fixed and mobile C-ITS stations for higher levels of automation use cases. Standards shall provide suitable mechanism to support C-ITS services going beyond information services, building upon the

C-ITS certificate & security policy and the implementation of the EU C-ITS security credential management system according to COM (2016) 766.

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

CEN, ISO, ETSI

CEN/TC 278 www.itsstandards.eu with ISO TC 204 and ETSI TC ITS [3]. Cooperation is also ensured through the ITS Standardisation Coordination Group (ITS-CG)

Release 1 has been finalised — see ETSI TC ITS technical report TR 101 067 with the Release 1 standards and the development of ISO TR 17465-3 with the CEN/ISO Release 1 list. A joint document listing Release 1 standards also includes relevant standards from other SDOs such as SAE and IEEE.

The progress of 3GPP and LTE V2X is also relevant, noting the impending completion of Release 14, given that this access technology may also serve C-ITS purposes.

ETSI ERM TG 37 is looking at issues regarding interoperability and compatibility between the different radio access technologies that can serve for C-ITS purposes, in line with the RSC Mandate to CEPT RSCOM17-26 rev.3

ISO TC22 & ISO TC204 (CEN/TC278 WG16 & TC 301), SAE.

In-vehicle Platform.

HLC & JWG between TC204 and TC22 discussing how to continue activities.

SAE looks at electrical connections related activities.

ETSI, CEN, ISO, SAE, IEEE

Evaluation of the application of existing standards is an ongoing activity.

Harmonisation task groups (HTGs) are looking into harmonisation needs between the standards developed by the different organisations.

CEN, ETSI

CEN and ETSI are working, in consultation with main stakeholders (such as ASECAP and C2C CC) to find an appropriate solution to ensure non-detrimental interference from ITS-G5 to systems using CEN DSRC technology at 5.8 GHz.

See also CEN/TR 16690 on Electronic fee collection — Guidelines for EFC applications based on in-vehicle ITS stations

3GPP and LTE V2X are progressing.

CEN

CEN/TC 278 develop standards in the field of telematics to be applied to road traffic and transport, including those elements that need technical harmonization for intermodal operation in the case

of other means of transport. It shall support: vehicle, container, swap body and goods wagon identification; communication between vehicles and road infrastructure; communication between vehicles; vehicle man machine interfacing as far as telematics is concerned; traffic and parking management; user fee collection; public transport management; user information.

CEN/TC 278 WG17 has been created specifically to address standardisation requirements for Urban ITS, initially focussing on the priority areas identified in M/546 but not limited only to these aspects. WG17 is not only a standards development group, but provides a cross cutting workspace to liaise with other SDOs.

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC37

SC 37 is responsible for the standardisation of generic biometric technologies pertaining to human beings to support interoperability and data interchange among applications and systems. Generic human biometric standards include: common file frameworks, biometric application programming interfaces, biometric data interchange formats, related biometric profiles and other standards in support of technical implementation of biometric systems, evaluation criteria to biometric technologies, methodologies for performance testing and reporting, cross jurisdictional and societal aspects of biometric implementation. SC 37 Biometrics home page: http://www.iso.org/iso/home/standards_development/list_of_iso_technical_committees/jtc1_home/jtc1_sc37_home.htm. The complete list of standards published or under development can be found in ISO Standards Catalogue of ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 37 — Biometrics.

Published standards and ongoing projects related to the topics include the series of biometric data interchange standards for different biometric modalities, biometric technical interfaces, related biometric profiles and other standards in support of technical implementation of biometric systems, and cross jurisdictional and societal aspects of biometric implementation. Representative projects: amendments of ISO/IEC 19794-x: 2011/Amd. 2:2015 data format standards specifying XML encoding, extensible biometric data interchange formats ISO/IEC 39794-x (e.g. generic extensible data interchange formats for the representation of data: a tagged binary data format based on an extensible specification in ASN.1 and a textual data format based on an XML schema definition (both capable of holding the same information), ISO/IEC 30107-x Biometric presentation attack detection multi-part standard and ISO/IEC 24779-x — Cross-Jurisdictional and societal aspects of implementation of biometric technologies — Pictograms, Icons and Symbols for use with Biometric Systems multi-part standard.

ITU

ITU has various standardization activities in the area of ITS communications.

ITU-R:

Approved various Recommendations including “Radio interface standards of V2V and V2I communications for ITS applications” (ITU-R M.2228); “Systems characteristics of automotive radars operating in the frequency band 76-81 GHz for ITS applications”(ITU-R M.2057); “ITS - Guidelines and objectives” (ITU-R M.1890); “ITS - Dedicated short range communications at 5.8 GHz”(ITU-R M.1453); “Millimetre wave vehicular collision avoidance radars and radiocommunication systems for ITS applications” (ITU-R M.1452), and Reports including “Advanced ITS Radiocommunications” (M.2228). Work is progressing toward a new Report “ITS usage in ITU Member States” (ITU-R M.[ITS USAGE]).

ITU-T:

SG16 approved Recommendation ITU-T F.749.2 "Service requirements for vehicle gateway platforms" and is working on two draft new Recommendations on architecture (H.VGP-ARCH) and interfaces (G.V2A) of the vehicle gateway platform that can be used for inter-vehicle communications. Also, studies have started concerning taxonomy of automated driving (FAUTO-TAX) and gap analysis of vehicle gateways (HSTP-VG-Gap).

SG13 approved Recommendation ITU-T Y.2281 "Framework of networked vehicle services and applications using NGN".

SG17 has created a dedicated group (Question 13/17 on ITS security) which started work on "Security guidelines for V2X communication systems" (X.itssec-2), "Security requirements for vehicle accessible external devices" (X.itssec-3), "Methodologies for intrusion detection system on in-vehicle systems" (X.itssec-4) and "Security guidelines for vehicular edge computing" (X.itssec-5). SG17 has finalized and approved Recommendation ITU-T X.1373 "Secure software update capability for ITS communication devices": <https://itu.int/itu-t/recommendations/rec.aspx?rec=13197>

SG20 started working on "Framework of Cooperative Intelligent Transport Systems based on the Internet of Things (Y.IoT-ITS-framework).

List of ITS work items in ITU: <http://itu.int/en/ITU-T/extcoop/cits/Documents/ITS-work-items.xlsx>

The ITU established a platform named the Collaboration on ITS Communication Standards (CITS) to provide a globally recognized forum for the creation of an internationally accepted, globally harmonized set of ITS communication standards: <http://itu.int/en/ITU-T/extcoop/cits>

Finally ITU organizes various events on ITS communications, notably the Symposium on the Future Networked Car (FNC-series), which is a yearly event (March) organized since 2005 at the Geneva International Motor Show. See previous and current editions at: <https://itu.int/en/fnc>

IEEE

The transportation sector is undergoing a massive transformation through electrification and automation. Autonomous vehicles will open up new opportunities for Mobility as a Service (MaaS). IEEE has standards activities in support of this transformation, including:

Intra-vehicle communication: IEEE 802.3 (Ethernet) standards evolve to support high bitrates and Time Sensitive Networking (TSN) in a vehicle.

V2X-wireless communication: IEEE 802.11 (WLAN) standards have been optimized as the physical layer for mission critical communication and ad-hoc networking between vehicles and vehicles and the infrastructure in the dedicated 5.9 GHz spectrum (IEEE 802.11p). In March 2018, a SG NGV (Study Group Next Generation Vehicular) was created to prepare for standardisation of the next generation of IEEE 802.11p, which will support many more use cases. ETSI ITS G5 relies on IEEE 802.11p and will benefit from IEEE NGV.

The so-called IEEE WAVE standard (Wireless Access in Vehicular Environments) adds a whole protocol stack on top of IEEE 802.11p. IEEE 1609.2 standardises a PKI based security architecture and security functions for V2X. ETSI ITS-G5 and IEEE WAVE coordinate to harmonize security features for V2X.

Charging communication: IEEE 1901 provides broadband over

powerline communications to be used in charging electric vehicles (EVs), and IEEE 2030.1.1 on DC quick charging.

IEEE P2020 standardises a suite of objective and subjective test methods for measuring automotive camera image quality attributes, and tools and test methods to facilitate decision making among OEM and Tier 1 system integrators and component vendors regarding automotive ADAS image quality.

The IEEE P7000 standards family addresses ethical considerations in a broad range of artificial intelligence/autonomous system uses, including vehicular contexts.

For a list of these and other IEEE standardization activities on transportation, please see:

<https://ieeesa.io/rp-its>

IETF

The Emergency Context Resolution with Internet Technologies (ECRIT) Working Group (<https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/ecrit/about/>) has developed a general architecture for enabling IP applications to discover and connect to emergency services.

The Geographic Location/Privacy (GEOPRIV) Working Group (<https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/geopriv/about/>) has developed protocols that allow IP networks to inform end devices about their geolocation, a critical prerequisite for emergency calling.

The application-specific working groups in the IETF, for example the Session Initiation Protocol Core (SIPCORE) Working Group (<https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/sipcore/about/>), have developed extensions to support emergency calling as required.

The IP Wireless Access in Vehicular Environments (ipwave) WG works on Vehicle-2-Vehicle (V2V) and Vehicle-2-Internet (V2I) use-cases where IP is well-suited as a networking technology and will develop an IPv6 based solution to establish direct and secure connectivity between a vehicle and other vehicles or stationary systems. These vehicular networks are characterized by dynamically changing network topologies and connectivity.

V2V and V2I communications may involve various kinds of link layers: IEEE 802.11-OCB (Outside the Context of a Basic Service Set), IEEE 802.15.4 with Glowpan, IEEE 802.11ad, VLC (Visible Light Communications), IrDA, LTE-D, LP-WAN. One of the most used link layers for vehicular networks is IEEE 802.11-OCB, as a basis for Dedicated short-range communications (DSRC). Several of these link-layers already provide support for IPv6. However, IPv6 on IEEE 802.11-OCB is yet to be fully defined. Some aspects of the IPv6 over IEEE 802.11-OCB work have been already defined at IEEE 1609 and the specification produced by this working group is expected to be compatible with these aspects.

This group's primary deliverable (and the only Standards track item) will be a document that will specify the mechanisms for transmission of IPv6 datagrams over IEEE 802.11-OCB mode.

<https://trac.ietf.org/trac/iab/wiki/Multi-Stake-Holder-Platform#IntelligentTransport>

International cooperation for the development of harmonised global standards is particularly important in these areas. The Commission has concluded agreements with the US Department of Transport and with the Japanese Ministry for Land Transport and Industry. Cross-regional harmonisation task groups (HTGs) have been established in this area.

ETSI has cooperation and liaison agreements with relevant standards organisations such as IEEE, SAE, ISO, IETF, and

standardisation supporting industry groups like TISA. Additionally ETSI have liaisons and contacts with regional and national standards organisations such as ARIB (Japan), CCSA (China) and TTA (Korea) and the Asian Pacific Telecommunication organisation (APT).

ITU has launched the Collaboration on ITS Communication Standards (CITS) aims at providing a globally recognized forum for the creation of an internationally accepted, globally harmonised set of ITS communication standards of the highest quality in the most expeditious manner possible to enable the rapid deployment of fully interoperable ITS communication-related products and services in the global marketplace.

See <http://itu.int/en/ITU-T/extcoop/cits>

OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO STANDARDISATION

C-ITS Platform

Established by the Commission, it brings together representatives of all C-ITS stakeholders to cooperate on legal, organisational, administrative and governing aspects, but also on more technical issues such as standardisation, or security and certification of the system, in view to ensure the interoperability of systems across the Member States.

Car-2-Car Communication Consortium (C2C-CC)

The industry organisation represents car manufacturers and actively participates and chairs ETSI TC ITS. It also contributes to CEN working groups.

C-ROADS

The C-Roads Platform is a joint initiative of 16 European Member States, 7 associated states and road operators for testing and implementing C-ITS services in light of cross-border harmonisation and interoperability <https://www.c-roads.eu/platform.html>

5G Automotive Association (5GAA)

Association to connect the telecom industry and vehicle manufacturers to develop end-to-end solutions for future mobility and transportation services <http://www.5gaa.org.org>

ERTICO — ITS Europe, GSM-A

Stakeholder organisations providing input to ETSI and CEN

"Amsterdam Group" (AG)

This is an umbrella organisation bringing together the C2C-CC, ASECAP, CEDR and POLIS for smooth alignment of deployment of Cooperative-ITS functionalities and technologies European wide. A strong support for standardisation activities, regulation and harmonisation is provided to the European community directly by the individual AG members as agreed within the AG.

UN/ECE WP29

The UNECE transport division provides secretariat services to the world forum for harmonization of vehicle regulations (WP29). The world forum has incorporated into its regulatory framework technological innovations of vehicles to make them safer and more environmentally sound.

<http://www.unecce.org/trans/main/welcwp29.html>

GENIVI

GENIVI® is a non-profit industry alliance committed to driving the broad adoption of specified, open source, in-vehicle infotainment (IVI) software.

The alliance develops an open standard for aligning automotive and consumer infotainment cycles.

<http://www.genivi.org/>

MirrorLink initiative

The MirrorLink initiative turns the car into a terminal, it has little computing power itself and relies instead on the phone as its processor.

<http://www.mirrorlink.com/>

EU and national funded RTD projects and pilots

The standardisation activities are supported by RTD projects, pilots and field operational tests in the area of C-ITS, in particular contributing to fine-tuning the standards, such as DriveC2X, FOTSIS, PRESERVE, ITSSv6, ComeSafety2, COMPASS4D, iMobilitySupport, SIM-TD, SCORE@F, eCoMove, EasyWay, C-ITS Corridor AT/DE/NL, C-ROADS, SPITS

WCO Datamodel

The WCO datamodel (world customs organisation data model) is an important standard for providing alignment for announcements to and from government about transport and trade. It makes communication throughout Europe between governmental parties and between government and commercial parties easier and cheaper.

EU funded RTD projects and pilots

Projects such as Mobinet, Mobincity, eCo-FEV; E-DASH, eDAS, SmartV2G, ODIN, COSIVU, SafeAdapt, Smart-LIC, VRUITS and the pilots ICT4EVEU, MOBI.Europe, MOLECULES, SmartCEM, CODECS, ENSEMBLE and green e-motion and the support action smart EV-VC will have outcomes possibly relevant for standardisation. Pilots from both IoT Large Scale Pilots and 5G Corridors initiatives have also potential to provide outcomes relevant to CAM/ITS standardisation.

IEEE

IEEE has standards on charging communication: IEEE 1901 provides broadband over powerline communications to be used in charging, and IEEE 2030.1.1 on DC quick charging.

For a list of these and other IEEE standardization activities on transportation, please see:

<http://standards.ieee.org/develop/misp/its.pdf>

ICT FOR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE TO INFRASTRUCTURE (I2I) RELATED INFORMATION EXCHANGE AND ARCHITECTURES BEYOND SHORT RANGE COMMUNICATIONS.

CEN/TC278/WG8

DATEX data exchange standards. DATEX II is a standardised e-language for traffic and travel data exchange between traffic control centres, traffic information centres and service providers.

In 2020 DATEX II is expected to be the information model for road traffic and travel information in Europe. The aim is to get the real mature parts of DATEX II standardised as European standards.

ISO

Standardisation activities are taken up in this area by ISO TC 204, with strong cooperation with CEN/TC 278, but also by ISO TC 22. ISO/TS 15638-19:2013 ITS — Framework for collaborative telematics applications for regulated commercial freight vehicles (TARV Part 19). It is at an early stage of development but not mature enough to serve as standard for reservation at that stage.

OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO STANDARDISATION

ITU

Study groups 12 and 16 both have work items to transform the deliverables of ITU-T focus group on driver distraction (2011-13) into proper ITU-T Recommendations. The mandate of ITU-T study group 17 includes the study of security aspects of ITS communications.

W3C

W3C has several ongoing activities related to automotive/ITS.

The mission of the automotive working group (<https://www.w3.org/auto/wg/>) is to develop open web platform specifications for HTML5/JavaScript application developers enabling web connectivity through in-vehicle infotainment systems and vehicle data access protocols. The API is agnostic with regard to the connection used.

The mission of the automotive and web platform business group (<http://www.w3.org/community/autowebplatform/>) is to influence the open web platform on the unique needs of the automotive industry, and to help stakeholders within the automotive industry to build a good and practical understanding on the standardisation processes within the W3C. The initial scope of this business group will be to determine what vehicle data should be exposed through a web API(s).

Several community groups (pre-standardisation open fora) were also started to look at specific ITS issues, e.g. the traffic event ontology community group (<https://www.w3.org/community/traffic/>), and automotive ontology (<https://www.w3.org/community/gao/>).

TN-ITS (Transport Network ITS Spatial Data Deployment Platform)

Based on the outcome of ROSATTE project (FP7), the working group promotes the integration of accurate (public) road data in navigation-oriented maps, and their timely updating, including possible alignment with the technical framework for the INSPIRE project, including the identification of standardisation needs.

<http://www.imobilitysupport.eu/library/imobility-forum/working-groups/concluded/digital-maps/>

EU funded projects (Horizon 2020 WG 3.5 call)

Projects supporting local dynamic maps standardisation (e.g. HIGHTS)

Smart Ticketing Alliance

The Smart Ticketing Alliance (STA) represents a platform for cooperation and a coordinated approach for establishing ticketing interoperability for the Public Transport sector. www.smart-ticketing.org

ITxPT

The ITxPT (Information Technology for Public Transport) Initiative aims to further cooperate on the implementation of standards for plug-and-play IT-systems applied to public transport. An integrated testbench offers services to specify, test, qualify and showcase IT solutions.

www.itxpt.org

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Extract from 'ICT Strategy of the German Federal Government: Digital Germany 2015'47. Measure listed on page 35 'Implementation of Directive 2010/40/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2010 on the framework for the deployment of Intelligent Transport Systems in the field of road transport and for interfaces with other modes of transport'.

Pursuant to Directive 2010/40/EU, Member States have submitted to the Commission information on their national activities and projects on national ITS actions. In addition, several Member States gave their agreement to the publication of their initial contributions: http://ec.europa.eu/transport/themes/its/road/action_plan/its_national_reports_en.htm

Extract from 'ITS Action Plan for the Roads - A framework for the coordinated evolution of existing and the accelerated introduction of new Intelligent Transport Systems in Germany over the period to 2020'48. Some measures listed in the 'national strategy' from page 22 onwards 'It is to be ensured that road users can access traffic information and ITS services. The public sector will ensure that basic traffic information that has a direct impact on road safety is provided at no additional cost to road users.', 'Intelligent transport systems must not impose inappropriate constraints on any person's right to enjoy mobility.' and 'The public sector and private sector service providers will cooperate to unlock synergies of collective and individual services and, in particular, to ensure their consistency'.

47 <http://www.bmwi.de/English/Redaktion/Pdf/ict-strategy-digital-germany-2015,property=pdf,bereich=bmwi2012,sprache=en,rwb=true.pdf>

48 https://www.bmwi.de/SharedDocs/EN/Documents/LA/its-action-plan-roads.pdf?__blob=publicationFile

ADVANCED MANUFACTURING

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

Industry is central to Europe's economy. It contributes to Europeans' prosperity through business in global and local value chains and provides jobs to 36 million people – one out of five jobs in Europe. In particular, the manufacturing sector is hugely important because of its major role in driving productivity and innovation. An hour of work in manufacturing generates nearly EUR 32 of added value. With a share of approximately 16% of the total value added, manufacturing is responsible for 64% of private sector R&D expenditure and 49% of innovation expenditure. Every new job in manufacturing creates between 0.5 and 2 jobs in other sectors. More than 80% of EU exports are generated by industry. Recent years have seen impressive growth rates in labour productivity, namely 2.7% per year growth on average since 2009.

Advanced manufacturing addresses the evolution of the manufacturing industry towards a new level of digitalisation, including intelligent production, process handling, and integration. This progression is driven by the application of ICT in manufacturing and includes any optimisation solution improving productivity, quality, and flexibility in the entire manufacturing lifecycle. To enhance sustainability, the manufacturing lifecycle must prolong the life of durable industrial products in compliance with circular economy objectives. To lower waste and pollution, and use energy in smarter ways, it should take into account operations such as testing and diagnosis, disassembly/repair/upgrade, and recycling.

Nowadays, work pieces and semi-finished products involved in the manufacturing lifecycle often possess information on themselves and suitable means of communication, i.e. they have cyber-physical characteristics. These products can control not only their logistical path, but rather the entire lifecycle workflow from operating to maintenance, dismantling and recycling. Decentralisation of the digitally stored information could logically be followed by decentralisation of control systems.

The European policy on advanced manufacturing focuses on fostering the development and speeding up of the uptake of innovative technologies by the European industry. This ambition unfolds in three objectives: accelerate the dissemination and commercialisation of advanced manufacturing technologies, boost the demand for advanced manufacturing technologies, and reduce skills shortages and competence deficits.

This follows the overall Digitising European Industry (DEI) objectives: to reinforce the EU's competitiveness in digital technologies and to ensure that every industry in Europe, in whichever sector, wherever situated, and no matter of what size can fully benefit from digital innovations. The DEI initiative does not focus on certain digital technologies, nor is it limited to one or a few industrial sectors. However, several DEI actions are specifically targeted at the manufacturing sector.

European manufacturers would benefit from more automated flexibility and data intelligence in supply chains. Agile manufacturing (e.g. reacting to changes in demand, in labour or in material resources available) would enable smarter logistics and lower production costs. Industrialising and digitising the complete manufacturing lifecycle including circular economy operations would enable a smarter use of energy and resources, while maintaining competitiveness in costs and quality. Simulations or rapid prototyping methods like 3D printing would enhance the design process. Big data analytics, turning the data stored in clouds to intelligence, would provide insights on achieving cost and carbon emission reductions. Eventually, an internet of manufacturing things (better known as the Industrial Internet of Things) would provide for smooth communication between the various machines of an intelligent supply chain, building on the increased presence of sensors and actuators.

There are a number of initiatives around advanced manufacturing in Europe, in the Member States and also outside Europe (see B.2). The objective at the European level is to catalyse the coordination among the various initiatives and to drive the deployment of advanced manufacturing at a pan-European level, thus improving the competitiveness of the European manufacturing industry both in the Single Market and on a global scale, and creating the conditions for the European technology providers to flourish.

Advanced manufacturing technologies are one of the key enabling technologies (KETs) identified by the Commission as key to competitiveness⁴⁹. In 2015 the global market for KETs was estimated to be more than EUR 1 trillion. KETs have huge potential for growth and employment. According to the European Competitiveness Report 2013, depending on the KET, growth potentials of 10 – 20% per year can be expected over the coming years. For particular submarkets, the growth potential is even larger. Countries and regions that fully exploit KETs will be at the forefront of advanced and sustainable economies. KETs deployment will contribute to achieving reindustrialisation, energy, and climate change targets simultaneously, making them compatible and reinforcing their impact on growth and job creation.

An analysis is underway whether to revise the Machinery Directive. Depending on the outcome of this analysis – and subsequently on whether a revision of the Machinery Directive needs to be undertaken – standardisation activities in the context of the Machinery Directive may arise.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

Standards can play a key role in accelerating the effectiveness of supply chains in manufacturing systems. In some cases, standardisation can also play a stabilising role of research activities on which real market opportunities may then be built on. The opportunity is to ensure Europe's technological leadership through the massive integration of ICT into advanced manufacturing technologies, systems and processes.

The amount of communication between machines, sensors and actuators is increasing and will continue so. Machines will become increasingly self-organised as well as their supply chains, from design to warehousing until delivery of a product. IoT technologies will play a major role to support this. Securing high-speed communications infrastructures (e.g. broadband infrastructures) is vital. The specific industrial needs and requirements concerning, for example, availability, security and functional safety have to be taken into account in order to make these technologies suitable for advanced manufacturing. Moreover, the supply chains increasingly need flexibility in design to answer to individual customer requirements (mass customisation). Easier and cost-effective product differentiation is a key for growth. Additive manufacturing (3D printing) may push differentiation to a further stage of individualisation, generating a market of crowd-based production and retailing.

There is a need to promote the development of interoperability standards and European reference architectures, as well as open digital manufacturing platforms, including experimentation, validation, interoperability testing facilities and trusted labels and certification schemes.

The take-up of advanced manufacturing solutions will dramatically accelerate if they are compatible with the installed manufacturing base, and the related standards and technical specifications are coherent with the existing ones, e.g. on machinery, tools, digitalisation. In this respect, standardisation is of central importance since the success of advanced manufacturing demands an unprecedented degree of system integration across domain borders, hierarchy borders, and life-cycle phases. Consensus-based standards and technical specifications, and the close cooperation among researchers, industry and SDOs are the pre-requisites to ensure fruitful results especially in this domain.

Several research-oriented activities were launched under H2020:

- I4MS (Innovation for Manufacturing SMEs) is an EU initiative dedicated to the manufacturing sector and in particular to its high-tech SMEs. I4MS is part of the public-private partnership “Factories of the Future” (PPP H2020 FoF).
- Funded projects on flexibility and adaptability in the production chain (CloudFlow, INTEFIX, APPOLO), simulation (Fortissimo, CloudSME), robotics (EUROC) and data intelligence (LASHARE).
- The EFFRA (European Factories of the Future Research Association) developed a roadmap for the development of Factories of the Future by 2020 in the framework of H2020.
- SPIRE (Sustainable Process Industry through Resource and Energy efficiency) is a public-private partnership that represents more than 90 industrial and research process industry stakeholders from over a dozen countries across Europe.

In addition lighthouse pilot projects in the framework of the Joint Undertaking on Electronic Components and Systems for European Leadership (ECSEL) will provide for validation of standards for future markets, including large-scale experimental test-beds.

49 See also <https://ec.europa.eu/futurium/en/implementing-digitising-european-industry-actions/national-initiatives-digitising-industry>

REFERENCES

- **Final Report of the MSP/DEI WG**
- **COM(2016) 180 final.** *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Digitising European Industry Reaping the full benefits of a Digital Single Market*
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52016DC0180>
- **COM(2016)176** "ICT Standardisation priorities for the digital single market"
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52016DC0176>
- **COM(2012)341** *A European strategy for key enabling technologies — A bridge to growth and jobs*
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52012DC0341>
- **COM(2012) 582 final** *A stronger European Industry for Growth and Economic Recovery*
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52012DC0582>
- **SWD(2014) 120** *Advancing Manufacturing — Advancing Europe, Report of the Task Force on Advanced manufacturing for Clean Production*
http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/dae/document.cfm?doc_id=5133
- **COM(2009)512** *Preparing for our future: Developing a common strategy for key enabling technologies in the EU*
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52009DC0512>
- IT initiative «Piano nazionale Impresa 4.0»
<http://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php/it/industria40>
- NL initiative "Smart Industry"
<http://www.smartindustry.nl/>
- UK initiative "High Value Manufacturing Catapult"
<https://hvm.catapult.org.uk/>
- UK Foresight Study "Future of manufacturing: a new era of opportunity and challenge for the UK"
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/future-of-manufacturing>
- US Advanced Manufacturing National Program Office (AMNPO) <http://manufacturing.gov/amnpo.html>
- CN "Made in China 2025" strategic plan
<http://english.gov.cn/2016special/madeinchina2025/>
- Diginova's "Roadmap to Digital Fabrication"
http://www.diginova-eu.org/content/dam/diginova/en/documents/Digital_Fabrication_eBook.pdf
- The strategic research and innovation agenda of Sweden "Made in Sweden 2030" <https://www.teknikforetagen.se/globalassets/i-debatten/publikationer/produktion/made-in-sweden-2030-engelsk.pdf>
- A comprehensive list of ongoing national initiatives is published at https://ec.europa.eu/futurium/en/implementing-digitising-european-industry-actions/national-initiatives-digitising-industry_and <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/coordination-european-national-regional-initiatives>.

The following list is a non-exhaustive overview of initiatives at a national level:

- French strategy for factories of the future
<http://proxy-pubminefi.diffusion.finances.gouv.fr/pub/document/18/17721.pdf#page=47>
- The German initiative Plattform Industrie 4.0, including over 350 experts from politics, businesses, industry associations, science and labour unions.
<https://www.plattform-i40.de/I40/Navigation/EN/Home/home.html>
- R&D initiatives like "PAiCE" (<https://www.digitale-technologien.de/DT/Navigation/DE/Foerderprogramme/PAiCE/paice.html>), "Autonomik für Industrie 4.0" (https://www.digitale-technologien.de/DT/Navigation/EN/Foerderprogramme/Autonomik_fuer_Industrie/autonomik_fuer_industrie.html), "it's OWL" (<http://www.its-owl.com/home/news/2-forum-produktion-im-mittelstaendischen-maschinenbau/>) or SmartFactory KL (<http://smartfactory.dfki.uni-kl.de/en>)

REQUESTED ACTIONS

ACTION 1 Common communications standards and a reference architecture for connections between machines (M2M) and with sensors and actuators in a supply chain environment are a basic need and a priority. Specific industrial needs must be included, like standards that support communications on broadband infrastructures and data formats in order to allow for the quick transfer of large volumes of data over networked industries. This could ease the ability to switch between platforms. Analysis is required as to how to provide industries with a solution enabling wireless communications without interfering with other wireless networks. In particular, a check should be run on M2M standards against requirements like real-time capability and close to hardware runtime codes.

ACTION 2 As part of the new skills agenda for Europe, ESOs could check whether the e-skills standards sufficiently account for the manufacturing skills of KETs, including future manufacturers, M2M, rapid prototyping and others.

ACTION 3 Conduct a study to identify and analyse opportunities for revisions of existing standards (communications, M2M) or new standards with a particular view on new production technologies, manufacturing processes including lifecycle operations (circular economy), functional safety issues and skills-deficit reduction.

ACTION 4 Improve interoperability and reduce overlap, redundancy and fragmentation. Often there are several standardisation activities ongoing in the same area in parallel. Standardisation activities should be encouraged for making standards to work together and integrating existing protocols. Moreover, standards bodies should aim for a coordinated approach regarding different reference architectures and measures should be taken to reduce overlap, redundancy and fragmentation.

ACTION 5 Interoperable and integrated security - SDOs should work on interoperability standards for security and for linking communication protocols in order to provide end-to-end security for complex manufacturing systems including the span of virtual actors (from devices and sensors to enterprise systems). Standards should take into account risk management approaches as well as European regulation and regulatory requirements.

ACTION 6 Create a hierarchical catalogue of technical and social measures for assuring privacy protection and task all SDOs impacting the DEI domain in general and the advanced manufacturing domain in particular to comment on and prioritize the elements in the catalogue. Digitising industry implies processing of data which includes personal data within the definition of the GDPR. That means, in addition to technical measures to ensure the security of the data, additional technical and social measures are needed to protect the privacy of personal data. Such social or non-technical measures will include, e.g. Codes of Conduct, Charters and Certifications, best practice guidelines, collection of evidence of privacy protection assurance, etc.

ACTION 7 Standards should be developed to define the main characteristics for all levels of the interaction from mechanical to electrical to protocol to semantic levels between robot and tool to ensure the exchangeability and to enable the design of generic tooling (plug-and-play). There are 2 main types of End Effector. "Off-the-Shelf" and "bespoke". It is desirable that off-the-shelf end effectors operate on a single software protocol. There is a need for Industry 4.0 to standardise this. It would then become Plug-&-Play. For "Bespoke" end effectors (most commonly purchased) the system integrator specifies the software protocol for the Robot and End Effector.

ACTION 8 Start the discussion about the possible development of harmonised standards in the area of additive manufacturing. Currently, there are no harmonised standards under the Machinery Directive for Additive Manufacturing (AM) equipment. The availability of these standards could facilitate the manufacturer conformity assessment process. The European Commission should discuss together with SDOs and AM equipment manufacturers the possible need for harmonised standards in this area.

ACTION 9 Standards for ensuring long-term traceability of material to enable re-use and recycling.

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

DIN/DKE/SCI4.0

DIN and DKE founded the Standardization Council Industrie 4.0 (SCI 4.0) in conjunction with the industry associations BITKOM, VDMA and ZVEI.

SCI 4.0 is responsible for orchestrating standardization activities and, in this role, acts as a point of contact for all matters relating to standardization in the context of Industrie 4.0 nationally and on international scale.

In collaboration with the Plattform Industrie 4.0, SCI 4.0 brings together the interested parties in Germany and represents their interests in international bodies and consortia. SCI 4.0 also supports the concept of practical testing in test centres by initiating and implementing new informal standardization projects tailored to meet specific needs.

<http://www.sci40.com>

CEN

CEN/TC 438 'Additive Manufacturing' has been working since 2015 to standardize the process of AM, their process chains (hard and software), test procedures, environmental issues, quality parameters, supply agreements, fundamentals and vocabularies. CEN/TC 438 works closely with ISO/TC 461 in cooperation with ASTM F42. CEN/TC 438 will develop new projects that relate to aeronautic, medical, 3D manufacturing and data protection.

CEN/TC 310 "Advanced Automation Technologies and their applications" has been working since 1990 to ensure the availability of the standards the European industry needs for integrating and operating the various physical, electronic, software and human resources required for automated manufacturing. It works closely with ISO/TC 184 and other committees to achieve international standards wherever possible in order to meet the needs and opportunities of the global market, as well as establishing common European strategies wherever possible. A key tactic is to use the Vienna agreement process to initiate work in Europe to exploit the results of R&D projects and promote them to the ISO level at the earliest opportunity.

CENELEC

CENELEC/TC 65X «Industrial-process measurement, control and automation» works out methods for safe and secure communication protocols for wired and wireless industrial automation applications some of which are included in the 2,4 GHz industrial, scientific and medical radio band (ISM).

ETSI

ETSI ERM TG 11 is currently working on methods to improve the politeness of existing adaptive and non-adaptive mechanisms and to consider the inclusion of alternative mechanisms taking into account the needs of the wireless industrial applications operating in the 2,4 GHz ISM band.

ETSI ERM TG 41 is currently working on harmonised standards for wireless industrial applications in the frequency range 5725 MHz to 5875 MHz.

ETSI DECT has started the development of DECT-2020, a 5G radio interface operating on license exempt spectrum that will support Ultra Reliable and Low Latency use cases required by Industry Automation scenarios.

ISO/IEC

Interoperability standards from IEC/TC 65 «Industrial process measurement, control and automation», with its sub-committees, e.g. standard on internet security IEC 62443 series, functional safety standards IEC 61508, IEC 61511 or interoperability standards, e.g. IEC 62541 (OPC), and others

IEC/TC 65 and its subcommittees, like foundational/structuring groups SC 65E/AhG 1 «Smart manufacturing information models», AhG 3 «Smart manufacturing framework and system architecture», SC 65E/JWG 5 «Enterprise control», SC 65E/WG 9 «AutomationML — Engineering Data Exchange Format», operational groups WG 16 «Digital Factory» and WG 19 «Life-cycle management for systems and products»; and communication groups, including real-time communications work, SC 65C/MT 9 «Industrial networks — Fieldbuses», SC 65C/WG 16 «Wireless» and SC 65C/WG 17 «Wireless coexistence».

IEC systems evaluation group (SEG) 7 on smart manufacturing has been created to organise the transition from SG 8 to a systems committee (SyC). Among its tasks, SEG 7 will focus on:

- providing an inventory of existing standards and current standardisation projects under the management of IEC, ISO and other SDOs.
- expanding on the definition of common value chains within a smart manufacturing enterprise, as identified in SG 8, and identifying associated use-cases which will assist in determining the state of the art in the industry, and the identification of potential gaps where IEC standardisation is needed with respect to smart manufacturing.
- establishing an initial roadmap of smart manufacturing standardisation, architecture and prospective standardisation and conformity assessment projects to be conducted by the SyC member TCs and partners.
- delivering a dashboard to cross reference the project work items to documented use-cases within particular value chains to assist standards developers and industry stakeholders to navigate the domain

ISO/TC 184 deals with industrial automation technologies, including automated manufacturing equipment, control systems and the

supporting information systems, communications and physical interfaces required to integrate them in the world of e-business http://www.iso.org/iso/iso_technical_committee%3Fcommid%3D54110

Projects include:

- ISO 6983-1:2009 — Automation systems and integration -- Numerical control of machines -- Program format and definitions of address words -- Part 1: Data format for positioning, line motion and contouring control systems
- ISO 14649 (series of standards): Industrial automation systems and integration -- Physical device control -- Data model for computerized numerical controllers
- ISO 22093:2011 — Industrial automation systems and integration -- Physical device control -- Dimensional Measuring Interface Standard (DMIS)
- ISO 23570 (series of standards): Industrial automation systems and integration -- Distributed installation in industrial applications
- ISO 13584 (series of standards): Industrial automation systems and integration -- Parts library
- ISO 30303 (series of standards): Industrial automation systems and integration -- Product data representation and exchange
- ISO 16100 (series of standards): Industrial automation systems and integration -- Manufacturing software capability profiling for interoperability
- IEC/TC 3/SC3D» Product properties and classes and their identification»
- ISO/IEC JTC 1 «Information Technology» with its sub-committees, e.g. SC 31 on RFID
- ISO Strategic Advisory Group Industry 4.0/Smart manufacturing (ISO /SAG)
- ISO/TC 261 works on standardisation in the field of additive manufacturing concerning their processes, terms and definitions, process chains (hard- and software), test procedures, quality parameters, supply agreements and all kind of fundamentals.

IEEE

IEEE has standards activities relevant to the digitisation of industry/ advanced manufacturing, including basic horizontal standards applicable to many industry domains, such as standards for networking and sensors, as well as specific standards addressing the needs of the manufacturing sector, like production process automation in a plant.

IEEE groups are evolving legacy standards and new standardisation projects for smart manufacturing into:

Industrial Services

Intelligent Factories

Intelligent Equipment

The former three represent different integration levels of functionality whereas the following two relate to engineering and implementation techniques:

- Industrial Internet
- Industrial Software and Big Data

Some key enabling standards for smart manufacturing include the following:

- IEEE TSN (Time Sensitive Networking) provides deterministic connectivity to time and mission critical industrial applications over Ethernet networks (IEEE 802.3). A joint effort with IEC is underway to standardise a profile for industrial automation (IEC/ IEEE P60802).

- IEEE Std 2700-2017 (IEEE Standard for Sensor Performance Parameter Definitions) addresses sensor technologies with digital I/O interfaces and specifies a common framework for sensor performance parameters.
- IEEE Std 1451-1-4 and P1451-99 specify smart transducer interfaces for sensors and actuators in particular for Industry 4.0.
- IEEE 2755-2017 (IEEE Guide for Terms and Concepts in Intelligent Process Automation) specifies concepts, capabilities, terms, and technology needed for new SW based intelligent automation capabilities.

For a list of these and other standardization activities on the Digitisation of European Industry, please see: <https://ieeesa.io/rp-digitization>

ITU

The new ITU-T Study Group 20 on “IoT and its applications, including smart cities and communities” was created in June 2015. It provides a specialized IoT standardisation platform for the development of a cohesive set of international standards on IoT and smart manufacturing.

<http://itu.int/go/tsg20>

ITU-T SG13 approved Recommendation Y.2238 on Overview of Smart Farming based on networks. SG13 has a work in progress on service model for the pre-production stage for smart farming (Y.smpp). Also under development is an application of a u-learning environment to the smart farming (Y.sfes).

OASIS

Production Planning & Scheduling (PPS): Description: XML documents for production floor planning and scheduling in manufacturing industries, and transactional exchange patterns for operations management contexts.

<https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/pps>

W3C

Web of Things

<http://www.w3.org/WoT/>

IIC

Developing test beds and contributing to reference architecture and use-case development

<http://www.iiconsortium.org/test-beds.htm>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

There are three basic principles behind standardisation of advanced manufacturing technologies:

- accelerate the dissemination and commercialisation of advanced manufacturing technologies,
- boost the demand for advanced manufacturing technologies, and
- reduce skills shortages and competence deficits.

In industrial automation, it is essential for the vast variety of systems from various manufacturers to interact in a reliable and efficient manner. The users, operating globally, expect to be able to source their usual products and systems everywhere in the world. In order to ensure this global usability and consistency across different systems, international standardisation in industrial automation has always been regarded as especially important and pursued as a matter of a priority. Nowadays, standards are available or are at least being drafted to cover important issues in industrial automation. But again and again new technologies and new requirements create a new demand for standardisation. This requires the development of a host of new concepts and technologies. However, it will only be possible to implement these new concepts and technologies in industrial practice if they are backed by standards based on consensus. Only such standards are able to create the necessary security for investments and confidence among manufacturers and users.

Development of new technologies and intensifying the relationships between more and different actors in the value chain require not only new standards but also updating, maintenance and even re-design and integration of existing standards.

Additional communication capabilities and a (partial) autonomy to react to external influences and internally stored specifications are transforming mechatronic systems into cyber-physical systems. The objectives derived from that transformation are developments and adjustments in ICT for manufacturing applications: robustness, resilience, information security and real-time capability. In addition, increasing improvement is aimed for energy and resource efficiency, and in the adjustment of industry to accommodate the social demands arising from demographic change.

With regard to machine to machine communication, consideration should be given to the framework of metadata. There may be a role for standards in developing an accepted architecture building on existing agreed terminology.

ROBOTICS AND AUTONOMOUS SYSTEMS

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

The importance of robotics and autonomous systems (RAS) lies in its strong economic contribution as an industrial and commercial activity in its own right and its broad and disruptive socioeconomic impact across diverse market sectors worldwide. Advanced robotics and autonomous (or near-autonomous) vehicles will have a potential annual economic impact by 2025 on a par with e.g. mobile internet, advanced materials or energy markets.

Industrial robotics has already become a cornerstone in several of Europe's high-value manufacturing industries, such as the automotive industry, keeping these industries in Europe. This trend must be maintained, strengthened and extended to all main industries in Europe. Robotics technology also has an impact on a broad range of end-user markets and applications. The robotics professional and consumer service sectors are expected to achieve double-digit growth in the next decade and SMEs will play a key role e.g. in opening new markets. In addition to manufacturing, important future application domains for robots, with a high impact on everyday life, will include healthcare, agriculture, civil, commercial or consumer sectors, logistics and transport.

The EU's strategic vision is to build Europe's global position in the robotics market to account for one-third of industrial robotics, two-thirds of professional services and one-fifth of the domestic services market by 2020.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

In 2018 robotics standardisation has continued its work in all fronts. SPARC the public-private partnership on robotics has issued a new update of the Multi-Annual Roadmap. R&D projects on robotics funded by the EU Horizon 2020 set the scientific basis for new technologies and interoperability.

During 2018 ISO has issued two new standards on robotics, namely ISO/TR 20218-1:2018 "Robotics -- Safety design for industrial robot systems -- Part 1: End-effectors", and ISO/TR 20218-2:2017 "Robotics -- Safety design for industrial robot systems -- Part 2: Manual load/unload stations". Work on the other ten ISO standards on robotics is on-going and will be published in the future.

This Rolling Plan calls for increased coordination in the standardisation work led by industry, notably through the SPARC public-private partnership.

Robotics and autonomous systems is a multidisciplinary scientific and technological domain for implementing complex systems with cognitive capabilities. These include mechatronics devices, power systems and drives, actuators, sensors, data communication systems, computer software, multi-agent technologies, signal processing techniques, artificial intelligence, semantic technologies and much more. Robots can be very small or very large and have many physical aspects; for instance, they can be similar to a crane, an arm, a snake or a human body, they can have wheels or legs, and they can be vehicles able to move on the ground, in the air or under the water. Robots can also be used for a large variety of applications including industrial manufacturing, logistics, maintenance, precision farming, autonomous driving, space exploration, surveillance, emergency and rescue, commercial services, health care, rehabilitation, assistive living, entertainment, education and social interaction.

Therefore, the number of standards that affect robotic engineering is very large. Some of the required standards address the robotics field exclusively, but robotics also inherits standards from related technological domains such as electromechanical engineering, electronics, information technologies, telecommunications, production management, geographical information and so forth.

At the worldwide level, the most active international organisation on standardisation on robotics is ISO. It has appointed a technical committee specifically devoted to robotics: ISO/TC299. This Committee is structured in six working groups.

- WG 1 – Vocabulary and Characteristics
- WG 2 – Personal Care Robot Safety
- WG 3 – Industrial Safety
- WG 4 – Service Robots
- JWG 5 – Medical Robot Safety
- WG 6 – Modularity for Service Robots

The following link gives a catalogue of the standards developed by the technical committee ISO/TC299: <https://www.iso.org/committee/5915511/x/catalogue/>

At European level, the most active organisations are the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) and the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC). CEN-CENELEC provides European standards on robotics by means of its Sector Forum on Machinery Safety. The following link gives a list of harmonised European standards on machinery including several standards specifically designed for robotic machines: https://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/european-standards/harmonised-standards/machinery_en

In addition, associations such as IEEE and OCEANIS are also active in conducting technical studies and proposing standards, particularly in the area of ethics in autonomous and intelligent systems.

More generally, standardisation activities in robotics can be grouped in four main areas:

- Foundations. This set of standards covers vocabulary and characteristics that provide suitable definitions as a reference for other standards. It includes, among others, the following standards: ISO 89787 (Coordinate Systems), ISO 19649 (Vocabulary for Mobile Robots) and ISO 8373 (General terms and Definitions).
- Robotic safety. The bulk of robotic standards are connected with personal and functional safety and regulations for machinery such as EN/ISO 13849-1, IEC/EN 62061. However, the particularities of robotics and its applicability to industrial and non-industrial environments has made it necessary to develop more specific standards such as ISO/TS 15066 (Safety of collaborative robots) which builds further on EN/ISO 10218-1 and EN/ISO 10218-2 (Robots and robotic devices – Safety requirements for industrial robots) or EN/ISO 13482 (Robots and robotic devices – Safety requirements for personal care robots), ISO/TS 15066 (Safety of collaborative robots), ISO TC184/SC2/WG7 (Personal care robot safety), IEC TC62/SC62A and ISO TC184/SC2 JWG9 (Medical electrical equipment and systems using robotic technology). The increased autonomy of robots due to the adoption of Artificial Intelligence, and the application of robotics in non-industrial environments such as healthcare, agriculture, autonomous driving and private homes, must be accompanied by the revision of existing standards and the development of new safety standards addressing specific issues. As an example, the robotics community has requested recently the development of new safety standards that

prescribe testing procedures for wearable robots, such as exoskeletons for rehabilitation and worker support.

- Robotics system integration and interoperability. Current robots can be made up of very different functional subsystems (dynamic control, perception, navigation, task planning, trajectory planning, human interaction, etc.) that must be integrated through complex interfaces. Also, robotic systems can cooperate with other systems by means of other interfaces. Many of the standards that define these interfaces are inherited from more general domains such as electromechanical engineering and ICT. But some standards are designed to fit robotics-specific requirements, for instance ISO 9409 (mechanical interfaces) and ongoing work in ISO/TC 299/WG6, ISO TC184/SC2/WG10 (Modularity for service robots). At least three areas need further development:
 - Robot programming languages and communication protocols for robot controllers. This area is mostly dominated by proprietary standards developed by robot manufacturers, such as the robot programming languages Rapid (ABB), PDL2 (Comau), KRL (Kuka), etc. The increasing level of integration of robots in complex systems creates a need to standardise programming languages and communication protocols.
 - Robot operating systems. Robot operating systems are software platforms run in conventional computers that connect various robotic subsystems (perception, control, reasoning, planning, etc.) to perform complex tasks. Strictly speaking, they are not actual operating systems, but a middleware layer. They determine and manage the environment for the interoperability of all the software components of the robotic system, irrespective of where they run (on standard computers, robot controllers or embedded systems). In the last 10 years, a number of robot operating systems have come out: ROS, Player, YARP, OROCOS, CARMEN, ORCA, MOOS, to name a few. Most have been developed and maintained as open source software by universities and non-profit research centres. The most successful ones have the potential to set the interoperability standards of the future robotic systems.
 - Knowledge modelling. Robot autonomy is based on having appropriate representations of the objects that robots manipulate, the physical environment, the robot missions and the work plans. These involve a great variety of techniques such as signal processing, sensor data fusion, localization and mapping, artificial intelligence,

constraint solving, and optimisation. All these techniques have something in common: they manage enormous amounts of data that must be contextualised and processed semantically. Much of this information is captured through complex sensor systems (e.g. image processing or speech recognition) but also from the web. The way how this information can be generated, processed and distributed depends on the availability of appropriate standards. There are already many standards on knowledge modelling, most of them inherited from the ICT field (e.g. SQL, JSON, XML, OWL, and RDF) and a few from other domains (e.g. ISO 10303 for product manufacturing information and ISO 11783 for precision farming), but knowledge modelling for robotics is still a research topic and lacks the stability needed to build a comprehensive set of accepted standards that cover the requirements of all potential applications.

- Ethics in Autonomous Intelligent Systems. Algorithms, sensors, big data, ubiquitous networking and technologies used in autonomous and intelligent systems are affecting our work and social environment today. The implications and consequences for our personal and social lives can lead to a loss of trust in technology from several issues. For example, there could be a loss of trust due to a perceived loss of agency over our digital identity and data, or due to ethical, transparency or accountability issues related to the operation of such systems. IEEE and others collaborating in OCEANIS have committed to identify and develop standards to address technical, societal and ethical implications of technology expansion.

REFERENCES

- European Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC
http://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/european-standards/harmonised-standards/machinery/index_en.htm
- Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 December 2001 on general product safety
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=celex:32001L0095>

REQUESTED ACTIONS

ACTION 1 Foster coordination of standardisation efforts on robotics and autonomous systems in Europe, promoting interaction of all stakeholders taking into account their vision and real needs (i.e. through SPARC public-private partnership).

ACTION 2 Study to provide safety standardisation deliverables for autonomous robots driven by artificial intelligence.

ACTION 3 Standards for risk assessment for robot applications with interchangeable tools and applications should be developed; both for traditional robots and cobots.

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

The most relevant standards on robotics are led by ISO. Robotic markets are global and it does not make much sense to develop standards at national or regional level. So far, most standardisation efforts have been primarily driven by manufacturers of industrial robots and robotic components. Their engineering teams are well integrated in the various ISO technical committees. European manufacturers are very active in this field. Also, many outstanding European manufacturers of robotic components are involved in standardisation groups in their areas of expertise.

However, new players such as start-ups and SMEs developing highly innovative solutions and products suited to the next generation of robotics have not been involved in standardisation so far. Engaging and supporting them in participating in standardisation efforts and activities will strengthen Europe's position in the robotics industry.

EU-funded R&D projects also contribute to standardisation activities but to a lesser extent because their activities tend not to last enough to match the usually long time-tables of standardisation work. When European projects are involved in standardisation, it tends to be through recipients of funding that are robot or robot-component manufacturers. It is important to strengthen the ties between EU R&I projects and SDOs, bringing project results into standardisation activities.

STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

CEN

CEN/TC 310 'Advanced automation technologies and their applications' is responsible for standardization in the field of automation systems and technologies and their application and integration, to ensure the availability of the standards required by industry for design, sourcing, manufacturing and delivery, support, maintenance and disposal of products and their associated services. Areas of standardisation may include enterprise modelling and system architecture, information and its supporting systems, robotics for fixed and mobile robots in industrial and specific non-industrial environments, automation and control equipment and software, human and mechanical aspects, integration technologies and system operational aspects. These standards may utilise other standards and technologies beyond the scope of CEN/TC 310, such as machines, equipment, information technologies, multi-media capabilities, and multi-modal communications networks.

Together with ISO, CEN/TC 310 is revising prEN ISO 10218-1 'Robots and robotic devices - Safety requirements for industrial robots - Part 1: Robots'; and prEN ISO 10218-2 'Robots and robotic devices - Safety requirements for industrial robots - Part 2: Robot systems and integration'.

ISO

ISO TC on Robotics: ISO/TC 299 — Robotics.
http://www.iso.org/iso/iso_technical_committee?commid=5915511

IEC

Identify ethical issues and societal concerns relevant to IEC technical activities

Formulate recommendations to IEC SMB as appropriate

Develop broadly applicable guidelines for IEC committees on ethical aspects related to autonomous and/or AI applications

Ensure work consistency across IEC committees and foster cooperation with JTC 1/SC 42

Consider any change needed in the IEC Use Case Template to address ethical issues and societal concerns

Set up relevant fora during IEC General Meetings and invite other relevant actors on this matter to participate on the discussion such as the academia

IEEE

IEEE has standardisation and pre-standardisation activities in the field of robotics and automation, including navigation, applications for medicine, transportation, intelligent manufacturing and ethical considerations for the design of autonomous systems.
<https://ieeesa.io/rp-robotics>

OCEANIS

The Open Community for Ethics in Autonomous and Intelligent Systems (OCEANIS) is a global Forum for discussion, debate and collaboration for organizations interested in the development and use of standards to further the development of autonomous and intelligent systems.
<https://ethicsstandards.org>

OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO STANDARDISATION

SPARC

PPP for the collaboration between European robotic industry, academia and the European Commission to facilitate the growth and empowerment of the robotics industry and value chain. It includes a working group on standardisation.

<http://www.sparc.eu/>

H2020

R&D&I projects funded within topics ICT 24, ICT 25, ICT 26 and ICT 27 from Work Programme 2016-17 that may produce relevant input for standardisation.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Robotics PPP — EU Robotics: Strategic Research Agenda
http://roboproject.h2214467.stratoserver.net/cms/upload/PPP/SRA2020_SPARC.pdf

Robotics PPP — EU Robotics: Multiannual Roadmap (rolling document)
<http://eu-robotics.net/sparc/about/roadmap/index.html>

International Federation of Robotics: Standardisation
<http://www.ifr.org/standardisation/>

US Occupational Safety and Health Administration: Robotics
<https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/robotics/index.html>

CONSTRUCTION - BUILDING INFORMATION MODELLING

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

The construction industry is one of the largest European industries but is also seen as relatively inefficient in both process and service delivery. It suffers from a comparatively low level of digitalisation and studies indicate that its productivity, compared to other sectors, has fallen in recent decades. Current practices lead to duplication of activities and increases in risks, costs and timescales for the delivery of construction projects.

Management of the asset portfolio throughout its life cycle has to be improved in order to ensure that construction clients and users receive better operating information at handover of the built assets.

The introduction of building information modelling (BIM) is seen as a solution to the management of this information during the four phases of the asset life cycle: procurement; design; assembly and operation. The development of BIM is advancing rapidly and requires the application of common standards to ensure future compatibility in data exchange and use.

The introduction of common standards and operating methods using BIM would:

- reduce barriers to operation and trade across the European market area and beyond
- reduce both the capital and operating cost of construction assets
- reduce the time wasted because of inefficient breaks between productive construction processes
- improve the reliability of construction output, with better quality and fewer defects
- improve the resource efficiency of construction products and materials, improving both operating and embodied carbon performance
- support improvements in team working and collaboration
- improve the operations processes of construction assets

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

CEN Technical Committee 442 on Building Information Modelling was officially kicked off in 2015. The aim is to help the construction sector to be more (cost) efficient and sustainable by enabling smooth data exchange and sharing between partners in the value chain.

The objectives of CEN/TC 442 are:

- to deliver a structured set of standards, specifications and reports which specify methodologies to define, describe, exchange, monitor, record and securely handle asset data, semantics and processes with links to geospatial and other external data.
- to be the home for European BIM standardisation. CEN/TC 442 will be the central place to go for coordinating European BIM harmonisation.
- to coordinate the work with ISO under the Vienna Agreement, either adopting existing international standards at European level or developing new ones in parallel
- to receive and consider proposals for new deliverables and develop them within the TC structure of working groups for the different scopes

The committee so far has adopted the most important ISO standards in the field of BIM as European standards: EN ISO 12006-3, EN ISO 16739, EN ISO 29481-2, EN ISO 29481-1:2016, and EN ISO 29481-2:2012” Through VA developed EN ISO 19650 part 1 and 2 – Information Management together with ISO/TC59/SC13/WG13. This for EN and FDIS vote will take place in August/September 2018. Most likely it will be approved both in CEN and ISO.

REFERENCES

- Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC, especially Art. 22
- COM(2012) 433 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the Strategy for the sustainable competitiveness of the construction sector and its enterprises {SWD(2012) 236 final}
- Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC

- Handbook for the introduction of Building Information Modelling by the European Public Sector (EU BIM Task Group, 2017; <http://www.eubim.eu/handbook/>)

- development of a common European framework for the Level of Information Needs to express the requested information to be delivered during the project execution and project hand over as Work Item within CEN/TC 442/WG 2.

REQUESTED ACTIONS

ACTION 1 CEN/TC442/WG5 collaborate with ISO/TC59/SC13 (ISO committee responsible for BIM standardisation) to align Business Plans and Work Programme as much as possible. The Business Plan will be updated regularly and based on an ongoing work with a Road Map for BIM. [Standards Developing Organizations](#) (SDOs) to develop European standards when necessary (i.e. if functional gaps are found or international standards are not available).

ACTION 2 SDOs to work on information exchange — Enhance and harmonize open data formats, structures and classification systems for model based working in the construction industry. This work is coordinated in CEN/TC 442/WG 2 in collaboration with ISO/TC 59/SC 13 and buildingSMART and focuses on activities such as:

- The Industry Foundation Classes (IFC), EN ISO 16739 and its extension within the infrastructure sector. Important developments on a European and International Scale are to be started for bridge, tunnel, road, rail and harbors. A common neutral IFC based standard for infrastructure related asset management and construction activities supports a common European market and shall enable equal access to European IT companies,
- Work Items in CEN/TC 442/WG2 and WG4 on providing a framework for common catalogues, templates and exchange structures for harmonized product data including those who following the CPR directive. The work Item for a common structure for Construction Product Data will be developed in collaboration with ISO/TC59/SC13 with CEN lead
- other national, domain specific, open data format for model based working with potential for European wide application. CEN/TC442/WG has a preliminary Work Item to develop a transport data format for Product based in IFC. (IFCxml)

ACTION 3 SDOs to develop common information requirements for project and information management as part of construction service procurement standards:

- Work Item to development guidelines for implementation of EN ISO 19650 in the European market

ACTION 4 SDOs to support data dictionaries - Develop European standards for exchange of data on construction products, to ensure quality in data to support Regulation EU No 305/2011 CPR and trade of construction products in the European market. In specific, provide digital tools to support the collaborative development and European wide harmonization of terms and corresponding semantics for:

- written language in standards,
- Names, classifications and properties of entities in object oriented data models,

Tools providing a mapping between national/European terms and their corresponding semantics are the basis for the development of a framework for harmonized European vocabulary for digital construction and its European and national implementation.

In the current dynamic development phase with many groups working in parallel there is a great risk that without such tools divergent definitions will be established permanently.

ACTION 5 SDOs to create NWI to develop a technical report needed for standards to support BIM for infrastructure in the European market.

ACTION 6 Develop a framework for how CEN/TC442 can support use of BIM in other relevant TC's in CEN (e.g construction products, energy analyses, acoustics)

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

CEN

CEN/TC 442 link
https://standards.cen.eu/dyn/www/f?p=204:7:0:::FSP_ORG_ID:1991542&cs=16AAC0F2C377A541DCA571910561FC17F

COMMON INFORMATION SHARING ENVIRONMENT (CISE) FOR THE EU MARITIME DOMAIN

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

The global action's objective is to establish a common information sharing environment (CISE) enabling enhanced awareness and knowledge of what is happening at sea as an important contribution to efficiency in maritime operations and performance in all sectors within the EU maritime domain. This in turn will ultimately ensure safer, cleaner and more secure seas.

In line with the EU digital single market, this translates into seamless, more structured and trusted cross-sector and cross-border information exchange between public administrations across seven distinct maritime domains (maritime safety and security, maritime pollution and marine environment, fisheries control, border control, general law enforcement, trade and economy and defence).

CISE seeks therefore to develop appropriate semantic, technical, organisational and legal solutions and recommendations to enhance the interoperability between existing systems of around 400 maritime public authorities throughout the EU/EEA. As a result, the systems become compatible and the content, speed and reliability of information exchange optimal, enabling improved security and sustainable development of economic maritime activities.

Cross-sector and cross-border interoperability between maritime surveillance systems is the major innovative aspect of the CISE. The technical solution proposed is mainly based on the CISE data and service model. Currently being tested in the major FP7 pre-operational validation project EUCISE 2020, the ICT specifications for this solution are also proposed for standardisation. This development could also benefit the European industry.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

The objective is to reach firm agreement on the CISE data and service model with all the stakeholders involved in maritime surveillance in Europe. This interoperability agreement should encourage Member States to invest more resources in the exchange of maritime surveillance information across Europe with CISE, thus ensuring the long-term sustainability of the programme.

The present version of the CISE data and service model was developed in 2014 by a pilot project (the CISE cooperation project) involving 28 partners from 12 European countries and covering different sea basins and different sectors.

The EUCISE 2020 FP7 project (CISE pre-operational validation) will develop the CISE components using the CISE data and service model and validate them in a pre-production environment. This project involves 39 authorities from 15 European countries.

REFERENCES

- Council of the European Union: Council conclusions on Global Maritime Security (19 June 2017 - 10238/17)
- Council of the European Union: European Union Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS) – Action Plan adopted on 16 December 2014 - 17002/14
- Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council *Better situational awareness by enhanced cooperation across maritime surveillance authorities: next steps within the Common Information Sharing Environment for the EU maritime domain* (COM/2014/0451 final)
- Commission Staff Working Document: 'Impact Assessment accompanying the communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council *Better situational awareness by enhanced cooperation across maritime surveillance authorities: next steps within the Common Information Sharing Environment for the EU maritime domain*' (SWD/2014/0225 final)
- Council conclusions *Towards the integration of maritime surveillance: A common information sharing environment for the EU maritime domain*, 3092nd General Affairs Council meeting, Brussels, 23 May 2011
- Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament *Draft roadmap towards establishing the Common Information Sharing Environment for the surveillance of the EU maritime domain* (COM/2010/0584 final)

- *Council conclusions on integration of maritime surveillance*, 2974th External Relations Council meeting, Brussels, 17 November 2009
- Communication from the Commission to the Council the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions *Towards the integration of maritime surveillance: A common information sharing environment for the EU maritime domain* {SEC(2009) 1341} (COM/2009/0538 final)

REQUESTED ACTIONS

ACTION 1 Based on the existing CISE data and service model, complete semantic and technical interoperability specifications to exchange surveillance information between competent authorities could be standardised.

ACTION 2 The complementary actions could be developed in addition to the standardisation action:

- Maintenance of the collaborative platform for publishing technical and operational documentation (“the CISE eHandbook”) from 2017. This platform will allow feedback to be collected from the future CISE participants (Member States and Authorities)
- Development of a reference implementation of the CISE software components to facilitate the adoption of CISE by interested authorities.
- Development of a testing platform to assess whether the CISE interface developed by the national authorities complies with the standardised specifications.
- Development of template service level agreement or memorandum of understanding for the future agreements on sharing information between Member States

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

ISO

ISO/TC 8: Ships and marine technology
http://www.iso.org/iso/iso_technical_committee?commid=45776

ISO/TC8 new focus items include:

- Cyber safety
- Electronic certification for port entry; data harmonisation, e-Navigation, IHO
- Ships’ Energy Efficiency, EEOI, reductions in emissions from ships in freight transport

Projects include:

- ISO 19847, Ships and marine technology -- Shipboard data servers to share field data on the sea
- ISO 19848, Ships and marine technology -- Standard data for shipboard machinery and equipment

IEC

IEC/TC 80 Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems has produced standards:

- IEC 62729 Long Range Identification and Tracking
- IEC 61993-2 Automatic Identification Systems for SOLAS ships
- IEC 62287 Automatic Identification Systems for non SOLAS ships
- IEC 62320 Automatic Identification Systems shore infrastructure

Current activities include the following projects:

- Satellite terminals to support new satellite service providers
- VHF Data Exchange System to support future e-navigation
- S-100 Common Maritime Data Structure to support future e-navigation

CENELEC

CLC/SR 80 Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems. Standards and projects in CLC/SR 80 are those conducted at IEC level.

WATER MANAGEMENT DIGITISATION

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

The global water challenges are crucial for our society including alterations in water quality and availability, the frequency of floods and droughts due to climate and other environmental changes, pollution trends and increased competition in water uses. Currently, these aspects caused serious problems in 11% of the EU territory and expects to growth to 30% by 2030⁵⁰. Moreover, **the usage of water is a key enabler for urban and rural industrial activities that expects to growth by 55% in 2050**^{51 52}. It is preponderant to improve integrated water resource protection and management in man-made or natural environment by addressing integrated water and wastewater management, water reuse, circular economy, water system monitoring and reporting, pollution reduction and prevention, smart irrigation, resilience in the field of floods and droughts, leakage reduction and prevention, water governance, and awareness raising of the true value of water by all stakeholders.

For these reasons, it is essential to **develop and implement robust, smart, cost-effective, efficient and tailored water management systems**, solutions and multi-sectoral governance models in Europe and globally. The advanced digital technologies are composed of transversal common topics: big data-analytics, data sharing, privacy management, real-time and near-real-time monitoring, sensors, smart devices, decision support systems and water management tools, IoT platforms, cloud, artificial intelligence, algorithms, simulations, image processing, reporting and consumer awareness, cyber-security, system interoperability and standardization. These networked, intelligent systems will help make better use of energy, avoid unnecessary water losses and minimize the consumption of resources.

50 <https://goo.gl/SH76T1>, «EC (2015). The Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the Floods Directive (FD): Actions towards the 'good status' of EU water and to reduce flood risks"

51 <https://goo.gl/e2TZvT>, "OECD(2017). Aid for Trade at a Glance 2017"

52 https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/initiatives/ares-2017-5128184_en, EC (2017). "Fitness check of the Water Framework Directive and the Floods Directive"

53 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/flood_risk/implem.htm, EC (2017). "The EU Floods Directive"

Despite a promising technological scenario, currently, the water domain is characterized by a **low level of maturity concerning the integration and standardization of ICT technology**, their business processes and the related implementation in the legislative framework. Although this could be attributed partly to the fragmentation of the water sector as well as the lack of organizational and financial resources to match priorities and needs, the development of system standards is nevertheless a key enabling factor for smart water solutions that should **ensure interoperability of solutions** through promoting common meta-data structures, standard protocols and interoperable (open) interfaces instead of proprietary ones. The main action is to foster the creation of a **Digital Single Market for water services** to promote the transition of the ICT technologies and standards towards large pilot scale and to expand the market uptake of the technologies.

In parallel, the priority is to accelerate the implementation of EU policies⁵⁴ and initiatives⁵⁵ relating to water and environment while also **contributing to policy relating to the Energy Union, climate action and the Digital Single Market** in line with the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 6 'Clean water and sanitation', SDG 11 'Sustainable Cities and Communities', SDG 12 'Responsible consumption and production' and SDG 13 'Climate action', Paris Agreement and United Nation climate conference.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

The European Commission is expected to work towards and define a long term regulatory strategy about the adoption of smart water technologies. It needs to be coordinated with relevant stakeholders and standard organisations to ensure smooth digitisation of water services next decade.

REFERENCES

- **COM/2016/0176 final:** ICT Standardisation Priorities for the Digital Single Market
- **COM/2016/289:** Addressing geo-blocking and other forms of discrimination based on customers' nationality, place of residence or place of establishment within the internal market and amending.

54 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/index_en.htm

55 EIP Water: <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/innovationpartnership/> and <https://www.eip-water.eu/about>

- **COM/2015/627**: Ensuring the cross-border portability of online content services in the internal market.
- **COM/2015/120**: The Water Framework Directive and the Floods Directive: Actions towards the 'good status' of EU water and to reduce flood risks.

At European level, the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and associated water legislation are addressing water protection. A Commission Proposal for a revised Drinking Water Directive (098/83/EC) has been adopted in 1 February 2018, and subsequently to be published and submitted to the Council and European Parliament. A roadmap on the Fitness Check (evaluation) of the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) and the Floods Directive (2007/60/EC), and a roadmap on the evaluation of the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) had been published in October 2017. DG ENV launches several public consultations e.g. regarding the minimum quality requirements for reused water in the EU and the strategic approach to pharmaceuticals in the environment.

- **STUDY 2013: European Parliament**: Ubiquitous Development of the Digital Single Market.
- **COM/2011/202**: Smart Grids: from innovation to deployment
- **COM/2007/414**: Addressing the challenge of water scarcity and droughts
- **Directive 2002/21/EC**: common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services (Framework Directive)

REQUESTED ACTIONS

The requested actions towards digitisation of the water sector and implementation of ICT are defined in the scope of the ICT4Water Cluster. Some of them are related to the policy of the European Commission and other relevant bodies like standard organization:

- **ACTION 1** Guidelines for the definition of Smart Water Grids, powered by IoT technologies and standards, which contributes to decentralised, circular water and information flow. The concept of the Smart Water Grid is expected to be developed in the framework of ICT4Water Cluster⁵⁶ running projects. Many standard organizations like ETSI, CEN/CENELEC, AIOI and expected to contribute in coordination with the EC.
- **ACTION 2** Guidelines and collaborative work among key actors (associations, alliances, SDOs, etc.) for the definition of Water Big Data standardisation frame-

⁵⁶ ICT4Water cluster: www.ict4water.eu/, Action Plan for a DSM for Water Services on the discussion platform Futurium: <https://ec.europa.eu/futurium/en/content/ict4water-roadmaps-action-plan>

works, which contributes to implementing smart water best practices and an interoperability framework for smart water services. Making special emphasis on key aspects of a big data platform such as integration, analytics, visualisation, development, workload optimisation, security and governance. ICT4Water Cluster may use the testbeds established in the scope of the running projects to prove working concepts related to this action. There is a need of coordination with other sector programmes supported by EC.

- **ACTION 3** Selection and integration of the widely accepted technologies (or technologies at the SoA) in each class among all the range of suitable standards and ontologies ensuring the interoperability at data and communication level as SAREF for example. Standard organisations like ETSI and CEN/CENELEC have to define the framework that will allow the producers, providers, stakeholders and end-users to develop the smart water services next decade. The process should be based on the policy set by the Commission.
- **ACTION 4** Definition of open models and open data through interoperable platforms. The first steps as a policy decision are made by the EC. Then, standard organisations like ETSI have to define the architectures and data models.
- **ACTION 5** Incentives for the adoption of Open Data standards, in order to be able to provide information in a transparent and up to date manner. This action is related to the policy of the EC but need to be developed taking into account the security. Citizen's awareness is an important issue and is related to the developed open data models by standard organisations in ACTION 4.

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

CEN/CENELEC/ETSI

Functional reference architecture for communications in smart metering systems. A European standard comprising a software and hardware open architecture for utility meters that supports secure bidirectional communication upstream and downstream through standardised interfaces and data exchange formats and allows advanced information and management and control systems for consumers and service suppliers

ftp://ftp.cen.eu/cen/Sectors/List/Measurement/Smartmeters/CENCLCETSI_TR50572.pdf

<ftp://ftp.cenelec.eu/EN/EuropeanStandardization/Fields/EnergySustainability/Management/SmartMeters/Workprogramme2017.pdf>

OGC®

HY_FEATURES. Reference model defining real-world water-objects and the way they relate to each other according to hydro-science domain defined by semantics and network topology
<http://www.opengeospatial.org/projects/groups/hydrofeatswg>

WaterML2.0. Standard information model for the representation of water observations data, with the intent of allowing the exchange of such data sets across information systems, using existing OGC standards.
<http://www.opengeospatial.org/projects/groups/waterml2.0swg>

ETSI

SAREF Investigation for Water (DTR/SmartM2M-103547)
 Determining the requirements for an initial semantic model for the Water domain based on a set of use cases and from available existing data models.
<https://goo.gl/324EyW>

ETSI

Industry Specification Group "City Digital Profile" (ISG CDP). That group vision is:

- To accelerate the delivery of integrated citizen services and provide a technology roadmap for city leaders, by promoting the use of standards in a replicable solution stack.
- To enable cities to procure smart solutions with confidence that they will be integrable, extendable, configurable and interoperable with similar services from other cities.
- To lay out a smart city standards roadmap across the whole technology stack, that may be used by city and national leaders to accelerate the deployment of innovative city services and systems' integration throughout pilot projects.

Initial cross domain city applications will include:

- Health and social care (disability entitlement; housing benefit and rent payment; housing condition, assisted living and vulnerability).
- Building management and connected homes.
- Urban lighting
- Water and waste management and energy
- Transportation and mobility.
- Environmental issues such as pollution and resource optimization.
- Infrastructure management

https://portal.etsi.org/Portals/0/TBpages/CDP/Docs/ISG_CDP_ToR_DG_Approved_20171011.pdf

CEN

CEN/TC 92 'Water Meters' and CEN/TC 294 'Communication systems for Meters' are responsible for Water Management; they are both active in the CEN-CLC-ETSI Coordination Group on Smart Meters. CEN/TC 294 will further develop in 2019 the revision of EN 13757-4 'Communication systems for meters - Part 4: Wireless M-Bus', which specifies the requirements of parameters for the physical and the link layer for systems using radio to read remote meters. The primary focus is to use the Short Range Device (SRD) unlicensed telemetry bands and to encompass systems for walk-by, drive-by and fixed installations.

INSPIRE

INSPIRE Directive. Reference EU architecture for data sets sharing between EU countries.
<http://inspire.ec.europa.eu>

ISO/IEC

Generic Sensor networks Application Interfaces (ISO/IEC 30128). International Standard that depicts operational requirements for generic sensor network applications, description of sensor network capabilities, and mandatory and optional interfaces between the applications.
https://webstore.iec.ch/preview/info_isoiec30128%7Bed1.0%7Den.pdf
<https://www.iso.org/standard/53248.html>

ITU-T

Ubiquitous sensor network middleware, applications, identification (F.744 standard). Service description and requirements for ubiquitous sensor network middleware.
https://www.itu.int/rec/dologin_pub.asp?lang=e&id=T-REC-F.744-200912-!!!PDF-E&type=items
<https://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-F.747.6-201410-l/en>

ISO/TC

ISO/TC 282. Standardisation of water re-use of any kind and for any purpose. It covers both centralised and decentralised or on-site water re-uses, direct and indirect ones as well as intentional and unintentional ones. It includes technical, economic, environmental, and societal aspects of water re-use. Water re-use comprises a sequence of the stages and operations involved in uptaking, conveyance, processing, storage, distribution, consumption, drainage, and other actions related to the handling of wastewater, including the water re-use in repeated, cascaded, and recycled ways.
<https://www.iso.org/committee/4856734.html>

PSA

WITS Standard Protocol. Standard method dedicated to water industry telemetry control and monitoring. This standard protocol makes interoperable equipment from different manufacturers by using features of the DNP3 protocol to satisfy water industry specific functional requirements.
<http://www.witsprotocol.org>

AIOTI

High Level Reference Architecture. Reference ICT architecture and semantic data model based on the ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010 standard for representing IoT entities and services. This reference architecture is transversal to several domains including water
<https://aioti.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/AIOTI-HLA-R3-June-2017.pdf>

W3C

Web of Thing Working Group. RDF and Linked Data vocabularies to reduce the fragmentation generated in the IoT devices. Moreover, this group is also focused on providing best practices and corresponding APIs to enable semantic interoperability within the Smart City.

IoT-Schema.org. Extension of schema.org data model towards modelling IoT entities with focus on energy, transport, and water infrastructures.
<https://www.w3.org/>

SINGLE EUROPEAN SKY

POLICY AND LEGISLATION

POLICY OBJECTIVES

The EU's Single European Sky (SES) initiative has at its heart the reform of the Air Traffic Management (ATM) in Europe in order to cope with sustained air traffic growth and operations under the safest, most cost- and flight-efficient and environmentally friendly conditions. This implies (re-)designing the European airspace to support air traffic flows in alignment with technological capabilities and operational functionalities, reducing delays, increasing safety standards and flight efficiency to reduce the aviation environmental footprint, and reducing costs related to service provision. Achievements have already been made at operational, technological and institutional levels and efforts are ongoing to maximise the benefits of activities initiated under the SES framework.

The Single European Sky (SES) Interoperability Regulation EC 552/2004 has been one of the pillars of SES and sets out requirements for constituents and testing of ground-based ATM systems. This Regulation was repealed but the interoperability requirements are still valid and will be transposed in the next revision of the Commission Implementing Regulation 2017/373.

Commission Regulation (EC) No 29/2009 as amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/310 lays down requirements on data link services for the Single European Sky. ETSI EN 303 214 "Data Link Services (DLS) System; Community Specification for application under the Single European Sky Interoperability Regulation EC 552/2004 requirements for ground constituents and system testing" is the standard supporting data link services.

Efficient data link services are fundamental cornerstones of the Single European Sky Operational Concept that is to be developed and implemented through the European ATM Master Plan. Timely implementation of the envisaged new services, particularly Trajectory Based Operations, is being jeopardised by lack of performant data link between aircraft and ground Air Traffic Management systems. The modernisation of the European Air Traffic management is dependent on data link based services. Hence, implementation of alternative air-ground communication technologies must be accelerated for operations in mid-2020s.

EC PERSPECTIVE AND PROGRESS REPORT

The SESAR Joint Undertaking (SJU) investigated performance issues afflicting data link services used in support of Air Traffic Management (ATM) and produced the report "Enhanced Large Scale ATN deployment (ELSA)". The report identifies incompatibilities between airborne and ground systems, probably caused by inconsistencies in the interpretation of standards but also lack of standardisation of important system elements. The report also identified the need for "end-to-end" service tests in order for the data link services to meet the interoperability and performance requirements.

REFERENCES

- Single European Sky initiative - https://ec.europa.eu/transport/modes/air/single_european_sky_en
- Single European Sky Interoperability Regulation EC 552/2004 - <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=LEGISSUM:l24070&from=EN>
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 29/2009 - <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32009R0029>
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/310 - <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32015R0310>
- Enhanced Large Scale ATN deployment (ELSA) - https://www.datalinkservices.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/elsa_vdlm2_final_data_link_study.pdf
- Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2018/1139 - <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32018R1139&rid=1>

REQUESTED ACTIONS

Data communication in aviation for Air Traffic Management (ATM) is rather new. However, since the 1970's airlines have used datalinks to optimise their operations, in particular to exchange administrative information supporting regularity of flight and technical data from on-board systems. This so called Airline Operational Communications (AOC) is a commercial service to airlines that runs on the datalink network provided globally by ARINC and SITA.

To create a dedicated data link service for ATM, significant investments by stakeholders would be required both on the ground and on-board aircraft and it would be instrumental to have a “critical mass” of aircraft equipped in order to have an operationally functional service. Therefore in support of the first initial services, Commission Regulation (EC) No 29/2009 (the Datalink Services - or DLS -Regulation) is based on the already available VDL network services provided by ARINC, SITA and ENAV. The characteristics of ATM and AOC data link services are very different. AOC is characterised by long messages with relaxed performance requirements while ATM is characterised by short messages with stringent performance requirements. From a telecommunications service provider perspective, the financial volume lays currently with AOC not with ATM, which makes it challenging to apply a sound business model. Furthermore, ATM is highly regulated by stringent laws that assign legal responsibilities and liability to stakeholders, while AOC is totally unregulated and based on commercial agreements. Experience shows that it is very difficult to merge these two “worlds of telecommunication” into one framework and system solution. Furthermore, it should be noted that these telecommunication services are related to safety of flight, thus the systems should operate in protected spectrum reserved to “safety-of-life services”, which prevents aviation to take advantage of services provided, for example, by the mobile telecommunications industry. From a manufacturing industry perspective, the volume of the aviation telecommunication systems market is rather small, it has extremely demanding requirements based on regulations and the systems have a long life time. Together, these characteristics create a situation where normal mass-market principles are not applicable in the case of aviation.

Despite the EC DLS Regulation and various “incentive initiatives”, it was noted that the establishment of data link services for ATM did not progress as expected. EC commissioned the ELSA study to identify the reasons behind the situation and to propose corrective actions. One such action was to perform “end-to-end” tests to verify whether the total chain from the cockpit in an aircraft to Air Traffic Control (ATC) on the ground would function properly as expected. This chain is defined through various standards developed by independent entities not necessarily cooperating with each other. Several stakeholders are involved in the service provision. Several stakeholders applying very different business models are responsible for the investments. It is not possible to identify one entity that has the overall responsibility to ensure that the services perform as expected.

Based on the above, the following actions can be defined:

ACTION 1 Architecture Definition

To document the present architecture as required by the EC DLS Regulation based on VDL Mode 2 and existing infrastructure. Focus should especially be on interfaces between the different groups of components in each architecture.

DELIVERABLES:

- a) Airborne Architecture Specification: Based on existing standards and specifications developed by ICAO, EUROCAE/RTCA and AEEC. Components are the radio itself, data busses, Communication Management Unit (CMU) and interfaces to pilots and the on-board systems such as the Flight Management System (FMS), etc. All on-board systems are “certified” and therefore approved for operation and considered to meet all requirements.
- b) RF Architecture Specification: Based on the existing three radio networks established by ARINC, SITA and ENAV. Components are the ground radios and the datalink management systems established by each telecommunications service provider. These are proprietary systems and details are not publically available. It should be noted that both ARINC and SITA perform unit tests on all types of units that are allowed to communicate in their networks. ARINC and SITA are not certified Communication Service Providers so when providing ATM datalink services they are considered to be sub-contractors to ANSPs. It should be noted that the ELSA study recommends that one single RF infrastructure supporting ATM datalink communications should be implemented. Additional studies (e.g. SJU IP1) are ongoing to define the best target solution.
- c) Ground Network Architecture Specification: PENS is the backbone network used for ATM today. The next generation, the “New PENS” or “PENS II” is being implemented. PCP includes the establishment of an infrastructure supporting SWIM services. These networks are based on commercially available technologies that, amongst other services, also can be used by aviation on the basis of Service Level Agreements.
- d) ATM System Datalink Architecture Specification: There are three major ATM system manufacturers in Europe (Indra, Thales and Leonardo). Their products are based on a set of components that are extensively tailored to local conditions, which means that not all components are fully standardised. Datalink services have interfaces to air traffic controllers and to other functions in the ATM system. Local ATM Systems are governed by the owner’s/operator’s (ANSP) Safety Management System (SMS).

ACTION 2 Test Environment Definition

To define the environment to be used in the test events based on the architectures specified in Action 1. The total “end-to-end” environment should cover the on-board interfaces (to pilots and airborne systems) to ground interfaces (air traffic controllers and ATM system components). Based on experience from the initial datalink deployment, end-to-end testing should be performed in a sufficiently realistic test environment to allow thorough stress testing of the system.

DELIVERABLES:

- a) Test Environment Specification: The total “end-to-end” environment should be broken down into logical/functional components connected with well-defined interfaces and a clear set of performance requirements.

ACTION 3 Test Procedure Definition

To define the procedures to be used in the test events based on the test environment specified in Action 2. If a piece of equipment is going to be tested in the “datalink environment” it would be connected to a testbed so the actual performance of that piece of equipment can be tested and verified.

DELIVERABLES:

- a) Test Procedure Specification: All logical/functional components in the datalink architecture defined in Action 1 should be included. Tests should be defined to cover all included logical/functional components.

ACTION 4 Test Bed Definition

To define how a testbed can be set up supporting the tests in the environment to be used in the test events based on the architectures specified in Action 1. Each logical/functional component is in principle a “black box” with well-defined interfaces and requirements on inputs and outputs. A black-box is in principle a model implemented in a computer that simulates the actual component/function.

DELIVERABLES:

- a) Test Bed Specification: The total “end-to-end” environment should be broken down into logical/functional components connected with well-defined interfaces and a clear set of performance requirements. All components should be modelled. As several test setups exist within the industry today, it should be possible to reuse these elements and take advantage of gained experience.

ACTION 5 Test Report Template Definition

To define how results from tests should be documented in a harmonised way in support of possible regulatory actions and deployment. Based on the deliverables from Actions 1 to 5, it is expected that any certified test house would be able to perform the tests and deliver objective and neutral reports.

DELIVERABLES:

- a) Test Report Templates: Well-defined templates should be used to guide the testing entity on how to document and present the results.

ACTION 6 Generic Datalink Test Definition

Actions 1 to 5 are all focused on what is required by the EC DLS Regulation based on VDL Mode 2 and existing infrastructure. It is well-known that this system only supports the initial ATM datalink services. The SESAR Concept of Operation requires datalinks that can support larger volumes of data with deterministic performance. Before the existing datalink system based on VDL Mode 2 can be replaced, there will probably be a number of complementary datalinks that would have to be included in the architecture defined in Action 1 and that would benefit from the testing in Actions 2 to 5.

DELIVERABLES:

- a) Generic Datalink Architecture Specification.
- b) Generic Test Environment Specification.
- c) Generic Test Procedure Specification.
- d) Generic Test Bed Specification.
- e) Generic Test Report Template Specification.

ACTION 7 Future activities

Depending on how ATM datalink services will develop in the future, the generic material from Action 6 should be adapted to the particular solutions that are going to be tested. Undertake activities to explore the accelerated implementation of alternative air-ground communication technologies for operations by mid-2020s in support of a performant new datalink enabling full Trajectory Based Operations wherein the trajectory is shared and used as a bi-directional safety-, time- and mission-critical-service-link between air and ground.

ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RELATED STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES

EUROCAE

In line with the findings of the ELSA study, EUROCAE is updating the related specifications/standards for airborne DLS equipment (ED-92C), planned to be available by the end of 2018. These changes are coordinated with the equivalent American standards published by RTCA and AEEC. EUROCAE has also started to develop an ED companion document, planned to be available in 2019, providing assumptions on ground network behaviour. This activity needs to be coordinated with ETSI.

ETSI

ETSI is examining the need to update ETSI standards for ground DLS equipment to become compliant with the ELSA recommendations.

SDM

Coordinating a possible arrangement for “end-to-end” testing with ETSI, EUROCAE and EASA. Findings are reported to the EASA DLS Rule Making Group (RMT.0524).

Commission

DG MOVE issued a mandate to the SESAR Deployment Manager (SDM) to develop a “Data Link Services Recovery Plan” based on the recommendations of the ELSA study and lead the corrective actions and subsequent deployment of the data link services.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

CEN cooperates with EUROCAE and ETSI within the EASCG (European ATM Standards Coordination Group) and the EUSCG (European UAS Standards Coordination Group).

CEN/TC 377 ‘Air-traffic management’ is revising EN 16495:2014 ‘Air Traffic Management - Information security for organisations supporting civil aviation operations’.



ICT DRIVES INNOVATION IN ALL ECONOMIC SECTORS

The disruptive potential of ICT results from its nature as a general purpose technology. It is all about communicating and processing of digital data. Digital data may represent all kinds of information, including numbers, symbols, voice, audio, pictures, video, etc. Digital data are therefore exchanged and processed for many different purposes. Major applications include making phone calls, watching films, calculating and simulating physical world phenomena, and publishing knowledge and news, to name a few.

In the 90s the first wave of ICT based convergence of industries has blurred the boundaries of the telecommunication, the computer, and the broadcasting sectors. Today, consumers take this convergence as a given and expect to watch news on their smartphone, to make voice calls using a notebook or tablet, and to surf the Internet with their television set.

Distributed processing of digitized voice, moving pictures and other information on networked computers has driven the first wave of convergence and disrupted prior separate vertical consumer markets. However, these previously separated vertical markets for telephony, computing and television have not converged into a single much larger market. The opposite holds true, ICT based technology convergence resulted in accelerated market segmentation. Today many alternative products and services coexist for telephony and TV, not mentioning the many new services never anticipated like social networks or online shops.

The processing power has continued to grow exponentially according to Moore's Law. The amount of data is exploding at unprecedented speed since whatever can be digitized has been and is digitized. Moreover, connecting what can be connected further boosts the exponential, self-amplifying, combined potential of ICT at large to embrace new application areas.

The combinatorial effect of more powerful general purpose computing platforms, an unprecedented abundance of digital data, including sensor data, and connectivity of all kinds of devices and objects are re-defining other industries by transforming businesses and society. Thus, ICT drives innovation in all sectors, from the smart home to the smart city, from the smart grid to smart transportation, from smart healthcare to smart manufacturing in all kinds of industry sectors.

NEW WAVE OF CONVERGENCE

A second wave of convergence is under way and building speed. It is based on the integration of distributed processing of information and operation of equipment.

While the first wave of ICT based convergence revolutionized mainly consumer markets, the second wave of convergence will heavily impact critical infrastructure, industry, and business-to-business markets. The activities of economic actors in all sectors, whether manufacturers, service providers, administrations and their customers will be dramatically altered, some examples are:

- interfaces between product and service suppliers and their customers, whether these are other businesses, Government or end-consumers will change profoundly. In this process, particularly close attention will be needed to the over-arching issues such as security, data protection and privacy and sometimes accessibility in order to make these changes fully acceptable and manageable for those outside the ICT industries themselves.
- in the case of industrial companies, many must rely on time sensitive local area networks operated as private networks in order to ensure highly available and reliable closed loop control operating side-by-side with less critical information services. Operation of all kinds of systems, including utilities, will be increasingly automated and will be more and more autonomous - mainly by adding Artificial Intelligence (AI);
- regarding data value chains, common, semantically enriched data formats as well as common semantics are critical to enable the free flow of data both vertically and horizontally within industry domains and across industry sectors. This is needed as an accelerator for digitisation, e.g. in the context of the Internet of Things (IoT), for digitising industry, for smart cities and for digitisation in public services;

- many of these more conventional economic sectors like transportation, utilities, manufacturing, agriculture, or health-care are more regulated than various segments of ICT markets. Software, appliances, machines, and robots increasingly make decisions and act accordingly in an unsupervised manner, being more and more autonomous in their operation. They need to smoothly integrate into societies and interact with humans in alignment, not only with laws, but also with ethical principles. Trust is inevitable for the adoption of smart infrastructure. Regulatory requirements may change or have to be adapted.

Enhanced ICT enables a smarter world and is an inevitable means to reach crucial European policy goals. ICT is the basis of the European Digital Single Market and the key enabler for digitizing European industry and indeed society as a whole.

INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS FOR DIFFERENT INDUSTRY DOMAINS

The power and disruptive potential of ICT results from being a general purpose technology advancing exponentially in a combinatorial manner. More and more powerful ICT products and services are available for

- digitizing analog information
- data management
- symbolic computing and machine learning

These may be integrated into domain specific platforms or be used as part of a solution for various different industry domains. Generic standardized solutions to exchange data, to analyze data, to decide and act upon knowledge extracted from data are applicable in many sectors, from transportation to manufacturing to agriculture. In this respect ICT may be regarded as a common horizontal technology. The process of applying more and more such horizontal ICT technologies as integral part of by now tightly vertically integrated industry domain specific infrastructures is known as 'Digital Transformation'.

Business drivers for the digital transformation include the following:

1. cost reduction (OPEX mainly)
2. new services (easy deployment)
3. productivity gains
4. less vendor lock-in
5. economies of scale
6. mass production of personalized products

It is, however, not straight forward how to benefit from digital transformation. There will not be a single end-to-end standardized system solution but many instances tailored to company needs will coexist. The digital transformation is an innovation race to gain competitive advantages.

It is not obvious how to apply standardized ICT platforms or parts thereof to solve specific problems in manufacturing, transportation, agriculture, health care, or in other domains.

- From an ICT industry viewpoint the challenge is to enable novel solutions for various vertical industries based on common solution elements.
- From a vertical industry sector viewpoint the challenge is to reuse standardized ICT as enablers for innovations.

Common horizontal ICT building blocks will not be introduced in one go, but used and integrated step-by-step according to the needs of a particular industry. It is all about a process of adoption of off-the-shelf ICT solution elements depending on industry domain specific requirements. It is an evolution with revolutionary results rather than a revolution from the start.

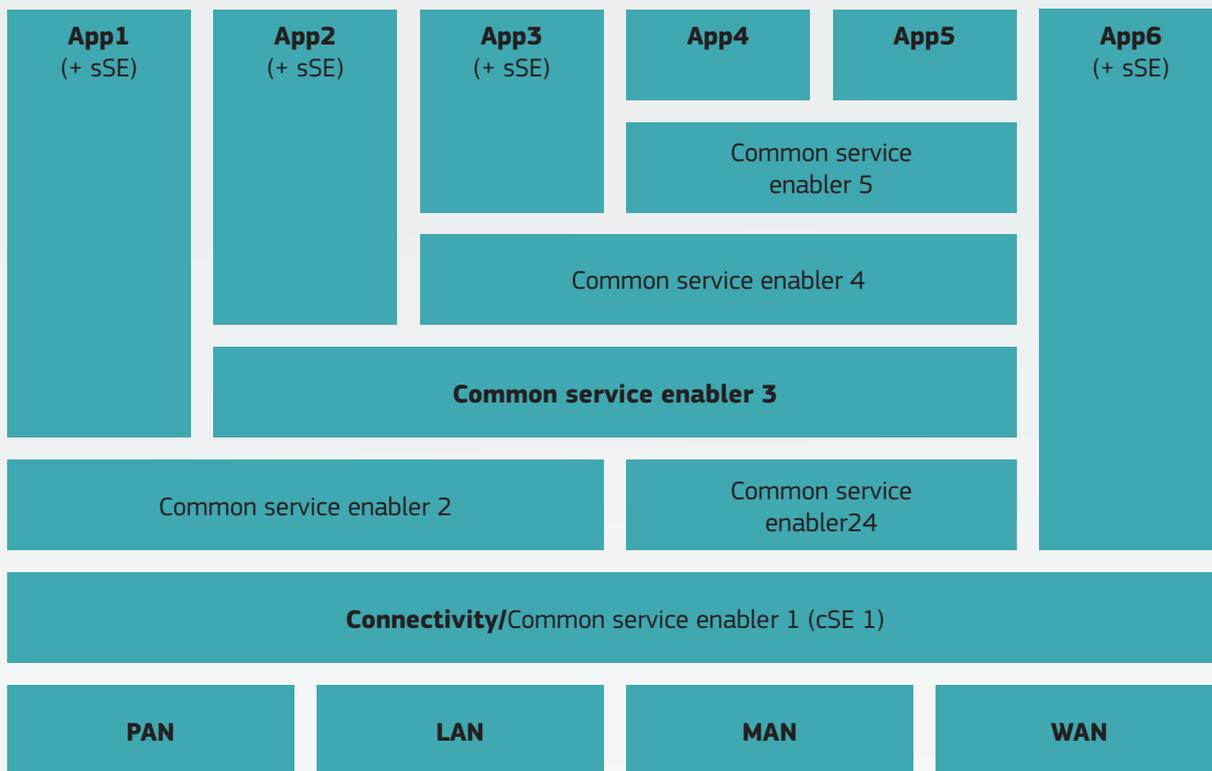


FIGURE 1: EXAMPLES FOR HORIZONTALLY VERSUS VERTICALLY INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS FOR DIFFERENT INDUSTRY DOMAINS (CSE=COMMON SERVICE ENABLER, SSE=SPECIFIC SERVICE ENABLER)

Various combinations of integrated horizontal and vertical building blocks for diverse industries will coexist, as is illustrated in Figure 1. The challenge, however, persists how to combine as many common horizontal building blocks as possible with as many vertical building blocks as necessary to maximize benefits.

Provided the digital transformation of industries works out as a smooth transition process, economy and society at large will benefit from achieving policy goals like

1. customer choice
2. protection of consumers and SME users of ICT solutions, both to ensure (physical and electronic) security and data protection and in the sense of ensuring citizens' rights, service quality etc.
3. vibrant innovative eco-system
4. business opportunities for new entrants
5. economic growth

In these processes, the standardisation system will be challenged.

- ICT standardization is characterised by its fragmentation, with the involvement of multiple organisations both formal and informal.
- On the other hand, in the other sectors that will be more and more influenced by ICT, standardization is typically a slow and formal process.
- Ways need to be found to ensure collaboration between the involved SDOs, and that participants in standardisation committees have the necessary competences.

ANNEX I - LIST OF MEMBER STATES' WORK PLANS AND STRATEGIES

This Annex provides a list of links to strategy documents, policies and work plans on ICT standardisation that are available in the Member States, sometimes comprising several links depending on the respective document structuring in Member States. This list is for reference only. It does not claim completeness and only represents a current snapshot.

FRANCE

French digital strategy:

<http://www.redressement-productif.gouv.fr/feuille-de-route-pour-le-numerique>

Framework for interoperability and security:

<http://references.modernisation.gouv.fr/rgi-interoperabilite>

GERMANY

German digital strategy:

<http://www.digital-made-in.de>

ITALY

Agenda Digitale for Italy:

<http://www.agid.gov.it/agenda-digitale>

NETHERLANDS:

Digital Agenda for the Netherlands:

<https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/binaries/rijksoverheid/documenten/rapporten/2016/07/05/digitale-agenda-vernieuwen-vertouwen-versnellen/digitale-agenda-vernieuwen-vertouwen-versnellen.pdf>

Generic Digital Infrastructure:

<https://www.digitaleoverheid.nl/dossiers/gdi-voorzieningen>

Dutch National Interoperability Framework:

https://www.noraonline.nl/wiki/NORA_online

Dutch Standardisation Forum / open standards policy:

<https://www.forumstandaardisatie.nl>

Digital Agenda 2020 for Municipalities:

<https://www.da2020.nl/>

Testing secure websites:

Dutch Digitization Strategy (June 2018):

[Nederlandse Digitaliseringsstrategie: Nederland digitaal - Hier kan het. Hier gebeurt het | Rapport | Rijksoverheid.nl](https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/binaries/rijksoverheid/documenten/rapporten/2018/06/01/digitale-strategie-nederland-digitaal-hier-kan-het-hier-gebeurt-het-rapport-rijksoverheid.nl)

Digital Government Agenda, NL DigiBeter (July 2018):

[NL DIGibeter: Agenda Digitale Overheid | Rapport | Rijksoverheid.nl](https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/binaries/rijksoverheid/documenten/rapporten/2018/07/01/nl-digibeter-agenda-digitale-overheid-rapport-rijksoverheid.nl)

Dutch National Interoperability Framework:

https://www.noraonline.nl/wiki/NORA_online

Dutch Standardisation Forum / open standards policy:

<https://www.forumstandaardisatie.nl>

Digital Agenda 2020 for Municipalities:

<https://www.da2020.nl/>

SPAIN:

Digital Agenda for Spain:

<http://www.agendadigital.gob.es/digital-agenda/Paginas/digital-agenda-spain.aspx>

Spanish National Cybersecurity Strategy:

<http://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/documentos/20131332estrategiadeciberseguridadx.pdf>

Spanish National Interoperability Framework, English version:

http://administracionelectronica.gob.es/pae_Home/dms/pae_Home/documentos/Estrategias/pae_Interoperabilidad_Inicio/pae_Eschema_Nacional_de_Interoperabilidad/ENI_INTEROPERABILITY_ENGLISH_3.pdf

Original Spanish version:

<https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2010/01/29/pdfs/BOE-A-2010-1331.pdf>

Strategy on Technical Interoperability Standards:

http://administracionelectronica.gob.es/pae_Home/pae_Estrategias/pae_Interoperabilidad_Inicio/pae_Normas_tecnicas_de_interoperabilidad.html#.Unl2QlPFnz

Technical Interoperability Standard for the Catalogue of Standards, English version:

http://administracionelectronica.gob.es/pae_Home/dms/pae_Home/documentos/Estrategias/pae_Interoperabilidad_Inicio/LEGISLACION_2012_BOE-A-2012-13501_Catalogue_of_standards_ENI_publicacion_oficial_2012/Catalogue%20of%20Standards%20NIF%20Spain.pdf

Official Spanish version:

https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2012-13501 plus
https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2013-455

SWEDEN:

Digitalisation Strategy:

<https://www.regeringen.se/regeringens-politik/digitaliseringsstrategin/>

eGovernment Strategy:

<https://www.regeringen.se/informationsmaterial/2015/04/med-medborgaren-i-centrum/>

SWITZERLAND:

eGovernment Strategy Switzerland:

<https://www.egovernment.ch/en/umsetzung/e-government-strategie/>

Switzerland National Cyberstrategy 2018-2022:

https://www.isb.admin.ch/isb/en/home/themen/cyber_risiken_ncs_ncs_strategie.html

Switzerland Information Society Strategy-Digital Switzerland Strategy

<https://www.bakom.admin.ch/bakom/en/homepage/digital-switzerland-and-internet/strategie-digitale-schweiz/strategy.html>

UNITED KINGDOM:

UK government policy on standardisation:

<http://www.gov.uk/innovation-standardisation--4>

Strategy on ICT:

<http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/information-economy-strategy>

Strategy on spectrum:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/spectrum-strategy>

ICT infrastructure consultation:

<http://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/digital-communications-infrastructure-strategy-consultation>

Internet of Things development

<http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/internet-of-things-review>

Plans and progress on the National Cybersecurity Strategy (NCSP)

<http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-cyber-security-strategy-2-years-on>

Government ICT procurement and the use of standards

<http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/open-standards-principles/open-standards-principles>
<http://standards.data.gov.uk/>

ANNEX II - LIST OF LINKS TO STANDARDS BODIES' WEB SITES WITH UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION ON ONGOING WORK

This Annex provides a list of links to repositories of standards development organisations where information on projects and ongoing work relevant to the EU policy priorities can be found. The list does not claim completeness and may incrementally be increased.

CEN

<http://www.cen.eu/cen/Sectors/Sectors/ISSS/Pages/default.aspx>

CENELEC

<http://www.cenelec.eu/aboutcenelec/whatwedo/technologysectors/Informationandcommunicationtechnology.html>

ETSI

ETSI work programme:
<http://www.etsi.org/about/etsi-work-programme>

IEEE:

IEEE entry to standardisation activities relevant to the Rolling Plan:
<http://standards.ieee.org/develop/msp/index.html>

IETF:

IETF entry to standardisation activities relevant to the Rolling Plan:
<http://trac.tools.ietf.org/group/iab/trac/wiki/Multi-Stake-Holder-Platform>

ISO/IEC JTC1:

<https://www.iso.org/isoiec-jtc-1.html>

ITU-T:

ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector:
<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/Pages/default.aspx>

OASIS

Current standards projects:
<https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/>
Standards projects by topical category:
https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tc_cat.php

W3C:

Current list of W3C active Groups:
<https://www.w3.org/Consortium/activities>

ANNEX III - TERMS DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

DEFINITIONS TERMS

EUROPEAN STANDARDS ORGANISATIONS (ESO)

The three European standards organisations are listed in Annex I to Regulation 1025/2012/EU, i.e. CEN, Cenelec and ETSI. Among other activities, they adopt European standards.

EUROPEAN MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM ON ICT STANDARDISATION (MSP)

The MSP is an advisory group to the Commission on matters relating to the implementation of standardisation policy for information and communications technology (ICT), including its work programme, priority-setting in support of legislation and policies, and identification of specifications developed by global ICT standard development organisations. It is composed of members of the national authorities of Member States and EFTA countries, industry associations, societal stakeholders and organisations representing ICT standardisation stakeholders.

<http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regexpert/index.cfm?do=groupDetail.groupDetail&groupID=2758>

ANNUAL UNION WORK PROGRAMME ON EUROPEAN STANDARDISATION (AUWP)

The AUWP is a formal document adopted by the Commission identifying the strategic priorities for European standardisation, taking into account Union long-term strategies for growth.

http://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/european-standards/policy/index_en.htm

MAIN ABBREVIATIONS

AAL	Active assisted living	ECC	Electronic Communications Committee
ADMS	Asset Description Metadata Schema	ECEP	European common enforcement priorities
AG	Amsterdam Group	EEAP	European electronic access point
AIOTI	Alliance for Internet of Things Innovation	EETS	European Electronic Toll Service
AM	Additive manufacturing	EFC	Electronic fee collection
AMNPO	Advanced Manufacturing National Program Office	EFFRA	European Factories of the Future Research Association
AMQP	Advanced message queuing protocol APT Asian Pacific Telecommunication	EMSFEI	European Multi-Stakeholder Forum on e-Invoicing
BIM	Building information modelling	EPC	European Payment Council
BSI	British Standards Institution	EPS	Electric Power System
CBOR	Concise Binary Object Representation	ERN	European Reference Networks
CCEV	Core Criteria/Evidence Vocabulary	ERPB	Euro retail payments board
CEF	Connecting Europe Facility	ESEF	European single electronic reporting format
CERIF	Common European research information format	ESMA	European securities and market authority
CII	Cross-Industry Invoice	ESO	European standards organisations
CIP	Competitiveness and innovation framework programme	ESOP	European Statement of Principles
CIS	Consent & information sharing	ESPD	European single procurement document
CISE	Common Information Sharing Environment	EUPP	Energy using and producing products
CITS	Collaboration on ITS Communication Standards	EV	Electric vehicles
CMS	Content management systems	EXEP	Expert group on e-Procurement
COAP	Constrained Application Protocol	FIBO	Financial industry business ontology
COC	Code of conduct	GDC	GREEN DIGITAL CHARTER
CORE	Constrained Restful Environments	GICTF	Global Inter-Cloud Technology Forum
CPS	Cyber-physical systems	HAN	Home automation networks
CSA	Coordination and support action	HMI	Human-Machine-Interaction
CSC	Cloud Standards Coordination	HON	Health On the Net
CSCC	Cloud Standards Customer Council	HRM	Human resources management
CSCG	Cybersecurity Coordination Group	HTG	Harmonisation Task Groups
CSI	Cities Standards Institute	IAB	Internet architecture board
DECT	Digital enhanced cordless telecommunications	IBOPS	Identity-based attestation and open exchange protocol specification
DOA	Digital object architecture	ICT	Information and communication technologies
DSM	Digital single market	IDM	Information delivery manual
DSRC	Dedicated short-range communications	IDMP	Identification of medicinal products
		IFC	Industry foundation classes
		IFM	Interoperable fare management
		IFRS	International financial reporting standards
		IMF	Interoperable master format
		INSPIRE	Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European
		IOT	Internet of Things
		ISA	Interoperability solutions for public administrations
		ISMS	Information security management systems
		ITLET	Information Technology for Learning, Education and Training
		ITS	Intelligent Transport Systems

JISC	Japanese Industrial Standards Committee	SGCC	State Grid Corporation of China
KET	Key enabling technologies	SIP	Strategic Implementation Plan
KMIP	Key management interoperability protocol	SLA	Service level agreement
KPI	Key performance indicators	SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
KTN	Knowledge Transfer Network	SMPTE	Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers
LOD	Linked open data	SNIA	Storage Networking Industry Association
LSP	Large scale pilot	SSP	Smart Secure Platform
MOOC	Massive open online course	STA	Smart Ticketing Alliance
MOU	Memorandums of understanding	STIR	Secure Telephone Identity Revisited
MQTT	Message Queuing Telemetry Transport	TARV	Telematics applications for regulated commercial freight vehicles
NFC	Near field communication	TC	Technical committee
NSF	Network security function	TGF	Transformational Government Framework
OAM	Officially appointed mechanisms	TOSCA	Topology and Orchestration Specification for Cloud Applications
OASC	Open & Agile Smart Cities	TR	Technical Report
OCC	Open Cloud Consortium	TS	Technical specification
OGC	Open Geospatial Consortium	TSP	Trust service providers
OGF	Open Grid Forum	UAAG	User Agent Accessibility Guidelines
OMG	Object Management Group	ULE	Ultra-low energy
PACS	Picture archive and communication systems	UPS	Uninterruptible power sources
PCHA	Personal Connected Health Alliance	VIN	Vehicle Identification Number
PII	Personally identifiable information	VOT	Vectors of Trust
PLC	Power line communication	VRU	Vulnerable Road Users
PMRM	Privacy management reference model	WAVE	Wireless Access in Vehicular Environments
PO	Publications Office	WCAG	Web Content Accessibility Guidelines
POS	Point of sale	WCPS	Web coverage processing service
PPP	Public-Private Partnership	XDI	XRI data interchange
PPS	Production planning & scheduling		
PSA	Programme Support Action		
PSAP	Public safety answering point		
PSI	Public sector information		
QKD	Quantum key distribution		
QOE	Quality of experience		
QOS	Quality of service		
QSC	Quantum safe cryptography		
R&TTE	Radio Equipment and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment		
RAN	Radio access networks		
RAS	Robotics and autonomous systems		
RDA	Research Data Alliance		
RE	Renewable Energy		
REEIF	Refined eHealth European Interoperability Framework		
RES	Renewable energy sources		
RTS	Regulatory technical standards		
SAGA	Strategic Advisory Group on Accessibility		
SAML	Security assertion markup language		
SBR	Standard business reporting		
SCIM	System for Cross-domain Identity Management		
SEIF	Semantic energy information framework		
SEPA	Single euro payments area		

