



## ***Standards Watch***

### ***An eye on the ICT Standardisation landscape***

A promotional banner for a webinar. On the left, there is a graphic of a laptop with a speech bubble above it containing the StandICT.eu logo and the word "WEBINAR". Below the laptop is the website "www.standict.eu". To the right of the laptop, the text "#SAVETHEDATE" is in a blue box, followed by "7 NOVEMBER 2019 | H 11:00". The main title "A STRENGTHENED EUROPEAN PRESENCE IN THE INTERNATIONAL ICT STANDARDISATION SCENE" is in large white letters. Below the title is the subtitle "The tangible impact of StandICT.eu on ICT technology Standards". Social media links for LinkedIn and Twitter are shown. At the bottom, five speakers are listed with their names and affiliations.

#SAVETHEDATE  
7 NOVEMBER 2019 | H 11:00  
**A STRENGTHENED EUROPEAN  
PRESENCE IN THE INTERNATIONAL  
ICT STANDARDISATION SCENE**  
The tangible impact of StandICT.eu on ICT technology Standards  
in/standict/ @StandICT

Maria Ines Co-chair IETFROLL Working Group	Rusne Juozapaitiene Member of the Steering Committee at ANEC	Patrick Bezombes AFNOR	Oliver Holland Centre for Telecommunications Research (King's College London)	Ray Walshe Chair EAG StandICT.eu
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***Francesco Osimanti – Deputy  
Coordinator of StandICT.eu***

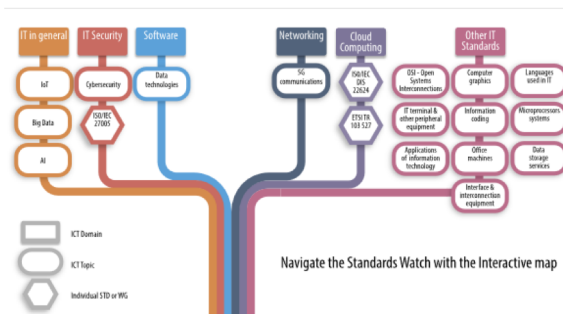
Co-funded by the European Commission  
Horizon 2020 - Grant #780439



The **Standards Watch** monitors the status of ICT standards at international level, mapping critical areas such as **Cybersecurity, 5G, Cloud Computing, IoT, Big Data** and **Artificial Intelligence**

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The Standards Watch of StandICT.eu monitors the status of ICT standards at international level, starting from the five priority areas of the Digital Single Market: 5G communications, cloud computing, cybersecurity, data technology, and IoT – Internet of Things.

In particular, special attention is given to the rapidly evolving ICT topics of: Artificial Intelligence, Big Data, IoT. Gradually, the Standards Watch will be expanded to other ICT domains and topics, with the aim of better identifying gaps, needs & opportunities and consequently stimulating European Experts to pursue the openings granted by the StandICT.eu initiative.

**CEN/LEC CWA 17431:2019**  
Principles and guidance for licensing Standard Essential Patents in 5G and the Internet of Things (IoT), including the Industrial Internet

June 2019

[Standard](#)

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**CEN/LEC CWA 95000:2019**  
Core Principles and Approaches for Licensing of Standard Essential Patents

June 2019

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#### SEARCH BY TITLE

#### FILTER STANDARDS BY ICT DOMAIN:

- ☐ Cloud computing (97)
- ☐ IT in general (131)
- ☐ IT Security (178)
- ☐ Networking (122)
- ☐ Software (1)
- ☐ Other IT standards (35)

#### FILTER STANDARDS BY TOPIC:

- ☐ Blockchain (15)
- ☐ IoT (71)
- ☐ ITS (7)
- ☐ Big Data (40)
- ☐ Artificial Intelligence (33)
- ☐ Cybersecurity (192)
- ☐ Data technologies (31)
- ☐ 5G communications (53)
- ☐ Other (53)

#### FILTER BY SDO / SSO:

- ☐ 3GPP (32)
- ☐ ATIS (6)
- ☐ CSA (20)
- ☐ IAB (0)
- ☐ OASIS (47)
- ☐ OMG (34)
- ☐ SNIA (2)
- ☐ UN/CEFACT (0)
- ☐ W3C/ERCIM (10)
- ☐ CEN (31)
- ☒ CENELEC (9)
- ☐ ETSI (82)
- ☐ IEC (157)
- ☐ IEEE (63)



#### OASIS Energy Interoperation TC

##### SCOPE

The Energy Interoperation TC works to define interaction between Smart Grids and their end nodes, including Smart Buildings, Enterprises, Industry, Homes, and Vehicles. The TC develops data and communication models that enable the interoperable and standard exchange of signals for dynamic pricing, reliability, and emergencies. The TC's agenda also extends to the communication of market participation data (such as bids), load predictability, and generation information.

##### WORKING GROUP

[OASIS Energy Interoperation TC](#)

##### WIKI WATCH

Insert here: activities, gaps, opportunities, and other user driven comments

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- Cloud Computing **106**
- Big Data **42**
- Artificial Intelligence **33**
- Cybersecurity **207**
- IoT **89**

**More than 600 Standards & Working Groups already in the Watch & daily updated**

The **Wiki Watch** facilitates the consultation of the standards, **displaying** only the most relevant information and **allowing people to contribute**, by submitting a comment.



**ETSI TS 103 268-1 V1.1.1**

**SmartM2M; Smart Appliances Ontology and Communication Framework Testing; Part 1: Testing methodology**

**SCOPE**

The scope of the present document is to support Smart Appliance common ontology and communication framework testing needs. It specifies a global methodology for testing for Smart Appliances, based on SmartM2M specifications. It analyses the overall testing needs and identifies and defines the additional documentation required. The testing framework proposed in the present document provides methodology for development of conformance and interoperability test strategies, test systems and the resulting test specifications for SAP.

**LATEST PUBLICATION DATE**

April 2017

**COMMITTEE / WG**

Technical Committee (TC) Smart Machine-to-Machine Communications (SmartM2M)

**STANDARD DOCUMENTS**

[ts\\_10326801v010101p.pdf](#)


**WIKI WATCH**

Insert here: activities, gaps, opportunities, and other user driven comments

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Submitted by ocorcho on Sat, 07/27/2019 - 13:26

This document describes the framework to be used for developing tests for smart appliances according to the SmartM2M smart appliances ontology. This global methodology may be useful as well for other cases where there is a need to have a clear framework for the definition of tests and hence this standard may be adapted in the future to other contexts as well. Particularly relevant and useful is the template for the specification of tests that is provided in page 14 and exemplified in later pages.



**ISO/IEC 19785-1:2015**

**Information technology -- Common Biometric Exchange Formats Framework -- Part 1: Data element specification**

**SCOPE**

ISO/IEC 19785-1:2015 defines structures and data elements for biometric information records (BIRs).  
ISO/IEC 19785-1:2015 defines the concept of a domain of use to establish the applicability of a standard or specification that complies with CBEFF requirements.  
ISO/IEC 19785-1:2015 defines the concept of a CBEFF patron format, which is a published BIR format specification that complies with CBEFF requirements, specified by a CBEFF patron.

**LATEST PUBLICATION DATE**

August 2015

**COMMITTEE / WG**

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 37 Biometrics

**WIKI WATCH**

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Submitted by rsreillo on Sun, 10/06/2019 - 15:38

In addition to the data formats defined in ISO/IEC 19794 and ISO/IEC 39794 which are defined as to include the information from a single user and a single modality, SC 37 has also defined a meta-structure called CBEFF (i.e. ISO/IEC 19785 series of standards), that allows: — the coding of biometric information from more than a single user; — the coding of biometric information from more than one modality; and — protecting biometric data by using security mechanisms that may cipher and/or authenticate the data included into the CBEFF BIR structure. A CBEFF BIR (i.e. Biometric Information Record) is composed of: — a standard biometric header in a particular patron format (as defined in ISO/IEC 19785-1 and being the patron formats defined in ISO/IEC 19785-3). This header introduces the information embedded into the BIR: — the biometric data block (BDB), which can be a BDIR defined in ISO/IEC 19794 or ISO/IEC 39794; and — an optional security block (as defined in ISO/IEC 19785-1 and ISO/IEC 19785-4) that embeds the data needed for protecting the biometric information. CBEFF also allows multiple BDB, such as a multiple CBEFF BIR structure and complex CBEFF BIR structure. The former can contain multiple BIRs and the latter can contain multiple BDBs, each having its own standard biometric header plus additional standard biometric headers that express the relations among the BDBs. The way that CBEFF records can be coded can change from one architecture to another. This is why ISO/IEC 19785 3 defines several ways to code CBEFF records in what is called as patron formats. There are patron formats defined for binary coding, with different system word lengths, others for XML coding, etc. Most of them are defined using ASN.1 formal language.

Like: 0

**Personally contribute to the mapping of the Standards landscape through the Wiki Watch**

**Francesco Osimanti – Deputy Coordinator**

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***Thanks for your attention!***