TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE RECRUITMENT OF A FIFTH SECONDED EUROPEAN STANDARDIZATION EXPERT IN INDIA (SESEI 5)

1. DISCLAIMER

The present procedure covers the recruitment of a Seconded European Standardization Expert in India (SESEI 5). It is being launched in anticipation of the signature of a contract with EC/EFTA for the co-financing of this Action.

As a consequence, the signature of the contract with the successful candidate is subject to the signature of the Project SESEI action grant between ETSI and EC/EFTA.

Please note that short-listed candidates may be contacted for interviews to be held electronically, with a target date for interviews on 5 and 6 January 2023.

2. CONTEXT

India has continued, over the past years, to further strengthen and position itself as a global economic and trade power. The rapid growth of the Indian economy, its size and emerging relevance in global trade, makes it essential to establish a robust 'Quality Infrastructure & Ecosystem' in India with a dynamic, and mature standards framework. India has taken various initiatives in the recent past to strengthen its trade, quality infrastructure and standards such as Indian National Strategy for Standardisation (INSS), Standards National Action Plan (SNAP), update of BIS ACT, Rules and Conformity Assessment regulation etc.

The relationship of India with Europe is continuously strengthening. The EU is one of India's largest trading partners besides Europe being one of the largest investors in India. Both India and the European Union represent "unions of diversity" and share common values of democracy, rule of law and human rights with common interest in each other's security, prosperity, and sustainable development. The EU is India's third largest trading partner, accounting for €62.8 billion worth of trade in goods in 2020 or 11.1% of total Indian trade.

The EU is India's third largest trading partner, accounting for €88 billion worth of trade in goods in 2021 or 10.8% of total Indian trade. The EU is the second-largest destination for Indian exports (14.9% of the total). India is the EU's 10th largest trading partner, accounting for 2.1% of EU total trade in goods in 2021. Trade in goods between the EU and India increased by about 30% in the last decade. Trade in services between the EU and India reached €30.4 billion in 2020.

India and the EFTA States are also engaging both at multilateral as well as bilateral levels. Given that the bilateral arrangements serve as building blocks to the multilateral trading system, India and the EFTA States are moving forward in this direction. Bilateral trade between India and EFTA during 2021 was ~€5 billion (Total Imports: ~€2.4 billion and Total exports: €2.6 billion). Negotiations on a broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement between the EFTA States and India have been ongoing for several years.

Acknowledging these opportunities, the EU and India have continuously been working on creating and solidifying strategic partnership between the two regions. The focus on trade, future technologies, standards, and sustainable development has clearly been brought out by the "EU-India Strategic Partnership: A Roadmap to 2025", endorsed by India and the EU, in July 2020. The key focuses of cooperation are around Security, Climate Change, Clean Energy, ICT, Transport, Green Deal, Resource Efficiency, Circular Economy, Clean Tech, Renewables, Artificial Intelligence, Research & Innovation, RAIL etc. and importantly to resume the EU-India Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement negotiations. In this roadmap, both sides have also agreed to work together to strengthen Trade and investment, Business & Economy by enhancing market access, addressing existing trade barriers and preventing the

emergence of new ones, alignment to international standards and best practices, easing up the assessment of conformity and improving investment conditions. Cooperation around Standardisation and its harmonisation to International Standards and promotion of existing international standards is clearly mentioned around the topics of Security, pharmaceuticals and medical devices, Environment (Circular Economy), Information and communications technology (ICT), Transport (Railways) etc.

The cooperation agreements endorsed through the "Roadmap to 2025" were reiterated at the EU-India Leaders' Meeting in Porto on 8 May 2021, wherein emphasis was on resuming trade negotiations, resolution of market access related issues, cooperation on global digital standards and network security, 5G technology and beyond 5G, Joint Task Force on Artificial Intelligence, Quantum and High-Performance Computing, protection of personal data and privacy, Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency Partnership, Partnership on Smart and Sustainable Urbanization etc.

Also during this EU-India Leaders' Meeting, both EU and India have also concluded a comprehensive Connectivity Partnership, confirming their commitment to collaborate on supporting resilient and sustainable connectivity both in India and in third countries. This connectivity partnership will support sustainable digital, transport and energy networks, and the flow of people, goods, services, data, and capital centred on equity and inclusivity for the benefit of both the EU and India and assisting in global development efforts, based on Sustainable Development Goals principles. Also, this connectivity partnership endorses facilitating large-scale private investments in sustainable connectivity and commitment to implementing relevant international standards, to ensure a level playing field for companies and to ensure reciprocal access to markets.

This connectivity partnership also complements the EUs Global Gateway initiative, which stands for sustainable and trusted connections that work for people and the planet and is also an effort of EU stepping up its offer to its partners with major investments in infrastructure development around the world. India can play a crucial role in the effective implementation of the EU's ambitious connectivity strategy. Europe and India must track down ways of organizing and synergizing different projects and offer prescribed procedures and data by focusing on regions less infiltrated by the BRI, particularly in Eastern Europe, India, and Japan.

Cooperation around Standardisation and its harmonisation to International Standards and promoting existing international standards fares high on the agenda for both India and EU. The EU in its recently launched Strategy on Standardisation - Setting global standards in support of a resilient, green and digital EU single market have reinforced this by incorporating various objectives as part of this strategy such as "fostering the adoption of international standards by trading partners and through cooperation between the respective standardising bodies", "more strategic approach in leveraging trade agreements and partnerships to support shared interests in international standards-setting with key partners", etc. The European Commission will support these objectives by developing initiatives, including building on existing partnerships and cooperation projects between the European Standardisation Organisations and standardisation bodies in third countries.

EU/EFTA continues considering India as a strategic partner, to be able to reap some of the potential benefits of its growing market. The Project SESEI has now been in place for almost nine years and all the partners unanimously recognized the benefits of raising awareness in India of the European standardisation system as well as receiving structured and focused information in Europe on Indian standardisation, regulatory initiatives around the chosen priority sectors, facilitating adoption of ENs in India etc. This economic and policy cooperation continues to be high on the agenda of all the partners and the presence of the SESEI has ensured consistency and durability of the relationship using a bottom-up approach.

India's continued dynamism leading the country to steadily moving towards the objective of turning India into a major manufacturing and trade hub with new reforms and growth started back in 2014 with the arrival of new government. The Government has undertaken many reform-oriented measures such as launching flagship programmes of Smart Cities Mission, Make in India, Clean India, Digital India, Skilled India, Self-reliant India and many more so that the real image and potential of India is explored. These new reforms and initiatives are duly supported by policies, Acts and regulations. Some of these developments and reforms around Project SESEI interest and priority sectors are briefly summarised below and are here to

create a context for the need to have seamless, continuous dialogue / cooperation ongoing between India and the EU.

Standards National Action Plan (SNAP): The National Standard Development body, Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), has released a Standards National Action Plan (SNAP) in March 2019. The plan supplements the Indian National Strategy for Standardisation (INSS) which the Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry released in 2018. Through an assessment of social and economic needs in India, the plan prioritised Standardisation areas for future of standards development which should ensure sustainability, smartness, and services. Considering growing role of Standards Developing Organisations (SDOs) in India, the SNAP also announced its plan to introduce a scheme for accreditation or recognition of SDOs which shall ensure a coordinated and harmonised standards development in India. As part of SNAP, twenty-three Standardisation Cells have also been formed in Ministries of Central Government, three Standardisation Cells in State Governments/UTs and Thirty-one in Industry Associations. The objectives of these cells are to ensure Availability of timely inputs on standardisation, Identification of new subjects for standardisation, Identification of relevant experts, Enhance implementation of standards etc.

New BIS ACT, Rules & Conformity Assessment Regulation: In the recent past, BIS have also updated its ACT (BIS ACT) and Rules (BIS rules) and Conformity Assessment regulation through which they are looking forward to participate and adopt Standards beyond ISO/IEC, achieve objectives of SNAP and Simplify Conformity Assessment Scheme for Ease of Doing Business etc.

One nation - One standard: Government of India is also working on setting 'One nation - One standard' mission to ensure quality products and services to consumers and to ensure there is a synergy and no overlap in the standardisation work in the country. To attain the One Nation One Standard vision of the Government of India, BIS has launched a scheme which provides for Recognition of SDO**.** Research Design & Standards Organization (RDSO) of Indian Railways has become the Institution to be declared first SDO under "One Nation One Standard" mission on BIS. This unique initiative of two organizations under Govt. Of India is going to set a template for all the rest of leading research and standard development organizations in the country to follow and adapt World Class Standards.

New IPR Policy: To stimulate innovation, creativity and entrepreneurship, the National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy is released by the government of India, which is expected to lay down the future roadmap for intellectual property regime in India. The policy aims to incorporate and adapt global best practices, strengthen the Government's research and development organizations, educational institutions, corporate entities including MSMEs, start-ups and other stakeholders, create an innovation-conducive environment and stimulate creativity and innovation across sectors, facilitate a stable, transparent, and service-oriented IPR administration in the country. On related subject, Commerce and Industry Ministry in India also floated a discussion paper on standard essential patents (SEP) and their availability on fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory (FRAND) terms. The discussion paper aims to sensitize the stakeholders, concerned organization and citizens towards need for and importance of regulating SEPs as well as facilitating their availability at FRAND terms.

Smart Cities Mission: India's Smart Cities Mission (SCM) launched in 2015, identified 100 cities, covering 21% of India's urban population, for a makeover in four rounds starting January 2016. As many as 5,151 projects worth more than Euro 22 billion are being implemented in 100 cities under the government's smart city mission. These projects are meant to improve core infrastructure and services to make cities more liveable, economically vibrant, and environmentally sustainable while implementing product and solution based on Inter-operable standards.

Automotive Mission Plan 2016-26 (AMP 2026): The Automotive Mission Plan 2016-26 (AMP 2026) shares the vision and responsibility to become the engine of the "Make in India" programme and contribute towards the "Skill India" programme. The Policy seeks to promote clean and safe mobility and adopt a long-term roadmap to harmonize emission standards with global benchmarks by 2028.

National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 (NEMMP): India's electric vehicle (EV) market is estimated to be €5.88 billion opportunity by 2025. The government of India has started addressing the ecosystem of electric vehicles (EVs) and the country's infrastructure to support them. Earlier, the Department of Heavy

Industry had introduced the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 (NEMMP) towards the creation of infrastructure and promoting the use of EVs in India. The first Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles in India (FAME) Scheme was launched under this mission. The FAME scheme continues to support hybrid/electric vehicles market development and Manufacturing eco-system and is having focus areas of Technology development, Demand Creation, Pilot Projects, and Charging Infrastructure. The guidelines & standards for charging infrastructure for electric vehicle were issued by the Ministry of Power (MoP) in December 2018, subsequently revised and then an amendment and further revision in last January 2021. The government aims to have at least one charging station in every 3 sq. km grid in cities; and one charging station every 25km grid on both sides of intra-city highways.

National Rail Plan: The National Rail Plan will be a common platform for all future infrastructural, business, and financial planning of the Railways.

National Electricity Policy 2021: The Government of India has identified electrical sector as a key sector of focus to promote sustained industrial growth. India ranks at the fifth position among the countries of the world when it comes to the size of its energy economy, measured by the combined revenue of energy companies. The country also ranks 3rd on renewable energy investment and future plans, according to a new study by British Business Energy. Draft National Electricity Policy 2021 covers multiple areas covering grid operation, power markets, regulatory process, energy efficiency, optimal generation mix, transmission, distribution and many more. The policy also emphasised on the creation of Electric Vehicle charging stations, Smart meters, power markets, environment and more. Ministry of Heavy Industries also launched the Indian Electrical Equipment Industry Mission Plan 2012-2022, for the rapid development of the domestic electrical equipment industry and to enhance its competitiveness. The Mission Plan seeks to steer, coordinate and synergies the efforts of all stakeholders to accelerate and sustain the growth of the domestic electrical equipment industry.

National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM): Technological advancement, development, and deployment of Smart Grids in India is being carried out through India Smart Grid Forum (ISGF) under the aegis of Ministry of Power (MoP). A Smart Grid Vision and Roadmap for India envisaged the launch of a National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) to plan and monitor implementation of the policies and programmes. Twelve Smart Grid pilot projects were earlier sanctioned by Ministry of Power are in place. Apart from the National Smart Grid Mission, Government has also initiated the Smart Meter National Programme (SMNP) to eventually replace 250 million conventional meters with smart meters across India. As of today, Government of India has installed more than 3 million smart meters in the country. Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has also framed Guideline on Cyber Security in Power Sector to be adhered by all Power Sector utilities to create cyber secure eco system.

National Digital Communication Policy: As the world has entered the era of modern technological advancements in the Telecom Sector such as 5G, IoT, M2M etc., a need was being felt to introduce a 'customer focused' and 'application driven' policy for the Indian Telecom Sector, which can form the main pillar of Digital India. Ministry of Communication through its Department of Telecom (DoT) released it National Digital Communication Policy in 2018. The Government has also come up with various ICT related bills and guidelines such as draft Personal Data Protection Bill for addressing data privacy protection and localization, Information Technology Intermediary Guidelines Rules-2018, draft E-Commerce Policy as it aims to develop the digital economy. For the adoption of Domestic/International/Regional standards as national standards in the Telecom/ICT sectors, a policy document called 'Standardisation Guide' based on ISO/IEC Guide 21-1 was released by Telecom Engineering Centre (TEC). This standardisation guide outlines the adoption process and institutional mechanism for adoption of domestic/international/regional Telecom/ICT standards after its formal approval through Department of Telecom under its Minister of Communications. Also, India through TEC has adopted OneM2M release 2 specifications as the national standards for IoT/M2M technologies in India. Adoption of these specifications post its transposition by TSDSI, as national IoT standards is a big milestone for India as it will provide a framework to support applications and services as part of smart city, smart grid, connected car, home automation, public safety, health and many more. TEC has also released "Code of practise" for securing consumer IoT in Aug '21 which is based EN 303 645 Cyber Security guidelines for consumer IoT (Code of Practice).

Make in India: With the aim to make domestic manufacturing globally competitive and to create global Champions in manufacturing, Government of India has introduced Production Linked Scheme (PLI) scheme for key sectors including food processing, telecom, electronics, textiles, specialty steel, automobiles and auto components, solar photo-voltaic modules, white goods such as air conditioners, LEDs, medical devices, mobile phones and specified active pharmaceutical ingredients, to provide incentives on incremental sales from products manufactured in domestic units, and to cut down on import bills. The PLI scheme is getting implemented by the concerned ministries/departments.

In such a context, the permanent presence of a Seconded European Standardisation Expert on-site in India **has a clear added value** as it notably enables partners to:
- anticipate developments requiring a reaction and prepare such reaction leveraging a solid local network
- address alignment/adoption of EU standards in India
- support EU industry addressing their queries and extend local support.

Therefore, capitalizing on the achievements of Project SESEI IV and noting the increased activity level of India in the international Standardisation scene, European Standards Organisations (ESOs), along with European Commission and EFTA intend to continue with the SESEI project for Phase V to further develop the European and Indian cooperation in Standardisation from policy and regulatory exchange to technical dialogue to assist EN adoption, and to help European industry.

This new phase of the SESEI Project, will also allow the different Project partners to be at the forefront of the latest developments in India, therefore contributing to strengthening the EU/EFTA-India dialogue and cooperation in Standardisation, Policy & Legislation.

3. SCOPE, OBJECTIVES AND MEANS

a. Scope

This project will further pursue the efforts undertaken under the fourth phase of the SESEI Project. The objectives of this new phase are, taking into account the work carried out by the SESEI over the previous phase, to capitalize on the dialogue built and the existing cooperation on standards and standards related activities in support of an increase of trade between India and the EU/EFTA.

This new iteration of the Project SESEI will also aim at further strengthening the presence of a European Standardization Expert operating in India with the task to pursue its mission of increasing the visibility of European standardization, promoting EU/EFTA-India cooperation on standards related issues and cementing the work initiated in the previous phases.

b. Objectives

The overall objectives of the project are:

- to facilitate the understanding the European standardization model and standards as well as to promote their use in India
- to monitor and gather regulatory and standardization information and raise level of awareness in EC, EFTA and ESOs
- to support the establishment/development of a dialogue on standards and related policies between both regions
- to improve contacts between partners and relevant players in the Indian administration, industry and standardization bodies
- to facilitate technical discussions
- to build and animate a network of specialists (among stakeholders and stakeholder's memberships) capable of addressing specific and/or technical issues
- to help addressing EU/EFTA/India industry queries around Standards & Regulations.

The following elements are carried forward in the current project for meeting the above overall objectives:

1. This project will ensure continuity in as far as the SESEI represents the European Standardization Organizations, CEN, CENELEC and ETSI as well as the European Commission and EFTA.

2. The SESEI will be catalyzing EU/EFTA/India co-operation at both levels: technical standardization and policy level (i.e. the use of standards in support of legislation/policies).

3. The SESEI will continue to provide a series of intelligence services, which enables European stakeholders to develop a thorough understanding of the Indian standardization and related landscape.

4. The SESEI should relay information about EC/EFTA standardization-related information to Indian counterparts, including feedback on India's reaction to them.

5. Maintain and increase communication to stakeholders will be another goal for this term of the Project SESEI.

c. Means

The Project SESEI 5 will be managed by ETSI and supported by a Steering Committee composed of representatives from each partner (EC, EFTA, CEN, CENELEC, and ETSI). The Steering Committee will provide guidance, monitor and evaluate progress, assess reports and provide input to the Project as per its Terms of Reference.

The SESEI will continue to be located in New Delhi, if possible in the same premises of the EBTC (European Business and Technology Centre). The SESEI will work in synergy/cooperation with the EU delegation in India, follow relevant EU/EFTA funded projects in India and participate as needed in Indian associations in line with the priority sectors identified.

It is expected that Project SESEI 5 will collaborate with other ongoing EU/EFTA initiatives addressing cooperation on standardization and trade issues and avoid overlapping with other initiatives stemming from different European businesses and federations whilst focusing on raising awareness of the project both in India and in Europe. The Project will aim at developing synergies and avoid duplication of efforts.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE POSITION

a. Job description

The Expert will perform the following missions, inter alia:

– Develop cooperation between India and Europe in the field of standardization and related European policies/legislations supported by standardization
– Support the Partners in their activities in India
– Promote European standardization in India, with a focus on the link between standardization and legislation in the EU/EFTA economic area – where standards are always voluntary and the ESOs are independent
– Promote market access to India, in particular by analysing and reporting on standardisation aspects of the implementation by India of its WTO obligations
– Liaise with European experts currently seconded to India and originating from various European businesses and federations
– Coordinate with EU/EFTA National Standardization Bodies' experts located in India the liaison with Indian counterparts in the area of standardization, in order to create an information network to avoid duplication/overlapping of actions and to streamline the activities.
– Raise awareness of the standardization activities and related policies in India relevant for European stakeholders.

- Explore the market in India in order to identify new cooperation opportunities and find new possible sources of interest in standardization as well as new possible partners.
- Create and maintain contacts with Indian government agencies, standardization organisations and relevant market players.
- Ensure timely delivery of quarterly reports to the Partners

The Expert will have to be multi-faceted by handling various different types of activities, responsibilities and roles:

- **Promoter**: He/She undertakes promotional and visibility activities aimed at improving the visibility of the European standardization in India and at increasing the cooperation on standards related issues between the EU/EFTA and India; he/she possesses the necessary expertise for conveying complicated messages to any audiences, is able to plan and execute the publication of promotional material, updates the SESEI website and delivers the right message at the right time to the right people.

- **Facilitator**: He/She supports activities that are aimed at facilitating European access to India, from gathering the right information, by having the right contacts for reaching out to the right stakeholders, to doing technical lobbying to Indian technical bodies. He/She demonstrates a global expertise and has problem-solving capabilities for understanding the needs of the EU, EFTA and ESOs and ensures that they are thoroughly addressed.

- **Networker**: He/She ensures that cooperation between European and Indian counterparts improve, through the development, maintenance and deepening of contacts to the right stakeholders (be it on the regulatory, standardization or technical levels); is able to approach people of all levels, gender and background in order to expand the contacts for possible future cooperation.

- **Represents**: He/She becomes the face, contact point and representative of all standardization and related issues both for European stakeholders approaching India and offers Indian ones the first entry point to the European system. The expert should have an overarching, yet detailed understanding of the interests of the parties he/she represents and the willingness to continuously learn and stay up-to-date with the ever-changing issues, rules, and interests of all the partners.

- **Researcher**: He/She conducts detailed analytical and research activities aimed at facilitating strategic decisions and providing market, policy and standardization intelligence; the resulting reports are focused, contain recommendations and propose follow-up activities. He/She necessitates strong analytical and deductive skills, together with the ability to focus and to distil complex information to its basic building blocks and therefore understand the consequences of the different courses of actions.

- **Planner**: He/She plans strategies and proposes actions to be taken based on his findings, ensuring timely results by using his/her ability to see the "whole picture" in the short, medium and long-run, and by correctly estimating the resources that are needed for each action.

b. Work Plan and Milestones

➤ Work Plan

The Project SESEI 4 overall mission objective, to build and cement an EU/EFTA-India dialogue on standards and relevant regulatory topics, will spillover to this new phase of the Project. The first task of the SESEI under this phase 5 will be to take stock, together with the Project SESEI Steering Committee, of the achievements of the previous phase of the Project, identify gaps and/or correct deviations for the definition of a Work Plan for the new phase.

The Work Plan will focus on the identified priority sectors where the SESEI will propose for each a set of priority actions and activities to carry. Those actions are measurable against a defined set of deliverables. In concrete terms, the Work Plan will be based on the findings and conclusions presented in the Final Report of SESEI 4. The first Steering Committee meeting of the SESEI 5 will discuss and finalize the Work Plan which will serve as a roadmap for the Project duration. Iterations and updates to this project plan will be finalised in consultation with Steering Committee Members, who in turn collect the feedback/input from their members through relevant channels.

> *Milestones*

The proposed action is foreseen to start with a 12-month period, commencing as of the 1st of March 2023 and possibly followed by a further 24-month extension (to be confirmed during the initial 12-month period). Phases of the project will be adapted based on the decision regarding a potential extension.

The project is divided in two phases:

> Inception phase (month 1):

The selection process of the Expert will take place prior to the start of the project following the present open call procedure for selection. The SESEI 5 will be selected by the SESEI Steering Committee members after the public call for tender, published on the ESO websites and distributed to stakeholders.

It is expected from the SESEI to have a good understanding of the European standardization landscape. Depending on the level of expertise of the selected Standardization Expert, the Steering Committee may decide to set-up training as needed.

During the inception period, the SESEI, building on activities resulting from the previous phase (SESEI 4), will develop a Work Plan for the execution phase. The Work Plan will leverage the work performed under SESEI 4 to increase the presence of the European standardization community in India. This Work Plan will include the proposals for actions, the involvement of the European Standardization community in ongoing or future designed actions and the coordination amongst the existing actions.

After consultation with the Partners, the Work Plan will be agreed by the Steering Committee (SC), including any adjustments and updates. As mentioned above, the Work Plan will build on the findings and conclusions found in the Final Report of SESEI 4 as well as on other inputs provided by the stakeholders through its Steering Committee. The first SC meeting of the SESEI 5 will discuss and finalize the Work Plan/road map for the duration of Project. It is understood that the Work Plan is a living component of the Project and will therefore be reviewed and potential amended at every Steering Committee meeting

An inception report will be delivered by month 2 and it will cover the selection and adoption of the Work Plan.

> Execution phase (month 2-12):

The final report will be provided by month 12. This report will cover the activities performed up until the end of the action along with a full report on a selected set of performance indicators. The final report will also include an assessment of the Project and the work of the expert.

The final report will also be accompanied by a Financial Statement including a Cost Control Strategy table as per the EC-ETSI FPA in force. An external audit certificate will also be provided.

Initial target dates for overall action are:

Starting date		01/03/2023
Duration of the action		12 months
1	Inception report phase (covering selection and work plan)	+1 months

2	Final report (with assessment)	+12 months

Depending on the decision made by the partners during the initial phase of 12 months, the project may continue for a further 24-month period, without the need to open a new call for expertise. The contract signed with the selected expert will therefore include provisions covering a potential extension.

c. *Expert's Profile*

> #### *Specific Requirements:*

1. Profound knowledge of India's trade and economic environment
2. Extensive experience with working in an Indian environment
3. Industrial working experience
4. Understanding of the European and International standardization systems, in particular with regards to the links between standards and legislation
5. Verbal and written fluency in English
6. Higher academic education

> #### *Generic requirements:*

1. Capability to absorb, analyse and report clearly on complex issues
2. Strong interpersonal and diplomatic skills, ability to communicate effectively with a wide range of contacts and public speaking skills
3. Strategic & analytical skills
4. Management skills (tasks, resources, people, timely deliverables)
5. Ability to draw up and execute plans according to agreed milestones
6. Ability to satisfy several stakeholders with a balanced and objective view of the partners' needs and objectives
7. Adaptability to different viewpoints, stakeholders and situations
8. Good team player

> #### *Additional assets:*

1. Industrial working experience with/in India constitutes an advantage, in particular if standards related
2. Existing legal setup in India compliant to support the SESEI 5 project execution
3. Working proficiency in Hindi

5. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The SESEI Expert will be sub-contracted and managed by ETSI. All project management and administrative decisions will be dealt with by ETSI in order to ensure timely management of the project.

The project will be under the authority and guidance of a Steering Committee (SC). The SC will provide guidance and strategic direction with political, regulatory, industrial and technical insight, in order to maximize the returns for the stakeholders of the project during its full duration. The SC contributes to establishing the work plan, priorities, investigation of technical details when required and timely input when

requested. It will be composed of two representatives of ETSI and one representative from CEN, CENELEC, EC and EFTA.

ETSI, in its capacity of Project Manager, is responsible for the implementation of the project. The Project Manager is the main contact point for the project and provides the chairmanship and secretariat of the Steering Committee. The tasks and responsibilities of the Secretariat are set out in the Terms of Reference of the Steering Committee.

6. LOGISTICS AND TIMING

➢ *Location*

The SESEI will continue to be located in New Delhi, if possible in the same premises as for the previous iteration: the EBTC (European Business and Technology Centre) office location.

➢ *Commencement date & Period of execution*

The commencement date will be at the signature of the contract between ETSI and the SESEI's company, foreseen latest on March 1st, 2023. The SESEI will be based in New Delhi for the whole duration until end February 2024 (or later depending on potential extension).

7. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A competitive financial budget has been allocated to the SESEI 5 project, in order to cover the expert work, the support from two local assistants, the office costs and other project related expenses (e.g. Mission and Incidentals).

The level of the remuneration package will be discussed with the successful candidate and be commensurate with his/her level of expertise, without exceeding the available budget as foreseen by the project.

8. TENDER DOSSIER

Candidates should provide:

- A detailed CV ([European Format](#))

- A motivation letter, explaining how the candidate intends to meet the objectives, and showing that the candidate understands the overall aim of the project

- A declaration of availability and exclusivity: the candidate must declare her/his for the planned period of the assignment, i.e. from March 2023 to February 2024 and that, if selected, the only remunerated activity in that period will be SESEI 5. Moreover, he/she will declare that any other private or public non-remunerated activity performed will not generate conflict of interest with the SESEI position.

Reference letters will be taken into consideration only if relevant to the SESEI activities.

Candidatures shall be sent both in electronic format and hard copy (via registered mail or any traceable courier service).

The deadline for the submission of the candidatures is Friday 23 December 2022, 23h59 Brussels time (CET).

This deadline applies to the date/time indicated in the e-mail containing the electronic candidature and to the postage stamp for the registered mail (or relevant tracking information as provided by the courier service).

Candidatures are to be sent in electronic format to margot.dor@etsi.org

A paper copy of the file can be sent to:

Margot Dor
ETSI
650, Route des Lucioles
06921 Sophia Antipolis Cedex
France

Please note that no paper files will be returned.

9. DURATION OF THE TENDER AND SELECTION CRITERIA

The present call for tender is published on the ETSI website on 25 November 2022 and will remain available until 23 December 2022. The call will also be published on CEN-CENELEC website and be distributed within the CEN, CENELEC and ETSI networks in order to ensure maximum exposure.

After the closing date, a pre-selection will take place in a Selection Committee including representatives from the ETSI and CEN-CENELEC Management Centre (CCMC), the EC and EFTA. This panel will prepare a short list of up to 3 to 4 candidates.

Short-listed candidates may be interviewed by electronic means (5 and 6 January 2023) by a committee composed of representatives from ETSI, CEN, CENELEC, EC and EFTA.

The final appointment will be endorsed by the Steering Committee.