

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS



INTRODUCTION



- The **Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)** is the national Standards Body of India working under the aegis of Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Government of India
- It is established by the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 which came into effect on 23 December 1986.
- The Minister in charge of the Ministry or Department having administrative control of the BIS is the ex-officio President of the BIS.



- The organisation was formerly the **Indian Standards Institution (ISI)**, set up under the Resolution of the then Department of Industries and Supplies dated 3 September 1946. The ISI was registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.
- As a corporate body, it has 25 members drawn from Central or State Governments, industry, scientific and research institutions, and consumer organisations
- Its headquarters are in New Delhi, with regional offices in Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai, Chandigarh and Delhi and 20 branch offices. It also works as WTO-TBT enquiry point for India

ORIGIN OF BIS



- In the twilight years of British rule in India, when the country was faced with the gigantic task of building up the industrial infrastructure, it was the Institution of Engineers (India), which prepared the first draft of the Constitution of an Institution which could take up the task of formulation of National Standards.
- This led to the Department of Industries and Supplies issuing a memorandum on 03 September 1946, formally announcing the setting of an organization called the “Indian Standards Institution”. The Indian Standards Institution (ISI) came into being on the 06 January 1947 and in June 1947 Dr. Lal C. Verman took over as its first Director.

BIS ACT, RULES AND REGULATIONS



- The BIS Act, 2016, notified for general information and yet to be implemented
- The BIS Act, 1986
- The BIS Rules, 1987
- The BIS (Appointment, Terms and Conditions of Service of Director-General) Rules, 1987
- The BIS (Recognition of Consumers' Associations) Rules, 1991
- The BIS (Powers and Duties of Director-General) Regulations, 1987



- The BIS (Advisory Committees) Regulations, 1987
- The BIS (Certification) Regulations, 1988
- The BIS (Recruitment to Scientific Cadre) Regulations, 2002
- The BIS (Recruitment to Laboratory Technical Posts) Regulations, 2007
- The BIS (Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees), Regulations, 2007
- The BIS (Recruitment to Administration, Finance and Other Posts) Regulations, 2007

Product Certification



- The **Product Certification Scheme of BIS** aims at providing Third Party Guarantee of quality, safety and reliability of products to the customer.
- Presence of ISI certification mark, known as **Standard Mark**, on a product is an assurance of conformity to the specifications.
- The manufacturer is permitted to self certify the licenced products after ascertaining its conformity to the Standard.
- In order to **safeguard the interest of consumers** against spurious marking/misuse of ISI mark, penal provision exists in BIS Act 1986 under section 33(1), as per which any person who contravenes the provisions of Section 11, Section 12, Section 14 or Section 15 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend upto one year or with a fine which may extend upto Rs. 50,000 or with both.

HALMARKING



- Hallmarking is the accurate determination and official recording of the proportionate content of precious metal in precious metal articles.
- Hallmarks are thus official marks used in many countries as a guarantee of purity or fineness of precious metal articles.
- The BIS Hallmarking Scheme has been aligned with International criteria on hallmarking. As per this scheme, licence is granted to the jewellers by BIS under Hallmarking Scheme.
- The recognition of an Assaying and Hallmarking Centre is done against IS 15820:2009.

ASSOCIATION WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS BODIES



- BIS is a founder member of International Organisation for Standardization (ISO)
- It represents India in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Electro technical Commission (IEC) and the World Standards Service Network (WSSN).

LABORATORIES



- To support the activities of product certification, BIS has a chain of 8 laboratories. These laboratories have established testing facilities for products of chemical, food, electrical and mechanical disciplines. Approximately
- 25000 samples are being tested in the BIS laboratories every year.
- All the other labs are NABL (National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories) accredited. It operates a laboratory recognition scheme also.

PRODUCT CERTIFICATION SCHEME



- Product Certifications are to be obtained voluntarily. For, some of the products like Milk powder, Drinking Water, LPG Cylinders, etc., certification is mandatory. Because these products are concerned with health and safety.
- **For foreign manufacturers**
- All foreign manufacturers of products who intend to export to India are required to obtain a BIS product certification license.

- Under the provisions of this scheme, foreign manufacturers can seek certification from BIS for marking their product(s) with BIS Standard Mark. If or otherwise, the foreign manufacturer has not signed an MoU with BIS, it has to set up a liaison office in India with the permission of Reserve Bank of India. Otherwise, an authorised representative or agent needs to be appointed by the foreign firm.

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CERTIFICATION



- Management System Certification Scheme IS/ISO 9001.
- Environmental Management System Certification Scheme IS/ISO 14001.
- Occupational Health and Safety Management System Certification Scheme IS 18001.
- Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Scheme IS/ISO 22000.
- Service Quality Management System Certification Scheme IS 15700.

Management System Certification Scheme IS/ISO 9001



- Scope

As an ISO 9001 certified organization you will have implemented Quality Management System requirements for all areas of the business, including:

- Facilities

- People

- Training

- Services

- Equipment

- ISO 9001 is the world's most widely recognized Quality Management System (QMS).
- An ISO 9001 quality management system will help you to continually monitor and manage quality across all operations, and outlines ways to achieve, as well as benchmark, consistent performance and service. Internationally

BENEFITS TO THE CERTIFIED FIRM



- The firm with BIS Quality Management Systems Certification license provides:
 - i) clear indication of its capabilities
 - ii) strong evidence of its commitment to quality
 - iii) assurance of consistency in quality of product/ service with timely delivery;
- Reduces the incidence of product failure, in-turn improves credibility of the firm.
- Leads to less material wastage, production down time, rework, etc. through an increase in 'quality know-how' and efficiency.
- ✓ Being internationally recognized, the firm's quality will have world-wide acceptance.
- Better choice and monitoring of the firm's supplies.
- Puts all operations on a scientific basis.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF BIS IN ISO 9000



- BIS is the National Standards Body of India and is a founder member of ISO.
- BIS represents India, in ISO.
- The Technical Committee (TC) number 176 (ISO/TC 176), and its Sub-committees of ISO are responsible for the development of ISO 9000 standards.
- Quality and industry experts from India including BIS officers nominated by BIS participate in the meetings of the Technical Committee ISO/TC 176 and its Sub-committees.

WHY IS/ISO 9001 STANDARD?



- It is identical to internationally accepted ISO 9001 standard for Quality Management Systems;
- It helps in gaining a competitive edge in domestic as well as global market;
- For saving money - quality management system ensures efficient and sound procedures
- For ensuring optimum utilization of plant and reducing scrap and time consuming rework and repairs;
- It is a tool to ensure consistent quality improvement apart from achieving quality control/quality assurance;
- It brings confidence to the customer;
- It makes the system transparent through quality records;

ROLE OF BIS IN ISO 14000



- BIS is the National Standards Body of India and is a founder member of ISO.
- BIS represents India, in ISO.
- The Technical Committee (TC) number 207 (ISO/TC 207), and its Sub-committees of ISO are responsible for the development of ISO 14000 standards.
- Industry experts from India including BIS officers nominated by BIS participate in the meetings of the Technical Committee ISO/TC 207 and its Sub-committees.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CERTIFICATION SCHEME IS 18001.



- **OHSAS 18001**, Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series, (officially **BS OHSAS 18001**) is an internationally applied British Standard for occupational health and safety management systems
- Its supporters claim that an occupational health and safety management system (OHSMS) promotes a safe and healthy working environment by providing a framework that helps organizations
- Identify and control health and safety risks
- Reduce the potential for accidents
- Aid legal compliance
- Improve overall performance

HAZARD ANALYSIS AND CRITICAL CONTROL SCHEME IS/ISO 22000.



- **ISO 22000** is a standard developed by the International Organization for Standardization dealing with food safety. It is a general derivative of ISO 9000.
- Since food safety hazards can occur at any stage in the food chain it is essential that adequate control be in place. Therefore, a combined effort of all parties through the food chain is required.
- Communication along the food chain is essential to ensure that all relevant food safety hazards are identified and adequately controlled at each step within the food chain.

ISO 9001 VS ISO 22000



- In comparison with ISO 9001, the standard is a more procedural orientated guidance than a principle based one. Apart from that, ISO 22000 is an industrial-specific risk management system for any type of food processing and marketing,
- Which can be closely incorporated with the quality management system of ISO 9001. The detailed similarities and differences of the two standards can be found elsewhere

ROLE OF BIS IN ISO 22000



- The Technical Committee (TC) and its Sub-committees of ISO are responsible for the development of ISO 22000 standard.
- Experts from food sector from Indian industry including BIS officers nominated by BIS participate in the meetings of the Technical Committee and its Sub-committees for developing the standard.
- Organizations willing to implement the Food Safety Management System as per IS/ISO 22000 may refer to IS/ISO/TS 22004 – Food Safety Management System

SERVICE QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CERTIFICATION SCHEME IS 15700



- IS 15700:2005 may be implemented by public service organizations to demonstrate their ability to consistently provide effective and efficient services which meets customer and applicable legal, statutory and regulatory requirements, to enhance customer satisfaction and for continual improvement in their services and service delivery processes.
- Public service organizations including Government Ministries and Departments, Regulatory Bodies, Public Utility Service Provider, etc. which are either directly providing service to society at large or those which through their policies, directives, regulations, etc. indirectly affect the services being provided by these service providers, are eligible for certification under this scheme.

- For example
- Government Ministries/Departments, Public transport services, Public water supply services, Public distribution services, Insurance companies, Public health care services, Postal services, Telecommunication Services, Education services, Regulatory bodies, etc.