

Bureau of Indian standards (BIS) Act 2016

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The Bureau of Indian standards (BIS) Act 2016 establishes the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) as the National Standards Body of India.

Bureau of Indian Standards Act

- BIS Act allows multiple types of simplified conformity assessment schemes including self-declaration of conformity.
- BIS act provides enabling provisions for making hallmarking of precious metal articles mandatory.
- The Act enables the Central Government to appoint any authority/agency, in addition to the BIS, to verify the conformity of products and services with the established standard and issue certificate of conformity.
- There is a provision for **repair or recall**, of the products (bearing Standard Mark) that do not conform to the relevant Indian Standard.
- New areas identified in standardization are:
 - Alternate fuels
 - E-mobility
 - Medical Devices
 - Smart Cities
 - Digital Technologies (e.g. Industry 4.0, Artificial Intelligence, Block Chain etc.)
 - New and Renewable energy.

Important initiatives for effective implementation of the BIS Act, 2016 are

- BIS (Hallmarking) Regulations, 2018 under the BIS act calls for Hallmarking of:
 - Gold jewellery and gold artefacts
 - Silver jewellery and silver artefacts
- Penal provisions for better and effective compliance have been made stringent under BIS (Hallmarking) Regulations, 2018.

Bureau of Indian Standards

- **BIS** is the National Standard Body of India for the harmonious development of the activities of **standardization**, **marking** and **quality certification** of goods.
- BIS has been providing **traceability** and **tangibility** benefits to the **national economy** in a number of ways by:
- Providing safe **reliable** quality **goods**.
- Minimizing **health hazards** to consumers.
- Promoting **exports and imports** substitute.
- Control over **proliferation** of varieties etc through standardization, certification and testing.