



Bureau of Indian standards (BIS) Act 2016

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.

