

## Background

#### **Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)**

- National Standard Body of India established for the harmonious development of the standardization activities, the marking and certification of goods
- · Established under BIS Act 2016

#### Indian Standards

- The standard set published by the BIS, with regards to any article or process that is indicative of the quality and specification of the article or process
- Acts like a guide for the manufacturers



Through standardization, certification and testing, BIS provides benefits to the national economy by:

- · Providing safe, reliable and quality goods
- · Minimizing health hazards to consumers
- · Protecting the environment
- Promoting exports and imports substitute
- · Controlling proliferation of varieties, etc



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### Bifurcation of Indian Standards

In general, Indian standards are divided into:

- 1. Foreword
- 2. Scope
- 3. References
- 4. Requirements (generally mentioned in Table 1 of Indian Standard)
- 5. Packing and Marking criteria
- 6. Sampling
- 7. Criteria for conformity
- 8. Quality of reagents
- 9. Annex (Appendix in old standards)



#### How are Indian Standards linked to BIS Certification?

- One can only apply for BIS registration against a particular Indian standard.
- To apply for BIS registration, the standards should be under compulsory or voluntary certification.
- In case of any product or chemical that has no available Indian standard for it, or the standard is under voluntary certification, the product may be exempted from BIS registration.

However, for the products under mandatory certification, registration is required!



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## Why do we need BIS Registration?

- BIS certification is a means for providing third party guarantee of quality, safety, and reliability of products to the customers.
- Products under compulsory certification cannot be manufactured or imported to India without the standard mark.
- All the products under compulsory certification need to have standard mark before they come to Indian market for consumers.



# Who can submit application to BIS?



**Indian Manufacturers** 



# **Authorized Indian Representative (AIR)**

• appointed by foreign manufacturers



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# **Applying for BIS registration**

| Application Submission               | <ul> <li>For Indian Manufacturers, application can be submitted through "BIS online portal".</li> <li>For Foreign manufacturers, offline mode of application is available. No online portal is available.</li> <li>The list of documents required is almost the same for Indian and Foreign manufacturers.</li> </ul>  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Required Documents for<br>Submission | Checklist has been given by BIS for the submission of documents. Required technical documents are product manual, certificate of analysis for products & raw material, equipment details, test report/requirements corresponding to Indian standards, calibration certificates for Instruments, manufacturing machinery details, and process flow chart. Required general details include organization name, address, management details, laboratory-in-charge details, phone numbers of management, and IS Number.  |
| Review Process                       | BIS officer in charge will review the documents. He may ask if some document is missing. Officer will communicate with the manufacturer. Afterwards, factory audit will be conducted by BIS official. License is granted after successful factory audit.   |
| BIS Fees & Bank<br>Guarantee         | The application fee for BIS differs as per the size of the company i.e. large scale, medium, small scale manufacturer. It also differs for each product/standard. There is a minimum fee + per unit fee.  There is also a testing fee which is different for each standard and is directly paid by the client to BIS. The sample is tested from a third party lab and checked if the requirements matches with the Indian standard.  For foreign manufacturers, bank guarantee of 10000 USD also needs to be submitted. For Indian manufacturers, no bank guarantee is required. |

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**TOO** Is this like a specific name? if not, it is better to write as 'BIS online

Titilope Oladiran, 2022-06-03T13:10:43.698

certificate of product analysis Titilope Oladiran, 2022-06-03T13:11:42.687

# Applying for BIS registration: Points to Remember for BIS registration

- ✓ For Foreign manufacturers to apply for BIS registration, it is mandatory to appoint an Authorized Indian Representative (AIR).
- √ Chemicals need to have purity level as mentioned in the applicable BIS standard
  and need to be tested as per the applicable standard.
- ✓ List of manufacturing machinery and test equipment needs to be submitted as a part of documentation.
- ✓ Plant Layout (copy) indicating location of manufacturing machinery, laboratory, workshop, office, storage area, etc., should be submitted in the application.
- ✓ In case documents are written in other languages other than English, English translation of such documents is required.



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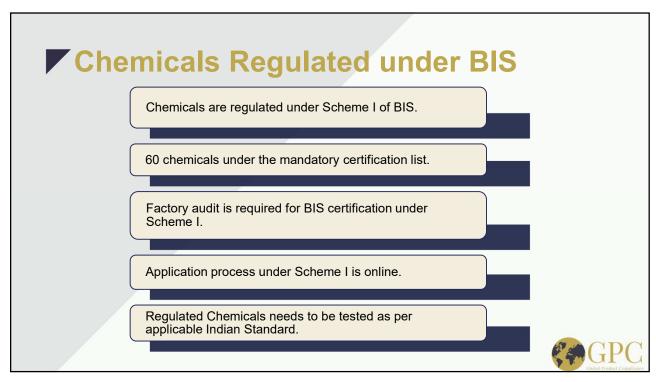
### Products under compulsory certification

| BIS Certification Scheme I   | BIS certification Scheme II   |
|--|---|
| Also known as the ISI scheme, a licensing scheme.  | A compulsory registration scheme.   |
| Factory audit is mandatory.  | Factory audit is not required.  |
| There is a list of 373 products given by BIS which are covered under scheme I, which includes chemicals, steel, automobile parts, etc. | It is applied to electronic and IT products like mobiles, adaptors, batteries, etc. |
| It is a quality and safety assurance certification.  | It is a safety certification for products coming to Indian Markets.                 |
| Mode of application is online for Indian<br>Manufacturers and offline for foreign<br>manufacturers.                                    | Application process is online for Indian as well as foreign manufacturers.          |









| Mandatory  | ls regulated (<br>/ List (1)   |   |  |
|--|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Caustic Soda -Specification                        | Pyridine                       | Phosphorous Trichloride, pure and<br>Analytical Reagent | Sodium Tripolyphosphate,<br>Anhydrous, Technical |
| Boric Acid – Specification                         | Gamma Picoline                 | Phosphorous Pentachloride, Technical                    | n- Butyl Acrylate                                |
| Poly Aluminium Chloride                            | Beta Picoline                  | Phosphorous Oxychloride, Technical                      | Ether  |
| Acetic Acid  | Morpholine                     | Stabilized Hydrogen Peroxide                            | Ethylene Glycol                                  |
| Aniline  | Sodium Sulphide, Technical     | Precipitated Barium Carbonate,<br>Technical             | Toluene  |
| Methanol   | Potassium Carbonate, Anhydrous | Precipitated Barium for Ceramic and Glass Industry      | Terephthalic Acid                                |
| Specification for Phthalic<br>Anhydride, Technical | Acetone                        | Sodium Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate                        | Methyl Acrylate                                  |

# **Chemicals regulated under BIS:** Mandatory List (2)

| Polyester Industrial Yarn (IDY)  | Polycarbonate  | Rice Bran Fatty Acids  |
|--|--|--|
| Polyester Partially Oriented Yarn (POY)  | Polyurethanes  | Coconut Fatty Acids  |
| Polyester Staple Fibres (PSF)  | Vinyl Chloride Monomer   | Rubberseed Fatty Acids   |
| i) Polyethylene Material for moulding and extrusion<br>ii) Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE)<br>iii) Linear Low-Density Polyethylene (LLDPE)<br>High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) | 1,3 Phenylenediamine   | Hydrogenated Rice<br>Bran Fatty Acids  |
| Styrene-Butadiene Rubber Latex   | Lauric Acid  | -  |
| Synthetic Micro-Fibres for use in Cement<br>Based Matrix   | Acid Oil   | -  |
| Linear Alkyl Benzene   | Palm Fatty Acids   | -  |
|  | Polyester Partially Oriented Yarn (POY)  Polyester Staple Fibres (PSF)  i) Polyethylene Material for moulding and extrusion ii) Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) iii) Linear Low-Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)  Styrene-Butadiene Rubber Latex  Synthetic Micro-Fibres for use in Cement Based Matrix | Polyester Partially Oriented Yarn (POY)  Polyurethanes  Polyester Staple Fibres (PSF)  Vinyl Chloride Monomer  i) Polyethylene Material for moulding and extrusion ii) Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) iii) Linear Low-Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)  Styrene-Butadiene Rubber Latex  Lauric Acid  Synthetic Micro-Fibres for use in Cement Based Matrix  Polyurethanes  1,3 Phenylenediamine  Lauric Acid |



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### **Take Home Message**

- BIS is the National Standard Body for standardization, marking and quality certification of goods.
- BIS registration is required to ensure that only quality products are available for Indian consumers.
- BIS registration is required for every product that is mentioned under the mandatory list of Scheme I and II.
- · Chemicals are regulated under Scheme I.
- All documents on the checklist need to be submitted to get the certificate.
- After receiving the BIS certificate, every unit of certified product needs to have a standard mark on them before they reach the Indian market for consumers.
- GPC can provide End to End services for BIS registration of your products.
   Contact us at Compliance@in.gpcregulatory.com



