

October 2025

89th IEC GM in India Charges up Journey towards A Sustainable Future with Intuitive Designs & Ingenious Approach

The global stage for electrical innovation and safety converged in India as the **Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)** successfully hosted the **89th General Meeting of International Electrotechnical Commission**. This monumental gathering placed **Sustainable Technologies at the epicentre** of global standardisation initiatives, with experts working to establish the technical foundations needed for the world's evolving power and product systems.



The five-day event was inaugurated by **Shri Pralhad Joshi**, Hon'ble Union Minister for Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, and Minister of New and Renewable Energy on 15 September 2025 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi in the presence of global standardization professionals, industry leaders and policymakers from more than **100 countries**. His presence underscored the nation's dual commitment to both rigorous quality control and the wide-scale adoption of green energy.

Bringing together over **2,000 delegates**—including global experts, innovators, auditors, policymakers, and young professionals—the meeting saw collaboration across **120 technical committee** meetings. Key areas of discussion and development include Renewable Energy, Solar Photovoltaic technologies, establishing frameworks for interconnected and intelligent energy grids, reliability and safety of consumer electrical products worldwide and SMART Standards.

Union Minister of Commerce & Industry addresses Standardisation Management Board of IEC



In a powerful address to the Standardisation Management Board (SMB) of the IEC, **Shri Piyush Goyal**, Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, articulated a clear vision for India's role in the global standards ecosystem. The Minister underscored that high-quality standards are a strategic lever for the nation, essential for consumer welfare, enhancing competitiveness, and meeting climate challenges. He highlighted that initiatives such as the International Electrotechnical Commission General Meeting provide a valuable platform for the exchange of ideas, systems, and methods to decide on standards. When countries come together to develop such standards, they not only help harmonise practices & bring them to a high minimum level, but also create opportunities for stronger economic cooperation.

India Secures First-Ever IEC Technical Committee Secretariat: BIS to Lead IEC SyC LVDC

In a landmark achievement for India's standardisation journey, the **Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)** has secured the **first-ever Secretariat of an International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) technical body**. India will now host the **Secretariat of the IEC Systems Committee on Low Voltage Direct Current (IEC SyC LVDC)**, highlighting global recognition of the country's leadership in shaping the future of international standards.

BIS has been actively involved in **IEC SyC LVDC** since its inception, contributing to international work programs, initiating new standardization activities, and leading the development of the first global LVDC standard – **IEC 63318**, which defines safety and performance frameworks for 48V LVDC systems.

Low Voltage Direct Current (LVDC) is emerging as a transformative enabler for next-generation power systems, offering higher efficiency in renewable energy integration, safe and modular rural electrification, energy-efficient data centers and industrial systems, and advanced EV charging and smart infrastructure solutions. With its potential to create a sustainable, resilient, and interoperable electrical ecosystem, **LVDC standards developed by IEC SyC LVDC ensure safe, scalable, and harmonised adoption worldwide**. **India's leadership of this committee provides a strategic opportunity to influence global technical frameworks, align them with national priorities, and strengthen domestic industry competitiveness in international markets.**

Currently, IEC SyC LVDC has **29 member countries**, including major economies such as the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, China, Korea, and France, as well as emerging economies like Kenya, Côte d'Ivoire, and Peru. India's new role is expected to further strengthen **international collaboration** in advancing sustainable LVDC solutions worldwide.

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STANDARDS IN NEWS

NOTIFIED QUALITY STANDARDS

BIS continues to expand and refine its collection of Quality Standards. To date, BIS has published 23,640 Indian Standards, ensuring safer products, stronger industries, and greater trust for consumers. In September 2025, 43 New Standards and 59 Revised Standards were issued.

STANDARD IN ACTION

IS 19321: 2025 NavIC Receiver — Specification



Navigation with Indian Constellation (NavIC) is India's indigenous satellite navigation system, developed and maintained to provide accurate positioning, navigation, and timing services. In a typical application utilising NavIC, a compatible navigation receiver captures signals from the satellites through an antenna and processes Position, Velocity, and Time (PVT). This computed PVT data is then used by the application software to deliver various value-added services, such as displaying the latitude, longitude, and altitude, mapping the position in real time, enabling geo-fencing, and synchronising clocks for precisely benefiting sectors like transportation, disaster management, and geospatial applications.

The product parameters remain the same across different applications for most NavIC receivers. However, parameters like receiver sensitivity, dimensions, power source (battery life), output refresh rate, receiver dynamics, external assistance sources, jamming resistance, etc. may vary from application to application. This standard is targeted at the performance of the NavIC receiver under various conditions and not on the application software that provides the value-added services.

SCOPE – This Indian Standard provides generic performance requirements and corresponding test cases for the NavIC receivers. These requirements would assist in ensuring the compatibility of NavIC receiver with NavIC constellation.

This standard is applicable for generic applications that utilise NavIC receivers. The primary objective of this standard is to target the performance of the NavIC receiver under various conditions. The specifications are the bare minimum required to recognise a receiver as capable of receiving and using NavIC signals.

ALL INDIA FIRST LICENSE

Standard/Products	Licensee
IS 17635:2022 Beds	Bonton Technomake Private Limited
IS 15768: 2008 Textiles - Resistance to Ignition of Upholstery Fabrics used for Non-Domestic Furniture	Response Fabrics India Private Limited
IS 1388 (Part 1): 2019 Laboratory Glassware - Bottles: Part 1 Screw-Neck Bottles	Nandini Marketing Company
IS 17399: 2020 Textiles— Polypropylene (PP) / High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Laminated Woven Sacks for Mail Sorting, Storage, Transport and Distribution	Associated Jute Industries
IS 17725:2022 Precast Concrete Circular Manhole	Tirupati Concrete
IS 17286 : 2019 Textiles-Water Proof Multipurpose Rain Poncho with Convertibility as Bivouac	Santram Kundanlal
IS 17786 : 2022 Medical Textiles Underpad	Nobel Hygiene Pvt. Ltd

STANDARD IN FOCUS

IS 18651 (Part 30): 2025

Standard for Mobility: BIS Elevates Safety for Posture-Changing Wheelchairs



Wheelchairs play a vital role in ensuring comfort, mobility, and health for persons with disabilities and elderly individuals. The mechanisms to alter the occupant's posture allow postural adjustments in relation to the ground, supporting engagement with the environment, pressure redistribution, and postural alignment. The functions such as recline, tilt, elevation, collectively referred to as Operator Adjustable Body Support Systems (OABSS), are central to the design and usability of advanced wheelchairs.

SCOPE - IS 18651 (Part 30): 2025 specifies the test methods and requirements for manual and powered wheelchairs that incorporate technologies to change the occupant's posture. It outlines functional and strength tests required to evaluate configurations such as recline, tilt, elevate, and stand-up. These include static and dynamic stability, brake efficiency, dimensional checks, strength and fatigue, back support endurance, lever operation force, stand-up mechanism stability, and powered wheelchair performance (energy use, obstacle climbing, and speed).

STANDARD SPOTLIGHT

17635: 2022 Beds - Specifications

IS 17635: 2022 sets crucial quality benchmarks for beds intended for adult use, covering both domestic and non-domestic settings. This standard applies to all completely fabricated or ready-to-assemble beds (excluding waterbeds, bunks, and medical beds), focusing on everything from the subtle details of design to the ultimate test of durability.

Safety and Design

The standard mandates meticulous Design and Workmanship. All accessible edges and protruding parts must be free from burrs and sharp edges, ensuring rounded or chamfered finishes to prevent injury. Movable parts must operate safely and prevent inadvertent operation.

Rigorous Performance Testing

To guarantee longevity and safety, IS 17635: 2022 subjects beds to a series of rigorous evaluations:

- **Stability Tests** ensure the bed won't topple during normal use by applying both vertical and horizontal forces.
- **Static Tests** assess overall strength by subjecting the bed base to a heavy vertical load of over 10 cycles.
- **Durability Tests** simulate years of use on the frame and base, while **Impact Tests** confirm the structure can withstand sudden loads.
- **Surface Finish Tests** evaluate the materials, requiring rigid surfaces to resist heat and damage, and fabrics to meet standards for tear strength and colour fastness.

By adhering to IS 17635, manufacturers confirm their beds are built for a standardised, safe, and comfortable night's sleep.

For a comprehensive list of New Standards, Amendments and Withdrawals, please scan



STANDARDS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

MEETING IN FOCUS: 46th Meeting of MED 03- Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Sectional Committee

The meeting of 46th Meeting of MED 03, followed by National Seminar on Refrigeration and Air Conditioning was held on 1 September 2025 at IIT, Bombay. The meeting was chaired by Prof Jyotirmay Mathur, Professor HAG, MNIT Jaipur as acting Chairperson.

SCOPE OF WORK

- Standardisation in the fields of refrigeration and air-conditioning, including terminology, mechanical and electrical safety, designation and handling of refrigerants, methods of testing and rating equipment, measurement of sound levels, and sustainability.
- Refrigeration and similar appliances for household and commercial use
- Factory-assembled air-conditioners (cooling), heat pumps, dehumidifiers, humidifiers, refrigerant reclaiming and recycling equipment as well as other devices such as ventilation equipment, line components, and refrigerating controls used in air-conditioning and refrigeration systems
- Automotive air conditioning
- Selection, installation, commissioning and maintenance of Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) System considering the environment, safety, and human health

Important Decisions:

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW STANDARDS -

Plate-type heat exchanger – Specification: This standard will cover the general requirements for the design, construction and testing of brazed plate type heat exchangers for use in room air conditioners. This standard does not cover Gasket Plate-type Heat Exchangers. However, this standard can be used as reference for testing other type of Plate type Heat Exchanger

HVAC Systems for Electric Vehicles – Specification: This standard will specify the requirements for the design, construction, performance, testing, and marking of Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) systems specifically designed for electric vehicles (EVs). The standard covers HVAC systems for all categories of electric vehicles including Two-wheelers (L1, L2 categories), Three-wheelers (L3, L4, L5 categories), Passenger cars (M1 category) and Commercial vehicles (M2, M3, N1, N2, N3 categories). This standard applies to both Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs) and Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEVs), covering integrated thermal management systems that manage Cabin climate control, Battery thermal management, Power electronics cooling and Traction motor cooling.

Heat Recovery Ventilator – Specification (including Heat Recovery Wheels): This standard will specify the method of testing the performance of heat recovery ventilators (HRVs) and energy recovery ventilators (ERVs) with respect to ventilation efficiency, thermal effectiveness, and energy-related parameters. It will apply to HRV/ERV units that do not include additional heating, cooling, humidification, or de-humidification components. The performance metrics include airflow measurement, thermal exchange efficiency, power input and air quality preservation (cross-contamination control). The exchanger types include- Fixed-plate exchangers (recuperators), Rotary exchangers (heat/energy wheels), and Heat pipe exchangers (without mechanical pumping). This standard is intended for testing and evaluating HRVs and ERVs installed in residential, commercial, and institutional buildings, for the purpose of ensuring energy efficiency and indoor air quality.



Documents approved for Wide Circulation

- Revised draft of IS 2370:2014 'Walk-in Cold Rooms Specification
- First Amendment to IS 3315:2024 - Direct Evaporative Air Cooler—Specification
- Identification, Storage, Transportation and Handling of Refrigerant Cylinder
- Heat Pump Water Heater- Specification

Documents finalised for Publication

- Amendment no.4 and 5 to IS 11329: 2018 - Finned type heat exchanger for room air conditioner (First Revision)
- Service Valves-New Standard
- Amendment no.2 to IS 8148:2018-Ducted and packaged Air Conditioners
- Amendment no. 1 to IS 17550 (Part 2):2024 - Household Refrigerating Appliances-Characteristics and Test Methods - Part 2 Performance Requirements

DRAFTS UNDER WIDE CIRCULATION

Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is furthering its participatory standardisation process, currently circulating 224 draft standards including new standards, revised standards, and amended standards, for public review and comment.

Some of the important drafts under circulation include:

- Sodium Cyanide Code of Safety, Radiation Protection - Dose Assessment for Monitoring of Workers
- Justicia Adhatoda Hydro-alcoholic Extract for Use in Homoeopathy Specification
- Sustainable Practices for Precast Concrete Industries – Guidelines, Water Efficiency Management Systems – Requirements, Biomass Shredder - Specification and Test Code
- Fibre Ropes Electrostatic Surface Potential Measuring Method

BIS urges professionals, researchers, industries, and consumers to visit the Draft Portal (www.bis.gov.in) and actively contribute feedback. These inputs help shape standards that reflect national needs while ensuring global alignment and industry relevance.





National Lighting Code of India, SP 72: 2025: Revision For Modern Applications

Neha Agarwal

Lighting is much more than a way to see; it shapes how we live, work, and feel. From ensuring safety on our roads to improving productivity in workplaces, light is a silent but powerful force that enhances comfort at home and supports our health and well-being in the built environment.

With technology advancing rapidly, the global shift toward energy-efficient solutions, and the urgency of sustainability, clear guidance on lighting design and application has become essential. India addressed this need with the pioneering National Lighting Code (NLC), first published in 2010. This original code consolidated best practices for designing, selecting, installing, and maintaining lighting systems across both indoor and outdoor spaces. It not only covered the science of illumination – covering light sources, luminaires, photometry, and energy conservation – but also emphasized responsible practices to minimize glare, light pollution, and energy wastage while ensuring safety, security, and productivity.

Need for revision of NLC 2010

The lighting landscape has transformed dramatically, making a simple update to the 2010 code no longer optional—it became essential. Scientific research has revealed light's profound influence on human mood, circadian rhythms, behaviour, and long-term health, moving its purpose far beyond vision. Simultaneously, the rapid adoption of digital lighting, IoT-enabled smart systems, and renewable-powered solutions demanded fresh thinking and updated guidelines. Furthermore, ecological concerns about excessive or poorly designed artificial lighting have gained urgency.

Recognising these shifts, the **Illumination Engineering and Luminaires Sectional Committee, ETD 49**, undertook the comprehensive revision of the NLC.

Key Highlights of the NLC Revision

The revised NLC (SP 72: 2025) retains the broad framework of the original but integrates technological breakthroughs, deeper scientific insights, and lessons from practical applications. Now organised into **16 parts and multiple sections**, the revision addresses key developments such as:

The **move from conventional sources** (like fluorescent and halogen) to **LEDs and solid-state lighting**.

The **rise of smart, connected systems** enabled by IoT for automation, intelligent control, and energy optimization to everyday lighting.

Integration with renewable energy supporting sustainable infrastructure.

Specialised lighting applications including tunnels, heritage sites, healthcare, horticulture and germicidal uses.

New frontiers like **human-centric lighting** (to support circadian health), **UV-based disinfection**, and **solar-powered systems**.

Expanded awareness of the **non-visual and ecological effects of light**, shaping both human well-being and natural ecosystems.

Evolving **measurement standards, performance marks and benchmarks and sustainable design practices** in product development and manufacturing.

Structure of the Revised NLC

The detailed and expanded structure of the revised **National Lighting Code of India (SP 72: 2025)** ensures comprehensive coverage across modern applications. Key sections include Lighting Vocabulary, Physics of Light, Vision, Colour, **Electric Light Sources & their accessories** (Solid state lighting – LED technology, Driver & Controls), **Luminaires, Lighting Measurement Standards, Interior Illumination** (Industrial Lighting, Office Lighting, Lighting for Educational Facilities, Hospital Lighting, Hospitality Lighting, Lighting for Retail Premises, Residential Lighting, Lighting for Places of Worship, Lighting for Art & Museum), **Outdoor Lighting** (Security Lighting, Decorative Lighting Monument & Heritage, Landscape Lighting -Park & Garden, Lighting For Utility Areas, Sports Lighting, Lighting for Mass Rapid Transit Transport System (MRTS) Lighting of Hazardous Areas, Road Lighting, Aviation Obstruction Lighting, High Mast Lighting, Tunnel Lighting, Signage Lighting), **Energy Efficiency in Lighting**, Characteristics for Selected Outdoor Applications, **Day Lighting for Buildings, Emergency Lighting**, Lighting Installation, Lighting Maintenance, **Sustainability, Human Centric Lighting**, Horticulture Lighting, Solar Lighting, Science of Ultra Violet & Ultra violet Germicidal Irradiation Applications for Hospitals and Adverse Effects of Lighting.

The NLC revision is supported by a robust framework of existing and revised Indian Standards - IS 10322 Series Luminaires

IS 15885 (Part 1)-2011 Safety of lamp controlgear Part 1 general requirements

IS 16102 Series Self - Ballasted LED lamps for general lighting services Part 1 - Safety & Performance

IS 3646 (Part 1)-2025 Code of Practice for Interior Illumination Part 1 General Requirements and Recommendations for Working Interiors

IS 16103 Series LED Modules for General Lighting Safety & Performance

IS 16614 Series Double- Capped LED Linear Lamps–Safety & Performance

IS 16108-2012 Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems

IS 18687-2024 Germicidal UV-C Irradiation Devices -Safety Requirements

The revised NLC provides a robust framework that supports India's aspirations for safe, efficient, and human-centric lighting, while contributing to energy conservation and environmental stewardship.

Ms. Neha Agarwal, Scientist 'D' / Joint Director in the Electrotechnical Department at BIS serves as the Member Secretary of Sectional Committees ETD 23 & ETD 49, responsible for standardisation in the field of lighting

HUID-based Hallmarking for Silver Jewellery & Articles

Bureau of Indian Standards has significantly upgraded its hallmarking scheme for silver articles, introducing the **Hallmarking Unique Identification (HUID) system** to enhance consumer assurance and traceability, aligning it with the gold hallmarking process.

This development is based on the publication of the revised standard, **IS 2112:2025**, which replaces the earlier **IS 2112:2014**.

A Brief History of Hallmarking in India

Hallmarking was introduced in India for two precious metals: gold and silver. While gold hallmarking began in April 2000, hallmarking for silver jewellery and artefacts started in **October 2005**. The core purpose of the scheme is to provide consumers with third-party assurance on the purity/fineness of their jewellery.

Under the scheme, jewellers selling hallmarked silver jewellery must be granted a certificate of registration in accordance with IS 2112. The registered jeweller submits the jewellery to BIS-recognised Assaying & Hallmarking Centre (AHC). These AHC are testing centres where the jewellery is examined. An AHC applies the hallmark to jewellery that meets the Indian Standard requirements after testing.

The methods for determination of silver in silver alloys have been prescribed in IS 2113:2014 as:

- Gravimetric method
- Volumetric (potentiometric) method

Currently, there are approximately **230 AHC** recognised by BIS for testing of silver jewellery spread across 87 districts of India. In the financial year 2024–25, over **32 lakh silver jewellery articles** were successfully hallmarked.



The HUID System: Greater Traceability

The new **IS 2112:2025** standard introduces **HUID-based hallmarking** for silver jewellery and articles on a **voluntary basis** effective from **01 September, 2025**.

Under this revised standard, the hallmark will now consist of **three distinct components**:

- **BIS Standard Mark with the word 'SILVER'**
- **Purity Grade**
- **Hallmarking Unique Identification (HUID) Code**

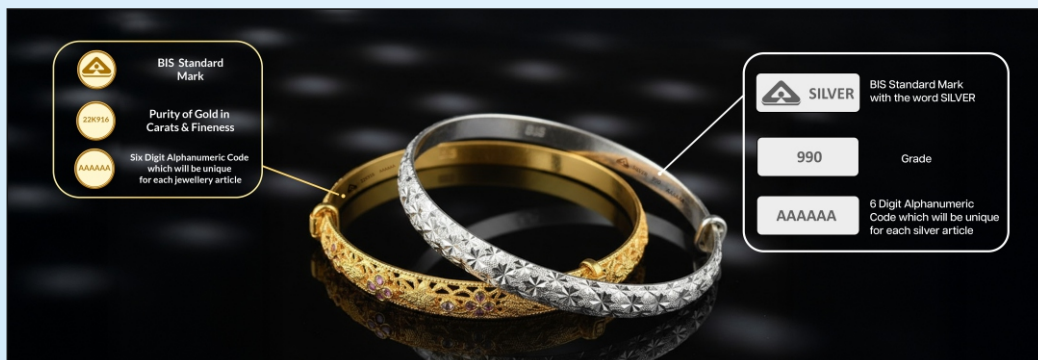
The **IS 2112:2025** specifies seven purity grades: **800, 835, 925, 958, 970, 990, and 999**. Grades **958 and 999** have been newly added, and the 900 grade has been deleted in the revision.

With this change, consumers can use the **BIS CARE App** to identify key details of silver jewellery/artefacts hallmarked after September 01, 2025, including:

- Article type
- Purity Grade/Fineness
- Date of Hallmarking (First point of sale)
- AHC's details (Recognition number, Name and Address)
- Jeweller's Registration Number

Consumer Protection and Redressal

BIS maintains a well-established complaint redressal procedure, with complaints recorded centrally at the Complaints Management and Enforcement Department (CMED). Complaints can be filed both offline and online, including through the **BIS CARE mobile app** or the Consumer Engagement Portal. In cases where a consumer's hallmarked jewellery is found to be of lesser purity than marked, the customer is entitled to a specific compensation. The compensation shall be **two times the amount of difference** calculated based on the shortage of purity for the article's weight, in addition to the testing charges.



CERTIFIED PURITY
ETERNAL ELEGANCE
BIS Hallmark: Mark of Quality

CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT

India is taking an important step towards ensuring mandatory Quality Compliance with the implementation of several Quality Control Orders (QCOs) issued by DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce & Industry. These orders, effective from October 2025, mandate the use of the BIS Standard Mark for a diverse range of products, including Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy Products, Hand Tools, Cookware, Utensils and Cans, and Electrical Appliances for Commercial Dispensing and Vending. This regulatory enforcement is designed to elevate quality and safety standards across these crucial sectors.

1. Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy Products (Quality Control) Order, 2025

Order in force from – **1 October 2025**

Products Covered -

IS 7092 (Part 1):1992 - Aluminium alloy tubes for irrigation purposes -welded tubes, IS 7092 (Part 2):1987 - Aluminium alloy tube for irrigation purposes – extruded tube, IS 5484:1997 - EC Grade Aluminium Rod produced by Continuous Casting and Rolling, IS 733:1983 - Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy bars, rods and sections (For General Engineering Purposes), IS 734:1975 - Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys, forging stock and forgings for general engineering purposes, IS 736:1986 - Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy plate for general engineering purposes, IS 737:2008 - Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy sheet and strip for general engineering purposes, IS 739:1992 - Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy wire for general engineering purposes, IS 740:1977 - Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy rivet stock for general engineering purposes, IS 5082:1998 - Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy bars, rods, tubes, sections, plates and sheets for electrical applications, IS 16011:2012 - Aluminium and aluminium alloy foil for pharmaceutical packaging, IS 17682:2021 - Aluminium composite panel, IS 1285:2002 - Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys- Extruded round tube and hollow section for general engineering purposes, IS 2067:1975 - Wrought Aluminium Wire for Electrical Purposes, IS 21:1992 - Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys for manufacture of utensils, IS 1254:2007 - Corrugated Aluminium Sheet, IS 7902:2001 - Aluminium alloy forging stock and forgings (Alloy 24345) for aerospace applications

2. Electrical Appliances for Commercial Dispensing and Vending (Quality Control) Order, 2025

Order in force from – **1 October 2025**

Product Covered -

IS 302 (Part 2/Sec 75): 2018 - Safety of household and similar electrical appliances particular requirements – commercial dispensing appliances and vending machine

3. Hand Tools (Quality Control) Order, 2025

Order in force from – **1 October 2025**

Products Covered -

IS 4123:1982 - Chain Pipe Wrenches, IS 4508:1992 - Open Ended Slugging Wrenches (Spanners), IS 4509:1992 - Ring Slugging Wrenches (Spanners), IS 6149:1984 - Single-ended Open-jaw Adjustable Wrenches, IS 2028:2004 - Open-Jaw Wrenches (Spanners), IS 2029:1998 - Ring Wrenches (Spanners), IS 4003 (Part 1): 1978 - Pipe Wrenches –General Purpose, IS 4003 (Part 2): 1986 - Pipe Wrenches –Heavy Duty, IS 3650:1981 - Combination Side Cutting Pliers

4. Cookware, Utensils and Cans for Foods and Beverages (Quality Control) Order, 2025

Order in force from – **1 October 2025**

Products Covered -

IS 14756:2024 - Stainless Steel Utensils, IS 1660:2024 - Wrought and Cast Aluminium Utensils, IS 13983:1994 - Stainless Steel Sinks for Domestic Purposes, IS 18427:2024 - Three piece round open top metal cans for foods and beverages, IS 14407:2023 - Aluminium cans for beverages

IEC Delegation Witnesses India's Expanding Quality Infrastructure at BIS Central Lab

International delegates and standardisation professionals attending the IEC General Meeting in India visited the BIS Central Laboratory in Sahibabad on **18 September 2025** for a study tour. The delegates were given an in-depth tour of the state-of-the-art testing infrastructure of BIS's largest laboratory.

World-Class Testing Capabilities

The visit showcased the Central Laboratory's function as a comprehensive **testing hub**, which caters to over **800 Indian Standards**. Mr. K. V. Rao, Head (CL), welcomed the delegates and highlighted specialised facilities, including the **Toy Testing Laboratory, Geyser Testing Laboratory, RAL Laboratory**, and testing sections for home



appliances and gold. Delegates learned about the various testing procedures followed by the laboratory. Mr. Rao also shared the laboratory's future expansion plans to enhance its testing capabilities.

Nurturing Quality Consciousness

Mrs. Nishat Haque, DDG (Labs) of BIS, addressed the delegation, detailing the laboratory's robust testing facilities. She highlighted on increasing focus of BIS on developing the infrastructure as a center for capacity building. This includes nurturing students through an internship program, engaging young minds via Standards Clubs, conducting capacity building programs and exposure visits to industries and testing infrastructure. The delegates interacted with current interns, Engineering students from MoU partner Institutes of BIS, and students from Schools with a Standards Club. These interactions underscored BIS's role in fostering quality consciousness in the young minds of India. The visit concluded with a fruitful exchange of ideas and perspectives, offering valuable insights into the evolving landscape of quality infrastructure and fostering a spirit of mutual learning and collaboration.

INDUSTRY ACADEMIA PARTNERSHIP

Startups And Standards Take Center Stage At IEC GM Exhibition 2025

The **synergy of Indian innovation and global standardisation** was powerfully showcased at the **large-scale exhibition** organized by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) alongside the **IEC General Meeting (GM) 2025**. Held at Bharat Mandapam New Delhi, the exhibition served as an important **platform for Indian industries and startups to engage in global dialogue on standards driving sustainability and innovation in the electrotechnology sector**.

Inaugurated by Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal, the exhibition received more than 4,000 visitors, including key global industry leaders, standardisation professionals, policymakers, and academicians working in the fields of electrotechnology and sustainability. In his inaugural speech, Shri Piyush Goyal highlighted the transformative role of government initiatives, stating, ***"With the support of transformative programs like Startup India and Digital India, India's youth are pioneering sustainable technology in the electrotechnical sector. At the exhibition, international delegates will experience the work being done by startups and industry associations harnessing technology to build a sustainable future across various domains, from electric mobility to agriculture, healthcare, smart infrastructure, AI, and digital solutions."*** Ms. Nidhi Khare, Secretary, DoCA; Shri Bharat Khare, Additional Secretary, DoCA; Shri Pramod Kumar Tiwari, Director General, BIS; Jo Cops, President, IEC; Shri Sanjay Garg, Officer on Special Duty, BIS; as well as senior industry leaders and government officials were present during the inauguration.



During his visit, **Shri Piyush Goyal released a publication titled 'EV Charging Infrastructure and Standards'**, developed by BIS in association with International Copper Association India at the Standards Zone established by BIS. This publication serves as a comprehensive reference to support compliance and implementation of standards across the EV charging ecosystem.

The exhibition featured displays demonstrating how standards support India's vibrant innovation ecosystem. Participation was broad and significant, including startups and individual innovators, in addition to more than 75 exhibitors and industry associations SIAM, IEEMA, ELCOMA, MAIT showcasing various sectors, including automobiles, electrical and electronics manufacturing, and lighting under dedicated zones: Digital India Zone, Innovation Zone, Startup Zone, Electric Mobility Zone, Powering Progress Zone, and Lighting the Future Zone. The "Standards Zone" at the exhibition highlighted major global initiatives in the electrotechnology sector and provided a platform for meaningful dialogue, featuring multiple sessions and presentations on the standards and quality ecosystem in India. Beyond the displays, BIS promoted a strong sustainability message through its "Sustainability Pledge" initiative. For every pledge taken toward greener practices, BIS committed to planting a tree at one of its campuses across India. This initiative garnered significant support, with over 2,200 participants committing to a greener future, ensuring that BIS will plant an equal number of saplings.

From Grid to Governance: Workshops on Standardising Transition to Sustainable Technology

Discussions on 'Fostering a sustainable world' highlighted India's flagship renewable energy programs, including the National Green Hydrogen Mission. The Artificial Intelligence workshop, led by Secretary DoCA Ms. Nidhi Khare, focused on governance and ethics, showcasing transformative models and innovations from Indian start-ups. The All-Electric & Connected Society (AECS) workshop examined how electrification is transforming the energy landscape through innovative services and resilient grids. The Low Voltage Direct Current (LVDC) Summit addressed LVDC's potential in revolutionizing data centers and enhancing rural electrification. The E-Mobility workshop emphasized the crucial role of standards in ensuring safety, interoperability, and sustainability across electric vehicle (EV) batteries and charging infrastructure. [For video coverage of the workshops, please scan](#)



Nurturing The Next-gen Innovators & Professionals

As the host of the 89th IEC General Meeting 2025, India welcomed over 90 young professionals from more than 45 countries. The young professionals immersed themselves in an enriching experience, participating in workshops, boot camps, and interactive sessions on standards, engaging in key IEC board meetings, and showcasing impactful projects from the IEC Young Professionals Leaders 2024. They also interacted with senior officials of IEC and BIS, gaining valuable insights into global and national perspectives on standardisation. In addition to their interaction with Indian industries and the startup ecosystem at the exhibition, the team of young professionals was taken on field visits to the Global Innovation Park facility of VVDN Technologies, showcasing industry's capabilities across diverse domains, including Product Engineering, Electronics Manufacturing, 5G & Data Center Technologies, Automotive, Networking, IoT, Cloud & AI. They also visited the National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), where they toured the Solar Photovoltaic Testing Facility and the Green Hydrogen Station, learning about the research and testing work currently being conducted at the institute. The exhibition also witnessed enthusiastic participation from 2,000 students and mentors from standards clubs and student chapters. The opportunity to witness firsthand the transformative power of standards in electrotechnology leading to sustainability, as well as to interact with industry leaders, research professionals, and international standardization experts during engaging workshops, inspired them to advance India's journey in this sector.



STANDARDS' PROMOTION

PIONEERING SERVICE QUALITY: Mansa Police Station implements IS 15700



Mansa Police Station in Gandhinagar, Gujarat, has become the first police station in India to receive the BIS Service Quality Management System Certification (IS 15700). This certification was presented by Union Home Minister, Shri Amit Shah. Indian standard, IS 15700:2018, sets benchmarks for public service organisations, emphasising citizen satisfaction, legal compliance, and continuous improvement in service delivery.

Strengthening Foundations At Academia

BIS is actively engaging with technical institutions nationwide:

Standardisation Course Launch:

Gujarat Technological University (GTU) introduced a **two-credit course on Standardisation and Quality Ecosystem** for all second-semester B.E. students across its affiliated engineering colleges, starting in the academic year 2025-26. This course, structured as per the National Education Policy (NEP), involves 30 hours of tutorials and 30 hours of self-learning activities related to BIS initiatives.

New BIS Corners & Student Chapters:

BIS set up **BIS Corner and Student Chapters** at prestigious institutions, including **NIT Calicut** and **NIT Tiruchirappalli**, in September 2025. Similar initiatives were established across three departments of **Rajagiri School of Engineering & Technology** and seven departments of **Cochin University of Science and Technology**. At NIT Trichy, Shri Pramod Kumar Tiwari, DG -BIS urged students and faculty to actively participate in Technical Committees, contributing to research and development in standardisation.

Training Calendar: October 2025

Name of the Programme	Date (s)	Venue	Fees
Inter Laboratory Comparison, Proficiency Testing and Evaluation of Scores (ILC,PT)	08-19 Oct	NITS	7,000/-
2-Day Capsule course on Water Resource Development and Management	16-17 Oct	NITS	1,500/-
Capsule Course on National Electrical Code of India - 2023	23-24 Oct	ERL	1,500/-
Lead Auditor Course on Artificial Intelligence Management System as per IS/ISO/IEC 42001:2023	27-31 Oct	NITS	21,000/-
Laboratory Quality Management System as per IS/ISO/IEC 17025:2017	28-31 Oct	NITS	13,000/-

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This **#WORLDSTANDARDSDAY**
14 OCTOBER 2025
Participate in
National Online Quiz
Participation in Quiz is open for all

Clues to Questions can be found in **STANDARDS WATCH - 18, 19 and 20**
Answers can be submitted online on BIS Quiz Portal
Link will be open from 2 pm - 5 pm on 14 October 2025

First Prize- ₹ 5,000, Second Prize - ₹ 4,000,
Third Prize - ₹ 3,000, Consolation Prize - ₹ 1,000
(10 Winners in each category will be rewarded)

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