



INDIA SEALS BRICS CONSENSUS ON STANDARDS COOPERATION

Two-day High-level Summit of BRICS National Standards Bodies Concludes in Bengaluru



Bureau of Indian Standards hosted the meeting of the Heads of BRICS National Standards Bodies (NSBs) under India's BRICS Chairship in Bengaluru. The summit brought together leading emerging economies to align cooperation in the standardization frameworks, and foster an inclusive economic ecosystem.



"India firmly believes that standards should be developed through inclusive, transparent, and consensus-based processes that take into account the diverse needs and developmental priorities of all countries."

Pralhad Joshi

Union Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, New & Renewable Energy, and Education, GoI

Inaugurating the event under the theme 'Building for Resilience, Innovation, Cooperation and Sustainability', Union Minister Shri Pralhad Joshi reaffirmed India's commitment to multilateral progress guided by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's human-centric philosophy.

Ms. Nidhi Khare, Secretary of the Department of Consumer Affairs (DoCA), highlighted the broader impacts of the summit: "By working together, we can develop standards that not only facilitate trade and technological advancement but also contribute to building a more resilient, sustainable, and inclusive future for our nations and the global community."

The summit reached its defining milestone with the adoption of the landmark Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation in Standardization. Representing a bloc that encompasses 49.5% of the global population, 40% of global GDP, and 26% of global trade, the pact establishes a strategic framework designed to strengthen quality infrastructure, enhance consumer protection, reduce technical barriers to trade, and strengthen the bloc's collective engagement with international organizations such as the ISO and IEC deepen institutional alignment and mutual recognition across member states.

Welcoming the delegates, Shri Sanjay Garg, Director General of BIS, affirmed that sustained institutional cooperation and best-practice sharing will fortify global standardization frameworks for years to come.

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THE FIRST MARK OF QUALITY

was for the Mark of Our Freedom



National Flag of India

IS 1 defines the design, dimensions, materials and quality requirements for the National Flag of India





PROPORTION

Length : Width = 3:2

MATERIAL

Hand-Woven Cotton Khadi

Use only National Flags conforming to IS 1:1968

Respect the Tricolour | Respect the Nation

STANDARDS IN NEWS

NOTIFIED QUALITY STANDARDS

BIS continues to expand and refine its collection of Quality Standards. As on date, there are **22,811 Indian Standards in force**, ensuring safer products, stronger industries, and greater trust for consumers. In **July 2026**, **64 New Standards** and **59 Revised Standards** were published whereas **29 Indian Standards** were amended. Some of the newly published Indian Standards include -

AYUSH

IS 19856 : 2026

Preparation of Cūraṇam Tablet (Medicinal Powder Tablet) - Code of Practice

IS 19857 : 2026

Preparation of Kuṭinīr Tablet (Decoction tablet) - Code of Practice

CHEMICAL

IS 19870 : 2026

Gas Analysis - Purity Analysis and the Treatment of Purity Data

ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

IS 19834: 2026

Enterprise Architecture (EA) Security - Code of Practice

IS 19835: 2026

Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA) - Implementation Framework

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

IS/ISO 56001: 2024

Innovation Management System - Requirements

STANDARD IN ACTION

IS 17017: 2021 Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging Systems (Part 24 Digital Communication between a DC Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment and an Electric Vehicle for Control of DC Charging)

IS 17017 (Part 24): 2021 specifies core requirements for digital communication between Direct Current Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (DC EVSE) and Electric Vehicles (EVs). Applicable to conductive Mode 4 charging systems rated up to 1000 V AC or 1500 V DC, the standard defines control architectures leveraging Controller Area Network (CAN), bus, a vehicle serial network for real-time control and HomePlug Green PHY (a low-power powerline communication protocol) over control signal lines. These technologies ensure interoperability, reliable data exchange, and high operational safety across System A and System C implementations.

To safeguard real-time charging routines, the standard mandates thorough validation of communication integrity and control functions. Verification protocols require insulation checks, short-circuit and contactor welding detection, zero-current confirmation, timeout monitoring, and parameter validation.



ALL INDIA FIRST LICENSE	
Standard/Products	Licensee
IS 19210 : 2025 Pre-Painted Zinc - Aluminium Magnesium Alloy Coated Steel Strip and Sheet	Arcelormittal Nippon Steel India Private Limited
IS 17524: 2021 Castors and Wheels - Requirements for Castors for Swivel Chairs	Regal Castors Private Limited
IS 18158 : 2023 Textile Floor Covering - Artificial Grass Carpet made of Synthetic Yarn for Landscape	E3 Technotex Private Limited
IS 2062 (Part 2) : 2026 Structural Steel - Part 2 - Hot Rolled Quenched & Tempered Steel Plates, Sheets, Strips and Wide Flats	Arcelormittal Nippon Steel India Private Limited
IS 408 : 2020 Grease No. 0, Graphited	Prabhat Chemical Industries
IS 19461 : 2025 Electronic Locks For Security Equipment	Tuchware Technologies Private Limited

STANDARD IN FOCUS

IS 19461:2025 Electronic Locks for Security Equipment Specifications

This standard covers **locking systems designed for high-security storage such as safes, vaults, and deposit lockers storing currency, precious metals, and vital records** as well as electronic access control systems to secure premises.

In addition to core performance metrics, IS 19461:2025 defines optional security features including recognised opening codes, remote operation capability, resistance to physical and chemical attacks (acids, X-rays, explosives), alarm system integration, and time-lock mechanisms.

IS 19461:2025 outlines stringent operational guidelines across lock design, data security, and access methods:

- **Classification:** Categorises locks based on power failure behaviour into **Type 1 (Fail Secure)** and **Type 2 (Fail Safe)**.
- **Code & Controller Pairing:** Mandates secure internal storage of opening codes within the controller, requiring physical/logical pairing between the input device and the controller unit for specified security tiers.
- **Encryption:** Requires **128-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)** or an equivalent cryptographic method **for communication between input devices and controllers** in higher security classes.
- **Power & Battery Management:** Dictates low-battery alert mechanisms that ensure a minimum threshold of operational cycles remains after the initial warning.
- **Biometric Authentication:** Requires biometric modules to incorporate hardware-level liveness detection, fingerprint sensor resolution of at least 500 DPI, and absolute delegation of locking logic exclusively to the controller unit.
- **High-Security Electronic Locks (HSEL):** Mandates advanced operational capabilities for higher security levels, including duress codes, immutable audit trails, multi-user dual control, network connectivity controls, and secure firmware update interfaces.



STANDARDS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

MEETING IN FOCUS: 40th Meeting of TXD 23 Sectional Committee

The 40th Meeting of TXD 23 was held on 21 July 2026 and was chaired by Prof (Dr) Tanweer Alam, Addl. Director, Indian Institute of Packaging Delhi.

SCOPE OF WORK OF TXD 23

To formulate Indian Standards on Specifications and Methods of tests for textile Materials made from Polyolefins (Excluding cordage).

IMPORTANT DECISIONS

Development of New Standard

Indian Standard on 'PP Woven Hermetically Sealed Sack for Packaging of Bulk Foodstuffs' is finalised for **publication**.

Revision of Indian Standards

IS 16703 HDPE/PP Woven Sack for Fertilizer Packaging, **IS 9755** HDPE/PP Woven Sacks for Fertilizer Packaging, **IS 12100** HDPE/PP Woven Sacks for Fluor Packaging and **IS 14252** HDPE/PP Woven Sack for Sand Packaging are revised and finalised for **publication**.

Amendment of Indian Standards

IS 17399: 2020 Textiles - HDPE/PP Laminated Woven Sacks for Mail Sorting, Storage, Transport and Distribution - Specification, IS 6192 : 2023 Textiles Monoaxially Oriented HDPE and PP Tapes - Specification and IS 7903 : 2017 Textiles - Tarpaulins made from HDPE Woven Fabrics - Specification finalised for **publication**.



DRAFTS UNDER WIDE CIRCULATION

BIS is advancing its inclusive approach to standardisation by inviting the comments for Wide Circulation Drafts, which include New, Revised, and Amended standards. Some of the drafts under circulation in August 2026 include:

WC DRAFT IN FOCUS

Friction-reduction coatings for the interior of on- and offshore steel pipelines for non-corrosive gases

The draft standard outlines comprehensive requirements and test methods for internal friction-reduction coatings applied to onshore and offshore steel pipelines transporting non-corrosive gases. Key functional highlights include:

Enhanced Flow Efficiency: The coatings smooth internal pipeline surfaces, significantly minimizing surface roughness to reduce pressure drop and boost overall gas transmission efficiency.

Corrosion Protection: Specifies performance benchmarks to provide temporary internal corrosion protection during handling, transit, and storage prior to installation.

The draft standard is available on the official BIS portal for public review. All feedback and comments submitted during the two-month consultation period will be thoroughly evaluated by the Sectional Committee **CHD 20 (Paints, Varnishes and its related Products)** before the draft is finalized and formally published as an Indian Standard.

AYUSH

- Unani Wellness Centre - Service Requirements

CHEMICAL

- Hydrogen technologies - Basic Considerations for the Safety of Hydrogen Systems
- Refrigerants - Specification

ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- Systems and Software Engineering - Software Life Cycle Processes
- Indian Addressing Standard (Part 1): Conceptual Model And Digipin
- Software Engineering Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001:2015 to Computer Software

CIVIL ENGINEERING

- Mud Phuska Flat Roof Finish - Code of Practice
- Panic Exit Devices - Specification
- Design and Construction of Continuous Flight Auger Concrete Piles - Code of Practice
- Design and Construction of Shallow Foundations on Rocks - Code of Practice
- Soils - Methods of Test (Part 3): Determination of Specific Gravity Sec 1 Fine Grained Soils



BIS requests professionals, researchers, industries, and consumers to visit the Draft Portal and actively contribute with feedback.



**STRONGER
FOUNDATIONS OF
PROGRESS AT
EVERY ALTITUDE**

**National
Building
Construction
Standards**



Artificial Intelligence Standardisation at National and International Level

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has moved rapidly from a research discipline to a pervasive technology shaping healthcare, agriculture, education, smart cities, mobility, and countless other sectors of everyday life. As AI systems become more powerful and more deeply embedded in critical decision-making processes, the need for common concepts, terminology, and technical benchmarks has become urgent. Standardisation provides exactly this shared foundation. It enables meaningful and intelligent insights to be drawn from large data sets, defines the characteristics of data quality, helps tackle governance issues, and facilitates the responsible use of AI by addressing security, privacy, ethical, and societal aspects. India has integrated AI standardisation into national policy and participates in international standard-setting through ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 42.

India's Evolving Approach to Artificial Intelligence Standardisation India's approach to artificial intelligence (AI) standardisation is rooted in a policy framework that has evolved over nearly a decade, moving progressively from a national AI strategy and responsible-AI principles towards a more structured governance and standards architecture. The foundation was laid in June 2018, when NITI Aayog published the National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence (NSAI), centred on the vision of **"#AIforAll: Technology Leadership for Inclusive Growth."** The Strategy identified five priority sectors where AI could have significant developmental and social impact: healthcare, agriculture, education, smart cities and infrastructure, and smart mobility and transportation. It also emphasised strengthening AI research, developing skills, facilitating adoption and promoting the responsible use of AI. As a policy and strategy document rather than a standalone statute, the NSAI provided an initial framework for developing India's AI ecosystem.

The Strategy was subsequently complemented by **NITI Aayog's two-part work on responsible AI.** Approach Document for India: Part 1 – **Principles for Responsible AI**, released in February 2021, **identified seven principles for the responsible management of AI: safety and reliability; equality; inclusivity and non-discrimination; privacy and security; transparency; accountability; and protection and reinforcement of positive human values.** These principles were intended to provide a common framework for stakeholders involved in the development and deployment of AI.

This was followed in August 2021 by Approach Document for India: Part 2 – **Operationalizing Principles for Responsible AI.** The document moved beyond the articulation of principles to examine the institutional mechanisms, governance structures, policies and practices required to operationalise them. It emphasised a multidisciplinary approach involving government, the private sector and research institutions, while advocating for flexible, risk-based frameworks that adapt to rapid technological change.

The third pillar is the **India AI Governance Guidelines**, issued in November 2025 by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) under the flagship IndiaAI Mission. These guidelines provide a structured framework for the development, deployment, and regulation of AI systems across sectors. Notably, the guidelines encourage alignment with ISO/IEC standards and explicitly refer to BIS standards on Artificial Intelligence for achieving their stated objectives - establishing a direct link between national governance policy and formal standardisation work.

Harmonisation of Standards

At the **national level**, this work is mirrored by the **BIS Technical Committee LITD 30 - Artificial Intelligence**, which functions as the **National Mirror committee of ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 42.** LITD 30 has a scope covering standardisation in the area of Artificial Intelligence, operates through **10 Working Groups**, and has overseen the publication of **32 Indian Standards.** LITD 30 represents India's interests at SC 42 and ensures alignment between national and international AI standardisation efforts.

Membership of **LITD 30** reflects a broad, multi-stakeholder consensus model. It includes **Government and Regulators** such as MeitY, NITI Aayog, and Standardisation Testing and Quality Certification (STQC); **Industry members** including ABB India Limited, Tata Consultancy Services, Business Brio, Philips India Limited, Intel India Technology Private Limited, Infosys Ltd., and Hewlett Packard India Sales Private Limited; **Academia, Research & Development institutions** such as IISc Bengaluru, IIT Kanpur, IIT Madras, IIT Patna, Indian School of Business-Mohali, and the Wadhvani Institute for AI; **Associations** such as the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), NASSCOM, and the India Smart Grid Forum; and **Experts participating in their individual capacity.** National Standards are formulated through consensus of all these stakeholders.

The **ten Working Groups under LITD 30** cover the full technical spectrum of AI standardisation: **WG 01 Foundation standards**, **WG 02 DATA**, **WG 03 Trustworthiness**, **WG 04 Use Cases and applications**, **WG 05 Computational approaches and characteristics of artificial intelligence systems**, **WG 06 Testing for AI Systems**, **WG 07 AI enabled health informatics**, **WG 08 Functional Safety and AI systems**, **WG 09 Natural language processing systems**, and **WG 10 Guidance Document on AI-Enabled Claims in Consumer Products.**

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 42, established in 2017, has grown into a substantial global platform, comprising **58 countries as P-members** and **25 countries as O-members.** To date, the committee has **published 44 Standards**, with a further **48 Standards under development.** **India has been a Participating member (P-member) of ISO/IEC SC 42 from its inception**, a founding-level engagement that has allowed it to contribute to the committee's foundational frameworks and governance structures, participating through **BIS Technical Committee LITD 30 (Artificial Intelligence and Big Data).**

Through this structure, **32 Indian Standards** have been published, covering diverse aspects of Artificial Intelligence. Key areas addressed include **Vocabulary & Terminology, Reference Architecture, AI System Life Cycle Processes, Process Management Framework for Big Data Analytics, Data Quality, Bias in AI Systems, Ethical, Overview of Ethical and Societal Concerns, Trustworthiness, AI System Impact Assessment, Robustness of Neural Networks, Guidance for AI Applications, AI Governance, AI Management Systems, and Audit & Certification Requirements for AI Management System.**

Among the **43 published International Standards**, key ones include **ISO/IEC 42001** (Artificial Intelligence Management System, AIMS), **ISO/IEC 23894** (Guidance on Artificial Intelligence Risk Management), **ISO/IEC 22989** (Artificial Intelligence Concepts and Terminology), **ISO/IEC 23053** (Framework for AI Systems Using Machine Learning), **ISO/IEC TR 24027:2021** (Bias in AI Systems and AI-aided Decision Making), **ISO/IEC TR 24028** (Overview of Trustworthiness in Artificial Intelligence), and **ISO/IEC 25059** (Quality Model for AI Systems). **India has adopted many of these as Indian Standards (IS/ISO/IEC)**, facilitating implementation across industry, government, and regulators.

Among the **48 Standards under development**, notable ones include **ISO/IEC AWI 42003** (Guidance on the Implementation of ISO/IEC 42001), **ISO/IEC DIS 42007** (High-level Framework and Guidance for the Development of Conformity Assessment Schemes for AI Systems), **ISO/IEC FDIS 42105** (Guidance for Human Oversight of AI Systems), **ISO/IEC CD TS 25568** (Guidance on Addressing Risks in Generative AI Systems), **ISO/IEC AWI TS 42119-8** (Quality Assessment of Prompt-based Text-to-Text Systems utilising Generative AI), **ISO/IEC DIS 23282** (Evaluation Methods for Accurate Natural Language Processing Systems), and **ISO/IEC CD TS 22440-1** (Functional Safety and AI Systems - Part 1: Requirements). SC 42 continues to expand the global AI standards portfolio, addressing emerging challenges in trustworthy AI, governance, data quality, transparency, safety, and lifecycle management, with India, through BIS LITD 30, actively contributing.

India's Contributions

India's projects within ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 42 illustrate the country's direct role in shaping global AI standards. Published contributions include **ISO/IEC 24668:2022** (Process Management Framework for Big Data Analytics), **ISO/IEC 5339:2024** (Artificial Intelligence — Guidelines for AI Applications) and **ISO/IEC TR 42106** (Overview of Differentiated Benchmarking of AI System Quality Characteristics). Projects under development include **ISO/IEC DTS 42119-3** (Verification and Validation Analysis of AI Systems), **ISO/IEC AWI 25590** (Guidance for Output Data Quality of Generative AI Applications), **ISO/IEC AWI TS 25864** (Resilience Assessment of AI Systems), **ISO/IEC WD TS 25570** (Reliability Assessment of AI Systems), and **ISO/IEC AWI TS 25569** (De-identification of Training Data for ML).

India also has proposals currently under discussion at SC 42, including a Framework for Agentic AI Systems – Architecture, Interoperability and Orchestration, aimed at addressing the growing fragmentation and lack of interoperability in the design and deployment of Agentic AI systems, particularly the need for requirements and guidance for goal-driven, autonomous agents that interact and collaborate; AI Agent Capability Description, intended to establish a common framework for describing the capabilities, constraints, and levels of autonomy of AI agents, thereby supporting transparency, effective utilization, and interoperability; and a Framework for Fairness Assessment in AI Systems, providing guidance for the measurement, documentation, and structured reporting of fairness outcomes related to unwanted bias in AI systems.

As Agentic AI, generative AI, and increasingly autonomous systems reshape the technology landscape, a coordinated, consensus-driven standardisation work - anchored in trustworthiness, fairness, safety, and interoperability - will be essential to ensuring that AI development remains responsible, transparent, and beneficial for all.

Reena Garg
Deputy Director General (Standardisation)
Bureau of Indian Standards

THEMATIC WORKSHOP ON STANDARDIZATION IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) DURING BRICS NATIONAL STANDARDS BODIES MEETING



The Meeting of Heads of BRICS National Standards Bodies was held on 17 July 2026, featuring a highly anticipated Thematic Workshop on Standardization in Artificial Intelligence (AI). The session included expert presentations from global standards authorities, including BIS (India), GOST R (Russian Federation), SAC (China), ABNT (Brazil), and MoIAT-SAS (UAE), followed by an interactive dialogue among the Heads of the BRICS NSBs. It was aimed to identify emerging AI standardisation priorities and explore new avenues for technological cooperation.

CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT

BIS ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS AGAINST NON-COMPLIANT PRODUCTS IN JULY 2026

BIS continued its nationwide enforcement drive in July 2026 by conducting search and seizure operations across multiple states to curb the manufacture, storage, and sale of products that do not comply with mandatory Indian Standards.

- **BIS Hyderabad Branch Office** raided a jewellery shop on 21 July 2026 in Warangal for violation of the provisions of the BIS Act, 2016. BIS officials found a large quantity of gold jewellery articles being offered for sale without mandatory BIS Hallmark, which is a violation of the provisions of the BIS Act, 2016. During the operation, around **7.875 kilograms of non-hallmarked gold jewellery**, comprising necklace sets, rings, chains, earrings and other jewellery articles, valued at approximately **₹10 crore**, was seized.



Raid in Warangal, Hyderabad

- **BIS Noida Branch Office** conducted a search and seizure operation on 13 July 2026 at Techno Music India Pvt. Ltd. in Noida. During the operation, **non-compliant 'Electric and Acoustic Combo Amplifiers with Bluetooth Connectivity'** valued at approximately **₹4 lakh** were identified, seized, and confiscated for violation of the BIS Act, 2016.
- **BIS Hyderabad Branch Office** conducted a raid on a jewellery store in Pot Market, Secunderabad, on 10 July 2026 and seized a large quantity of gold ornaments for allegedly violating mandatory hallmarking norms under the BIS Act, 2016. The seized stock included **34 Gold Rings (164.26 grams)**, **27 Necklaces (797.07 grams)**, **6 Bangles (57.03 grams)**, **17 Chains (412.72 grams)**, and **27 Pairs of Earrings (122.86 grams)**.

EMPOWERING MSME through Standardisation

Bureau of Indian Standards is focusing on a business friendly environment for MSMEs by facilitating lower compliance costs, accelerated market access, and transparency, through digitisation, procedural simplification, and financial concessions.



MSME in Focus Bunk Bed

"The BIS licensing process was smooth and easy. Today, we manufacture our products in accordance with BIS Standards, ensuring quality and safety. Receiving the All India First BIS License for **IS 17636 Bunk Beds** has strengthened customer trust, enhanced our credibility and brought greater recognition to our company."

Simapreet Singh Bhatia
Partner, Royal Safe Company

BIS TO INTRODUCE SILVER REFINERY CERTIFICATION SCHEME

BIS is set to introduce **Silver Refinery Certification Scheme**, marking a significant step towards strengthening India's quality ecosystem for precious metals. The proposed initiative aims to establish a robust certification framework for silver refineries, ensuring the production of high quality silver bullion and coins while promoting transparency, traceability, and consumer confidence.

BIS currently operates a **voluntary Gold Refinery Scheme**, introduced in 2015 under the Gold Monetisation Scheme of the Ministry of Finance. As of date, there are 68 BIS Licensed Gold refineries in India. Building on its success, BIS initiated discussions to extend a similar framework to silver refineries. During a stakeholder consultation held on **4 June 2026**, representatives from industry, laboratories, and other stakeholders supported the introduction of a BIS Certification Scheme for silver bullion bars and coins.

The proposed scheme complements the existing regulatory framework under the **BIS (Hallmarking) Regulations, 2018**, which provides for the hallmarking of gold and silver bullion and coins produced by BIS licensed refineries and mints. To allow this ecosystem, **IS 2112:2025** introduced provisions for hallmarking silver bullion and silver coins of **999, 999.5 and 999.9** fineness grades.

To ensure the successful implementation of the scheme, BIS has prepared a comprehensive action plan covering technical, regulatory, and digital aspects. The major initiatives include:

- **Strengthening testing infrastructure** by developing facilities at BIS Referral Assay Laboratories (RALs) for assaying high purity silver using various testing methods such as **Gravimetric Method, SPARK OES, ICP OES**
- **Preparing the certification framework**, including the Scheme of Inspection and Testing (SIT) and operational guidelines for silver refineries.
- **Reviewing relevant Indian Standards**, including **IS 2112:2025** and **IS 17278:2019**, based on recommendations received during stakeholder consultations.
- **Developing Silver Refinery Module** on the Manakonline portal to enable online application processing, licensing, renewals, surveillance, fee payments

The Silver Refinery Certification Scheme represents another milestone in BIS's efforts to strengthen India's quality infrastructure. By establishing a structured certification mechanism for silver refineries, the scheme will encourage best practices in refining, ensure consistent quality of silver products, facilitate transparent trade and reinforce confidence among manufacturers, traders, and consumers. It also reflects BIS's continued commitment to supporting a credible, efficient, and globally aligned precious metals ecosystem through standardisation and conformity assessment.



INDUSTRY ACADEMIA PARTNERSHIP

BIS AT BHARAT TEX 2026: DRIVING STANDARDS, CIRCULARITY, AND INNOVATION

Reinforcing its role in shaping quality ecosystems & academic-industry synergies, Bureau of Indian Standards actively participated in Bharat Tex 2026, India's largest global textile event, as the official Knowledge Partner, from 14–17 July 2026 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi.

Technical Insights on Sustainable Textiles: Shri J. K. Gupta, Head (Textiles), BIS, represented the organisation across three key technical sessions focusing on sustainability, technical textiles, and the India Sustainable Textile Mark (ISTM).



Policy-to-Deployment Action: Participating in the roundtable 'Circular Textile: From Dialogue to Deployment'; organised by the International Council for Circular Economy (ICCE) alongside the Ministry of Textiles; Shri Lalit Yadav, Member Secretary, Circular Economy Sectional Committee (EED 09) of BIS, highlighted the role of BIS Circular Economy standards.

ISO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON DIGITAL CAPABILITY MATURITY ASSESSMENT MODELS (DMAS & DMQS)

BIS participated in the three-day ISO Digital Maturity Assessment Standard (DMAS) Workshop, held from 15-17 July 2026 in Jakarta, Indonesia. **Shri Manikandan K, Sc-E & Head, ITSCD, BIS and Smt. Neha Yadav, Sc-E, SCMD, BIS** represented BIS at the workshop. It was aimed to strengthen the digital transformation capabilities of National Standards Bodies (NSBs) by building an understanding of global and national digital transformation drivers, introducing the ISO Digital Capability Maturity Assessment for Strategy Development (DMAS) as a structured, evidence-based maturity assessment framework. The workshop reinforced that digital transformation is not about technology adoption alone; it is about developing strategic, sequenced roadmaps, governance, capability maturity, stakeholder alignment, and measurable outcomes. The DMAS framework provides a rigorous, ethical, and transparent method to guide transformation.

WEBINAR SERIES ON QUALITY ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), in collaboration with the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), organised a series of webinars on **10 June, 2 July, 15 July, and 30 July 2026** to create awareness about the services offered by BIS and their role in strengthening India's quality ecosystem. The experts from BIS delivered informative sessions on the organisation's core services, including:

- **Standardisation:** Highlighting the development of Indian Standards, stakeholder participation, and digitalisation initiatives at BIS.
- **Conformity Assessment Schemes:** Covering product certification, the Compulsory Registration Scheme (CRS), Management Systems Certification, and other certification services.
- **Hallmarking:** Explaining the hallmarking ecosystem, its benefits for consumers, and industry compliance requirements.
- **Laboratory Operations:** Providing insights into BIS laboratory infrastructure and product testing services.

More than 100 participants attended each webinar. Every technical session was followed by an interactive question and answer segment, enabling participants to engage directly with BIS experts and seek clarifications on various aspects of BIS services. The webinar reinforced the importance of standards, quality assurance, product certification, hallmarking, and testing in promoting consumer confidence, facilitating trade, and advancing the vision of Quality India.

SEMINAR ON CYBERSECURITY & PRIVACY: EMPOWERING CONSUMERS THROUGH STANDARDS

Bureau of Indian Standards, under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Government of India, organised a seminar on **Cybersecurity & Privacy: Empowering Consumers through Standards** on 23 July 2026 at Manak Bhawan, New Delhi. It was attended by representatives from government, industry, academia, consumer organisations, and standards development bodies.



The seminar focused on raising awareness about emerging cybersecurity and privacy risks, consumer responsibilities, and the role of standards in mitigating these challenges. It also provided a platform to discuss secure digital services, data governance, accountability, conformity assessment, and priority areas for future standardisation.

Technical Session and Panel Discussion

Experts delivered presentations on the evolving digital threat landscape, protection of personal data, cybersecurity standards, privacy-by-design, and the work of the **BIS LITD 17 Information Systems Security and Privacy Sectional Committee**. A panel discussion on **'Strengthening Consumer Trust through Cybersecurity and Privacy Standards: Are We Future Ready?'** explored future challenges and collaborative approaches to strengthening cybersecurity and privacy standards. The seminar concluded with an interactive Q&A session, key takeaways, and a vote of thanks. The deliberations are expected to support the development and harmonisation of Indian Standards while advancing cybersecurity, privacy, and consumer trust in India's digital ecosystem.

UPCOMING MEETING: ISO WORKING GROUP MEETINGS IN NOVEMBER 2026

In **November 2026**, BIS will host the upcoming two ISO Working Group Meetings in **Delhi**:

- **ISO TC 22/SC 32/WG6** on On-board Electrical Connections (**10-12 November 2026**)
- **ISO TC 22/SC 32/WG 4** on Automotive Electrical Cables (**17-19 November 2026**)



AUSTRALIA-INDIA
STANDARDS TRADE ENABLING PROJECT



19–21 August 2026 | National Institute of Training for Standardization, Noida

For More Information visit [@indianstandards](https://t.me/indianstandards)



STANDARDS' PROMOTION

MSME MEET WITH CRICKET BAT MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF KASHMIR

BIS Jammu & Kashmir Branch Office (JKBO) organised a dedicated MSME Meet with the Cricket Bat Manufacturers Association of Kashmir on 16 July 2026 at Anantnag, J&K. The interactive program drew around 50 leading bat manufacturers from across the Kashmir Valley, the hub of India's cricket bat manufacturing sector. The session provided a platform for interaction with local manufacturers on IS 828 (Part 1): Cricket Bats – Specification for Leather Ball Use, which specifies requirements for cricket bats manufactured from Kashmir willow and English willow.



Industry representatives also stressed the urgent need to develop IS 828 (Part 2) for cricket bats used in tennis-ball cricket, opening new market avenues for Kashmiri manufacturers. BIS officials, Shri Saaqib Rahi (Deputy Director/Scientist-C) and Shri Sumit Kashyap (Consultant, Standardization), informed the participants about the BIS Product Certification Scheme (ISI Mark), Conformity Assessment Procedures, and mechanisms for stakeholder participation in BIS Technical Committees.

MANAK MANTHAN ON IS 4151:2015 PROTECTIVE HELMETS FOR TWO-WHEELER RIDERS – SPECIFICATION

BIS organised a Manak Manthan program on IS 4151:2015 - Protective Helmets for Two-Wheeler Riders - Specification at NITS, Noida. It was aimed on a Single Mission: Eliminating Substandard Helmets and Driving Zero-Fatality Road Safety. It was attended by over 150 attendees including policymakers, transport authorities, enforcement agencies, helmet manufacturers, professionals, NGOs, and students.

Technical experts outlined the stringent lab evaluation process and certification required for IS 4151:2015 Protective Helmets for Motorcycle Riders - Specification, including impact absorption, penetration resistance, field-of-vision metrics, and chin-strap retention strength. The event concluded with an interactive Q&A session and a collective pledge by the attendees to advocate for ISI-marked safety gear and responsible road habits.

TRAINING CALENDAR: AUGUST 2026

Name of the Programme	Date (s)	Venue	Fees(₹)
Laboratory Quality Management System as per IS/ISO/IEC 17025:2017	04-07 August	Online	11700
2 Day Capsule Course on National Lighting Code (NLC)	10-11 August	NITS	7000
2 Day Doc, Awareness and IA course on Asset Management System- IS/ISO 55001:2024	10-11 August	NITS	7000
ILC, PT and Evaluation of Scores	11-12 August	SRO, Chennai	7000
Laboratory Quality Management System as per IS/ISO/IEC 17025:2017	18-21 August	NITS	13000
2 Day Capsule Course on National Electrical Code (NEC)	18-21 August	NITS	7000

RWA SENSITISATION PROGRAMME AT DAY CARE CENTRE CUM OLD-AGE HOME, PANCHKULA

BIS Haryana Branch Office organised RWA Sensitisation programme in coordination with Senior Citizens' Council on 21 July 2026 at Day Care Centre Cum Old-Age Home, Panchkula.



The awareness program was attended by 40+ residents and RWA representatives. The importance of Indian Standards in ensuring product quality, safety, and consumer protection was explained to them. The session covered overview of various BIS activities, including the ISI Mark, Hallmarking for gold jewelry, and CRS certification for electronic gadgets and appliances, as well as standards for assistive products. The programme proved to be very informative and beneficial in strengthening consumer awareness and promoting the importance of quality standards among the senior citizens of the city.

SHINE TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR JEEVIKA SELF-HELP GROUPS (SHGs)

BIS Patna Branch Office organised SHINE Training Programmes for JEEVIKA Self-Help Groups (SHGs) under the SHINE (Standards Help, Inform & Nurture Empowered Women) Initiative on 4-7 July 2026 in Saharsa and Madhubani districts of Bihar. More than 150 women beneficiaries from Jeevika Self -Help Groups were present.

The training sessions focused on creating awareness about BIS Standards, quality and consumer safety, covering topics such as baby feeding bottles, infant nutrition and food adulteration, pressure cookers, helmets, toys, cooking utensils, packaged drinking water, medical devices, contraceptives, medical textiles, and the importance of the ISI Mark, Registration Mark, and Hallmark. Participants were encouraged to verify these quality marks before purchasing products to ensure safety, quality, and authenticity.

ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSITION IN CERTIFICATION DEPARTMENT

Subsequent to the superannuation of Shri H.J.S. Pasricha on 31 July 2026, Shri. Sudheer Bishnoi has taken charge as DDG (Certification), BIS. He has 18+ years of experience in conformity assessment, 9 years in standardisation, and he is auditor for various management system certifications.



Sudheer Bishnoi

India Marches Ahead with

50 Lakh+

Solar- Powered Homes
with BIS Standards ensuring Efficient, Durable and Safe Solar Panels

IS/IEC 61730 (Part 2): Photovoltaic (PV) Module Safety Qualification Part 2 Requirements for Testing

IS 12834: Solar Photovoltaic Energy Systems Terms, Definitions and Symbols

Electric Shock Protection

Fire safety

Mechanical strength

Grounding/earthing provisions