List of Certifications and Purposes

1. **ISO 9001:2008:-** ISO 9001 applies to all types of organizations. It doesn't matter what size they are or what they do. It can help both product and service oriented organizations achieve standards of quality that are recognized and respected throughout the world. The global adoption of ISO 9001 may be attributable to a number of factors. A number of major purchasers require their suppliers to hold ISO 9001 certification. In addition to several stakeholders' benefits, a number of studies have identified significant financial benefits for organizations certified to ISO 9001

2. **ISO 14001:-** ISO 14001:2004 specifies requirements for an environmental management system to enable an organization to develop and implement a policy and objectives which take into account legal requirements and other requirements to which the organization subscribes, and information about significant environmental aspects. ISO 14001:2004 is applicable to any organization that wishes to establish, implement, maintain and improve an environmental management system, to assure itself of conformity with its stated environmental policy

3. **ISO 27001:- Information Security Management System :-** Organisations are seeking to demonstrate to their stakeholders, business partners and customers some form of 'fit for purpose' assurance regarding their information security.A small gap in an information security management system may have dramatic Consequences. Organisations need to define and maintain controls to avoid risk of leakage or destruction of confidential information. ISO/IEC 27001 gives information on measures, on what effects they have and how to implement them. The standard defines the desired best practice methods for controlling (Protecting) information - Confidentiality, Integrity & Availability

4. **ISO 50001:- Energy Management System:-** ISO has identified energy management as a priority area meriting the development and promotion of International Standards. Effective energy management is a priority focus because of the significant potential to save energy and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions worldwide.The future standard will provide organizations and companies with a recognized framework for integrating energy efficiency into their management practices. Multi-national organizations will have access to a single, harmonized standard for implementation across the organization with a logical and consistent methodology for identifying and implementing energy efficiency improvements.

5. **ISO 13485:-** ISO 13485 is an ISO standard, published in 2003, that represents the requirements for a comprehensive management system for the design and manufacture of medical devices. This standard supersedes earlier documents such as EN 46001 and EN 46002 (both 1997), the ISO 13485 published in 1996 and ISO 13488. While it remains a stand-alone document, ISO 13485 is generally harmonized with ISO 9001. A fundamental difference, however, is that ISO 9001 requires the organization to demonstrate continuous improvement, whereas ISO 13485 requires only that they demonstrate the quality system is implemented and maintained

6. **SA 8000 :-** Social Accountability 8000 (SA8000) has been developed by Social Accountability International (SAI). SA8000 is promoted as a voluntary, universal standard for companies interested in auditing and certifying labor practices in their facilities and those of their suppliers and vendors. It is designed for independent third party certification. SA8000 is based on the principles of international human rights norms as described in International Labor

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List of Certifications and Purposes

Organisation conventions, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It measures the performance of companies in eight key areas: child labor, forced labor, health and safety, free association and collective bargaining, discrimination, disciplinary practices, working hours and compensation. SA8000 also provides for a social accountability management system to demonstrate ongoing conformance with the standard

7. ISO/TS 16949:-

ISO/TS 16949:2002 Quality Management System is the particular requirements of the application of ISO 9001:2008 for the automotive production and relevant service part organizations. The Goal of this Technical Specification is the development of a quality management system that provides for continual improvement, emphasizing defect prevention and the reduction of variation and waste in the supply chain. It was prepared by the International Automotive Task Force (IATF) and the "Technical Committee" of ISO. It harmonizes the country-specific regulations of Quality-Management-Systems.

8. ISO 22000:- Food Safety Management:-

The ISO 22000 family of International Standards addresses food safety management. The consequences of unsafe food can be serious and ISO's food safety management standards help organizations identify and control food safety hazards. As many of today's food products repeatedly cross national boundaries, International Standards are needed to ensure the safety of the global food supply chain.

9. FSSC 22000:-

10. ISO 26000:- Social Responsibility:-

Business and organizations do not operate in a vacuum. Their relationship to the society and environment in which they operate is a critical factor in their ability to continue to operate effectively. It is also increasingly being used as a measure of their overall performance. ISO 26000 provides guidance on how businesses and organizations can operate in a socially responsible way. This means acting in an ethical and transparent way that contributes to the health and welfare of society

11.

12. OHSAS18001:-

Welcome to the OHSAS 18001 Occupational Health and Safety Zone. Here you will find a information, guidance, resources and recommendations to help you address the requirements of this standard, and to manage health and safety more effectively. OHSAS 18001 was created via a concerted effort from a number of the world's leading national standards bodies, certification bodies, and specialist consultancies. OHSAS helps in a variety of respects... it helps: minimize risk to employees/etc; improve an existing OH&S management system; demonstrate diligence; gain assurance; etc. The benefits can be substantial OHSAS 18001 was created via the concerted effort from a number of the worlds leading national standards bodies, certification bodies, and specialist consultancies. A main driver for this was to try to remove confusion in the workplace from the proliferation of certifiable OH&S. specifications

13. HACCP:-

Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) is a systematic preventive approach to food safety and pharmaceutical safety that addresses physical, chemical,

and biological hazards as a means of prevention rather than finished Product inspection. HACCP is used in the food industry to identify potential food safety hazards, so that key actions, known as Critical Control Points (CCP's) can be taken to reduce or eliminate the risk of the hazards being realized. The system is used at all stages of food production and preparation processes including packaging, distribution, etc. The use of HACCP is currently voluntary in other food industries

14.   KOSHER

15.   HALAL

16.   BRC

17.   FSSAI

18.   GMP :- W.H.O. defines Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) as "that part of quality assurance which ensures that products are consistently produced and controlled to the quality standards appropriate to their intended use and as required by the marketing authorization". GMP covers all aspects of the manufacturing process: defined manufacturing process; validated critical manufacturing steps; suitable premises, storage, transport; qualified and trained production and quality control personnel; adequate laboratory facilities; approved written procedures and instructions; records to show all steps of defined procedures taken; full traceability of a product through batch processing records and distribution records; and systems for recall and investigation of complaints.

19.   CE Marketing:-

20.   GOTS :- The Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) is the worldwide leading textile processing standard for organic fibers, including ecological and social criteria, backed up by independent certification of the entire textile supply chain. The aim of the standard is to define world-wide recognized requirements that ensure organic status of textiles, from harvesting of the raw materials, through environmentally and socially responsible manufacturing up to labeling in order to provide a credible assurance to the end consumer. Textile processors and manufacturers are enabled to export their organic fabrics and garments with one certification accepted in all major markets.

23.   ORGANIC:-

24.   CMMi:-