BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

BIS certification in India: the ISI mark, FMCS and CRS

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), India's national standards body, certifies that a product meets an Indian Standard. BIS certification is voluntary until a government order makes the Standard Mark compulsory. Then no one may make, import, sell or store the product without a licence: the ISI mark, the Foreign Manufacturers Certification Scheme (FMCS) or the Compulsory Registration Scheme (CRS).

BIS CERTIFICATION ON November 8, 2026 runs on the BIS Act, 2016, the BIS Rules, 2018 and the Conformity Assessment Regulations, 2018, as amended on February 25, 2026. Licences now run up to five years, with fees paid every year in advance. Licensees no longer need an in-house laboratory, and FMCS applications go online only.

KEY FACTS

LAW

Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016

SCHEMES

Conformity Assessment Regulations, 2018

AMENDED BY

Conformity Assessment Amendment Regulations, 2026

UPDATED

November 8, 2026

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Bureau of Indian Standards · November 8, 2026

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Where does BIS certification stand on November 8, 2026?

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As of November 8, 2026

We read the official texts on November 8, 2026: the BIS Act, 2016, the BIS Rules, 2018, the Conformity Assessment Regulations, 2018 with the 2026 amendment and its April 28, 2026 corrigendum, BIS's Scheme I guidelines of February 25, 2026, and its FMCS and CRS pages. Where BIS's web pages lag the regulations, we cite the regulation.

- December 16, 2025: licensees no longer need an in-house laboratory (BIS circular CMD-I/2:4:1).
- February 25, 2026: licences run up to five years, fees are paid yearly in advance, and Scheme II is rewritten (Conformity Assessment Amendment Regulations, 2026).
- June 1, 2026: FMCS applications go online only (BIS FMCS page).
- August 5, 2026: machinery safety certification under Scheme X is voluntary (BIS guidelines).
- October 7, 2026: BIS withdraws 38 Indian Standards from October 5, 2026 (BIS notification).
- November 3, 2026: provisional Indian Standards may run beyond four years, with central government approval (G.S.R. 969(E)).

The BIS tracker: Gazette notifications, circulars and CRS notices →

BIS notices, summarized →

The QCO tracker: which products need a BIS licence →

What is BIS, and what does the ISI mark mean?

BIS is the Bureau of Indian Standards, India's national standards body, and it sets the Indian Standards. The ISI mark is BIS's Standard Mark under Scheme I: a maker BIS licenses under that scheme may put it on a product that meets the Indian Standard. Registration under Scheme II uses the Standard Mark with an R-number instead.

- **The law:** the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016 has been in force since October 12, 2017 (S.O. 3295(E)). An Indian Standard stays valid until BIS withdraws it (section 10(4)).
- **Schemes and marks:** the Act lets BIS set conformity assessment schemes for goods, with a Standard Mark for each scheme (section 12).
- **Licence or certificate:** a licence lets the holder use the Standard Mark. A certificate of conformity shows conformity without the Mark (section 13; Conformity Assessment Regulations, 2018, regulation 12(1)).
- **Ten schemes:** seven for products and three for systems, services and processes. Schemes I, IV, V, IX and X include an assessment at the site, and Schemes II and VII don't (2026 amendment, item 12).
- **Four for products:** BIS's Citizen's Charter lists Schemes I, II, IV and X, open to Indian makers and to foreign makers who export to India.

BIS sets new membership for its conformity assessment committee →

When is BIS certification compulsory?

BIS certification is compulsory once the central government orders it for a product, in the Official Gazette, after consulting BIS (section 16(1) of the BIS Act). From then on, no one may make, import, sell, store or display the product without the Standard Mark under a valid licence (section 17(1)(a)). Without an order, certification is voluntary.

- **The grounds:** the public interest, human, animal or plant health, the safety of the environment, the prevention of unfair trade practices and national security. An order may also set essential requirements (section 16(1)).
- **Claims:** no one may advertise that goods meet an Indian Standard without a valid licence or certificate (section 17(2)).
- **The orders:** the government issues them as Quality Control Orders (QCOs), and ministries issue them for their own products. For registration, BIS names the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and the Ministry of Textiles (BIS CRS page).
- **Orders end too:** on June 9, 2026, the Ministry of Textiles rescinded the Cotton Bales (Quality Control) Order, 2023 (S.O. 2956(E)).

We don't print a count of QCOs or products, because orders are added and withdrawn and a count goes stale. The QCO tracker lists each order with its dates.

Quality Control Orders (QCOs) in India explained →

The QCO tracker →

The furniture QCO →

The Transition Facilitation Order →

The electrical appliances QCO →

DPIIT explained →

The MeitY tracker →

The next Quality Control Orders, by date →

Which scheme applies: the ISI mark, FMCS or CRS?

The order that covers your product, and where the product is made, decide the scheme. A factory in India making a Scheme I product gets the ISI mark licence, and a factory abroad gets the same licence through FMCS. Products under a registration order, such as MeitY's electronics, go through CRS under Scheme II.

BIS's product schemes compared

Scheme	Who applies	Visit to the factory	What the grant rests on	First validity	BIS's own time norm	Guide
Scheme I, the ISI mark	The maker, for a factory in India	Yes, normally one day	The visit, plus third-party testing, testing during the visit, or both	Up to 5 years	90 days under Option 1; 30 days under Option 2	The ISI mark licence
FMCS, Scheme I abroad	The foreign maker only, with an Authorized Indian Representative (AIR)	Yes, normally two days; Option 1 only	The visit, and samples tested in BIS or BIS-recognized labs	Up to 5 years	6 months	FMCS
Scheme II, CRS registration	The factory owner; a foreign maker names an Indian representative	No site assessment	Self-declaration and a third-party lab report	Up to 5 years	20 working days	CRS registration
Scheme IV, certificate of conformity	The maker	Yes, an assessment at the site	Conformity shown without the Standard Mark	Up to 5 years	None in BIS's Charter	On this page, below
Scheme X, machinery safety	The maker, voluntarily	Yes, a site audit	A technical file with a product compliance report	Up to 5 years	None in BIS's Charter	On this page, below

Time norms are BIS's own targets from its Citizen's Charter, counted from a complete application, and not a promise.

Who holds the licence, and do traders or importers need one?

The manufacturer holds a BIS licence, for a product made at its manufacturing premises. A trader, distributor or seller buys Standard Marked goods from a licence holder or certified body, as section 18(2) of the BIS Act requires. Under FMCS, only the foreign maker applies, and an importer can't apply on its behalf.

- **The holder answers for the goods:** the licence holder stays responsible at all times for goods that carry the Standard Mark (BIS Act, section 18(1)).
- **One application each:** each product, Indian Standard and factory needs its own application (BIS product certification FAQ, questions 10 and 11).
- **Brands under FMCS:** other brands of the same product from the same factory need only an undertaking for each brand name (FMCS FAQ, question 15).
- **Brands under CRS:** each brand needs its own application unless the brand owner is the same (Scheme II, paragraph 3(1)(d)), and the brand owner gives the factory a brand authorization letter (BIS advisory of 2025).
- **An importer's part:** a related importer may be a foreign maker's AIR (BIS AIR page), and under CRS a major importer or distributor may be its Indian representative where neither the maker nor the brand owner has an office in India (Scheme II, Form I, item 7).

How does the ISI mark licence work?

An Indian maker applies for the ISI mark licence online only, in Form V on BIS's Manakonline portal. Under Option 1, BIS visits the factory and draws samples for a third-party lab. Under Option 2, for products BIS lists, the maker applies with third-party test reports, and BIS then visits and draws a sample.

The application carries a self-evaluation cum verification report. A factory visit normally lasts one day for an Indian maker (Scheme I grant guidelines, paragraph 5(a)). A test report may be at most 90 days old when BIS receives the application, and the oldest of several at most 180 days (paragraph 4(f)).

An incomplete application gets thirty days to fix, and BIS may allow thirty more (regulation 4(6)). BIS may reject an application if samples aren't offered within 30 days. Before it rejects, it gives at least 21 days of notice and a chance to be heard (paragraph 10).

The ISI mark licence: how BIS grants a Scheme I licence →

How does FMCS work for a factory outside India?

FMCS is the Foreign Manufacturers Certification Scheme, which gives a factory outside India a licence to use the Standard Mark. BIS has run it since 2000, from its Foreign Manufacturers Certification Department in New Delhi. Only the foreign maker applies, online only since June 1, 2026, and every application goes through Option 1.

- **Which products:** every product except the electronics and IT goods MeitY has put under registration (FMCS overview).
- **The visit:** normally two days. BIS draws samples, and the applicant sends them to the lab in India and pays for testing (FMCS grant page; FMCS FAQ, question 11).
- **Test reports:** only reports against the Indian Standard count. A report to an International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) or other standard doesn't (question 10).
- **After grant:** the maker signs an agreement and an indemnity bond, and gives a performance bank guarantee (Scheme I, paragraph 3(5)).

Every foreign applicant nominates an AIR who lives in India. The AIR answers for compliance with the BIS Act, its rules and the licence terms, and the AIR's name is written on the licence (BIS AIR page).

FMCS: the BIS licence for foreign manufacturers →

The Authorized Indian Representative (AIR) for a BIS licence →

Indian customs for foreign companies →

How does CRS registration work?

CRS registration is BIS's Compulsory Registration Scheme (CRS) under Scheme II. BIS grants a licence to use the Standard Mark on the maker's self-declaration, backed by a third-party lab report, with no site assessment. The factory owner applies, and the product carries the Mark with its own registration number, the R-number.

- **The test:** the maker raises a test request on the CRS portal and picks a BIS-recognized lab. The sample must be sent to the lab within 60 days, and the application must use the verified report within 90 days of its issue (BIS CRS registration steps).
- **The papers:** one Form I per product, with the report, an undertaking in Form II and an affidavit in Form III (Scheme II, paragraph 3(1)). A foreign maker nominates an Indian representative in Form IV.
- **Parallel testing:** since January 9, 2024, components and the final product may be tested at the same time, at the maker's risk (parallel testing guidelines).
- **One factory:** a licence covers only the manufacturing unit named in it (BIS advisory of 2021).

MeitY's Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirement of Compulsory Registration) Order, 2021 lists the electronics that need registration (BIS guidance Reg/ 2026/G-01).

CRS registration: BIS Scheme II for electronics and other notified goods →

MeitY explained →

The MeitY tracker →

Which test reports and labs does BIS accept?

BIS accepts test reports from labs it runs or recognizes, from government labs it has empaneled, called Group 2 labs, and from labs its Executive Committee decides on. The latest report may be at most 90 days old at application. Since December 16, 2025, a licensee no longer needs its own in-house laboratory.

- **Recognition:** BIS recognizes labs in India and abroad under its Laboratory Recognition Scheme, 2020. A lab needs ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation, and recognition doesn't promise that BIS will send it samples.
- **Foreign makers:** BIS's FMCS FAQ says samples drawn under FMCS are tested only in BIS labs and BIS-recognized labs (question 11).
- **Running a licence:** a licensee may test through shared facilities, a cluster lab, an outside lab BIS recognizes or empanels, or any lab accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 (BIS circular of December 16, 2025). Left out: products the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) or the Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO) regulate under pre-dispatch or lot inspection, cement under DPIIT, food, two-wheeler helmets, and products certified on factory testing.

Whether that change reaches foreign makers under FMCS isn't settled by any document we read. BIS's FMCS page still asks for testing arrangements in the factory.

BIS testing labs: which labs and test reports BIS accepts →

BIS drops the in-house laboratory rule for licensees →

How long does BIS take to grant a licence?

BIS's own norms are 90 days for an ISI mark licence under Option 1, 30 days under Option 2 and 20 working days for CRS registration. BIS says FMCS takes about six months on average. These

are the government's own targets, counted from a complete application with every stage satisfactory the first time, and not a promise.

BIS's own time norms: targets, not promises

Route	BIS's own norm	Counted from	Source
Scheme I, Option 1	90 days	Receipt of the application, all stages satisfactory first time	Citizen's Charter, Annexure A, item 2(a); grant guidelines, paragraph 7(a)
Scheme I, Option 2	30 days	The same	Citizen's Charter, Annexure A, item 2(a); grant guidelines, paragraph 7(b)
All India First case (no licence in India yet)	An aim of 45 days, unless testing takes longer	Submission of the application	Grant guidelines, paragraph 7(c)
FMCS	6 months; about 6 months on average	Recording of a complete application	Citizen's Charter, Annexure A, item 2(a); FMCS grant page, note 1
CRS registration, Scheme II	20 working days	Not stated in the Charter	Citizen's Charter, Annexure A, item 2(a)
Complaint about a certified product	90 days, testing time not counted	Registration of the complaint	Citizen's Charter, paragraph 9.2; Scheme I, paragraph 4(2)

How long is a licence valid, and what is paid each year?

Since February 25, 2026, a BIS licence under Scheme I or Scheme II is granted for up to five years, and renewed for up to five more. Fees are paid every year in advance. If the annual fee and production statement miss their due date, the licence stands suspended for ninety days, and is canceled if they still haven't arrived.

- **Before 2026:** a first Scheme I licence ran one to two years, until the Conformity Assessment Amendment Regulations, 2026 replaced that rule.
- **Late annual fees:** paying within the ninety days, with a late fee, lifts the suspension, but not one imposed for failed samples (regulation 8(11) and (12)).
- **Renewal:** Scheme I renewal goes in Form XII, preferably two months before expiry (renewal guidelines of 2025), and Scheme II in Form VI at least three months ahead. If renewal comes late, BIS may defer it up to ninety days, and then the licence expires.
- **Dormant licences:** a Scheme I licensee hit by lack of demand may ask to defer expiry for up to a year, without using the Mark meanwhile (2021 amendment).

- **Concessions:** until May 31, 2029, micro enterprises and start-ups get 80% off the Scheme I annual minimum marking fee a large enterprise pays, small enterprises 50%, and women entrepreneurs a further 10% (BIS notification CMD-2/G-18).

BIS licence validity, renewal and annual fees since February 2026 →

CRS licences run five years, with annual fees paid in advance →

What must a licensee do while the licence runs?

A BIS licensee keeps the product conforming and uses the Standard Mark only within its licence. The licensee keeps records, lets BIS inspect with or without notice, and files month-wise production and consignee details every quarter. BIS also buys samples in the market, generally two a year for each licence.

- **Conditions:** no Mark on goods that don't conform or fall outside the licence (Conformity Assessment Regulations, regulation 6). BIS may change the conditions on thirty days of notice.
- **Consignees:** the licensee lists the consignees, distributors, dealers and retailers it supplies (regulation 6(11)). Market samples rise to three or four a year for a poor record, and may come from the port of entry (market surveillance guidelines).
- **Recalls:** BIS may direct a recall of goods that don't conform, and repair, replacement or compensation where they were sold (BIS Act, section 18(6) and (7)).
- **Transfers and moves:** no transfer without BIS's prior approval (regulation 6(12)). A licensee that moves its factory suspends use of the Mark until BIS checks both premises.
- **New varieties:** apply with a full third-party test report, or ask BIS to draw a sample (Scheme I, paragraph 10(2)).
- **Labels:** labeling other than the Mark and licence number may be digital, such as a QR code, where product guidelines allow (grant guidelines, paragraph 16(b)). Under Scheme II, a device with a screen may show the Mark as an e-label.

Scheme I sets the Mark's design and a table of preferred sizes, and the Mark carries the licence number and the Indian Standard (Scheme I, paragraph 6 and Annexure II). Scheme II sets its own sizes and colors (paragraph 6(2) and (3)).

What happens when a sample fails or a licence is suspended?

When a sample fails, BIS asks the licensee for corrective action: 15 days if a recall notice is issued, and 30 days otherwise. Repeated or critical failures can lead to suspension, after the branch head gives 10 days to explain. A suspended licensee stops using the Mark at once, and BIS may later cancel the licence.

- **The record:** BIS records each test report as conforming or not, normally within 5 working days (non-conformity guidelines, paragraph 3).
- **Suspension:** may follow a second critical failure in a row or a third failure in a row. It may also follow when more than a third of surveillance samples, at least three tested, fail critical requirements over two years.
- **Cancellation:** BIS may cancel on at least twenty-one days of notice, for a broken licence condition or a licence issued in error (regulation 11(1)). It may cancel without further notice after a year of suspension.
- **Appeals:** anyone aggrieved by a BIS order on a licence may appeal to its Director General within ninety days (BIS Act, section 34; BIS Rules, rule 37). An appeal against the Director General's order goes to the central government within sixty days.

BIS licence suspension and cancellation, and how to appeal →

What are the penalties for goods without a valid licence?

Making, importing or selling goods under a compulsory order without a valid licence breaks section 17 of the BIS Act. Section 29(3) sets up to two years in prison, a fine, or both, and the fine may reach ten times the value of the goods. The offense is cognizable, and a first offense may be compounded.

- **Search and seizure:** a BIS certification officer who believes goods breaching section 17 are hidden may search the premises or vehicle and seize them (section 28).

- **Companies:** when a company offends, its officers in charge and its authorized representative are deemed guilty (section 30).
- **Compounding:** a first offense may be compounded before or after prosecution, unless it's punishable with prison only, or prison and a fine together (section 33). The applicant files Form A, and compounding isn't a right (BIS Rules, rule 50).

BIS penalties for goods without a valid licence, and compounding →

What happens when an Indian Standard is revised or withdrawn?

BIS withdraws Indian Standards by notification, from a stated date: on October 7, 2026 it notified 38 as withdrawn from October 5, 2026. Where a withdrawn standard isn't replaced, BIS refunds a proportionate marking fee. A provisional standard runs up to two years plus two, and longer only with central government approval.

- **Dates moved:** on October 27, 2026, BIS moved two withdrawal dates to April 14, 2027 and June 10, 2027 (BIS amendment notice).
- **Provisional standards:** since G.S.R. 969(E) of November 3, 2026, any extension beyond the first two plus two years needs the central government's prior approval (rule 27(3)).
- **Product manuals:** BIS's product manuals set each product's sampling, test equipment and scheme of inspection and testing (BIS product certification FAQ, question 8).

The documents we read set no general retesting rule for a revised standard. Our public policy and advocacy work prepares representations on a standard, and whether it changes is BIS's decision.

BIS withdraws 38 Indian Standards from October 5, 2026 →

BIS gives two older standards one more year before withdrawal →

Provisional Indian Standards may be extended beyond four years →

BIS establishes 30 standards and will withdraw 17 older ones →

CHEMICALS

A new Indian Standard, from gap to gazette

Outcome. BIS published IS 14421:2026, the first modern Indian Standard for the category.

Over about a year, for a leading Indian manufacturer, we benchmarked international specifications, represented to BIS and took part in its technical committee.

Read the case →

What are Scheme IV and Scheme X?

Scheme IV gives a certificate of conformity, which shows a product conforms without the Standard Mark, for up to five years. Scheme X certifies goods against specified requirements using a technical file. Since the machinery order was rescinded, BIS certifies machinery safety under Scheme X on a voluntary basis.

- **One batch:** a certificate of conformity for a batch or lot is a one-time certificate with no validity period (regulation 15(2)).
- **Scheme IV wording:** a corrigendum changed "for five years" to "upto five years" (corrigendum of April 28, 2026).
- **Machinery:** the Machinery and Electrical Equipment Safety (Omnibus Technical Regulation) Order, 2024 has been rescinded. BIS grants Scheme X certification after a desk audit and a site audit of the technical file (BIS guidelines of August 5, 2026).
- **Standards used:** IS 16819 sets the basic principles of risk assessment for machinery, and machine-specific standards apply where they exist.
- **Not made continuously:** BIS may issue a Scheme X certificate of conformity instead of a licence (2022 amendment).

BIS sets guidelines for voluntary machinery safety certification →

What happens to BIS-marked imports at the port?

BIS may take samples of certified goods anywhere in the supply chain, including the port of entry. Goods under a QCO can be imported only with the Standard Mark under a valid BIS licence, BIS's FMCS FAQ says. Clearance itself, duty and import policy belong to Customs and to India's import policy.

Our guide to customs in India covers assessment, clearance and appeals, and India's import policy covers what may be imported, and on what terms.

Which BIS claims online are out of date?

Pages about BIS often repeat rules that changed in 2025 and 2026, and BIS's own FAQs and FMCS pages lag its regulations. The common ones are one-to-two-year licences, yearly renewal, FMCS going online "in due course", a required in-house lab and compulsory machinery certification. The table sets each beside the documents.

Claims repeated online, and what the documents say

What you may read	What the documents say	Source
A licence or CRS registration lasts one or two years, renewed every year	Up to 5 years, renewable for up to 5 more, fees paid yearly, since February 25, 2026	Amendment Regulations, 2026
A CRS licence is granted for five years (BIS's CRS notice of May 27, 2026)	Scheme II says up to 5 years	CRS notice; Scheme II, paragraph 8(1)
FMCS will go online in due course (BIS's FMCS FAQ)	Online only since June 1, 2026	FMCS how-to-apply page
The importer or brand owner applies for FMCS	Only the foreign maker; a related importer may be its AIR	FMCS FAQ, question 17
The AIR must be an Indian national	A foreign national at the maker's office in India, living in India, may act	FMCS FAQ, question 7
Every licensee needs an in-house lab	Not since December 16, 2025	BIS circular CMD-I/2:4:1

IEC or CB reports, or any accredited lab abroad, will do for FMCS	Only reports against the Indian Standard, from BIS or BIS-recognized labs	FMCS FAQ, questions 10 and 11
Test reports must be under 45 days old	The latest up to 90 days old at application, the oldest up to 180	Grant guidelines, paragraph 4(f)
FMCS takes 30 to 90 days	About 6 months on average	FMCS grant page, note 1
Machinery needs BIS certification under Scheme X	Voluntary since the machinery order was rescinded	BIS guidelines of August 5, 2026
Selling without a licence means up to three years in prison	Up to 2 years, a fine, or both	BIS Act, section 29(3)
Appeals lie under section 32	Section 34, to the Director General, within 90 days	BIS Act, section 34; BIS Rules, rule 37
A fixed count of products under QCOs	Orders are added and withdrawn, so counts go stale	The QCO tracker; S.O. 2956(E)

How IndusDesk helps with BIS certification

IndusDesk works with Indian makers, foreign manufacturers and importers on BIS certification: which order, scheme and standard apply, the application and replies to BIS, and the licence once it runs. Our desk prepares the work for the maker or its AIR to file. Whether BIS grants a licence, and when, is BIS's decision.

For over 25 years, our group has advised Indian importers, distributors and foreign manufacturers on conformity assessment and regulatory compliance.

Licences and approvals are how we carry it through, never the whole of the work.

- Reading which order, scheme and Indian Standard apply to each product
- Preparing applications, documents, replies to BIS and corrective action records, for the maker or its AIR to file
- Tracking renewals, annual fees, standard revisions and BIS notices
- Representations on Indian Standards and QCOs

FURNITURE

Relief for India’s furniture industry

Outcome. The grouping guidelines were relaxed and the in-house laboratory requirement withdrawn.

With FICCI, we gathered industry input, analyzed both provisions and represented to the government.

Read the case →

SMART METERING

Imports cleared under a quality control order

Outcome. After consulting BIS, DPIIT issued no objection to the import of the consignments, and Itron’s government supply projects continued. The relief covered several models, for six months.

We benchmarked the meters against ISO 4064 and OIML R49, built the case under Section 16 of the BIS Act and represented to DPIIT and BIS.

Read the case →

The BIS tracker: standards, certification and CRS notices →

Government affairs →

Public policy & advocacy →

Regulatory & trade advisory →

Industry coalitions →

Rule exposure audit →

Talk to our desk about BIS certification Message us on WhatsApp

Frequently asked questions

Can a BIS label use a QR code?

Yes, for labeling other than the Standard Mark and the licence number, where the product's guidelines allow (grant guidelines, paragraph 16(b)). Under CRS, a device with a built-in screen may show the Mark as an e-label (Scheme II, Annexure I).

Can a BIS licence be transferred?

Not without BIS's prior approval (Conformity Assessment Regulations, 2018, regulation 6(12)). A licensee that moves its factory suspends use of the Mark itself, and BIS lifts the suspension after checking the old and new premises (Scheme I, paragraph 11(3) and (4)).

Does each brand need its own BIS licence?

Under FMCS, no: other brands of the same product from the same factory need only an undertaking for each brand name (FMCS FAQ, question 15). Under CRS, each brand needs its own application unless the brand owner is the same (Scheme II, paragraph 3(1)(d)).

Can I sell while my BIS application is pending?

Not if a compulsory order covers the product. Section 17(1)(a) of the BIS Act bars making, importing, selling or storing it without the Standard Mark under a valid licence. Under CRS parallel testing too, the maker may not sell before registration (parallel testing guidelines, paragraph 4(ii)).

Sources

- CMD-I/2:4:1: In-house laboratory requirement for manufacturers operating BIS product certification (BIS, December 16, 2025) (PDF, 75 KB)
- F. No. BS/XI/11/01/2025-26: Bureau of Indian Standards (Conformity Assessment) Amendment Regulations, 2026 (BIS, February 25, 2026) (PDF, 1.6 MB)
- FMCS: How to apply (BIS, last updated May 12, 2026)

- CMD-I/2:17:1: Guidelines for grant of certification under conformity assessment Scheme-X (machinery safety) (BIS, August 5, 2026) (PDF, 2.7 MB)
- HQ-PUB017/1/2020-PUB-BIS (1629): Notification of 38 Indian Standards withdrawn from October 5, 2026 (BIS, October 7, 2026) (PDF, 768 KB)
- G.S.R. 969(E): Bureau of Indian Standards (Amendment) Rules, 2026: validity of provisional Indian Standards (rule 27(3)) (Department of Consumer Affairs, November 3, 2026) (PDF, 536 KB)
- No. 11 of 2016: The Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016 (Ministry of Law and Justice, March 22, 2016) (PDF, 133 KB)
- S.O. 3295(E): Notification appointing October 12, 2017 as the date the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016 comes into force (Department of Consumer Affairs, October 12, 2017)
- F. No. BS/11/11/2018: Bureau of Indian Standards (Conformity Assessment) Regulations, 2018, as published on June 4, 2018 (BIS, June 4, 2018)
- CMED/CC: BIS Citizen's Charter, version January 2024 (BIS, January 2024)
- About CRS (Compulsory Registration Scheme) (BIS)
- S.O. 2956(E): Ministry of Textiles order rescinding the Cotton Bales (Quality Control) Order, 2023 (Ministry of Textiles, June 9, 2026) (PDF, 493 KB)
- Product Certification: Frequently Asked Questions (BIS, last updated February 3, 2026)
- Advisory for applicants for Grant of Licence under Compulsory Registration Scheme (BIS, January 15, 2025)
- FMCS: Nomination of the Authorized Indian Representative (AIR) (BIS, last updated February 5, 2026)
- CMD-I/2:12:1: Guidelines for Grant of Licence (GoL) as per the conformity assessment Scheme-I of Schedule-II of BIS (Conformity Assessment) Regulations, 2018 (BIS, February 25, 2026) (PDF, 472 KB)
- FMCS Overview (BIS, last updated February 18, 2026)
- FMCS: Grant of Licence (BIS, last updated January 14, 2021)
- CRS: Registration (steps) (BIS)
- Registration/Guidelines RG: 01: Guidelines for implementation of Parallel Testing for products covered under the Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirements of Compulsory Registration) Order, 2021 (BIS, January 9, 2024) (PDF, 281 KB)
- Registration/14:3: Advisory for licensees regarding operation of licences granted under Compulsory Registration Scheme (BIS, September 10, 2021) (PDF, 372 KB)
- Reg/ 2026/G-01: Guidance on product categories under Compulsory Registration Scheme (CRS): wearable glasses and extended reality products (BIS, August 13, 2026) (PDF, 339 KB)
- Laboratory Recognition Scheme, 2020 (BIS, June 23, 2020)
- CMD-I/2:12:3: Guidelines for Renewal of Licence (RoL) under Scheme-I (BIS, March 5, 2025)

- F. No. BS/11/11/2021: Bureau of Indian Standards (Conformity Assessment) Second Amendment Regulations, 2021: deferment of renewal for lack of demand (dormant licences) (BIS, February 5, 2021)
- CMD-2/G-18: Amendment of the marking fee notification: concessions in the annual minimum marking fee (BIS, March 17, 2026; Gazette of March 23, 2026) (PDF, 1.2 MB)
- CMD-I/2:12:7: Guidelines for market surveillance during operation of licence under Scheme-I (BIS, February 25, 2026) (PDF, 192 KB)
- CMD-I/2:12:2 (Part 1): Guidelines for dealing with non-conformity of product(s) observed during operation of licence under Scheme-I (BIS, February 25, 2026) (PDF, 312 KB)
- G.S.R. 584(E): Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 2018, incorporating amendments up to September 2020 (BIS compilation) (Department of Consumer Affairs, compiled September 15, 2020)
- HQ-PUB-BIS (1628): Amendment moving two withdrawal dates of Indian Standards to 2027 (BIS, October 27, 2026) (PDF, 635 KB)
- F. No. BS/XI/11/01/2025-26 (corrigendum): Corrigendum to the Bureau of Indian Standards (Conformity Assessment) Amendment Regulations, 2026 (Scheme-IV validity) (BIS, April 28, 2026)
- F. No. BS/11/11/2021: Bureau of Indian Standards (Conformity Assessment) Amendment Regulations, 2022: Scheme-X inserted (BIS, March 16, 2022)
- Revised Provisions for Licence Validity, Renewal and Annual Fee Payment under CRS (BIS, May 27, 2026) (PDF, 171 KB)
- FMCS: Frequently Asked Questions (BIS, last updated December 13, 2021)
- Product Certification Overview (BIS, last updated August 5, 2021)

IndusDesk

hello@indusdesk.com · +91 11 4141 3939

9th Floor, Hemkunt House, Rajendra Place, New Delhi, Delhi 110008, India

Read online: indusdesk.com/bis/