November 8, 2026

QUALITY CONTROL ORDERS

Transition Facilitation Order: India's Scheme II route for QCOs

The Transition Facilitation (Quality Control) Order, 2026, S.O. 3417(E), is an order of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), in force since June 25, 2026. It lets a company with DPIIT's permission buy goods made under a Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Scheme II licence, for products under ten Quality Control Orders (QCOs).

THE TRANSITION Facilitation Order has been in force since June 25, 2026, and our QCO tracker holds no later notice that amends it. DPIIT takes applications for twenty-four months, to about late June 2028 by our count. The application goes to DPIIT on paper until the National Single Window System (NSWS) carries the form.

KEY FACTS

ORDER
S.O. 3417(E) of 2026

IN FORCE SINCE
June 25, 2026

COVERS
10 Quality Control Orders

UPDATED
November 8, 2026



Transition Facilitation Order: India's Scheme II route for QCOs

Quality Control Orders · November 8, 2026

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Where does the Transition Facilitation Order stand on November 8, 2026?

The Transition Facilitation Order has been in force since June 25, 2026, and our QCO tracker holds no later notice that amends it. DPIIT takes applications for twenty-four months, to about late June 2028 by our count. The application goes to DPIIT on paper until the National Single Window System (NSWS) carries the form.

- **June 25, 2026:** S.O. 3417(E) is published in the Gazette and comes into force (clause 1(2)).
- **June 2026:** DPIIT issues its guidelines for the order, with the Annexure A application form.
- **About late June 2028, by our count:** the twenty-four months for applications end (clause 5(1)).
- **About late June 2031, by our count:** the order lapses unless the government extends it by Gazette notification (clause 6(1)).

The ten orders it lists are amended by their own notices. Our QCO tracker has a page for each, linked from the table below, with every notice and its PDF.

The QCO tracker: every Quality Control Order and its notices →

Transition order opens a Scheme II route for ten QCOs
Our insight of June 2026 →

Transition Facilitation Order for furniture →

Quality Control Orders: what a QCO is and what it requires →

What is the Transition Facilitation (Quality Control) Order, 2026?

The Transition Facilitation (Quality Control) Order, 2026 is a DPIIT order under the BIS Act, 2016 that adds a second way to meet ten Quality Control Orders. A company DPIIT permits may buy goods from a maker holding a BIS Scheme II licence, instead of the Scheme I licence behind the ISI mark.

A Quality Control Order makes a BIS licence compulsory for a product. Section 16 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016 lets the Central Government make the Standard Mark compulsory, and section 17 bars making, importing or selling the goods without it.

S.O. 3417(E) is made under section 16, read with section 25(3), which lets the government take other action to manage quality and protect consumers. Its clause 3(1) applies despite anything in the ten orders. So goods supplied to a permitted company may carry the Standard Mark under a Scheme II licence.

DPIIT's press release calls the order "an alternative risk-based compliance mechanism". Its guidelines name the aims as technology, ease of doing business and supply chain resilience, while goods keep meeting the Indian Standards (paragraph 1.2).

Any question about how the order is read goes to DPIIT for its decision (clause 7).

Which Quality Control Orders does the Transition Facilitation Order cover?

The Transition Facilitation Order covers the goods under the ten Quality Control Orders in its Schedule: toys, three footwear orders, air conditioners, water heaters, washing machines, hinges, furniture and household electrical appliances. The Schedule names whole orders, so the route reaches every product those orders cover, and nothing else.

The Schedule of S.O. 3417(E), with each order's page on our QCO tracker

Quality Control Order	Date of issue	Date of implementation	QCO tracker
Toys (Quality Control) Order, 2020	February 25, 2020	January 1, 2021	Toys and Electric toys
Personal Protective Equipment- Footwear (Quality Control) Order, 2020	October 27, 2020	January 1, 2022	Tracker page
Air Conditioner and its related Parts, Hermetic Compressor and Temperature Sensing Controls (Quality Control) Order, 2019	December 5, 2019	October 1, 2023	Tracker page
Footwear made from All Rubber and all Polymeric Material and its components (Quality Control) Order, 2024	October 27, 2020	August 1, 2024	Tracker page
Footwear made from Leather and other Materials (Quality Control) Order, 2024	October 27, 2020	August 1, 2024	Tracker page
Electrical appliance for domestic water heating (Quality Control) Order, 2025	March 11, 2024	March 1, 2025	Tracker page
Electrical appliance for domestic clothes washing (Quality Control) Order, 2024	March 7, 2024	April 1, 2025	Tracker page
Hinges (Quality Control) Order, 2025	December 12, 2023	July 1, 2025	Tracker page
Furniture (Quality Control) Order, 2025	February 14, 2025	February 13, 2026	Tracker page
Safety of Household, Commercial and Similar Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Order, 2026	September 20, 2024	October 1, 2026	Tracker page

The dates are the Schedule's own. Some orders carry a later year in their names than their date of issue: item 4, the rubber and polymeric footwear order of 2024, shows October 27, 2020.

The Schedule lists orders, not products or codes. You give each product's 8-digit ITC-HS code, the code India classifies traded goods under, in the application (guidelines, paragraph 2.3).

Furniture is item 9. For what the route means there, see the Transition Facilitation Order for furniture. Household and commercial electrical appliances are item 10: see our guide to the electrical appliances QCO and its 90 appliance types.

What does the Transition Facilitation Order allow?

The Transition Facilitation Order lets goods under its ten orders carry the Standard Mark under a BIS Scheme II licence. That licence is open only to a maker supplying a company DPIIT has given specific permission (clauses 3(1) and 3(2)). The goods must still meet the Indian Standards of the order that covers them.

- **The standard stays.** The goods must meet their order's Indian Standards (clause 3(1)), and the permitted company must make sure they do (clause 3(3)).
- **The licence changes.** The maker holds a Scheme II licence, open only to a maker supplying the permitted company (clause 3(2)).
- **BIS still checks.** BIS carries out market surveillance, in consultation with DPIIT, directly or through agencies it notifies (clause 3(4)).

DPIIT's guidelines call the route an exemption (paragraphs 2.1 and 5.2). The order itself sets it up as a BIS licence under Scheme II, so goods on the route still carry the Standard Mark.

What is a BIS Scheme II licence?

A BIS Scheme II licence is a licence to use the Standard Mark, granted through registration on the maker's self-declaration of conformity. The maker files a test report from a third-party laboratory, and BIS grants the licence without assessing the factory. BIS replaced the scheme's text on February 25, 2026.

How a maker gets one, under Scheme II as the Conformity Assessment Amendment Regulations, 2026 set it out:

1. The maker applies for each product separately, and for each brand separately unless one owner holds both (paragraph 3(1)(c) and (d)).

2. A third-party laboratory tests the product against all its requirements. That is a laboratory BIS runs or recognizes, or a government laboratory it empanels (paragraphs 2(1) and 3(1)(e)).

3. The maker files the test report, an undertaking and an affidavit. A foreign maker also nominates an Indian representative, who files an affidavit too (paragraph 3(1)(e) to (g)).

4. BIS checks the application and the test results for correctness and conformity, then decides (paragraph 3(2) to (4)).

The licence runs for up to five years and can be renewed for up to five more (paragraph 8). The Standard Mark carries the licence number and the Indian Standard (paragraph 6(4)). BIS may also ask for the words "self-declaration of conformity to" and the standard (paragraph 6(8)).

BIS may test samples drawn from the market or in transit (paragraph 3(6)). If BIS cancels the licence, the licensee stops supplying, importing and selling the marked product (paragraph 12(3)). Since February 2026, Scheme II also covers essential requirements notified for a product, not only Indian Standards (paragraph 1(1)).

How does Scheme II differ from the Scheme I licence behind the ISI mark?

Scheme I, the ISI mark licence, is granted after BIS visits and assesses the factory. Scheme II is granted on a third-party test report and the maker's self-declaration, without any assessment at site. Under S.O. 3417(E), a Scheme II licence for the ten orders serves supplies to a permitted company only.

Scheme I and Scheme II for goods under the ten orders

Point	Scheme I (the ISI mark)	Scheme II under S.O. 3417(E)
How BIS grants it	After assessing the factory's infrastructure, production, quality control and testing on a visit (Scheme-I guidelines, paragraph 1(a))	On the application, a third-party laboratory's test report and the maker's self-declaration, with no assessment at site (Scheme II, paragraph 3)
Who may buy the goods	Any buyer	Only the company DPIIT has permitted (clause 3(2))
Who needs DPIIT permission	No one	The buying company (clause 4)
Licence term	Up to five years at first, renewable for up to five more (Scheme-I, paragraph 8)	Up to five years at first, renewable for up to five more (Scheme II, paragraph 8)

BIS sorts its product schemes into two groups (amendment regulations, paragraph 12). Scheme I is among those granted with an assessment at site, and Scheme II among those granted without one.

DPIIT's press release puts it the same way: the order lets domestic industry buy from makers with a Scheme II licence "instead of Scheme I (ISI Mark Scheme) of BIS".

Who can apply for permission under the Transition Facilitation Order?

Only a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 can apply (clause 4(1)(a)). A foreign maker can't apply on its own. An Indian company, such as a brand's Indian subsidiary, can apply and rely on its parent, holding or group company's credentials. The maker that supplies it then holds the Scheme II licence.

The form at Annexure A of DPIIT's guidelines asks you to choose one basis (part 2.1):

- You'll build supply chain capability in India yourself.
- You'll build it through a contract manufacturing agreement.
- You've complied with the Quality Control Order for three continuous years without a default.

On either of the first two, you say whether you'll bring technology adoption, design, or research and development to India (part 2.2).

Relying on a group company takes more papers (paragraph 2.6): three years of audited accounts, the factory registration or industrial licence where the goods are made, proof of technical capability and control over design and manufacturing, and a board-authorized declaration of the relationship. The application's details also need board approval (paragraph 2.7).

What does the Implementation Committee assess under the Transition Facilitation Order?

The Implementation Committee assesses the company's risk (clause 4(1)(b)): its technical capability and experience, how it assures quality across its supply chain, its record of conduct and compliance, and its commitment to build supply chains in India. Three continuous years of QCO compliance, without a default, can stand in for that commitment.

The DPIIT Additional or Joint Secretary in charge of technical regulations chairs the committee (clause 4(3)). Its other members are:

- the DPIIT Additional or Joint Secretary for the product;
- a Joint Secretary of the Department of Consumer Affairs;
- a Joint Secretary of the Department of Commerce;
- representatives of the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) and of BIS, not below Joint Secretary rank;
- a DPIIT Director or Deputy Secretary in charge of technical regulations, as convenor;
- anyone else the chair invites, not below Deputy Secretary or Director.

The committee may meet the company and rely on its documents, declarations, certifications, undertakings and independent assessments (clause 4(5)). The guidelines say it needn't inspect the factories (paragraph 7.4). They add public interest grounds: health, the environment, unfair trade practices and national security (paragraph 4.1).

The guidelines' own list of members leaves out the Department of Consumer Affairs (paragraph 3.1). The order, which the guidelines serve, includes it.

How do you apply for permission under the Transition Facilitation Order?

Fill in the Annexure A form in DPIIT's guidelines, attach its documents and your board's approval, and file it with DPIIT, on paper until NSWS carries it. The Implementation Committee assesses it, and its recommendation goes to the Union Minister of Commerce and Industry. On approval, DPIIT issues a permission letter with conditions.

1. Check the product

Make sure the goods fall under one of the ten scheduled orders (clause 2). The route reaches nothing else.

2. Choose your basis

Pick a supply chain plan for India, your own or through contract manufacturing, or three years of QCO compliance (Annexure A, part 2.1).

3. List the goods

Give each product, its Indian Standard and its order, its 8-digit ITC-HS code, the yearly quantity and the supplying factories (paragraph 2.3; part 3).

4. Add the plan or the record

For a plan, give the locations, an investment breakup in crores of rupees and three years of milestones (parts 4.2 to 4.5). For the three-year route, upload the BIS licence (part 5.1).

5. Get board approval

The application's details need your board's approval, or your parent, holding or group company's (paragraph 2.7).

6. File with DPIIT

File on NSWS once the form is there. Until then, send it on paper to the DPIIT Joint Secretary or Director in charge of technical regulations (paragraph 2.2).

7. Assessment and approval

The committee may ask you for clarifications, and it recommends (paragraph 3.3). The Union Minister of Commerce and Industry approves (paragraph 5.1).

8. The permission letter

The letter may set the products, quantity limits, validity, milestones, manufacturers and reporting (paragraph 6.1).

The form asks for your company number (CIN), PAN, Importer Exporter Code (IEC) and GST details, and your authorized signatories (part 1). Neither the order nor the guidelines set an application fee or a time for a decision.

Every applicant confirms it has had no material non-compliance with the law (part 5.2). It also accepts DPIIT's decision on the application as final and binding (part 6.1).

How would a buyer and its supplier use the Transition Facilitation Order together?

The buyer, a company incorporated in India, gets DPIIT's permission for named goods, quantities and factories. Its supplier, the maker, gets a BIS Scheme II licence to supply that buyer. The buyer then reports each quarter's consignments and the supplier's licence to DPIIT, and BIS checks the goods on the market.

The buyer: the permitted company

- Apply to DPIIT and receive a permission letter (clause 4; guidelines, paragraph 5.2).

- Buy only goods that meet the order's Indian Standards, and make sure they do (clause 3(3)).
- File the consignment details and a declaration on the supplier's BIS licence every quarter (paragraph 7.2).
- File a compliance report certified by a practicing Chartered Accountant within sixty days of each year's end, counted from your undertaking (paragraph 7.1).
- Cooperate with market surveillance, and supply and invest under the import-export policy and the foreign direct investment (FDI) policy (paragraphs 6.2 and 6.3).

The supplier: the manufacturer

- Apply to BIS under Scheme II for each product and brand, with a third-party laboratory's test report (Scheme II, paragraph 3(1)).
- If you're abroad, nominate an Indian representative (paragraph 3(1)(g)).
- Mark the goods with the Standard Mark, the licence number and the Indian Standard (paragraph 6(4)).
- Supply only the permitted company under that licence (S.O. 3417(E), clause 3(2)).
- Expect BIS to test samples from the market or in transit (paragraph 3(6)).

For example

An Indian subsidiary imports washing machines from its group's factory abroad. It applies on its group's credentials (paragraph 2.6), names the factory and the machines' codes, and commits to a plan in India. Once permitted, it buys from that factory, which holds a Scheme II licence for the machines.

Can DPIIT suspend or withdraw a transition permission?

Yes. The Central Government may suspend, modify or withdraw a permission after giving the company a chance to be heard (clause 4(6)). The grounds are a breach of its conditions, a misrepresented material fact, or goods that fail the Indian Standards. The guidelines add missed milestones, adverse surveillance findings and unkept plan commitments.

Each permission is reviewed every year, on standards, surveillance findings and milestones (paragraph 8.1). In case of doubt, a third-party audit agency may carry out a post audit (paragraph 7.3).

How long does the Transition Facilitation Order last?

The Transition Facilitation Order lasts five years from June 25, 2026, to about late June 2031 by our count, unless the government extends it by Gazette notification (clause 6(1)). Applications close sooner: DPIIT accepts them for twenty-four months, to about late June 2028 by the same count (clause 5(1)).

A permission granted before the order lapses stays valid for its own period, unless it's suspended, modified or withdrawn (clause 6(2)). Rights, obligations and proceedings that arose under the order survive it (clause 6(3)).

The permission letter sets each permission's validity (paragraph 6.1). Neither text fixes a term.

When could a company first show three years of QCO compliance?

Clause 4(4) accepts three continuous years of compliance with the QCO, without a default, in place of an India commitment. The texts don't say when the count starts. Counted from each order's date of implementation, three years already exist under three orders, four reach them before applications close, and three only after, by our count.

Three years from each order's date of implementation, by our count

Quality Control Order	Date of implementation	Three years later, by our count	Before applications close?
Toys (Quality Control) Order, 2020	January 1, 2021	About January 2024	Yes, already reached
Personal Protective Equipment- Footwear (Quality Control) Order, 2020	January 1, 2022	About January 2025	Yes, already reached
Air Conditioner and its related Parts, Hermetic Compressor and Temperature Sensing Controls (Quality Control) Order, 2019	October 1, 2023	About October 2026	Yes, already reached

Footwear made from All Rubber and all Polymeric Material and its components (Quality Control) Order, 2024	August 1, 2024	About August 2027	Yes
Footwear made from Leather and other Materials (Quality Control) Order, 2024	August 1, 2024	About August 2027	Yes
Electrical appliance for domestic water heating (Quality Control) Order, 2025	March 1, 2025	About March 2028	Yes
Electrical appliance for domestic clothes washing (Quality Control) Order, 2024	April 1, 2025	About April 2028	Yes
Hinges (Quality Control) Order, 2025	July 1, 2025	About July 2028	No
Furniture (Quality Control) Order, 2025	February 13, 2026	About February 2029	No
Safety of Household, Commercial and Similar Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Order, 2026	October 1, 2026	About October 2029	No

This is arithmetic, not a ruling. A company's own record starts when it began to comply, and the form asks for the three years before the application (Annexure A, part 5.1).

What doesn't the Transition Facilitation Order do?

The Transition Facilitation Order doesn't amend any of its ten orders, relax their Indian Standards or reach any other product. A maker's Scheme II licence under it supplies the permitted company and no one else. Everyone else meets each order's own licence rules, and BIS market surveillance still applies (clauses 2, 3(1), 3(2) and 3(4)).

- It doesn't let anyone but a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 apply (clause 4(1)(a)).
- It doesn't promise permission: DPIIT "may" grant it (clause 4(1)).
- It doesn't set an application fee, a decision time or a term for a permission.
- It doesn't change the import-export policy or the FDI policy (guidelines, paragraph 6.3).
- It doesn't lift the duty to meet the standards, which rests on the permitted company (clause 3(3)).

What do the Transition Facilitation Order's texts leave open?

The Transition Facilitation Order's texts leave five points open: how BIS confirms a Scheme II applicant supplies a permitted company, whether goods made in India qualify, when three years of compliance start to count, how long a permission lasts, and whether permissions are published. The order and DPIIT's guidelines also differ on two points.

- **How BIS knows the buyer.** The licence is only for a maker supplying a permitted company (clause 3(2)). Neither the order nor Scheme II says how BIS checks that. The permitted company reports the supplier's licence each quarter (paragraph 7.2).
- **Goods made in India.** The order doesn't say the goods must be imported. The form's product table asks for products to be imported, a foreign manufacturer and a supplying country (part 3).
- **When three years start.** The order asks for three continuous years without a default (clause 4(4)). Neither text says whether a licence held before the order took effect counts.
- **How long a permission lasts.** The letter sets it (paragraph 6.1), and neither text sets a minimum or a maximum.
- **Published permissions.** Neither text provides for publishing who holds a permission.
- **Licence or exemption.** The order sets up a Scheme II licence (clause 3(1)). The guidelines speak of availing "the exemption" (paragraphs 2.1 and 5.2).
- **The committee.** The order seats a Joint Secretary of Consumer Affairs (clause 4(3)(c)). The guidelines' list leaves that member out (paragraph 3.1).

How IndusDesk helps with the transition route

IndusDesk's government affairs work covers representations and filings with ministries and authorities, each on record in your workspace. Whether DPIIT grants a permission is its decision, so we never promise one.

We watch the authorities, tell you what each change means for your products and plans, represent you while a decision is still open, and carry the work through, with every step on

record in your workspace.

Government affairs →

Regulatory & trade advisory →

Rule exposure audit →

Talk to our desk about the transition route Message us on WhatsApp

Frequently asked questions

Can a foreign manufacturer apply to DPIIT under S.O. 3417(E)?

No. Only a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 can get permission (clause 4(1)(a)). A foreign maker can hold the Scheme II licence that supplies the permitted company, through an Indian representative.

Can a Scheme II supplier sell the same goods to other buyers in India?

Not under that licence. Under S.O. 3417(E) it's available only to a maker supplying the permitted company (clause 3(2)). Sales to anyone else follow the Quality Control Order's own rules.

Does the transition route cover a product outside the ten orders?

No. Clause 2 applies S.O. 3417(E) only to goods under the Quality Control Orders in its Schedule.

Is there a fee for DPIIT permission under the transition order?

Neither S.O. 3417(E) nor DPIIT's guidelines set a fee for permission. BIS charges its own fees for a Scheme II licence.

Do goods on the transition route still need to meet the Indian Standard?

Yes. Clause 3(1) keeps the corresponding Indian Standards, and clause 3(3) makes the permitted company responsible for conformity.

Who decides how S.O. 3417(E) is read?

DPIIT. Clause 7 sends any question about interpreting the order to DPIIT for its decision.

Sources

- S.O. 3417(E): Transition Facilitation (Quality Control) Order, 2026 (Gazette of India, June 25, 2026) (PDF, 746 KB)
- DPIIT: Guidelines for Transition Facilitation (Quality Control) Order, 2026, with the Annexure A application form (PDF, 194 KB)
- Bureau of Indian Standards (Conformity Assessment) Amendment Regulations, 2026: Scheme-II substituted (Gazette of India, February 25, 2026) (PDF, 1.6 MB)
- BIS: Guidelines for Grant of Licence under Scheme-I, CMD-I/2:12:1 (February 25, 2026) (PDF, 472 KB)
- The Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016 (PDF, 133 KB)
- PIB release 2278019: DPIIT notifies the Transition Facilitation (Quality Control) Order, 2026 (June 25, 2026)

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