November 8, 2026

QUALITY CONTROL ORDERS

Furniture QCO questions, answered from the official texts

This page answers the furniture QCO questions people ask, each sourced to the official texts, as of November 8, 2026. The answers are grouped by who asks: everyone, Indian makers, micro and small enterprises, importers, foreign factories, and sellers and buyers. Questions the texts don't answer are left out rather than guessed.

ONLY SIX KINDS. THE furniture QCO, S.O. 801(E) of 2025, makes the ISI mark compulsory for work chairs, general purpose chairs and stools, tables and desks, storage units, beds and bunk beds (paragraph 2 and Table). Other furniture isn't covered by this order, though motorized furniture and non-domestic upholstery have orders of their own.

KEY FACTS

ORDER
S.O. 801(E) of 2025

IN FORCE SINCE
February 13, 2026

STANDARDS
IS 17631 to IS 17636

UPDATED
November 8, 2026

Furniture QCO questions, answered from the official texts

Quality Control Orders · November 8, 2026

This page answers the furniture QCO questions people ask, each sourced to the official texts, as of November 8, 2026. The answers are grouped by who asks: everyone, Indian makers, micro and small enterprises, importers, foreign factories, and sellers and buyers. Questions the texts don't answer are left out rather than guessed.

Everyone: what's covered and when

Does BIS certification apply to all furniture, or only some kinds?

Only six kinds. The furniture QCO, S.O. 801(E) of 2025, makes the ISI mark compulsory for work chairs, general purpose chairs and stools, tables and desks, storage units, beds and bunk beds (paragraph 2 and Table). Other furniture isn't covered by this order, though motorized furniture and non-domestic upholstery have orders of their own.

The six furniture standards, IS 17631 to IS 17636, explained →

Furniture QCO guide → Where the whole order stands on October 28, 2026

Which furniture needs the ISI mark, and which Indian Standard applies to each?

Six products need the ISI mark under S.O. 801(E) of 2025: work chairs (IS 17631), general purpose chairs and stools (IS 17632), tables and desks (IS 17633), storage units (IS 17634), beds (IS 17635) and bunk beds (IS 17636). The Note to the order's Table applies the latest version of each standard, with every amendment BIS notifies.

What each of IS 17631 to IS 17636 covers, product by product →

Are sofas, recliners, settees and rocking chairs covered?

The furniture QCO doesn't name them: S.O. 801(E) of 2025 lists six products, and no sofa, settee, recliner or rocking chair is one. Furniture with electrically motorized parts is item 81 of S.O. 1739(E), the appliances order. Whether an unpowered seat falls within IS 17632, whose Type 1 includes "easy chairs", turns on that standard's scope clause.

Sofas, recliners and other seats under the furniture standards →

Are plastic chairs, folding chairs, bar stools and outdoor chairs covered?

Folding chairs and stools are named: IS 17632's Type 1 covers "dining, folding, easy chairs or stools, etc. for domestic use" (PM/IS 17632/3, January 2026, Annex A, para 2). BIS's manual doesn't sort chairs by material or mention bar stools, outdoor chairs or camping chairs, so for those the standard's own scope clause decides.

What IS 17632 covers: general purpose chairs and stools →

Which tables and desks are covered: office, dining, study, sit-stand?

IS 17633 covers office tables, for work areas, meetings and pantries, and domestic tables, for bedroom, living room, study and "other domestic uses" (PM/IS 17633/3, January 2026, Annex A, para 2). Fixed and adjustable-height models are both in scope, which takes in sit-stand desks. Dining tables aren't named separately.

What IS 17633 covers: tables and desks →

Are wardrobes, almirahs, cupboards and wall-mounted cabinets storage units under IS 17634?

Wall-mounted units are in scope: PM/IS 17634/3 covers storage units that stand free or are "mounted to the building", at domestic, institutional light and institutional heavy test levels (Annex A). IS 17634 also replaced three older steel standards. The manual never uses the words wardrobe, almirah or cupboard, so a borderline piece turns on the standard's scope clause.

What IS 17634 covers: storage units at three test levels →

Which beds are covered? Are hospital beds, children's beds and sofa-beds included?

IS 17635 covers "beds for adults for domestic and non-domestic use", fully made or ready-to-assemble (PM/IS 17635/2, January 2026, Annex A, para 1), and IS 17636 covers bunk beds. Neither manual mentions hospital beds, children's beds or sofa-beds. Any exclusion would sit in the standards' scope clauses, so check a borderline bed with BIS.

What IS 17635 and IS 17636 cover: beds and bunk beds →

Is flat-pack or ready-to-assemble furniture covered?

Yes. Each of BIS's January 2026 product manuals for IS 17631 to IS 17636 says the standard applies to "completely manufactured/ fabricated" units "as well as ready-to-assemble units" (Annex A, para 1). So a flat-pack chair, table, storage unit or bed needs the ISI mark under a licence, the same as one sold assembled.

How the six standards treat ready-to-assemble furniture →

Is school, office and institutional furniture covered?

Yes, when it's one of the six products. IS 17632's Type 2 covers "Training, conference, visitors cafeteria chairs and stools, including highchairs etc, for institutional use", IS 17633 covers office tables, and IS 17634 has two institutional test levels. IS 17635 and IS 17636 cover non-domestic beds and bunk beds too (BIS product manuals, January 2026, Annex A).

Institutional and office furniture under IS 17631 to IS 17636 →

Is BIS certification the same as the ISI mark?

BIS certification and the ISI mark go together: the certification is the licence, and the ISI mark is what that licence lets a maker put on each piece. S.O. 801(E) of 2025 requires "the Standard Mark under a license" as per Scheme-I (paragraph 2), which DPIIT's press release of June 25, 2026 calls the "ISI Mark Scheme".

How a furniture maker gets a BIS licence and the ISI mark →

Who answers furniture QCO questions on coverage or exemptions: BIS or DPIIT?

Start with BIS, which "shall be the certifying and enforcing authority" under paragraph 3 of S.O. 801(E) of 2025. BIS's FAQ (Q2) points makers who can't find their standard to its technical departments. The transition order, S.O. 3417(E), sends questions on its own meaning to DPIIT (clause 7), but we found no such rule for the furniture order.

Where the furniture QCO stands, and who certifies it →

Did the furniture QCO start on February 13 or February 14, 2026?

February 13, 2026. S.O. 801(E) of 2025 came into force twelve months after its publication on February 14, 2025 (clause 1(2)), and DPIIT's own record, the Schedule to S.O. 3417(E) at S. No. 9, gives the implementation date as 13.02.2026. Pages that say February 14 don't match that record.

Every furniture QCO notification and date, in order →

S.O. 801(E) on our QCO tracker, with its official copies →

Did chairs or tables get a later start date of March 2, 2026?

No. March 2, 2026 is the date of S.O. 1125(E), the furniture QCO's second amendment, which added two windows for imports shipped or ordered before February 13, 2026 (paragraph 2). It moved no product's date: all six products share the February 13, 2026 start, apart from the eighteen months micro and small enterprises had.

What each furniture QCO amendment changed, and when →

Was the furniture QCO postponed or extended?

No. S.O. 801(E) of 2025 set the start at twelve months after publication (clause 1(2)), and the order came into force on February 13, 2026, as the Schedule to S.O. 3417(E) records. The four amendment orders of 2026 added or widened exemptions but moved no date, and BIS's Scheme-I list, read November 7, 2026, shows no extension.

The furniture QCO timeline, from the 2023 draft to today →

Was the furniture QCO withdrawn with the QCOs scrapped in late 2025?

No. On March 10, 2026, DPIIT's answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 2895 listed all six furniture products under QCOs with no withdrawal remark, while marking several Ministry of Mines orders as withdrawn on November 13, 2025. S.O. 3417(E) of June 25, 2026 also lists the furniture order, with February 13, 2026 as its implementation date.

The furniture QCO timeline: what is in force today →

Has anything on furniture been notified since June 25, 2026?

Yes. S.O. 5950(E), published November 2, 2026, replaced the furniture QCO's two import windows with one exemption for imports ordered by August 12, 2026. BIS's Scheme-I list, read on November 7, 2026, shows nothing later. The appliances order, S.O. 1739(E), reached motorized furniture on October 1, 2026, but it was published on April 6, 2026.

The latest furniture notifications, checked November 8, 2026 →

Did the 2026 amendments relax the order or make it stricter?

The 2026 amendments relaxed the order. S.O. 774(E) added three exemptions, and S.O. 777(E) raised the Udyam limits to ₹1 crore of investment and ₹5 crore of turnover. S.O. 1125(E) added two import windows, and S.O. 5950(E) replaced them with one for orders placed by August 12, 2026. None added a product or moved the February 13, 2026 start.

Separately, BIS told its offices on January 5, 2026 to implement Amendment No. 1 to IS 17631 to IS 17635 by January 9, 2026. The amendment removed some tests, such as the mechanical damage test, and added marking for some products (BIS circulars CMD-III/16).

Each 2026 amendment to the furniture QCO, clause by clause →

Why did the government bring furniture under a QCO?

The order gives one reason: the government, after consulting BIS, found it "necessary or expedient so to do in the public interest" (S.O. 801(E) of 2025, preamble). At the WTO on March 26, 2025, India said the order's "primary objective is to ensure the availability of safe, reliable, and high-quality products that minimize health hazards to consumers".

The furniture QCO guide: what the order requires →

Which furniture dates are still ahead?

Motorized furniture comes under S.O. 1739(E) for small enterprises on January 1, 2027, and micro enterprises on April 1, 2027. Declared old stock can be sold for twelve months from February 13, 2026, to about mid-February 2027 (S.O. 774(E)). Transition-order applications close twenty-four months after June 25, 2026, about late June 2028, and BIS's fee concession ends May 31, 2029.

Furniture QCO dates still ahead, with their sources →

Which exemptions are still open, and which have closed?

Six are open on November 8, 2026: furniture made in India for export, the smallest Udyam-registered makers, up to 200 research imports a year, declared old stock, imported inputs for export furniture, and imports ordered by August 12, 2026. The eighteen months for micro and small enterprises have ended, and S.O. 5950(E) replaced both import windows of S.O. 1125(E).

Every furniture QCO exemption, with its clause and status →

Who got the first BIS furniture licences, and how many makers are licensed?

BIS announced the first licence under five standards in "All India First Licence" circulars, dated June 18, 2025 for tables and desks and August 20, 2025 for work chairs. Those for beds, chairs and stools, and bunk beds are dated September 18, October 21 and December 16, 2025. We found none for storage units, and no published count of licensees.

The first furniture licences, standard by standard →

What is the penalty for making, importing or selling furniture without the ISI mark?

Up to two years' imprisonment, a fine, or both, under section 29(3) of the BIS Act, 2016, which paragraph 4 of S.O. 801(E) of 2025 applies. The fine is at least ₹2 lakh for a first contravention and ₹5 lakh after that, up to ten times the goods' value. A company's officers in charge are liable too (section 30).

Penalties and seller duties under the BIS Act →

Indian furniture makers

Is my office chair a work chair under IS 17631 or a general purpose chair under IS 17632? What about a gaming chair?

IS 17631 replaced the old metal office chair standards, IS 3499 (Part 1) and (Part 2), and its manual sorts work chairs by reclining, castors, footrest, user mass and weekly hours of use. IS 17632's Type 2 covers training, conference and visitors' chairs for institutional use. Neither manual names gaming chairs, so check a borderline chair with BIS.

Work chairs or general purpose chairs: IS 17631 and IS 17632 →

Does furniture made to order by a carpenter or an interior firm need BIS certification?

Yes, unless an exemption covers it. Paragraph 2 of S.O. 801(E) of 2025 applies to the six products however they're made, and no proviso carves out custom or one-off work. A carpenter or interior firm that's Udyam-registered, with up to ₹1 crore of investment and ₹5 crore of turnover, is exempt under S.O. 777(E).

What isn't exempt from the furniture QCO, custom work included →

Do hotel, office fit-out and project (FF&E) supplies need it?

Yes, if the pieces are among the six products. S.O. 801(E) of 2025 and its four amendment orders have no exemption for project, contract or hotel supplies, so a hotel's chairs or an office's desks need the ISI mark like any others. What a corporate or government buyer writes into its own tender is outside the order.

Hotel, office and project supplies under the furniture QCO →

Is handmade, artisan or GI-tagged furniture exempt?

No: the provisos to paragraph 2 of S.O. 801(E) of 2025, as amended, are the order's only exceptions, and none mentions handmade, artisan or Geographical Indication (GI) furniture. The 2023 draft India notified to the WTO had none either. An artisan registered on Udyam within the ₹1 crore and ₹5 crore limits may still be exempt under S.O. 777(E).

Handmade and artisan furniture: no separate exemption →

Is the bunk bed standard IS 17636:2021 or IS 17636:2022?

S.O. 801(E) of 2025 prints 17636:2022, and BIS's first-licence circular of December 16, 2025 also names IS 17636:2022. BIS's January 2026 product manual cites IS 17636:2021, and its portal lists that manual under both years. No document explains the difference, so confirm the current text with BIS before you test.

IS 17636 for bunk beds: which year applies →

What happened to the old standards for metal office chairs and steel cupboards?

The old standards were merged and withdrawn. IS 17631:2022 replaced IS 3499 (Part 1) and (Part 2), and IS 17634:2022 replaced IS 3312:2021, IS 3314:1984 and IS 7761:1983. BIS first set March 21, 2023 as the last date, then extended both to September 21, 2023, after which the old standards stood withdrawn (BIS circulars CMD-III/16).

How IS 17631 and IS 17634 replaced the older steel standards →

What did the furniture industry ask the government for, and what changed?

Makers found the grouping rules too rigid for the variety of furniture product configurations, and the in-house laboratory a significant capital cost. With FICCI, IndusDesk gathered industry input,

analyzed both provisions and represented to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and DPIIT. The outcome: the grouping guidelines were relaxed and the in-house laboratory requirement withdrawn.

BIS circular CMD-I/2:4:1 of December 16, 2025 says "There is no obligation to maintain in-house laboratory" (para 1), and BIS's January 2026 product manuals let makers of all six products test one lead model per family (Annex A).

Our furniture case study: relief for India's furniture industry →

What BIS has changed for furniture makers since 2025 →

Can I still sell non-ISI stock made or imported before February 13, 2026, and until when?

Yes, until about mid-February 2027, if you're the maker and hold a BIS licence or have applied for one. S.O. 774(E), the second inserted proviso, lets such a maker sell declared stock made or imported before February 13, 2026 for twelve months from implementation. You must send BIS a self-declaration.

The old-stock window: who can use it and until when →

Do I have to apply to BIS within 90 days to use the old-stock window?

No: the second inserted proviso of S.O. 774(E) sets no 90-day deadline. It covers declared stock made or imported before February 13, 2026 by a maker that BIS has certified or that has applied, sold within twelve months of implementation, on a self-declaration to BIS. Some guides online still repeat the 90-day claim.

The old-stock proviso as printed, and its conditions →

Is furniture made in India for export exempt?

Yes: the first proviso to paragraph 2 of S.O. 801(E) of 2025 says "nothing in this order shall apply to goods or articles manufactured domestically for export". The proviso asks for no paperwork and has no end date. Exporters may also import inputs without the mark under the third inserted proviso of S.O. 774(E).

The export exemption and the export-inputs proviso →

I make furniture for export but sell some in India. Do the Indian sales need a licence?

Yes. The export proviso of S.O. 801(E) of 2025 covers only goods "manufactured domestically for export", so it follows the goods, not the factory. Pieces you sell in India need the ISI mark under a BIS licence, unless another exemption covers them, such as the Udyam exemption in S.O. 777(E).

How the export exemption follows the goods →

Can an exporter import non-ISI furniture, parts or sub-assemblies to make furniture for export?

Yes. The third inserted proviso of S.O. 774(E) lets a furniture maker in India import furniture, components or sub-assemblies without the BIS mark to make furniture for export. It sends the Central Government a signed self-declaration with the invoice details, undertakes not to put the goods to any other use or sell them in India, and keeps records for audit.

Imported inputs for export furniture: the conditions →

Can I import furniture for research and development? Is 200 pieces a year a general allowance?

Only if you're a furniture maker that holds a BIS licence or has applied for one, so it isn't a general allowance. S.O. 774(E), the first inserted proviso, allows up to 200 pieces a financial year for research and development. They can't be sold, must be disposed of as scrap, and are recorded year by year for the Central Government.

Research imports: the 200-piece proviso →

How do I get BIS certification, the ISI mark, for furniture?

You apply for a Scheme-I licence on Manak Online, one per product standard and factory (BIS FAQ, Q7, Q10 and Q11). BIS inspects your factory and has each family's lead model tested in a lab, at your factory or both (Q5). You pay the licence and marking fees (Q14), then put the ISI mark on every piece in scope.

BIS licence for furniture, step by step →

Does furniture certification need a factory inspection?

Yes. India told the WTO on June 25, 2025 that under Scheme-I "factory inspection is a mandatory requirement for the grant of a licence". BIS's FAQ says it grants a licence after a visit to the manufacturing premises (Q5), and after grant it makes surprise surveillance visits and draws samples for outside testing (Q21).

What BIS checks before and after it grants a licence →

Is the licence for the factory or the product? Do I need one per kind of furniture?

Both: a licence covers one product and one Indian Standard at one factory. BIS's FAQ says each product and standard needs its own application, even at the same location (Q10), and each factory its own, even for the same product (Q11). So a factory making work chairs and beds needs two licences.

Who needs a BIS licence for furniture, and how many →

Does one test cover all my models and sizes? How does family grouping work?

Yes, within a family. BIS's January 2026 manuals for all six standards let you group models that share the same essential parameters, such as castors or a headboard, and test one lead model for the family. The lead model must be the most adverse in safety, design, load-bearing material and size (Annex A).

Family grouping for furniture, standard by standard →

What changed in the furniture standards and BIS's manuals in January 2026?

Amendment No. 1 to IS 17631 to IS 17635 took effect, with January 9, 2026 as BIS's last date to implement it; it removed some tests, such as the mechanical damage test, and added marking for some products. BIS also published new manuals for all six standards that test one lead model per family, beds and bunk beds included.

Amendment No. 1 and the January 2026 manuals, standard by standard →

Where can furniture be tested, and which labs does BIS recognize?

At a BIS lab or any lab BIS recognizes or empanels for the standard (BIS FAQ, Q12). BIS's laboratory directory (LIMS), searched on October 28, 2026, listed 16 to 18 recognized labs for each of IS 17631 to IS 17636. For routine testing after grant, BIS circular CMD-I/2:4:1 also allows shared or cluster facilities and labs accredited to ISO/IEC 17025.

Where furniture can be tested, with lab counts per standard →

How many samples go to the lab, and which tests are run?

For a licence, the lab gets 2 pieces of most products, or 1 storage unit, tested for design and workmanship, dimensions and safety (clauses 4, 5 and 7), under BIS's January 2026 manuals. Surface materials tested under clause 6 must meet IS 17637. Each standard's own clauses set the full list of tests.

How BIS tests furniture for a licence →

How old can my test report be?

Under option 2, no more than 90 days old when BIS receives your application, counted from the report's date of issue. With several reports for one product, the latest can be 90 days old and the oldest up to 180 days (BIS Guidelines for Grant of Licence, February 25, 2026, para 4(f); BIS FAQ, Q13).

Option 1 and option 2 compared, test reports included →

Which route applies to furniture, option 1 or option 2?

For two products, option 2: BIS's Guidelines for Grant of Licence of February 25, 2026 list IS 17633 (tables and desks) and IS 17634 (storage units) at items 804 and 805 of Annexure-II(C).

We haven't found IS 17631, IS 17632, IS 17635 or IS 17636 in that list. Foreign factories always use option 1 (para 3(f)).

Which route applies to furniture: option 1 or option 2 →

How long does it take to get a BIS licence for furniture?

BIS says grant generally takes about one month under option 2 and four months under option 1, from receipt of a complete application and its recording (BIS FAQ, Q15). It varies with replies to BIS, inspections, samples and fee dues. For a factory outside India, BIS's average is about six months (FMCS FAQ 12).

How long a BIS licence for furniture takes →

How long is a furniture licence valid, and how is it renewed?

BIS grants a Scheme-I licence for up to two years at first, valid only for the varieties named in it (BIS FAQ, Q18). You renew it on Manak Online with production details and the fee, for up to five years from the last date of validity (Q18 and Q19), and BIS works out the actual marking fee from those details.

Validity and renewal of a furniture licence →

Can I advertise that my furniture meets the Indian Standard before I get a licence?

No. Section 17(2) of the BIS Act, 2016 bars any public claim, in advertisements, sales promotion leaflets, price lists or the like, that goods conform to an Indian Standard without a valid licence or certificate of conformity. It also bars such a declaration on the goods themselves, and section 29(3) sets the penalty.

What sellers may and may not claim about furniture →

How much does BIS certification for furniture cost?

BIS charges ₹1,000 to apply, ₹7,000 per man-day of inspection and a ₹1,000 annual licence fee (BIS FAQ, Q14). On top comes an annual minimum marking fee, from ₹26,600 for a micro maker of tables and desks to ₹2,93,000 for a large maker of work chairs (BIS marking fee list, September 2026). Laboratory testing is paid separately.

Every fee BIS charges for furniture certification →

What does BIS charge: application, inspection, licence and marking fees?

Four fees: ₹1,000 with the application, ₹7,000 per man-day before BIS's first factory visit, and, once BIS decides to grant, a ₹1,000 annual licence fee and the product's annual minimum marking fee (BIS FAQ, Q14). Half that marking fee goes with the application and the balance at grant (Guidelines for Grant of Licence, para 14(a)).

The marking fee for each furniture product, by business size →

What must be marked on certified furniture?

Each piece carries the ISI mark under the maker's licence, marked "legibly and indelibly", with the model name and its standard's clause 9 or 10 marking (January 2026 manuals, Annex C). The licence number, starting "CM/L-", appears with the mark (Rajya Sabha question 2919), and the product or package carries "For BIS certification details please visit www.bis.gov.in".

Marking on certified furniture, standard by standard →

Does the transition order cover plywood, MDF, laminates and hinges?

Hinges, yes; boards, no. The Schedule to S.O. 3417(E) lists ten QCOs, with the Hinges (Quality Control) Order, 2025 at S. No. 8 and the furniture order at S. No. 9. No plywood, wood-based board or laminate order is among the ten, so the transition route doesn't reach them.

The ten QCOs the Transition Facilitation Order covers →

Does motorized furniture (recliners, adjustable beds, sit-stand desks) need the appliances certification too?

Whether motorized furniture needs both isn't settled. Furniture with electrically motorized parts is item 81 of S.O. 1739(E), the appliances order, under IS 302 (Part 1): 2024. Clause 1(3) says that order doesn't apply to appliances under any other QCO, and it doesn't say whether that takes a motorized bed or chair under the furniture QCO out of its scope.

Motorized furniture under the appliances QCO →

From when does the motorized furniture rule apply?

S.O. 1739(E) has applied to furniture with electrically motorized parts since October 1, 2026, and applies from January 1, 2027 for small enterprises and April 1, 2027 for micro enterprises (clause 1(4) and Table). BIS also lets the older IS 302 (Part 1): 2008 run alongside the 2024 standard until February 23, 2027 (circular of January 21, 2026).

Motorized furniture dates under S.O. 1739(E) →

Does upholstered furniture for offices, hotels or cinemas need fire-resistant fabric certification?

Yes, if it's non-domestic furniture as IS 15768 defines it. S.O. 3916(E), a Ministry of Textiles order in force since September 12, 2024, requires upholstered composites used in non-domestic furniture to meet IS 15768 under a BIS licence; the assemblers' exemption ended March 31, 2025. BIS revised the standard as IS 15768:2025, with April 6, 2026 as the last date.

Upholstery for non-domestic furniture: S.O. 3916(E) →

Do plywood, boards, hinges and drawer slides need their own ISI mark?

Several do, under their own orders, not the furniture QCO, whose Table names only finished furniture. Hinges (S.O. 1368(E) of 2025), telescopic ball bearing drawer slides (S.O. 1962(E) of

2024), some wood-based boards and plywood types, and cross-recessed screws each have a QCO of their own, listed on our QCO tracker.

BIS rules for furniture materials, boards and fittings →

Micro and small enterprises

When did the 18 months for micro and small enterprises end?

About mid-August 2026, on August 13 or 14 depending on how the months are counted. The second proviso to paragraph 2 of S.O. 801(E) of 2025 gave micro and small enterprises eighteen months from publication on February 14, 2025, and no official document prints the end date. Either way, it has passed.

The furniture QCO deadline for micro and small enterprises →

Is there any extension for micro and small firms after August 2026?

None that we've found. BIS's Scheme-I list, read on November 7, 2026, shows one furniture notification after June 25, 2026, S.O. 5950(E), and it changed only the import exemption. None of the four amendment orders changed the eighteen months in S.O. 801(E) of 2025. We haven't searched every Gazette issue, so a notice BIS hasn't listed can't be ruled out.

Where micro and small furniture makers stand now →

Did medium enterprises get extra time?

No. The second proviso to paragraph 2 of S.O. 801(E) of 2025 names only micro and small enterprises, as the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) defines them. Medium enterprises have needed a BIS licence since February 13, 2026, the date DPIIT records in S.O. 3417(E), unless an exemption covers their goods.

Micro, small or medium: which size test applies →

I'm a small maker. Am I exempt, and what are the Udyam limits now?

You're exempt if you're registered on the Udyam Portal and meet both limits in S.O. 777(E). Your investment in plant and machinery or equipment must be no more than ₹1 crore at original cost, and last year's turnover no more than ₹5 crore, certified by a Chartered Accountant. They replaced ₹25 lakh and ₹2 crore on February 13, 2026.

The Udyam exemption: limits and conditions →

Is the Udyam exemption permanent?

The order sets no end date. S.O. 777(E), published February 13, 2026, rewrote the exemption at ₹1 crore of investment and ₹5 crore of turnover with no time limit. That differs from the eighteen months from publication that micro and small enterprises had, which ended about mid-August 2026.

The Udyam exemption and how long it runs →

What proof do I need for the Udyam exemption?

S.O. 777(E) ties the exemption to three facts. You're registered on the Udyam Portal, your investment in plant and machinery or equipment is no more than ₹1 crore at original cost, and a Chartered Accountant certifies last year's turnover at no more than ₹5 crore. The order describes no filing with BIS and no form.

What to keep on file for the Udyam exemption →

What happens when my turnover or investment crosses the limit?

The exemption covers only makers within both limits. S.O. 777(E) reads turnover "for the previous financial year" and investment "at original cost", so a maker whose last year's turnover passed ₹5 crore, or whose investment passed ₹1 crore, falls outside it. The order sets no grace period and doesn't say when a licence must be in place.

The two size tests in the furniture QCO →

Am I a micro or a small enterprise for the 18 months and the fee concession?

The eighteen months used the definitions in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (S.O. 801(E), second proviso). Under the revised criteria, micro means up to ₹2.5 crore of investment and ₹10 crore of turnover, and small up to ₹25 crore and ₹100 crore (Lok Sabha question 417, August 21, 2025). BIS's concession notification doesn't define them.

Micro, small or exempt: the size tests side by side →

Is there a fee concession for micro, small, start-up and women-led units?

Yes: BIS notified it on March 17, 2026 (CMD-2/G-18), and it runs until May 31, 2029. Micro enterprises and start-ups pay 20% of the large-enterprise annual minimum marking fee and small enterprises 50%, and a woman entrepreneur's enterprise gets a further 10% off. It covers only that fee, not application, inspection or lab charges.

The BIS fee concession for micro and small businesses →

What help is there for small furniture units to get certified?

BIS cuts the minimum marking fee by 80% for micro and 50% for small enterprises until May 31, 2029, has dropped the in-house laboratory rule, and lets one lead model cover each family.

National Test House labs give registered MSMEs 15% off testing (Lok Sabha, February 12, 2026), though none was among BIS's furniture labs on October 28, 2026.

Help for small furniture makers, in detail →

Do I still need my own testing laboratory?

No. BIS circular CMD-I/2:4:1 of December 16, 2025 says "There is no obligation to maintain in-house laboratory" (para 1). You can use a common or cluster testing facility, or an outside lab that BIS recognizes or empanels or that is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025, and furniture isn't among the products it leaves out (para 3).

Testing without an in-house laboratory →

Importers and traders

Which HS codes does the furniture QCO cover?

None are named. S.O. 801(E) of 2025 lists products by Indian Standard, not by HS code (Table), and India's WTO notification of the draft, G/TBT/N/IND/318, gives only the standards code ICS 97.140. Coverage turns on whether a product falls under one of the six standards, and we found no official HS mapping.

HS codes and the furniture QCO →

Are trade-fair, exhibition or display samples exempt?

The furniture QCO has no exemption for them: none of the provisos in S.O. 801(E) of 2025 or its four amendment orders mentions samples, fairs or exhibitions. The nearest is a maker's research imports under S.O. 774(E), which can't be sold and must be scrapped. Customs' own rules for fair goods are outside this order.

Trade-fair and display samples under the furniture QCO →

Can I get a one-off exemption because a design isn't made in India?

No: S.O. 801(E) of 2025, as amended, has no exemption for designs unavailable in India. The standing alternative is DPIIT permission under the Transition Facilitation Order, S.O. 3417(E), open only to a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013. That company then buys from makers holding a BIS Scheme II licence.

Designs not made in India: what the order allows →

Are SEZ units exempt from the furniture QCO?

Partly. Since June 2, 2026, Notification 20/2026-27 of the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has exempted units and developers in special economic zones (SEZs) from QCOs for goods imported for authorized operations inside the zone. Anything moved from the SEZ into the rest of India, including goods made from those imports, must meet the QCO in force then.

SEZ imports and the furniture QCO →

Can I still import furniture into India, and what must my supplier have?

Yes, if every piece carries the ISI mark under a BIS licence held by its factory, or an exemption covers it. Section 17(1) of the BIS Act, 2016 bars importing the six products without the mark, and BIS's FMCS FAQ 2 says such goods "can be imported to India only with Standard Mark under a valid licence from BIS".

How to import furniture into India under the BIS rules →

Can an importer hold the BIS licence, or apply for its overseas supplier?

No. Under BIS's Foreign Manufacturers Certification Scheme (FMCS), "the application shall be made by the foreign manufacturer only" (FMCS FAQ 17). An importer related to the foreign maker can be the maker's Authorized Indian Representative, the India-resident contact who answers for compliance (FAQ 6).

Who holds the BIS licence for imported furniture →

Our furniture was shipped or ordered before February 13, 2026. Can it still clear customs?

Only if it was ordered on or before August 12, 2026 and two more dates fit. S.O. 5950(E) exempts such imports when the Bill of Lading is issued by November 30, 2026 and the Bill of Entry by December 31, 2026. The S.O. 1125(E) windows for goods shipped or ordered before February 13, 2026 no longer exist.

Furniture ordered before August 12, 2026 and the import exemption →

Is the 180-day import window still open?

No: both 180-day windows in S.O. 1125(E) of March 2, 2026 closed in August 2026 by our count, and S.O. 5950(E) replaced them on November 2, 2026. The proviso that took their place uses fixed dates: a purchase order by August 12, 2026, a Bill of Lading by November 30 and a Bill of Entry by December 31, 2026.

The import exemption that replaced the two 180-day windows →

What papers does the purchase-order import exemption need?

The importer sends BIS a letter on its letterhead, signed by an authorized signatory, within 7 days of clearance (S.O. 5950(E), paragraph 2). It encloses copies of the purchase order, Bill of Lading,

Bill of Entry and other supporting papers. The purchase order must have been placed on or before August 12, 2026.

The purchase-order exemption and its paperwork →

Can furniture enter India if the supplier has only applied for a BIS licence?

No. Paragraph 2 of S.O. 801(E) of 2025 requires the ISI mark under a licence, and an application isn't one. Only two provisos of S.O. 774(E) count an application, and both serve makers: research imports of up to 200 pieces a year, and declared stock made or imported before February 13, 2026.

Suppliers that have only applied for BIS certification →

What happens if a container reaches an Indian port without the ISI mark?

Importing unmarked covered furniture, unless an exemption applies, breaks section 17(1) of the BIS Act, 2016. Section 29(3) punishes that with up to two years' imprisonment, a fine of at least ₹2 lakh for a first contravention, or both. We found no published customs procedure: none of the 591 instruction titles in CBIC's index, searched October 28, 2026, mentions furniture.

Furniture at an Indian port without the ISI mark →

How can I check that my supplier's licence covers the model I import?

Check the licence's scope: BIS says a licence "is valid only for the varieties mentioned in the licence" (FMCS FAQ 19), for one product at one factory (FAQ 13 to 15). Then verify it on BIS's public dashboards or the free BIS CARE app, which the government told Parliament on August 19, 2025 let anyone check a certification.

What to check in a supplier's BIS licence before you order →

What is the Transition Facilitation Order, and does it apply to furniture?

The Transition Facilitation (Quality Control) Order, 2026, S.O. 3417(E) of June 25, 2026, is a DPIIT order that lets a permitted company incorporated in India buy goods marked under a BIS Scheme II licence. It applies to furniture: the furniture QCO is item 9 of the ten QCOs in its Schedule. For everyone else, Scheme-I still applies.

The Transition Facilitation Order for furniture: S.O. 3417(E) →

Does the transition order mean my company can buy or import furniture without the ISI mark?

Only with DPIIT's specific permission, and only goods marked under a BIS Scheme II licence, which a maker can hold only to supply a permitted company (S.O. 3417(E), clauses 3(1), 3(2) and 4). Without permission, the Scheme-I licence and ISI mark the furniture QCO requires are still the rule.

What the transition route allows, and what it doesn't →

How do I apply under the transition order, with what papers, and how long does it take?

A company applies to DPIIT on the form in Annexure A of DPIIT's guidelines, through the National Single Window System once available and on paper until then (para 2.2). It lists the goods, annual quantities, 8-digit ITC-HS codes and supplying factories, with board approval (2.3, 2.7). Neither the order nor the guidelines set a processing time.

How to apply under the Transition Facilitation Order →

How long does a transition permission last, and are there quantity limits?

The permission letter sets both: DPIIT's guidelines let it specify the products, quantity limits, validity period, milestones and manufacturers (para 6.1). Applications close twenty-four months after June 25, 2026, about late June 2028 (S.O. 3417(E), clause 5(1)). The order lapses after five years, about late June 2031, unless extended; a granted permission stays valid for its own period (clause 6).

Transition permissions: terms, limits and end dates →

Which furniture items and HS codes does the transition order cover?

All six furniture products, because the Schedule to S.O. 3417(E) lists the whole furniture QCO at S. No. 9. Neither the order nor DPIIT's guidelines publish an item or HS code list. Instead, each applicant gives the 8-digit ITC-HS codes of its own goods in its application (guidelines, para 2.3).

Which goods the transition route covers →

Do imported furniture parts for assembly in India need the ISI mark?

The furniture QCO doesn't address parts for assembly in India: its Table names finished furniture, and S.O. 774(E) exempts imported parts only for furniture made for export. The finished piece needs the ISI mark, since the standards cover ready-to-assemble units. Some parts, such as hinges and drawer slides, have their own QCOs.

Imported parts and fittings for furniture made in India →

Foreign manufacturers

Was the furniture QCO notified to the WTO before it was made?

Yes. India notified the draft order to the WTO as G/TBT/N/IND/318 on September 27, 2023, and a corrigendum of October 13, 2023 set entry into force at twelve months from publication. The European Union later raised a trade concern on it at the WTO's Technical Barriers to Trade Committee (ID 828), where India answered.

The furniture QCO from WTO notification to force →

Are India's furniture standards tougher than BIFMA or EN standards?

Mostly not, by India's account: at the WTO on June 25, 2025, India said most strength, stability and durability requirements match ISO and EN standards, except a low "careful use" category it left out. It called standards like BIFMA "even more stringent than these Indian Standards". That is India's statement, not a test result.

What foreign furniture makers need to know about the Indian standards →

We got orders after the start date. Can we still ship them without the mark?

Yes, if the purchase order was placed on or before August 12, 2026. S.O. 5950(E) exempts such imports when the Bill of Lading is issued by November 30, 2026 and the Bill of Entry by December 31, 2026. The earlier S.O. 1125(E) window covered only orders placed before February 13, 2026. Later orders need the ISI mark.

Orders placed after February 13, 2026 and the import exemption →

What is FMCS, and do we need an Authorized Indian Representative?

FMCS, the Foreign Manufacturers Certification Scheme, is BIS's route to a licence for a factory outside India (FMCS FAQ 1). Yes, you need a representative: the foreign applicant must nominate an Indian resident as its Authorized Indian Representative (AIR) when it applies (FAQ 5). The AIR answers for compliance with the BIS Act and the licence (FAQ 6).

BIS certification for foreign furniture manufacturers (FMCS) →

Who can be our Authorized Indian Representative? Can our importer be the AIR?

Your AIR must be an Indian resident who accepts responsibility for compliance: a senior person of your branch or office in India, or a nominee on your letterhead if you have none (FMCS FAQ 6

and 7). A related importer can be the AIR, and the one-maker limit doesn't apply to it or within a company group.

Choosing an Authorized Indian Representative →

Will BIS inspect our factory abroad, and must samples go to India?

Yes to both. India told the WTO on June 25, 2025 that factory inspection is mandatory for a Scheme-I licence, and BIS treats every FMCS visit as a special visit, with ticket, visa and insurance payable. Samples drawn at the visit go to a BIS or BIS-recognized lab in India, at your cost (FMCS FAQ 11).

The FMCS factory inspection and sample testing →

Can our samples be tested in our own country, at an ISO 17025 lab?

No. FMCS FAQ 11 says samples drawn during inspection "shall be tested only in the laboratories of BIS and those recognized by BIS", not in an ILAC or APLAC lab or a government lab in your country. You send the samples to a laboratory in India and pay the actual testing charges.

Where samples from a foreign factory are tested →

Do CE, EN or BIFMA test reports or certificates count?

No. FMCS FAQ 10 says a test report to IEC or any standard other than the Indian Standard is "Not accepted", and only a report to the relevant Indian Standard counts. A CE mark, an EN report or a BIFMA certificate doesn't replace the ISI mark under a BIS licence that S.O. 801(E) of 2025 requires.

Foreign test reports and certificates under FMCS →

How long does FMCS take for a furniture factory?

BIS says about six months: FMCS FAQ 12 gives an average of "generally six months from the date of receipt of complete application and its recording". It varies with replies to BIS, inspections, shipping samples and paying dues. India gave the WTO the same six months on June 25, 2025, and listed visas among the causes of delay.

How long FMCS takes, and what changes it →

What does BIS charge a foreign furniture factory?

BIS charges a foreign factory the same fees as an Indian maker, plus visit costs (BIS FMCS fee list). That means ₹1,000 to apply, ₹7,000 per man-day for every visit plus ticket, visa and insurance, a ₹10,000 contingency fund, a ₹1,000 annual licence fee and the marking fee. Non-SAARC factories pay in US dollars.

What BIS charges a foreign furniture factory, fee by fee →

Why is there a USD 10,000 bank guarantee, and which bank can give it?

BIS's FMCS grant-of-licence page requires a performance bank guarantee of USD 10,000 "from any bank, having RBI approved branch in India", given right after grant with an agreement and an indemnity bond. The page doesn't state the reason. It isn't one of the fees on BIS's FMCS fee list.

What a foreign factory signs and gives after grant →

Can we pay BIS in rupees?

Only if your factory is in a SAARC country. BIS's FMCS fee list says applicants from SAARC countries may pay in Indian rupees with GST, as applicable, or in US dollars, while all others pay the US dollar equivalent (Note 1; FMCS FAQ 9). Bank charges and exchange-rate differences are yours to cover (Note 2).

FMCS fees, currencies and bank charges →

Can a foreign maker apply online?

Yes, and now only online. BIS's FMCS "How to apply" page says applications can be filed on the Manak Online portal, that paper applications were accepted only up to May 31, 2026, and that since June 1, 2026 only online applications are accepted. An older FMCS FAQ still says online filing would come "in due course".

How a foreign factory applies to BIS →

Does BIS's end of the in-house lab rule apply to foreign factories?

No document says. BIS circular CMD-I/2:4:1 of December 16, 2025 removed the in-house laboratory obligation for licensees, and furniture isn't among the products it leaves out. But BIS's FMCS "Who can apply" page, updated December 23, 2025, still lists testing arrangements in the factory, and neither text says which governs a foreign factory.

Testing arrangements for a foreign furniture factory →

How many foreign furniture factories hold a BIS licence?

We haven't found an official count. India told the WTO on June 25, 2025: "So far BIS has not received any application for Furniture under the Foreign Manufacturers Certification Scheme". BIS publishes a list of FMCS licensees across all products, which we haven't counted for furniture.

Foreign furniture factories and FMCS, as of October 28, 2026 →

Do Indian makers get easier treatment than foreign makers?

Both follow Scheme-I: India told the WTO on June 25, 2025 that conformity assessment "applies to both domestic and foreign manufacturers". The steps differ under FMCS: every visit is

charged as a special visit with travel, samples go to India, foreign cases use option 1, and BIS's average is six months, against one or four months for Indian makers.

How FMCS differs from certification for Indian makers →

Our factory holds a BIS licence for plywood. Does it cover furniture?

No. BIS grants one licence for one product and one Indian Standard, valid only for the varieties in its scope (BIS FAQ, Q24; FMCS FAQ 19). FMCS FAQ 13 requires a separate application for each product and standard at each factory, so each furniture product needs its own licence under IS 17631 to IS 17636.

One licence per product and standard under FMCS →

Once we're licensed, how often will BIS come back, and who pays?

We found no published frequency. BIS's FMCS pages say surveillance visits follow grant, with factory tests, production and dispatch records collected and samples drawn for outside testing; BIS also tests market samples. You pay: every FMCS visit is a special visit at ₹7,000 per man-day plus ticket, visa and insurance (FMCS fee list, opening note and B-5).

Surveillance after an FMCS licence is granted →

Are there enough labs in India to test furniture?

The number has grown. India told the WTO on June 25, 2025 that three labs were recognized for furniture, and BIS's laboratory directory (LIMS), searched October 28, 2026, listed 16 to 18 recognized labs for each of IS 17631 to IS 17636. LIMS lets you search the labs by standard number.

BIS-recognized labs for each furniture standard →

How do we add new models to an existing licence?

Send BIS original test reports from a BIS-recognized lab, no more than 90 days old (FMCS inclusion page), and pay ₹5,000 per variety or group of varieties (FMCS fee list, B-6). BIS's January 2026 manuals add that a model less adverse than a tested family's lead model joins with no inclusion charge (Annex A, para 5 or 6).

Adding models to a furniture licence →

Who can apply under the transition order? Can a foreign maker, an importer or a partnership firm use it?

Only a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 (S.O. 3417(E), clause 4(1)(a)), so neither a foreign maker on its own nor a partnership firm can apply. An Indian company, including one that imports, can apply and may rely on its parent or group company's credentials, with board-authorized declarations (DPIIT guidelines, paras 2.5 and 2.6).

Who can use the Transition Facilitation Order →

What must our Indian company commit to under the transition order?

To goods that meet the Indian Standards (S.O. 3417(E), clause 3(3)) and to the conditions in its permission letter, such as quantity limits and milestones. DPIIT's guidelines add cooperation with market surveillance (para 6.2), a yearly compliance report certified by a Chartered Accountant within sixty days of each year's end (7.1), and quarterly consignment details (7.2).

What a permitted company commits to, and how it reports →

Retailers, online sellers and buyers

Do furniture rental companies need ISI-marked furniture?

Yes. Section 17(1) of the BIS Act, 2016 bars anyone from hiring or leasing, as well as making, importing, selling, storing or displaying for sale, goods under a QCO without the Standard Mark under a valid licence. So a rental company's chairs, tables, storage units and beds need the ISI mark unless an exemption covers them.

Rules for shops, sellers and rental companies →

Can a retailer or an importer that isn't a maker use the old-stock window?

Not on its own. The old-stock proviso of S.O. 774(E) covers stock of a maker that BIS has certified or that has applied, and permits "such manufacturer" to sell it, on the maker's self-declaration to BIS. The text doesn't say whether a retailer may sell stock a maker has declared.

Old stock and the rules for shops and sellers →

I'm a retailer holding stock from a maker that never applied for BIS. Can I sell it?

No, unless another exemption covers the goods. The old-stock proviso of S.O. 774(E) needs a maker that holds a BIS licence or has applied for one, and section 17(1) of the BIS Act, 2016 bars selling unmarked covered furniture. Furniture from an exempt maker, such as a Udyam-registered one within the S.O. 777(E) limits, is outside the order.

Selling furniture without the ISI mark: what a shop can sell →

How do I check that the ISI mark on a chair or bed is real?

Enter the licence number printed with the ISI mark, which starts "CM/L-", in the free BIS CARE app. The government told Parliament on August 19, 2025 that the app verifies an ISI mark from that number (Rajya Sabha question 2919). BIS's public dashboards also let anyone check a certification, and the app takes complaints (question 2938).

What furniture buyers and sellers should check →

I run a furniture shop. Do I need my own BIS licence, or just ISI-marked stock?

Just ISI-marked stock: the licence is the maker's (S.O. 801(E), paragraph 2). The BIS Act, 2016 bars you from selling or displaying unmarked covered furniture (section 17(1)), and requires you to make sure marked goods came from a licence holder and carry BIS's labels and marking (section 18(2) and (3)).

Selling furniture without the ISI mark: rules for shops and sellers →

Do I need BIS to sell furniture on Amazon or Flipkart, or only through FBA?

You need ISI-marked stock either way: section 17(1) of the BIS Act, 2016 bars selling, storing or displaying for sale unmarked covered furniture, with no exception for online sales or warehouses. BIS ran 79 search and seizure operations at e-commerce sellers and warehouses in three years, a figure not broken down by product (Rajya Sabha question 1961, March 10, 2026).

Online sellers and the furniture QCO →

As a buyer, is it illegal for me to buy a non-ISI chair or bed?

Section 17(1) of the BIS Act, 2016 lists making, importing, distributing, selling, hiring, leasing, storing and displaying for sale. Buying furniture for your own use isn't on that list. The duty falls on whoever sells it to you, who may not sell unmarked covered furniture unless an exemption applies.

What the furniture QCO means for buyers →

Do hostels, schools and other institutions buying bunk beds need to check for the ISI mark?

The duty falls on the seller: section 17(1) of the BIS Act, 2016 bars anyone selling unmarked bunk beds, and IS 17636 covers bunk beds "for domestic and non-domestic use" (PM/IS 17636/2, Annex A). So a seller may not supply an institution unmarked ones, and the buyer can verify the mark on BIS's dashboards or the BIS CARE app.

What institutional furniture buyers should check →

How does BIS find non-compliant furniture? Will it raid showrooms or warehouses?

BIS runs factory and market surveillance (BIS FAQ, Q21) and search and seizure operations, though we found none reported for furniture. BIS ran 79 such operations at e-commerce sellers

and warehouses in three years (Rajya Sabha question 1961, March 10, 2026) and 24 in Uttar Pradesh in 2024-25 (Lok Sabha question 2075).

How BIS enforces the furniture QCO →

What mark does furniture supplied under a Scheme II licence carry?

S.O. 3417(E) permits "use of a Standard Mark under a license" as per Scheme II (clause 3(1)), without naming the mark. BIS's consumer FAQ says products under Scheme II, the self-declaration scheme, carry the Registration Mark, while Scheme-I products carry the ISI mark. Neither text shows how the mark appears on furniture.

Scheme II goods under the transition route →

Sources

- S.O. 801(E) of 2025: Furniture (Quality Control) Order, 2025 (Gazette of India, February 14, 2025), paragraphs 1 to 4, the three provisos and the Table (PDF, 1.7 MB)
- S.O. 774(E): Furniture (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 2026 (Gazette of India, February 13, 2026), the three inserted provisos (PDF, 668 KB)
- S.O. 777(E): amendment of eight Quality Control Orders, Furniture at Table S. No. 8 (Gazette of India, February 13, 2026) (PDF, 777 KB)
- S.O. 1125(E): Furniture (Quality Control) Second Amendment Order, 2026 (Gazette of India, March 2, 2026), the two inserted provisos (PDF, 605 KB)
- S.O. 3417(E): Transition Facilitation (Quality Control) Order, 2026 (Gazette of India, June 25, 2026), clauses 3 to 7 and the Schedule (PDF, 746 KB)
- DPIIT: Guidelines for the Transition Facilitation (Quality Control) Order, 2026, paras 2, 6 and 7 and Annexure A (PDF, 194 KB)
- PIB: Transition Facilitation (Quality Control) Order, 2026 (June 25, 2026)
- S.O. 1739(E): Safety of Household, Commercial and Similar Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Order, 2026 (Gazette of India, April 6, 2026), clauses 1(3) and 1(4) and Table item 81 (PDF, 1.2 MB)
- S.O. 3916(E): Protective Textiles Quality Control (Upholstered Composites used for Non-Domestic Furniture) Order, 2024 (Gazette of India, September 12, 2024) (PDF, 1.7 MB)
- S.O. 1368(E) of 2025: Hinges (Quality Control) Order, 2025 (PDF, 832 KB)

- S.O. 1962(E) of 2024: Telescopic Ball Bearing Drawer Slide (Quality Control) Order, 2024 (PDF, 720 KB)
- DGFT Notification No. 20/2026-27 (S.O. 2827(E)): QCOs and imports by SEZ units and developers (June 2, 2026) (PDF, 561 KB)
- Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016, sections 17, 18, 29 and 30 (PDF, 133 KB)
- BIS circular CMD-I/2:4:1: in-house laboratory requirement (December 16, 2025) (PDF, 75 KB)
- BIS product manual PM/IS 17631/3, January 2026: work chairs (IS 17631), Annexes A and C (PDF, 979 KB)
- BIS product manual PM/IS 17632/3, January 2026: general purpose chairs and stools (IS 17632), Annexes A and C (PDF, 980 KB)
- BIS product manual PM/IS 17633/3, January 2026: tables and desks (IS 17633), Annexes A and C (PDF, 878 KB)
- BIS product manual PM/IS 17634/3, January 2026: storage units (IS 17634), Annexes A and C (PDF, 921 KB)
- BIS product manual PM/IS 17635/2, January 2026: beds (IS 17635), Annexes A and C (PDF, 993 KB)
- BIS product manual PM/IS 17636/2, January 2026: bunk beds (IS 17636), Annexes A and C (PDF, 988 KB)
- BIS circular CMD-III/16: IS 17631, January 5, 2026: guidelines for implementation of Amendment No. 1 to IS 17631 (work chairs) (PDF, 895 KB)
- BIS circular CMD-III/16: IS 17632, January 5, 2026: guidelines for implementation of Amendment No. 1 to IS 17632 (general purpose chairs and stools) (PDF, 894 KB)
- BIS circular CMD-III/16: IS 17633, January 5, 2026: guidelines for implementation of Amendment No. 1 to IS 17633 (tables and desks) (PDF, 896 KB)
- BIS circular CMD-III/16: IS 17634, January 5, 2026: guidelines for implementation of Amendment No. 1 to IS 17634 (storage units) (PDF, 898 KB)
- BIS circular CMD-III/16: IS 17635, January 5, 2026: guidelines for implementation of Amendment No. 1 to IS 17635 (beds) (PDF, 895 KB)
- BIS circular CMD-III/16: 17631, September 27, 2022: guidelines for implementation of revised IS 17631:2022 (work chairs) (PDF, 181 KB)
- BIS circular CMD-III/16: 17634, September 27, 2022: guidelines for implementation of revised IS 17634:2022 (storage units) (PDF, 161 KB)
- BIS circular CMD-III/16: IS 17631, April 24, 2023: extension of the date of implementation of revised IS 17631:2022 (work chairs) (PDF, 908 KB)
- BIS circular CMD-III/16: IS 17634, April 24, 2023: extension of the date of implementation of revised IS 17634:2022 (storage units) (PDF, 906 KB)

- BIS circular CMD III/16: IS 302 (Part 1), January 21, 2026: extension of the last date of implementation of the revised IS 302 series (PDF, 975 KB)
- BIS circular CMD-2/16:15768, January 12, 2026: guidelines for implementation of revised IS 15768:2025 (PDF, 693 KB)
- BIS: product certification FAQ (Q2, Q5, Q7, Q10 to Q15, Q18, Q19, Q21 and Q24; last updated February 3, 2026)
- BIS: Guidelines for Grant of Licence (February 25, 2026), paras 3(f), 4(f) and 14(a) and Annexure-II(C) (PDF, 472 KB)
- BIS: marking fee for all products under certification Scheme-I (September 2026) (PDF, 7.1 MB)
- BIS notification CMD-2/G-18 of March 17, 2026: marking fee concessions to May 31, 2029 (Gazette of India, March 23, 2026) (PDF, 1.2 MB)
- BIS: FMCS frequently asked questions (1, 2, 4 to 7 and 9 to 19)
- BIS: list of fees under the Foreign Manufacturers Certification Scheme (opening note, A-1, B-1 to B-6, Notes 1 and 2) (PDF, 129 KB)
- BIS: FMCS grant of licence
- BIS: FMCS how to apply (last updated May 12, 2026)
- BIS: FMCS who can apply (last updated December 23, 2025)
- BIS: FMCS operation of licence
- BIS: FMCS inclusion of new varieties (last updated February 3, 2026)
- BIS: FMCS licensee list
- BIS: frequently asked questions for consumers (Standard Marks)
- BIS: products under compulsory certification, Scheme-I (read October 28, 2026)
- BIS LIMS laboratory directory, search by IS number (searched October 28, 2026)
- BIS All India First Licence circular, IS 17633, tables and desks (June 18, 2025) (PDF, 695 KB)
- BIS All India First Licence circular, IS 17631, work chairs (August 20, 2025) (PDF, 651 KB)
- BIS All India First Licence circular, IS 17635, beds (September 18, 2025) (PDF, 648 KB)
- BIS All India First Licence circular, IS 17632, general purpose chairs and stools (October 21, 2025) (PDF, 649 KB)
- BIS All India First Licence circular, IS 17636, bunk beds (December 16, 2025) (PDF, 679 KB)
- WTO specific trade concern 828 (India: Furniture QCO): India's statements, including March 26 and June 25, 2025
- WTO ePing: India's notification G/TBT/N/IND/318 and its corrigendum (furniture, ICS 97.140)
- WTO: India's draft Furniture (Quality Control) Order, 2023, notified September 27, 2023 (PDF, 56 KB)
- Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 2895 (DPIIT, March 10, 2026): products under QCOs

- Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 1961 (Consumer Affairs, March 10, 2026): BIS search and seizure operations
- Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 2075 (MSME, February 12, 2026): QCOs and MSMEs
- Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 2919 (Consumer Affairs, August 19, 2025): the BIS CARE app and the CM/L licence number
- Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 2938 (Consumer Affairs, August 19, 2025): BIS CARE app and dashboards
- Lok Sabha Starred Question 417 (MSME, August 21, 2025): revised MSME criteria
- CBIC: index of customs instructions (searched October 28, 2026)

IndusDesk

hello@indusdesk.com · +91 11 4141 3939

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

Read online: indusdesk.com/qco/furniture/questions/