



# **Regulated Policy Interventions on the Indian Toy Sector and Impacts on Quality, Safety and Trade Performance: Firm-Level Evidence**

**December 2025**

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## **Introduction**

India's recent transformation of its toy sector is grounded in the National Action Plan for Toys<sup>1</sup> (NAPT). In 2020, a comprehensive policy framework was developed to cultivate a globally competitive and self-reliant domestic toy industry. To achieve this goal, a fundamentally changed approach was adopted at the highest level of administration, which had previously been lacking. Under the auspices of NAPT<sup>2</sup>, the implementation of the Toys Quality Control Order (QCO) in 2021 marked a pivotal shift in the regulatory landscape governing the toy sector, mandating compliance with safety and quality standards established by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). The principal objective of the NAPT was to improve the safety and quality of toys available in India. Additionally, it was conceived as part of India's broader industrial and trade strategy; the NAPT sought to reduce dependence on imports, enhance domestic manufacturing capabilities, encourage supply chain localisation, and enable qualitative improvements through coordinated measures encompassing standards, tariffs, innovation, and market development. Within this strategic framework, regulatory and trade policy instruments—most notably the Toys Quality Control Order (QCO) and the import tariff escalation from 20% to 60% in 2020, subsequently to 70% in 2023<sup>3</sup>—have emerged as essential mechanisms for realising the NAPT's objectives.

While the Quality Control Order (QCO) was explicitly designed to reduce the entry of substandard imports, it also played a broader role in industrial policy under the NAPT by encouraging domestic firms to improve production processes, invest in quality assurance, and meet international standards. Alongside this regulatory effort, the government

<sup>1</sup> For this analysis, toys (or toy trade) are defined with reference to HS code 9503, encompassing tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys; dolls' carriages; dolls; other toys; reduced-size ('scale') models and similar recreational models, whether working or not; and puzzles of all kinds.

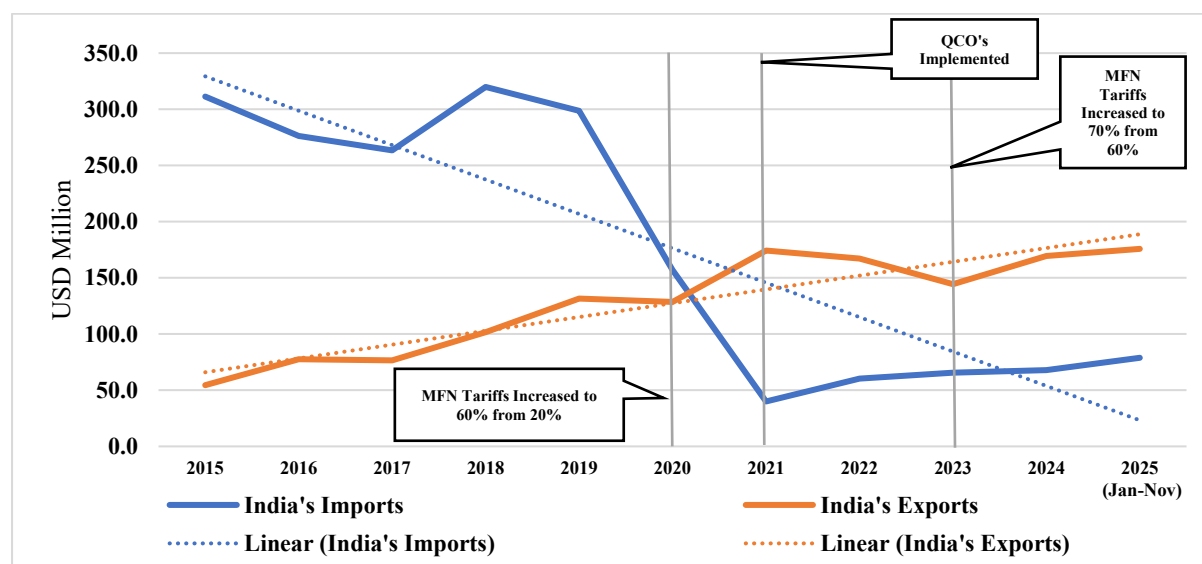
<sup>2</sup> Government of India, National Action Plan for Toys (NAPT), Press Information Bureau (PIB), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), 2020, available at: <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2002099>

<sup>3</sup> For further details, please refer to the following link: <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2002099&reg=3&lang=2>.

increased import tariffs on toys, thereby strengthening price-based disincentives to import and reinforcing the protective framework envisioned under the NAPT. Although policy discussions mainly focused on import reduction, the effects of these measures on firm-level export performance and supply-chain restructuring merit closer examination.

Over the past decade, India's toy trade has experienced a significant structural shift, marked by a clear divergence between import and export trends following the implementation of these policy measures. During the pre-policy period (2015–2019), toy imports remained persistently high, reflecting a heavy reliance on foreign suppliers. The combined impact of the QCO and higher import tariffs under the NAPT framework led to a notable and sustained decrease in substandard toy imports, indicating strong import-reduction effects driven by regulatory hurdles like the compliance costs and higher landed import prices. This highlights the success of the NAPT's integrated approach in tackling quality issues, thereby altering the sourcing patterns.

**Figure 1: Structural Shifts in India's Toy Trade: A Decade in Review (2015–2025)**



Source: ITC Trade Map & DGCI&S

In contrast, India's toy exports exhibit a markedly more resilient and upward trajectory. Exports grew steadily in the pre-policy period and accelerated further following the implementation of quality standards. Notably, Indian toy exports have become increasingly concentrated in advanced markets, particularly the United States, which now accounts for nearly 50 per cent of total toy exports in value terms. The sustained expansion of exports in the post-QCO period can be attributed, in part, to improvements in product quality, safety, and regulatory compliance induced by BIS-mandated standards, which enhanced the acceptability of Indian toys in stringent international markets. Taken together, these trends suggest that the NAPT—through its coordinated use of tariffs and quality regulation—has not only curtailed import dependence—primarily on imports from Chinese firms—but also facilitated qualitative upgrading, supply-chain restructuring, and deeper integration of Indian toy firms into global value chains.

Against this backdrop, this note examines the impact of the NAPT, including QCOs, on toy exports of leading firms that exclusively export finished products classified under HS 9503<sup>4</sup>, as well as their input-sourcing behaviour, using data from the Panjiva database. The ten leading exporting firms are identified based on their average export values during the post-policy period (2022–2024). These firms account for more than 68% of India's total toy exports. For each of these firms, corresponding import data is also obtained from the same source.

It is important to note that Panjiva reports a firm's entire import basket, spanning multiple HS codes. In this study, all such imports, irrespective of their HS classification, are treated as inputs used in the production of toys and related articles. The input basket of these top 10 exporters comprises basic raw materials, intermediate inputs, packaging, and advanced machinery, underpinning both conventional and technology-enabled toy production.<sup>5</sup> To assess changes in export intensity relative to reliance on imported inputs, an export-to-input import ratio is computed for each identified firm. Accordingly, post-policy outcomes are compared with pre-policy outcomes across three key dimensions: firm-level export performance, dependence on imported inputs, and changes in export-to-import ratios.

This disaggregated framework enables the analysis to capture heterogeneous firm-level responses, highlighting whether the NAPT has fostered stronger export orientation and reduced import dependence among some firms. In contrast, others continue to rely heavily on imported inputs in the post-policy period. Overall, the analysis provides insights into how regulatory standards can shape trade outcomes and industrial supply-chain dynamics within manufacturing sectors in developing economies with large markets, such as India.

## Firm-Level Evidence on Export Growth, Imports and Domestic Supply Chain

The firm-level values of export, import, and export-to-import ratios indicate that the NAPT has strengthened export orientation and supply-chain localisation among firms engaged in the production and trade of Toys (under HS 9503). Aggregate exports of all firms increased from USD 88.7 million in the pre-policy period (2017–19) to USD 157.0 million in the post-policy period (2022–24), representing a 77% increase in value terms.

<sup>4</sup> It may be noted that the Panjiva is transaction-level data, and it reports a firm's entire export basket, comprising multiple HS codes. For this analysis, we have selected firms whose exports are exclusively concentrated in the toy sector (HS 9503).

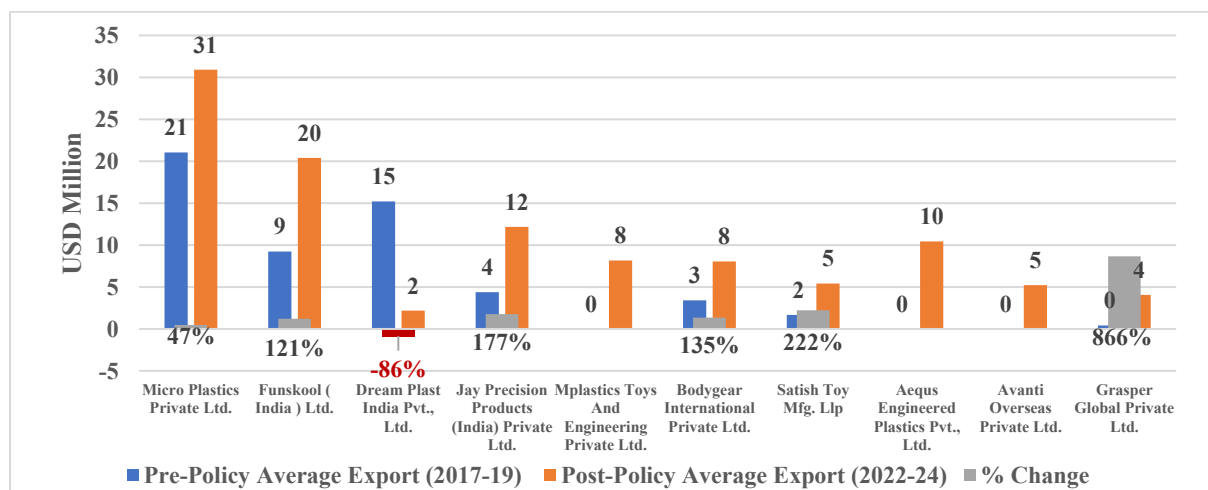
<sup>5</sup> The import profile of the 10 leading toy exporters is dominated by plastic resins, moulded plastic articles, adhesives, rubber components, and packaging materials, reflecting the material-intensive nature of toy manufacturing (See Annexure 1 for details). Firms also import paper and printed matter such as cartons, labels, manuals, decals, and colouring books, which are essential for product presentation and regulatory labelling. A significant share consists of machinery, moulds, tools, and parts for plastics processing, printing, assembly, and finishing, indicating reliance on imported capital goods and specialised equipment. Additionally, imports of electrical components, motors, batteries, audiovisual parts, and sensors indicate the production of electronic and interactive toys.

Further, this export expansion was accompanied by a marked improvement in export–import ratios for most firms, indicating lower import dependence relative to exports.

At the firm level, **Funskool’s** exports rose from USD 9.2 million to USD 20.4 million (120.8 %), while its imports<sup>6</sup> declined sharply from USD 3.33 million to USD 0.68 million (–79.6 %). Consequently, its export–import ratio improved from 2.8 to 30.1, reflecting substantial import substitution and strengthening of the domestic supply chain. Similarly, **Jay Precision Products** increased exports from USD 4.4 million to USD 12.2 million (177.4 %). In comparison, imports fell from USD 0.23 million to near zero (–99.6%), resulting in an exceptionally high export–import ratio, which rose from 19.0 to 14,625.4, signalling near-complete localisation of inputs.

The toy firm, **Micro Plastics**, increased its exports from USD 21.0 million to USD 30.9 million (46.9 %), while imports increased from USD 0.04 million to USD 0.08 million (126.8 %). Despite this, its export–import ratio remained extremely high, declining from 564.4 to 365.6, suggesting selective sourcing of quality-critical inputs to meet QCO standards rather than increased reliance on imports. **Satish Toy Manufacturing** recorded export growth from USD 1.7 million to USD 5.4 million (222.2 %), with imports rising marginally from USD 0.08 million to USD 0.11 million (36.0 %), improving its export–import ratio from 20.6 to 48.8.

**Figure 2: Export of Top Ten Companies/Subsidiaries of Toys in Pre and Post Policy Intervention Period in India.**



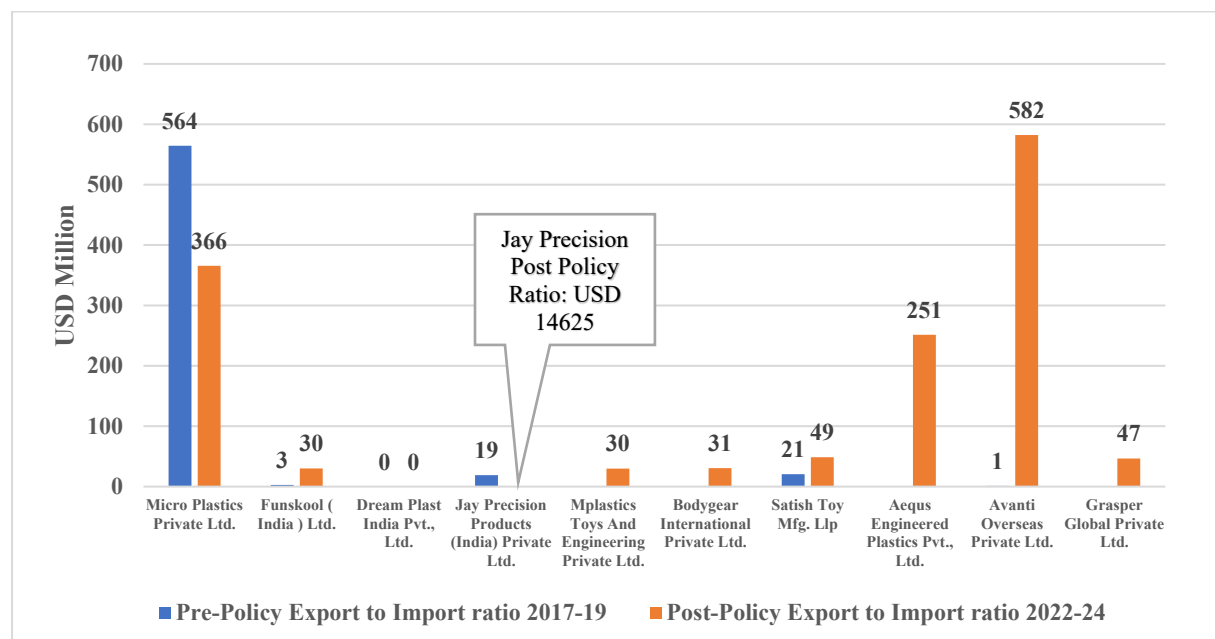
Source: CWS compilation based on Panjiva Database

Firms that increased their exports mainly after the policy change also show a strong export focus. **Avanti Overseas** raised exports from nearly zero to USD 5.2 million, while keeping imports at about USD 0.01 million, boosting its export–import ratio from 1.2 to

<sup>6</sup> See Annexure 2 for imports of the identified top ten toys exporting firms.

582.3. New or expanding exporters such as **Mplastics Toys and Engineering** (exports USD 8.2 million; export–import ratio 29.9), **Aequs Engineered Plastics** (exports USD 10.4 million; ratio 251.5), **Bodygear International** (exports USD 8.0 million; ratio 30.7), and **Grasper Global** (exports USD 4.1 million; ratio 46.6) show high export–import ratios, indicating export-driven growth with limited reliance on imports.

**Figure 3: Export to Import ratio of Top Ten Exporting Companies/Subsidiaries of Toys in Pre and Post Policy Intervention Period in India.**



Source: CWS compilation based on Panjiva Database

In contrast, Dream Plast India experienced a sharp decline in exports from USD 15.2 million to USD 2.2 million (–85.6%). Overall, the QCO has not only increased exports among leading toy companies but also encouraged supply chain localization and reduced reliance on imports, thereby indicating greater domestic value addition. Dream Plast India Pvt. Ltd.’s exports declined significantly between 2022 and 24, with average exports dropping from USD 15.2 million in 2017–19 to USD 2.2 million, mainly due to a steep decline in its key European markets, including Belgium, Poland, Italy, and Germany. A detailed analysis of the product profile and related factors is necessary to accurately assess how Dream Plast India deviates from sectoral trends.

## Policy Recommendation

### Promoting Input Localisation through Policy Instrument and Investment Incentives:

The input import profile of leading toy exporters indicates a high dependence on imported materials, capital goods, and electronic components, reflecting gaps in

domestic technological and manufacturing capabilities. To encourage localisation, the government can deploy targeted industrial policy instruments, including a PLI-type scheme for toy-sector intermediates such as moulds, plastics-processing equipment, and electronic subcomponents.

**Navigating US Tariff Shocks through Export Diversification and Policy Support:** In August 2025, the United States sharply increased import tariffs on several Indian export sectors, including toys. Although India's toy exports to the US remained resilient in September and October 2025, as indicated by DGCIS data, firm-level evidence suggests growing stress, with exporters reporting order cancellations and delays (Bloomberg, December 2025)<sup>7</sup>. In response, two strategies are pertinent: negotiating a bilateral trade arrangement with the United States to ease tariff pressures and accelerating export diversification towards other major toy-importing markets such as Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan, and France. The Indian government can support this diversification through targeted trade policy and export promotion tools, including mutual recognition of standards under ongoing FTAs with the USA and the European Union, and subsequent renegotiation with Japan, Korea, and ASEAN economies.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/features/2025-12-23/modi-s-drive-to-make-hasbro-mattel-toys-in-india-upended-by-tariffs>

## Annexure 1: Unique list of inputs sourced by the leading toys exporting firms at HS 4-digit level.

S. No.	HS 4	Description
1	3506	Prepared glues and other prepared adhesives, N.E.C. or included; products suitable for use as glues or adhesives, put up for retail sale as glues or adhesives, not exceeding 1kg net weight
2	3824	Prepared binders for foundry moulds or cores; chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included
3	3907	Polyacetals, other polyether's and epoxide resins, in primary forms; polycarbonates, alkyd resins, polyallyl esters and other polyesters, in primary forms
4	3917	Tubes, pipes and hoses and fittings thereof (for example, joints, elbows, flanges), of plastics
5	3919	Self-adhesive plates, sheets, film, foil, tape, strip and other flat shapes, of plastics, whether or not in rolls
6	3920	Plastics; plates, sheets, film, foil and strip (not self-adhesive); non-cellular and not reinforced, laminated, supported or similarly combined with other materials, N.E.C. in chapter 39
7	3923	Plastic articles for the conveyance or packing of goods; stoppers, lids, caps and other closures of plastics
8	3924	Tableware, kitchenware, other household articles and hygienic or toilet articles, of plastics
9	3926	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading no. 3901 to 3914, N.E.C. in chapter 39
10	4016	Articles of vulcanised rubber other than hard rubber, N.E.C. in chapter 40
11	4811	Paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, coated, impregnated, covered, surface-coloured, decorated or printed, rolls or sheets, other than goods of heading no. 4803, 4809, or 4810
12	4816	Carbon paper, self-copy paper and other copying or transfer papers, (other than those of heading no. 4809), duplicator stencils and offset plates, of paper whether or not put up in boxes
13	4819	Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and the like, of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding or fibres; box files, letter trays and the like, of paper or paperboard, of a kind used in offices, shops or the like
14	4821	Paper or paperboard labels of all kinds, whether or not printed
15	4823	Paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres; cut to size or shape, articles of paper pulp, paper and paper-board, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres, N.E.C. in chapter 48
16	4901	Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter, whether or not in single sheets
17	4903	Children's picture, drawing or colouring books
18	4908	Transfers (decalcomanias)
19	4911	Printed matter, N.E.C., including printed pictures and photographs
20	5906	Textile fabrics, rubberised; other than those of heading no. 5902
21	6001	Fabrics; pile fabrics, including long pile fabrics and terry fabrics, knitted or crocheted
22	6303	Curtains (including drapes) and interior blinds; curtain or bed valances
23	6305	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods
24	6306	Tarpaulins, awnings and sunblind's; tents (including temporary canopies and similar articles); sails for boats, sailboards or land craft; camping goods
25	6307	Textiles; made up articles n.e.s. in chapter 63, including dress patterns
26	7208	Iron or non-alloy steel; flat-rolled products of a width of 600mm or more, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated
27	7229	Wire of other alloy steel
28	7308	Structures of iron or steel and parts thereof; plates, rods, angles, shapes, sections, tubes and the like, prepared for use in structures
29	7318	Screws, bolts, nuts, coach screws, screw hooks, rivets, cotters, cotter-pins, washers (including spring washers) and similar articles, of iron or steel
30	7319	Sewing and knitting needles, bodkins, crochet hooks, embroidery stiletos and similar articles, for use in the hand, of iron or steel; safety pins and other pins of iron or steel, not elsewhere specified or included
31	7320	Springs and leaves for springs, of iron or steel
32	7326	Iron or steel; articles, N.E.C. in chapter 73
33	7419	Copper; articles thereof N.E.C. in chapter 74
34	8203	Tools, hand; files, rasps, pliers (including cutting pliers), pincers, tweezers, metal cutting shears, pipe cutters, bolt croppers, perforating punches and similar
35	8204	Tools, hand; hand-operated spanners and wrenches (including torque meter wrenches but not including tap wrenches), interchangeable spanner sockets, with or without handles
36	8207	Tools, interchangeable; for hand tools, whether or not power-operated, or for machine tools (pressing, stamping, punching, drilling etc), including dies for drawing or extruding metal, and rock drilling or earth boring tools
37	8208	Knives and cutting blades, for machines or for mechanical appliances
38	8213	Scissors; tailors' shears and similar shears, and blades therefore



S. No.	HS 4	Description
39	8302	Base metal mountings, fittings and similar articles for furniture, doors, staircases, windows, trunks, chests etc, castors with mountings of base metal, automatic door closers of base metal
40	8309	Stoppers, caps, lids (including crown corks, screw caps, pouring stoppers); capsules for bottles, threaded bungs, bung covers, seals and other packaging accessories, of base metal
41	8311	Wires, rods, tubes, plates, electrodes of base metal or metal carbides; of a kind used for soldering, brazing, welding; wires and rods for metal spraying
42	8409	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the engines of heading no. 8407 or 8408
43	8412	Engines and motors; n.e.s. (e.g. reaction engines, hydraulic power engines, pneumatic power engines)
44	8414	Air or vacuum pumps, air or other gas compressors and fans; ventilating or recycling hoods incorporating a fan; gas-tight biological safety cabinets whether or not fitted with filters
45	8420	Machines; calendaring or other rolling machines, for other than metal or glass and cylinders therefor
46	8421	Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers; filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for liquids or gases
47	8422	Dish washing machines; machinery for cleaning, drying, filling, closing, sealing, capsuling or labelling bottles, cans, boxes, bags, etc, machinery for aerating beverages
48	8423	Weighing machines; excluding balances of a sensitivity of 5cg or better, including weight operated counting or checking machines and weights of all kinds
49	8424	Mechanical appliances for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders; fire extinguishers, spray guns, steam, sand blasting machines
50	8441	Machines; for making up paper pulp, paper or paperboard, including cutting machines of all kinds
51	8443	Printing machinery; used for printing by means of plates, cylinders and other printing components of heading 84.42; other printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, whether or not combined; parts and accessories thereof
52	8449	Machinery; for manufacture or finishing felt or non-wovens in the piece or in shapes, including machinery for making felt hats, blocks for making hats
53	8461	Machine-tools; for planning, shaping, slotting, broaching, gear cutting and grinding, finishing, sawing, cutting off and other tools working by removing metal, sintered metal carbides or cermets N.E.C.
54	8466	Parts & accessories suited for use only/mainly with machines of headings 8456-8465, including work/tool holders, self-opening die heads, dividing heads & other special attachments for the machines; tool holders for any type of tool for working in the hand
55	8467	Tools; for working in the hand, pneumatic, hydraulic or with self-contained electric or non-electric motor
56	8473	Machinery; parts and accessories (other than covers, carrying cases and the like) suitable for use solely or principally with machines of headings 84.70 to 84.72
57	8477	Machinery; for working rubber or plastics or for the manufacture of products from these materials, N.E.C. in this chapter
58	8479	Machinery and mechanical appliances; having individual functions, N.E.C. in this chapter
59	8480	Moulding boxes for metal foundry, moulding patterns, moulds for metals (excluding ingot moulds), metal carbides, glass, mineral materials, rubber or plastics
60	8481	Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats or the like, including pressure-reducing valves and thermostatically controlled valves
61	8484	Gaskets and similar joints of metal sheeting combined with other material or of two or more layers of metal; sets or assortments of gaskets and similar joints, dissimilar in composition, put up in pouches, envelopes or similar packings; mechanical seals
62	8501	Electric motors and generators (excluding generating sets)
63	8503	Electric motors and generators; parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machines of heading no. 8501 or 8502
64	8504	Electric transformers, static converters (e.g. rectifiers) and inductors
65	8505	Electro-magnets; permanent magnets, intended permanent magnets; electro-magnetic, permanent magnet chucks, clamps, similar; electromagnetic couplings, clutches, brakes; electro-magnetic lifting heads
66	8506	Cells and batteries; primary
67	8507	Electric accumulators, including separators therefor, whether or not rectangular (including square)
68	8518	Microphones and their stands; loudspeakers, mounted or not in their enclosures; headphones and earphones, combined or not with a microphone, and sets of a microphone and one or more loudspeakers; audio-frequency and electric sound amplifiers and sets
69	8531	Signalling apparatus; electric sound or visual (e.g. bells, sirens, indicator panels, burglar or fire alarms), excluding those of heading no. 8512 or 8530
70	8535	Electrical apparatus for switching, protecting electrical circuits, for making connections to or in electrical circuits; for a voltage exceeding 1000 volts
71	8536	Electrical apparatus for switching, protecting electrical circuits, for making connections to or in electrical circuits, for a voltage not exceeding 1000 volts; connectors for optical fibres, optical fibre bundles or cables



S. No.	HS 4	Description
72	8537	Boards, panels, consoles, desks, cabinets, bases with apparatus of heading no. 8535, 8536 for electricity control and distribution, (other than switching apparatus of heading no. 8517)
73	8543	Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, not specified or included elsewhere in this chapter
74	8708	Motor vehicles; parts and accessories, of heading no. 8701 to 8705
75	9001	Optical fibres and optical fibre bundles; optical fibre cables not of heading no. 8544; sheets, plates of polarising material; lenses, prisms, mirrors, of any material; unmounted; not non optical glass
76	9004	Spectacles, goggles and the like; corrective, protective or other
77	9006	Cameras, photographic (excluding cinematographic); photographic flashlight apparatus and flashbulbs other than discharge lamps of heading no. 8539
78	9017	Drawing, marking-out, mathematical calculating instruments (drafting machines, protractors, drawing sets, etc); instruments for measuring length (e.g. measuring rods, tapes, micrometres, callipers) N.E.C.
79	9023	Instruments, apparatus and models, designed for demonstrational purposes (in education or exhibitions), are unsuitable for other uses
80	9026	Instruments, apparatus for measuring or checking the flow, level, pressure of liquids, gases (e.g. flow meters, heat meters etc), not instruments and apparatus of heading no. 9014, 9015, 9028 or 9032
81	9031	Measuring or checking instruments, appliances and machines, N.E.C. or included in this chapter; profile projectors
82	9032	Regulating or controlling instruments and apparatus; automatic type
83	9106	Time of day recording apparatus and apparatus for measuring, recording or otherwise indicating intervals of time, with clock, watch movement or synchronous motor
84	9107	Time switches; with clock, watch movement or synchronous motor
85	9403	Furniture and parts thereof, N.E.C. in chapter 94
86	9405	Luminaires and light fittings, including searchlights, spotlights and parts thereof, N.E.C.; illuminated signs, name-plates and the like, having permanently fixed light source and parts thereof, N.E.C. or included
87	9503	Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys; dolls' carriages; dolls; other toys; reduced-size (scale) models and similar recreational models, working or not; puzzles of all kinds
88	9504	Video game consoles and machines, articles for funfair, table or parlour games, including pinball machines, billiards, special tables for casino games and automatic bowling alley equipment
89	9505	Festive, carnival or other entertainment articles, including conjuring tricks and novelty jokes
90	9603	Brooms, brushes (including parts of machines), hand-operated floor sweepers, mops and feather dusters; knots and tufts for broom or brush making; paint pads and rollers; squeegees
91	9610	Slates and boards, with writing or drawing surfaces, whether or not framed
92	9618	Tailors' dummies and other lay figures; automata and other animated displays used for shop window dressing

Source: CWS compilation based on Panjiva Database

## Annexure 2: Imports of Top Ten Toys Exporting Firms of India

Firms	Pre-Policy Average Import (2017-19)	Post-Policy Average Import (2022-24)	% Change
Micro Plastics Private Ltd.	0.04	0.08	127%
Funskool (India) Ltd.	3.33	0.68	-80%
Dream Plast India Pvt., Ltd.	0.00	0.00	
Jay Precision Products (India) Private Ltd.	0.23	0.00	-100%
Mplastics Toys And Engineering Private Ltd.	0.00	0.27	
Bodygear International Private Ltd.	0.00	0.26	
Satish Toy Mfg. LLP	0.08	0.11	36%
Aequs Engineered Plastics Pvt., Ltd.	0.00	0.04	
Avanti Overseas Private Ltd.	0.01	0.01	-29%
Grasper Global Private Ltd.	0.00	0.09	

Source: CWS compilation based on Panjiva Database

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**Acknowledgement:** The authors would like to express their deepest thanks to Mr Debashish Lahiri (Legal Consultant) and the team working on the BIS Toys QCOs (Ms Harimaya, Ms Simran, Ms Sushmitra, and Mr Arpit) at the Centre for WTO Studies for providing valuable comments.

## ABOUT CRIT

India's foreign trade policy (FTP) statement 2015-20 suggested the creation of a global institution to provide a counter-narrative on key trade and investment issues from the perspective of developing countries such as India. To address this, a new institute, the Centre for Research on International Trade (CRIT), was established in 2016. The crit's vision and objective were to significantly deepen existing research capabilities and broaden them to encompass new and specialised areas amid the growing complexity of globalisation and its spillover effects on domestic policymaking. Secondly, enhancing the capacity of government officers and other stakeholders in India and other developing countries to deepen their understanding of trade and investment agreements.

## ABOUT THE CENTRE FOR WTO STUDIES

The Centre for WTO Studies was established in 1999 as a permanent repository of knowledge and documentation on WTO negotiations. Over the years, the Centre has conducted a robust research programme with a series of papers in all spheres of interest at the WTO. The Government of India has regularly called upon it to undertake research and provide independent analytical input to inform its positions in various trade negotiations, both at the WTO and in other forums, such as Free Trade Agreements and Preferential Trade Agreements. Additionally, the Centre has been actively engaging with industry, government agencies, and other stakeholders through its Outreach and Capacity Building programmes, which include organising seminars, workshops, and subject-specific meetings. The Centre thus serves as a platform for consensus-building among stakeholders and policymakers.

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