



ADHYATAN

TPM Newsletter

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The Month in Flashback

Trade Remedial Measures in India

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|----|
| Number of investigations initiated | | 0 |
| Number of findings issued | | 2 |
| Duties imposed or continued | | 2 |
| Duties recommended but not imposed | | 0 |
| Ongoing anti-dumping investigations | | 20 |
| Ongoing anti-subsidy investigations | | 4 |
| Ongoing safeguard investigations | | 0 |

Non-Tariff Barriers

| | | |
|--|-------|-----|
| Number of non-tariff notifications by India | | 0 |
| Number of non-tariff notifications by others | | 344 |

Key Highlights

India

Ministry of Commerce and Industry receives 19 applications for PLI scheme

19 companies have filed applications for grant of benefit under the PLI scheme for white goods, such as air conditioners and LED lights. This was the second round of applications with the fund total of Rs. 1,548 crores. Over the next five years, these companies are expected to achieve production worth Rs. 26,880 crores of components of ACs and LED lights, while generating significant employment opportunities. The earlier round had seen 24 beneficiaries, with a total investment of Rs. 4,614 crores.

Global

Steps being taken across the globe in response to Russian aggression against Ukraine

Various countries have extended sanctions on Russia and lent support to Ukraine as the Russian aggression towards Ukraine continued. In recent response, European Commission has proposed to suspend import duties on all Ukrainian imports for a period of one year. This would provide economic support to Ukraine, and includes suspension of anti-dumping and safeguard measures in place against imports of steel from Ukraine.

Japan, on its part, has announced its decision to revoke status of Russia as a Most Favoured Nation. This implies that Russia would no longer be treated at par with other WTO members, and its exports would be subject to higher duties and restrictions.

India-UAE CEPA: A win-win situation for both nations

Brief

- **India-UAE CEPA was signed on 18th February 2022 and came into effect on 1st May 2022.**
- **The Agreement allows access at preferential import duties to 90% tariff lines of India to UAE and 97% tariff lines of UAE to India.**
- **India and UAE have agreed to grant concessions in the pharmaceutical segment, such as recognition to pharmaceutical products, fast track approval, acceptance of test results from accredited laboratories.**
- **Government procurement contracts worth more than Rs 200 crores will be open to UAE-based companies on the same terms as Indian firms.**
- **Barring exceptional cases, no anti-dumping or anti-subsidy duties shall be imposed during next 1 year after final determination on the goods which were covered under the investigation that ended with negative final determination.**
- **Through this Agreement, India and UAE aim to boost bilateral trade in the next 5 years, to reach USD 100 billion.**

After India-Japan CEPA and India-South Korea CEPA signed in 2009 and 2011 respectively, India-UAE CEPA is the first comprehensive agreement in the last one decade. This is the first free trade agreement and comprehensive agreement for India with any Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) country, as also the fastest agreement to be concluded in merely 88 days. The Agreement was signed on 18th February 2022 and has come into effect from 1st May 2022. The Agreement is intended to strengthen and enhance trade and economic cooperation, liberalise and facilitate trade and investment, improve efficiency and competitiveness of manufacturing and services sectors, and build upon the commitments made by each party under WTO.

The estimated current bilateral trade in goods between India and UAE in 2021 was more than USD 60 billion. The trade between India and UAE is quite balanced, with India often finding itself showing a favourable trade balance. Through this Agreement, India and UAE aim to boost bilateral trade in the next 5 years, to reach USD 100 billion.

India exports a well-diversified basket to UAE, which includes light & medium oils of petroleum, precious metals, stones, gems & jewellery, minerals, food items (cereals, sugar, fruits & vegetables, tea, meat, and seafood), textiles (garments, apparel, synthetic fibre, cotton and yarn) and engineering & machinery products and chemicals. On the other hand, India imports petroleum and petroleum products, precious metals, precious stones, minerals and chemicals from UAE.

Salient features of the Agreement

India-UAE CEPA is a comprehensive agreement covering trade in goods, rules of origin, trade in services, technical barriers to trade (TBT), sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures, dispute settlement, movement of natural persons, telecom, customs procedures, pharmaceutical products, government procurement, intellectual property rights, investment, digital trade and cooperation in other areas. The key features of the Agreement are as below.

1. UAE will have access to 90% of Indian tariff lines at preferential import duties and India will have access to 97% of tariff lines of UAE at preferential import duties. The Agreement aims to provide duty free access to 7,694 goods from the date of implementation.
2. Both governments have agreed to grant mutual recognition to all such pharmaceutical products accepted by pharmacopoeias of Australia, Canada, EU, Japan, USA and UK. The Agreement also incorporates fast track approval, acceptance of test results from accredited laboratories etc.
3. In a first, India has agreed to include a dedicated chapter on Government Procurement. As per the agreement, only government procurement contracts worth more than Rs 200 crores will be open to UAE-based companies on the same terms as Indian firms. This aims to protect the MSME industry engaged in the government procurement.
4. Special emphasis has been placed on MSMEs owned by women and youth to facilitate participation in international trade.
5. It provides a wider authority to the two governments to maintain, adopt or apply technical regulations, standards or conformity assessment procedures. Any issue arising concerning technical barrier to trade are subject to dispute settlement as per this Agreement, barring any exclusive violation of WTO Agreements.
6. Stringent rules of origin have been provided for, though their scope remains wide. The Agreement provides for product specific rules of origin under Annex 3B to Chapter 3. The requirements vary from wholly obtained to 40% value addition on FOB basis.
7. Both countries retain the rights under the WTO Agreements with respect to anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations. However, barring exceptional case, no anti-dumping or anti-subsidy duties shall be imposed during next 1 year after final determination on the goods which were covered under the investigation that ended with negative final determination. Further, the agreement provides that any partner country cannot be subjected to measures in the event of mere transshipment.
8. In case the concessions lead to an increase in imports, leading to serious injury to the domestic industry of the importing country, the importing country would also be allowed to impose bilateral safeguard measures, in addition to the existing trade remedial measures.

Benefit to India

- a. The Agreement covers almost all the tariff lines dealt in by India (11,908 tariff lines) and the UAE (7,581 tariff lines) respectively. India will benefit from preferential market access provided by the UAE on over 97 % of its tariff lines which account for

99% of Indian exports to the UAE in value terms, especially for all labor-intensive sectors such as gems and jewellery, textiles, leather, footwear, sports goods, plastics, furniture, agricultural and wood products, engineering products, medical devices, and automobiles.

- b. The Agreement will potentially result in increased opportunity for several service sectors such as computer related services, audio-visual, health, tourism, travel, nursing, engineering, accountancy etc.
- c. UAE majorly imports goods from China, USA, Japan, Germany and India. However, at present, share of India is much lower than that of China and USA. The Agreement would allow India to have advantage over these countries in market of UAE.
- d. India is already in discussions with other GCC countries to explore India-GCC Free Trade Agreement. India-UAE CEPA can help accelerate bilateral discussions between India and other GCC countries. This may result in potential agreements with rest of the middle east.

Conclusion

The India-UAE CEPA will boost the trade between both countries and is expected to push bilateral trade. The Agreement has vast coverage in terms of cooperation between the two countries including free trade area. This shall help both countries to utilize each other's resources and do appropriate resource allocation within the free trade area. At the same time, Agreement allows both countries to use their rights under WTO in case of dumping or export of subsidized material causing injury to either of the partner countries and also has provision of bilateral safeguards to check surge of any non-essential imports into one partner country from the other.

– Ashutosh Kashyap, Associate

European Union – Safeguard Measures on Certain Steel Products

WT/DS595/R

Dated 29th April 2022

The present dispute arises from a complaint filed by Turkey against the safeguard investigation conducted and the consequent measures imposed by the European Commission (hereafter the “EC”) on imports of ‘Certain Steel Products’. The Panel, in the report, addressed several issues raised by Turkey on the product scope, unforeseen developments, serious injury and threat thereof, and the nature of safeguard measure itself. The key findings are summarized below.

Product scope

The EC had, in their notice of initiation, defined the product concerned as ‘certain steel products listed in Annex I’. Annex I further listed down several product categories. While the EC examined several parameters for all the product categories individually, other were examined together. This gave rise to the question whether EC investigated one product or several products. The Panel, on an examination of the definition of the product in the notice of initiation and the safeguard measure imposed, found that the EC conducted investigation on product, that is, ‘certain steel products’ that includes several product categories. The Panel agreed with the argument forwarded by the EC that all the parameters were examined for the product concerned as a whole and examination of individual product categories was merely supplementing the examination.

Unforeseen developments and effect of obligations

For the imposition of safeguard measures, the WTO law requires that the increase in import is a result of unforeseen developments and the effect of obligations incurred under the GATT. EC, in their final determination, found the following to be the “sources of” the unforeseen developments: (i) unprecedented overcapacity in the steel sector despite measures to narrow it, (ii) greater use of trade remedial measures in third country markets, and (iii) United States’ section 232 measures on steel imports (which allows the US to impose trade restrictive measures). Turkey argued that the EC did not identify any ‘developments’, but only “sources” of developments.

The Panel found that what EC referred to as “sources of” developments were in fact developments themselves. The Panel also found that the developments identified by the EC were in fact unforeseen. On the increase in overcapacity, the Panel agreed with the EC that the increase in overcapacity is unforeseen since it was against economic logic to increase capacities when there was already considerable overcapacity. Though Turkey argued that data shows that the number of trade remedial measures employed by member states show periodic cycles, the Panel found that it does not make it foreseeable. Similarly, the Panel found that merely having the legal provision of section 232 in the US does not make its use foreseeable.

Threat of serious injury

Turkey argued that EC neither found existence of an imminent significant overall impairment nor a high degree of likelihood of serious injury in the near future. The issue arose since, as per the EC's finding itself, the domestic producers had seen an improvement in their performance towards the end of the period of investigation. The Panel held that though the improvement in performance does not preclude the possibility of any threat of serious injury, such improvement would require adequate explanation. Though the EC primarily attributed the improvement in performance to the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duty recently imposed on the product, they failed to explain how the improvement in performance extended to those product categories not covered by such duties. Additionally, the Panel found that the EC had erred in projecting past performance of the domestic producers to future period since the composition of imports had been altered with the imposition of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties.

Other issues

On fixing of the tariff rate quotas (hereafter "TRQs") for various countries, Turkey argued that EC failed to use data for the most recent period that is available to them. The Panel found that the data used for the calculation of TRQs need not be for the same period as that used in the injury examination. Though Turkey argued that the imposition of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties is a "special factor" that should have been considered, the Panel found the argument unsubstantiated. On the pace at which the safeguard measure is to be liberalized, the Panel held that the investigating authority has discretion on the rate of liberalization. Hence, the Panel found no fault in how EC slowed the rate of liberation in the final determination as compared to the preliminary determination.

Trade Remedial Actions in India

Duties recommended

- Anti-dumping duty on imports of Decor Paper exported by Hangzhou Huawang New Material Technology Company Limited from China. The Final Findings were issued pursuant to the direction issued by the Hon'ble High Court vide an interim order. [\[1\]](#) (10 Apr)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polytetraflouroethylene (PTFE), exported from China. (26 Apr). (10 Mar)

Customs Notifications

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Dicyclohexyl Carbodiimide (DCC) from China. (28 Apr)
- Imposition of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Copper Tubes & Pipes from Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. (28 Apr)

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

Chapter 28 – Inorganic Chemicals

United States of America

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Sodium Nitrite from Russia. (15 Apr)

Chapter 29 – Organic Chemicals

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of sulfanilic acid from China and India. (01 Apr)

DOC has initiated the fifth sunset review investigation to determine whether dumping of sulfanilic acid from China and India is likely to continue if duties are removed and whether countervailable subsidies are still being provided to Chinese and Indian producers. Imports from India are subject to anti-dumping duty upto 71.09% and anti-subsidy duty upto 43.71%.

Other trade remedial actions

Australia

- Initiation of continuation inquiry of anti-dumping duty on imports of ‘2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)’ from China. (13 Apr)

Brazil

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Monobutyl Ether of Ethylene Glycol (EBMEG) from Germany and termination of duty on imports from USA. (20 Apr)

Eurasian Economic Union

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Melamine from China. (08 Apr)

Taiwan

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Benzoyl Peroxide from China. (12 Apr)

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of HEDP from China. (01 Apr)
- Final affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Glycine from China. (29 Apr)

Vietnam

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of some MSG products from China and Indonesia. (08 Apr)

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

Chapter 39 – Plastics and articles thereof

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate Resin from Canada, China, India and Oman and anti-subsidy duty on imports from China and India (13 Apr)

DOC has issued continuation of duties order, following the determination by USITC that dumped and subsidized imports from India are likely to cause material injury if duties are revoked. Anti-dumping duty of 19.41% and anti-subsidy duty 5.12% will now continue for a period of 5 years.

Other trade remedial actions

China

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Vinyl Chloride Copolymer Resin from Japan. (19 Apr)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polycaprolactam (Nylon 6 chips) from European Union, Russia, Taiwan and USA. (22 Apr)

Chapter 40 – Rubber and articles thereof

Eurasian Economic Union

- Initiation of interim review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Commercial Vehicle Tyres from China. (01 Apr)

United States of America

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Emulsion Styrene-Butadiene Rubber from Italy. (29 Apr)

Chapter 44 – Wood and articles thereof

European Union

- Initiation of expiry review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Okoumé Plywood from China. (05 Apr)

Chapter 48 – Paper and paperboard articles

China

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Unbleached Paper Bags from European Union, Japan and USA. (09 Apr)

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Coated Paper Suitable for High-Quality Print Graphics from China and Indonesia. (05 Apr)

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

Chapter 52 – Cotton

Argentina

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Denim Fabrics from China. (27 Apr)

Chapter 55 – Man-made staple fibres

Indonesia

- Initiation of expiry review of safeguard measures on imports of Extended Yarn Products (other than Sewing Thread) from Synthetic and Artificial Staple Fibres. (25 Apr)

Chapter 63 – Other made up textile articles

Trade remedial actions against India

Brazil

Initiation of public interest assessment in relation to expiry review of anti-dumping duty on Jute Bags from India and Bangladesh. (14 Apr)

SDCOM has initiated a public interest assessment into whether continuation of anti-dumping on imports of jute bags from India and Bangladesh would be in the interest of the public or not. The present anti-dumping duty has been in force since 1992 and the final determination in the 5th expiry review is due in July 2022.

Other trade remedial measures

Indonesia

- Initiation of expiry review of safeguard measures on imports of Curtain Products, including Curtains, Inner Blinds, Bed Mosquito Nets and Other Furniture Items. (25 Apr)

Chapter 68 – Articles of stone, plaster, cement, or similar materials

Ukraine

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain types of Asphalt or other similar materials from Belarus and Russia. (21 Apr)

Chapter 69 – Ceramic products

Argentina

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Ceramic Sanitary Articles from Brazil. (21 Apr)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Ceramic Sanitary Articles from China. (28 Apr)

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

Chapter 70 – Glass and Glassware

Trade remedial actions against India

European Union

Initiation of new exporter review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Open Mesh Fabrics of Glass Fibres from China and extended to goods consigned from India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Taiwan and Thailand. (21 Apr)

The Commission has initiated a new exporter review on request made by Urja Products Private Limited, to exempt their goods from the anti-dumping duty in force. The Commission has extended the duty imposed on Chinese products being consigned from India and other countries in order to evade duty.

Other trade remedial measures

European Union

- Initiation of expiry review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Continuous Filament Glass Fibre products from China. (21 Apr)

Chapter 72 – Iron and steel

European Union

- Initiation of expiry review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Hot-rolled Flat Products of Iron, Non-alloy or other Alloy Steel from China. (05 Apr)

Mexico

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Hot-rolled Steel Coils from Germany, China and France. (19 Apr)

Ukraine

- Initiation of expiry review of anti-dumping duty on import of Silicon-Manganese Steel from China. (28 Apr)

United Kingdom

- Initiation of transition review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Hot-rolled Flat Products of Iron, Non-alloy or other Alloy Steel from China. (5 Apr)
- Initiation of mid-term review of tariff rate quotas on imports of Non-alloy and other Alloy Hot-rolled Sheets, Strips and Rebars from Belarus and Russia. (06 Apr)

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Ferrovanadium from China. (01 Apr)
- Final affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-to-Length Plates from Korea. (01 Apr)

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

Chapter 72 – Iron and steel

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Stainless-Steel Plate in Coils from Belgium, South Africa and Taiwan. (01 Apr)

Vietnam

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Cold-Rolled Stainless Products from China, Indonesia and Taiwan. (5 Apr)

Chapter 73 – Articles of Iron and Steel

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

USITC finds that material injury is likely to continue or recur continue or recur on revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Welded Stainless-Steel Pressure Pipe from India. (15 Apr)

USITC has determined that dumped imports from India are likely to continue to cause injury to U.S. industry upon revocation of anti-dumping duty. The DOC will now issue order for continuation of the anti-dumping duty.

Other trade remedial measures

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Helical Spring Lock Washers from China and Taiwan. (01 Apr)
- Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Heavy Walled Rectangular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from Korea, Mexico and Turkey. (01 Apr)
- Final affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Heavy Iron Construction Castings from Brazil. (04 Apr)

Chapter 74 – Copper and articles thereof

Canada

- CBSA issues affirmative final determination in the expiry review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Copper Pipe Fittings from China, Korea and USA. (07 Apr)

United States of America

- USITC finds that material injury has been caused to the U.S. industry by imports of Seamless Refined Copper Pipes and Tubes from China. (28 Apr)

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

Chapter 82 – Tools, implements, cutlery of base metal

United States of America

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Heavy Forged Hand Tools from China. (01 Apr)

Chapter 83 – Miscellaneous articles of base metal

Vietnam

- Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Welding Consumable Products from China, Malaysia and Thailand. (19 Apr)

Chapter 84 – Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances

United States of America

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies from China. (14 Apr)
- USITC finds that material injury has been caused to the U.S. industry by imports of Walk-Behind Snow Throwers from China. (22 Apr)

Chapter 85 – Electrical machinery, equipment and parts thereof

United Kingdom

- Initiation of anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Single Mode Optical Fibre Cables from China. (26 Apr)

United States of America

- Initiation of anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells from China, being completed in Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. (01 Apr)

Chapter 87 – Vehicles other than railway or tramway

Mexico

- Continuation of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Children's Bicycles from China. (01 Apr)

Chapter 90 - Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus

China

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Dispersion Unshifted Single-Mode Optical Fibre from European Union and USA. (21 Apr)

Other Trade Updates

Foreign Trade Policy

Amendment in Foreign Trade Policy with regards to export schemes (01 Apr)

As per the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20, the imports against Advance Authorisation and EPCG, as well as those by EOU were exempted from IGST and Compensation Cess until 30th September 2021. The DGFT has extended the exemption upto 30th June 2022.

Amendments in Handbook of Procedure with respect to EPCG scheme (13 Apr)

The DGFT has amended the Handbook of Procedure with regards to the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme in order to reduce the 'compliance burden' and enhance the 'ease of doing business'. The following changes have been made in the handbook with this regard:

- Block wise Fulfilment of EO – Request for extension of export obligation period of first block can be submitted within 6 months of expiry along with a composition fee of 2% on duty saved amount. Request made after 6 months but upto 6 years of date of authorisation shall be accompanied with a late fee of Rs. 10,000. Request made beyond 6 years shall be accompanied with a late fee of Rs. 5,000 for each delayed year.
- Annual reporting of EO fulfilment – Authorisation holder must submit a report to the RA regarding the fulfilment of export obligations by 30th June of every year. Failure to do so will result in a late fee of Rs. 5000 for each financial year per authorisation.
- Automatic enhancement upto 10% duty saved amount and pro rate enhancement in export obligation – The authorisation holder shall furnish an additional fee in case of excess imports made, in terms of duty amount saved, provided that that amount is not more than 10%. The export obligation of the authorisation holder shall automatically stand enhanced proportionately.
- Extension in Export Obligation Period – Request for extension of export obligation period can be submitted within 6 months of expiry. Request made after 6 months but upto 8 years of date of authorisation shall be accompanied with a late fee of Rs. 10,000. Request made beyond 8 years shall be accompanied with a late fee of Rs. 5,000 for each delayed year.
- Maintenance of Annual Average Export Obligation – Any excess exports done towards the average export obligation during a year can be used to offset any shortfall in the average EO done in other years of the EO period
- Export Obligation Discharge Certificate (EODC) – The Authorisation holder shall apply for the EODC with the relevant RA. The RA, after being satisfied, shall issue the EODC and send a copy to the ICEGATE for further action by Jurisdictional Customs Authorities with whom BG/LUT has been executed.
- Regularization of Bonafide Default and Exit from EPCG Scheme – In case the authorisation holder fails to fulfil their export obligations, he shall pay the customs duty/taxes/cess along with the applicable interest as prescribed by Customs Authority.

Other Trade Updates

Re-operationalisation of online scrip transfer model (11 Apr)

The online scrip transfer model which was earlier suspended due to reports of certain fraudulent scrip transfers has been re-operationalised with certain additional features and limitations.

Applications for allocation of Tariff Rate Quota under the India-Mauritius CECPA (20 Apr)

The DGFT has invited applications on a first come, first serve basis for the import of goods under Tariff Rate Quota under the India- Mauritius CECPA for the current financial year 2022-23.

Last date for electronic filing of Non-Preferential Certificate of Origin (CoO) extended (27 Apr)

The last date for mandatory filing of applications for Non-Preferential Certificate of Origin (CoO) through the electronic platform has been extended till 1st August 2022. Currently the filing is allowed in manual/paper mode. However, from 1st August 2022, agencies that do not use the online system for issuing the non-preferential CoO will be penalised and may even be subjected to 'delisting' as an authorised agency.

Electronic filing and issuance of Preferential Certificate of Origin for exports under India-UAE CEPA (29 Apr)

The DGFT has launched an online platform for filing and issuance of Preferential Certificate of Origin (CoO) under the India-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with effect from 1st May 2022. Moreover, the DGFT has provided a list of agencies authorised to issue the preferential CoO.

Free Trade Agreements

India and Australia seal Free trade Agreement

India and Australia have signed an economic trade agreement worth Rs 1,500 crores to boost bilateral ties. The agreement with Australia is expected to help create 10 lakh additional jobs in India.

India and European Union target FTA for 2023 and 2024

India and the European Union are set to hold an initial round of negotiations in June 2022, with the aim of concluding a Free Trade Agreement by late 2023 or early 2024.

India and Canada targeting an interim pact on FTA

India and Canada are targeting an interim pact on a free trade agreement (FTA) before 2022. The initial focus is likely to be on commitments in goods, services, rules of origin, technical barriers to trade and dispute settlement. This deal will be followed by a full-fledged free trade agreement or a comprehensive economic partnership agreement (CEPA).

Other Trade Updates

India and UK conclude third round of negotiations

After PM Boris Johnson's visit to India, the two countries are hopeful that the new Free Trade Agreement will be enforced by October 2022. Under this FTA, India and the UK have agreed to double trade in goods and services to about \$100 billion by 2030.

Bureau of Indian Standards

Establishment of Quality Control Order (05 Apr)

The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers has notified that the following goods for conforming to the Indian Standards specified below. The goods shall bear the standard mark under license from the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). However, the requirement shall not apply to goods meant for exports.

With effect from 3rd October 2022

- Ethylene Vinyl Acetate (EVA) Copolymers (IS 13601 : 1993)
- Trimethyl Phosphite (IS 17412 : 2020)
- Polyethylene Material for Moulding and Extrusion (IS 7328:2020)
- Linear Alkyl Benzene (IS 12795:2020)
- Polyester Continuous Filament Fully Drawn Yarn (FDY) (IS 17261:2019)
- Polyester Partially Oriented Yarn (POY) (IS 17262:2019)
- Polyester Staple Fibres (PSF) (IS 17263: 2019)
- Polyester Industrial Yarn (IDY) (IS17264:2019)
- 100 per cent. Polyester Spun Grey and White Yarn (PSY) (IS 17265:2019)
- Synthetic Micro-Fibres for use in Cement Based Matrix (IS 16481:2016)

With effect from 24th October 2022

- Maleic Anhydride, Technical (IS 5149:2020)
- Styrene (Vinyl Benzene) (IS 4105:2020)
- Acrylonitrile (IS 12540:1988)

Establishment of Quality Control Order (27 Apr)

The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers has notified that the following goods for conforming to the Indian Standards specified below. The goods shall bear the standard mark under license from the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). However, the requirement shall not apply to goods meant for exports. These Quality Control Orders shall come into force on 25th October 2022.

- 1, 3 Phenylenediamine (IS 17450 : 2020)
- Lauric Acid (IS 10931 : 1984)
- Acid Oil (IS 12029 : 1986)
- Palm Fatty Acids (IS 12067 : 1987)
- Rice Bran Fatty Acids (IS 12068 : 1987)
- Coconut Fatty Acids (IS 12069 : 1987)
- Rubberseed Fatty Acids (IS 12124 : 1987)
- Hydrogenated Rice Bran Fatty Acids (IS 12361 : 1988)

About Us

TPM was founded in 1999 at a time when the practice of trade remedies in India was in its infancy and there were only a handful of firms in the field. While other firms added these services to their existing portfolios, TPM dealt exclusively in cases in the domain of trade remedies.

TPM began its journey with a staff of merely 2 professionals. Today, it has a team of more than 40 professionals including Cost Accountants, Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries, Lawyers, Engineers and MBAs.

From the beginning, TPM was focused on providing consultancy in the field of trade remedies. TPM helps domestic producers suffering due to cheap and unfair imports into India to avail the necessary protection under the umbrella of the WTO Agreements. TPM has also assisted the domestic producers in other countries to avail similar measures in their respective countries. Besides assisting domestic producers in India and other countries, TPM also assists exporters and importers facing trade remedial investigations in India or other countries. TPM has assisted Indian exporters facing investigations in a number of jurisdictions such as Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, European Union, GCC, Indonesia, Korea RP, Turkey and USA.

TPM has an enviable experience in the field, of more than 700 cases. Its unique experience in the field sets it apart from other firms. While the firm is primarily dedicated to trade remedies, it also provides services in the field of trade policy, non-tariff barriers, competition law, trade compliance, indirect taxation, trade monitoring and analysis. It also represents industries before the Government in matters involving customs policy.

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