



ADHYATAN

TPM Newsletter

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The Month in Flashback

Trade Remedial Measures in India

Number of investigations initiated	1
Number of findings issued	.....	2
Duties imposed or continued	.....	2
Duties recommended but not imposed	.....	4
Ongoing anti-dumping investigations	.....	19
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	.....	377

Key Highlights

India

Ban on exports of wheat from India (14 May)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade on 13th May 2022 issued a notification revising the export policy for wheat. Under the said notification, export of wheat has now been placed in the 'prohibited' category. This move is aimed at reducing the prices of wheat prevailing in the country, amid the global shortage of wheat due to Russia-Ukraine conflict. However, the DGFT has clarified that exports already handed over to Customs for clearance and exports for which non-revocable letters of credit have been issued prior to 13th May will be allowed. Further, wheat exports may also be allowed to countries to meet their food security needs, based on requests made to the Government of India and permissions granted thereon.

Panel formed to minimise reliance on imports of chemicals (20 May)

The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers has established a joint task group of seven members under the chairmanship of Mr. Srivari Chandrashekhara (Science and Technology Secretary) to make India self-sufficient in the chemical sector. The Committee will determine which critical chemicals would be manufactured in India. The Committee has been tasked to identify 20-25 chemicals that are currently being imported but can be manufactured in India through value addition in the petroleum and petrochemical sector of the country, as well as designate refineries and petrochemical industries as suppliers of these chemicals. Moreover, the Committee will also work towards research and development and reduce bottlenecks in ease of doing business.

Export duties levied on exports of iron and steel products (21 May)

The Ministry of Finance has levied export duties on exports of certain iron and steel products from India. Export duties of 15% have been levied on exports of flat-rolled products of stainless steel, having a width of 600 mm or more, other bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections of stainless steel or of other alloy steel and pig iron. Duties on iron ore concentrates, whether agglomerated or not, have been increased from 30% to 50%. Further, exports duties of 45% have been imposed on iron ore pellets. Such duties have come into effect from 22nd May 2022. Such duties have been imposed to ensure availability of iron and steel products for local consumption.

Key Highlights

Global

UK amends laws relating to trade remedies (03 May)

The amendments have been introduced in the Trade Remedies (Increase in Imports Causing Serious Injury to UK Producers) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019; the Trade Remedies (Dumping and Subsidisation) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and the Trade Remedies (Reconsideration and Appeals) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019. Major amendments include addition of overseas producers of subject goods as interested parties in trade remedial investigations, change in definition of “pace of liberalisation” for the purpose of safeguard investigations, introduction of provisions related to exemption of imports from trade remedial measures pursuant to a review application and introduction of provisions for appeal regarding acceptance or rejection of recommendations by the Secretary of State.

European Union adopts temporary trade liberalisation with Ukraine (24 May)

In the light of the Ukraine-Russia war, the Council of European Union has decided to suspend all import duties on the Ukrainian exports for a period of one year. These temporary trade liberalisation measures and trade concessions would significantly support the economy of Ukraine. The suspension would be applied on tariffs under Title IV of the Association Agreement between the EU and Ukraine under the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA); collection of anti-dumping duties on imports originating in Ukraine; and application of the common rules for imports originating from Ukraine.

PCN as a tool for fair comparison

Brief

- **As per the provisions of Article 2.4 of the Anti-Dumping Agreement, a fair comparison must be made for all differences effecting price comparability between domestic goods and exported goods.**
- **In a case where the product basket sold in domestic market differs from that exported to the importing country, the requirement for fair comparison translates into a comparison of the prices of the same product types. This is referred to as PCN methodology.**
- **In India, a PCN methodology may be proposed by any interested party. The Authority shall invite comments from other interested parties regarding such proposal, and thereafter determine the appropriate PCN.**
- **PCN is usually determined having regard to costs and prices of the product types covered within the scope of product under consideration.**
- **PCN methodology does not determine the scope of product under consideration that shall ultimately be subject to levy.**

Product Control Number or PCN is a methodology laid down to compare identical types of product under consideration (PUC) in any trade remedial investigation. The objective of developing this method is to allow fair comparison for dumping and injury margin calculations. It is referred to as product control number or PCN by Indian and European authorities, the Brazilian authority uses the term, 'CODIP' and the US and Taiwanese authorities use the term 'CONNUM'. However, while the name and approach of the system may be different, the purpose of determining PCN is the same that is, fair comparison between the normal value and the export price.

Purpose of determining PCN

Article 2.4 of the Anti-Dumping Agreement states that there should be fair comparison between the export price and normal value at the same level of trade and in respect of sales made at possibly the same time. To ensure such fair comparison, any factors which may affect the price comparability, including differences in terms of sales, taxation, levels of trade, quantities, physical characteristics, and any other differences which might affect the price comparability should be taken into consideration. An issue arises in cases where the product basket sold in the domestic market differs than that exported to the importing country. Thus, in investigations where various product types exist within the product under consideration that may affect the price comparability, PCN is developed so that the comparison of normal value and export price can be done on an apple-to-apple basis and dumping margin and injury margin can be determined.

For instance, assuming that in a particular investigation, the product under consideration

is wooden tables. Such tables may be sold in various forms, such as dining tables, study tables, corner tables and dresser tables. If in such a case, a producer has predominantly sold dining tables in its domestic market but exported predominantly dresser tables, a simple comparison of average prices may show dumping where none existed. Similarly, in an opposite situation where the producer exported a higher priced product but sold cheaper product domestically, it may appear that there is no dumping, where it existed. The same is illustrated numerically.

Particulars	Domestic Quantity		Exported Quantity	
	Quantity	Price	Quantity	Price
Dining table	100	1,00,000	50	1,00,000
Study table	40	15,000	50	15,000
Corner table	70	5,000	40	5,000
Dresser table	50	20,000	70	20,000
Total	260	45,962	210	35,000

It would be seen that there is actually no dumping by the producer in the above example, as each product type has been sold at the same price in domestic and export market. However, if the comparison is made on an average basis, it would give the impression of significant dumping by the producer. In the above example, the PCN will now facilitate a fair comparison of normal value and export price as the domestic goods are being compared to the imported goods with the same characteristics. It would ensure that comparison is made between comparable product types, to arrive at the real margin of dumping. Same principle would apply to injury margin as well.

How is PCN determined

In India, the PCN is proposed either in the petition itself or post initiation by any interested party. The proposed PCN is shared by the Authority with other parties for their comments. If needed, the Authority may hold a meeting or hearing of all interested parties to discuss and deliberate regarding the appropriate PCN methodology. Finally, after analysing all the comments filed by various parties, the Authority finalises the PCN and notifies it to all the parties. Each party is thereafter required to file its costing and pricing data based on such PCN methodology.

Does PCN determine the scope of product under consideration

Often the terms “product under consideration” and “product control number” are confused with one another. However, the two concepts are vastly different. While the product scope defines the product that would be ultimately subjected to duty, the PCN is only devised for comparison of costs and prices within the product scope. Inclusion or exclusion of a particular product type in the PCN does not change the scope of product under consideration.

Therefore, even if a product is not specifically mentioned in the PCN, it may nevertheless be included in the scope of product under consideration, if it otherwise satisfies the definition of such product scope. However, a product falling outside the product scope cannot be subject to levy, even if it is included in PCN.

Flexibility in defining PCN

PCN is usually determined having regard to the differences in costs and prices of the various product types falling within the scope of product under consideration. Investigating authorities enjoy a degree of flexibility in defining the appropriate PCN. As a result, the PCN methodology determined by different authorities for the same product may be very different.

For instance, various jurisdictions, including India, European Union, Taiwan and Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) have conducted investigations regarding imports of vitrified tiles. However, each authority prescribed a different methodology for fair comparison, as below.

Parameter	India	European Union	Taiwan	GCC
Size	✓	✓	✓	✓
Thickness	✓	✓	✓	X
Glazing	✓	✓	✓	✓
Polishing	✓	✓	X	✓
Water absorption	X	✓	X	✓
Rectified / unrectified	X	✓	X	✓
Coloured tile body	X	✓	X	X
Shape	X	X	✓	X
Weight	X	X	✓	X
High depth	X	✓	X	X
Quality standard	X	✓	X	X

While the factors considered by different jurisdictions may differ depending on the need of the investigation, the goal is the same, that of apple-to-apple comparison. Therefore, the PCN methodology is an essential tool in ensuring a fair comparison in any investigation. In the absence of appropriate determination of PCN, the margins determined would be grossly misleading.

– Praveen Khandelwal, Executive Partner
Nishtha Gupta, Business Analyst

From the Court Room

Judgement of the General Court, European Union

China Rubber Industry Association (CRIA) China Chamber of Commerce of Metals, Minerals & Chemicals Importers & Exporters (CCCMC)

Versus

European Commission

Dated 4th May 2022

China Rubber Industry Association (CRIA) and China Chamber of Commerce of Metals, Minerals & Chemicals Importers & Exporters (CCCMC) along with their members filed an appeal before the European General Court alleging failure on account of European Commission to carry out a fair price comparison in the calculation of price undercutting.

In this case, both the European Union industry and the exporters had supplied the goods to related parties as well as directly to users. For calculating price of the Union industry, Commission considered price to the first independent buyers of related entities of the European Industry, including selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A expenses) and profits earned. However, Commission refused to take into consideration a similar approach for Chinese exporters. Instead, it constructed an import price for exporters by considering the price to independent buyers, excluding SG&A expenses and profits earned. The appellant claimed that the constructed import price for exporters was incorrect as it was only a theoretical price. Commission adopted a different methodology for determination of import price and the price of Union industry product and therefore did not carry out a fair comparison. In doing so, Commission unduly increased the injury margin and vitiated the injury analysis and assessment of the causal link.

The Commission responded that imported products compete with the like products produced by Union industry upon entry into the Union borders, regardless of channel of distribution or type of customers. Therefore, as per the Commission, the price at the stage of importation has been rightfully considered for determination of price undercutting. Such prices compete with the prices of the Union industry, irrespective of whether the Union industry sells directly or through its related parties. Therefore, the Commission considered the price of related importers to independent buyers, and deducted the SG&A expenses and profit of the related importer therefrom in order to arrive at a reliable price at the stage of importation.

The Court opined that obligation to carry out an objective examination of the impact of the dumped or subsidised imports requires a fair comparison to be made between the price of the imported product and price of Union industry. In order to guarantee fair comparison, prices must be compared at the same level of trade.

The Court observed that for calculating the price charged by Union industry, the Commission took into account SG&A expenses and the profits of the related selling entities. However, in case of import price of the exporters, Commission did not consider SG&A expenses or profits of the selling entities related to Chinese exporting producers. As per the Court, this implied that the prices of the Union industry and the prices of the exporters were at different levels of trade. Further, the Commission did not establish that selling entities related to Union producers and to Chinese exporting producers play different roles. Therefore, there was no cause for the differential treatment of SG&A expenses and profits of the related parties.

Therefore, the Court held that the price undercutting and injury margin determined for the exporters was not appropriate since it violated the principles of fair comparison. Therefore, the Court annulled the anti-dumping duty and anti-subsidy duty imposed on producers based on aforesaid margins.

Trade Remedial Actions in India

Initiation of investigation

- Anti-dumping investigation into imports of Dispersion Unshifted Single-Mode Optical Fibre from China, Indonesia and Korea (06 May).

Duties recommended

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Opal Glassware from China and UAE. (06 May)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Textured Tempered Coated and Uncoated Glass from China. (13 May)

Duties recommended but not imposed

- Anti-dumping duty on imports of Elastomeric Filament Yarn from China, Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam. (18 May)
- Anti-dumping duty on imports of Clear Float Glass from Iran. (24 May)
- Anti-dumping duty on imports of Plastic Processing Machine from China. (26 May)
- Anti-dumping duty on imports of Melamine from European Union, Japan, Qatar and UAE. (26 May)

Customs Notification

- Revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Amoxicillin Trihydrate from China. (11 May)
- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyurethane Leather from China. (20 May)
- Modification of customs notification issued for imports of Decor Paper from China PR, to grant individual anti-dumping duty on Decor Paper exported by Hangzhou Huawang New Material Technology Company Limited. (24 May)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Ceramic Tableware and Kitchenware, originating in China exported from China and Malaysia. (24 May)
- Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of Styrene Butadiene Rubber (SBR) from European Union, Korea and Thailand till 31st October 2022. (30 May)
- Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of Jute Products from Bangladesh and Nepal till 30th November 2022. (31 May)

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

Chapter 4 – Dairy produce, natural honey, edible products of animal origin

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

USITC finds that material injury is caused to the U.S. industry by imports of Raw Honey from India. (02 May)

USITC has determined that dumping of raw honey has caused injury to the US industry. DOC had previously determined dumping margin in the range of 5.52-6.24% for Indian producers. DOC will now issue order for imposition of duties.

Chapter 20 – Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other plants

New Zealand

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Preserved Peaches from Spain. (24 May)

Chapter 38 – Miscellaneous chemical products

European Union

- Initiation of anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Fatty Acid from Indonesia. (13 May)

Chapter 39 – Plastics and articles thereof

Trade remedial actions against India

Korea

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of PET Resin from China and India. (09 May)

The Korean Trade Commission has initiated a sunset review of the anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of PET Resin from China and India, pursuant to an application by Kolon Industries Co. Limited, Hyosung Chemical Co. Limited, Hwaseung Chemical Co. Limited, and SKC Co. Limited. The period of investigation is 1st January 2021 to 31st December 2021.

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of certain Biaxial Integral Geogrid products from China. (24 May)

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

Chapter 40 – Rubber and articles thereof

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Final affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of certain New Pneumatic Off-the Road Tires from India. (25 May)

DOC has determined that countervailable subsidies are likely to be continued to be provided to producers of New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires in India. The USITC will now determine whether such subsidised imports are likely to continue to cause injury in absence of duty.

Other trade remedial updates

China

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Neoprene from European Union, Japan, and USA. (09 May).

United States of America

- Termination of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Emulsion Styrene-Butadiene Rubber from Italy. (11 May)

Chapter 48 – Paper and paperboard articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard

European Union

- Initiation of expiry review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain lightweight Thermal Paper from Korea. (03 May)

United States America

- USITC finds that material injury to the U.S. industry is likely to continue on revocation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Coated Paper Suitable or High-Quality Print Graphic using Sheet-fed Presses from China and Indonesia. (18 May)

Chapter 55 – Man-made staple fibres

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued in the sunset review investigation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyester Staple Fibre from Korea and Taiwan. (09 May)

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

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

Canada

- CBSA issues final affirmative determination in the expiry review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Gypsum Board from USA. (12 May)

Chapter 70 – Glass and glassware

Turkey

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Tempered Glass Lid/Cover from China. (13 May)

Chapter 72 – Iron and Steel

Eurasian Economic Union

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Hot-rolled steel angles from Ukraine. (25 May)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Ferrosilicomanganese from Ukraine. (25 May)

Thailand

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Hot Rolled Steel Sheet from Brazil, Iran and Turkey. (12 May)

Vietnam

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Flat-Rolled and Painted Alloy or Non-Alloy Steel Products from China and Korea. (05 May)
- Termination of anti-dumping duty on imports of Galvanized Steel Products from China and Korea. (12 May)

Chapter 73 - Articles of iron or steel

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from India, Italy and Spain and anti-subsidy duties on imports from India. (12 May)

DOC and USITC have initiated the first sunset review investigation to determine whether dumping of finished Carbon Steel Flanges from India, Italy and Spain is likely to continue if duties are removed and whether countervailable subsidies are still being provided to Indian producers. Imports from India are subject to duties upto 9.27%.

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

Chapter 73 - Articles of iron or steel

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipes from India. (12 May)

DOC and USITC had earlier determined that dumped and subsidized imports Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipes from India have continued to enter the US market and such imports are likely to cause injury to the US industry in case of revocation of duties. The DOC has now ordered continuation of duties in the range of 8.35% to 10.17%.

Other trade remedial updates

Canada

- Termination of preliminary injury inquiry in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Drill Pipe from China. (24 May)

European Union

- Initiation of expiry review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Seamless Pipes and Tubes of Iron and Steel from China. (03 May)
- Initiation of anti-subsidy investigation on imports of Stainless-Steel Refillable Kegs from China. (13 May)

Turkey

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Articulated Link Chain and parts thereof from China. (13 May)

United States of America

- USITC finds that material injury to the U.S. industry is likely to continue on revocation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Heavy and Light Iron Construction Castings from Brazil, Canada and China. (02 May)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico and Russia. (11 May)

Chapter 74 – Copper and articles thereof

United States of America

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Seamless Refined Copper Pipe and Tube from China and Mexico. (23 May)

Chapter 76 – Aluminium and articles thereof

United Kingdom

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in anti-dumping investigation on imports of Aluminium Extrusions from China. (20 May)

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

Chapter 82 - Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks of base metal

United States of America

- USITC finds that material injury to the US industry is likely to be continued on revocation of anti-dumping duties on imports of Heavy Forged Hand Tools from China. (09 May)

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

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Large Residential Washers from China. (06 May)
- Imposition of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Walk-Behind Snow Throwers and parts from China. (19 May)

Chapter 86 – Railway or tramway locomotives, parts and accessories thereof

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Freight Rail Coupler Systems from China. (20 May)

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

Argentina

- Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Nebulizers from China and Taiwan. (3 May)

Chapter 94 – Furniture, bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar products

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Wooden Bedroom Furniture from China. (06 May)

Other Trade Updates

Foreign Trade Policy

Tariff Rate Quotas for imports of specified goods under India- UAE CEPA (01 May)

The Handbook of Procedure has been amended to lay down the Tariff Rate Quota for imports of prescribed goods under the India-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) along with the procedure for allocation and imports of such goods. The goods covered under the Quota include polyethylene, polypropylene, polymers of ethylene and propylene, PVC resin, CPVC, non-monetary gold, articles of jewellery of gold, copper weld wire, etc. The quotas specified shall be based on the period from 1st April to 31st March.

Imports under such quota shall be allowed under Notification No. 22/2022-Customs dated 30th April 2022. At the time of clearance of the consignment, the importer would be required to produce a Certificate of Origin issued by appropriate authority in UAE.

The applications would have to be submitted online through DGFT website. All allocations or licenses shall be valid only for that specific quota period or quarter, in case of gold. The authorization shall also be issued electronically by DGFT.

Implementation of new schedule of rates under RoDTEP (11 May)

A new schedule of rates for Refund of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) has been notified and will be implemented from 1st January 2022 after aligning the earlier schedule with Customs tariff schedule as per Finance Act, 2021.

Enlistment of authorising agency for issuance of certificate of origin (20 May)

Vizagpatam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) has been authorised by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) in order to issue Certificate of Origin (Non-Preferential).

Amendment in import policy of paper (25 May)

The import policy of certain specific tariff lines under Chapter 48 of the International Tariff Classification (Harmonised System) 2022 that covers paper has been revised from 'Free' to 'Free subject to compulsory registration'. For this purpose, Paper Import Monitoring System (PIMS) has been set up where importers will be required to submit advance information. PIMS will be effective from 1st October 2022. Bills of entry on or after this date will be governed by the PIMS.

Last Date for uploading e-BRC for claiming RoSCTL scrip (30 May)

For shipping bills issued upto 31st December 2020, the last date for uploading Electronic Bank Realisation Certificate (e-BRC) shall be 15th July 2022 in order to claim the Rebate of State & Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) scrip.

Other Trade Updates

Free Trade Agreement

India-EU to start negotiation for a Free trade agreement

After the India-EU FTA negotiation halted in May 2013, the two trading partners have decided to restart these negotiation with the aim of completing it by next year. For India, this FTA is intended to bring greater market access in financial services and mobility for professionals.

India to join the Indo-Pacific economic framework

India is set to join the US led Indo-Pacific Economic Forum (IPEF). This economic arrangement is expected to boost trade, supply chain, clean energy, tax and anti-corruption.

India-Oman considering a preferential trade agreement

The Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal, recently announced that India will be increasing its engagement with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). At the tenth India-Oman Joint Business Council (JBC) Meeting, he expressed that India is considering to enter into a preferential trade agreement to increase trade of pharmaceutical products with Oman.

India shares draft of Economic agreement with Bangladesh

The draft agreement for the Bangladesh-India Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) has been finalised and shared with the Commerce Minister of Bangladesh for their consideration. The main agenda of the agreement is to reduce the huge trade gap between two countries and shall focus on opening new employment opportunities.

Bureau of Indian Standards

Extension of effective date of Quality Control Orders (13 May)

The effective date of the following Quality Control Orders has been modified.

- Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane) – The order shall be applicable on 20th November 2022
- Ortho Phosphoric Acid – The order shall be applicable on 10th December 2022
- Polyphosphoric Acid – The order shall be applicable on 10th December 2022

Extension of effective date of Quality Control Orders (30 May)

The effective date of the following Quality Control Orders has been modified. The order shall come into force with effect from 30th November 2022.

- Vinyl Acetate Monomer
- Methyl Acrylate, Ethyl Acrylate

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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