



ADHYATAN

TPM Newsletter

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Extension of temporary procedures regarding e-filing

The DGTR had introduced temporary changes in the investigation process to allow online filing of documents and oral hearings through video conferencing, in view of COVID-19 related difficulties, vide Trade Notice 01/2020, applicable till 30 Jun. Trade Notice 03/2020 had extended the validity of Trade Notice 01/2020 till 30 Sep. Now, vide Trade Notice 5/2020 dated 6 Oct, the DGTR has extended the application of special procedure notified vide the earlier Trade Notices till 31 Dec 2020.

Bilateral safeguard investigations into imports from Korea RP

The DGTR has issued the first ever findings in a bilateral safeguard investigation against Korea RP, concerning imports of Phthalic Anhydride from Korea RP, which has been followed by another findings in the case of Polybutadiene Rubber from Korea RP. In both the cases, the Indian Government granted concessions in the custom duty imposed on imports of the product under investigation, pursuant to Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between India and Korea in 2011. Due to the increasing concessions in the custom duty, the imports of the product increased sharply.

In the case of Phthalic Anhydride, the Indian industry, represented by TPM Consultants, filed an application before the Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) for initiation of bilateral safeguard investigation against Korea RP. The Director General examined increase in imports due to duty concessions, and the injury suffered by the domestic industry consequently. In particular, the Director General has noted that it is also possible that the domestic industry suffers injury not only because of imports, but also due to other factors. However, as long as the imports are a substantial cause of injury, duty concessions can be withdrawn pursuant to safeguard investigations. The Director General has also considered rising less profitable exports made by the domestic industry as a factor showing injury.

Pursuant to the investigations, the Director General has recommended suspension of duty concessions given to imports from Korea RP under the Korea-India CEPA.

European Union issues report treating Russia as non-market economy

The European Commission on 23 Oct published a report highlighting the market distortions in Russia due to government intervention. This report follows the Commission's first report on market distortions in China, leading to China being treated as a non-market economy in anti-dumping investigations.

The report analyses various aspects of the Russian economy and the market distortion by government intervention. These include expansion of state ownership in major companies, decreasing number of operating banks compared to increasing share of state ownership in capital and assets, significant state ownership in various sectors of the economy, discriminatory public procurement system favouring state-owned enterprises and a severely regulated foreign investment regime with horizontal and sector-specific regulations. Further, the report analyses the factors of production like land, capital, energy, transportation services, raw materials as well as labour and alleges that such factors are heavily regulated by the government to the detriment of foreign producers and investors. Finally, the report concludes by narrowing down onto 3 sectors, namely steel, aluminium and chemicals, highlighting various government policies that influence these sectors. Based on this report, the European Union shall now treat Russia as non-market economy in its anti-dumping investigation.

Belarus remains a non-market economy under US anti-dumping law

The Government of Belarus had made a request to US Department of Commerce in context of changed circumstances on imports of Steel Concrete Reinforcement Bars and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Belarus to re-examine its status as a non-market economy.

On 19 Oct, the US Department of Commerce determined that Belarus would continue to be treated as a non-market economy under the US anti-dumping law.

A product is said to be dumped when it is exported by a producer/exporter at a price lesser than its normal value. The “margin of dumping” is the difference between the export price and the normal value. Article 2.4.2 of the Anti-Dumping Agreement provides the following with regard to the manner of calculation of margins of dumping:

“Subject to the provisions governing fair comparison in paragraph 4, the existence of margins of dumping during the investigation phase shall normally be established on the basis of a comparison of a weighted average normal value with a weighted average of prices of all comparable export transactions or by a comparison of normal value and export prices on a transaction to transaction basis. A normal value established on a weighted average basis may be compared to prices of individual export transactions if the authorities find a pattern of export prices which differ significantly among different purchasers, regions or time periods, and if an explanation is provided as to why such differences cannot be taken into account appropriately by the use of a weighted average to weighted average or transaction to transaction comparison.”

The Article permits the following three methods for the calculation of the margins of dumping:

- 1. Comparison of a weighted average normal value with a weighted average export price (the W-W methodology);*
- 2. Comparison of normal value and export prices on a transaction to transaction basis (the T-T methodology); or*
- 3. Comparison of weighted average normal value and the prices of individual export transactions (the W-T methodology).*

Article 2.4.2 provides a hierarchy whereby usually, one of the first two methodologies are employed in an anti-dumping investigation. The DGTR generally employs only the first methodology, i.e. the W-W methodology. The Agreement permits use of the third methodology, i.e. the W-T methodology, only in extraordinary circumstances, where there exists a pattern of export prices of a producer/exporter that varies so significantly among purchasers or regions or time periods, that the dumped sales are “masked” by the higher priced sales, i.e. in case of targeted dumping. For example, consider a foreign producer who sells a commodity with a normal value of \$1,000 to two customers in India, A and B. The commodity is sold to A at \$500 while it is sold to B at \$1,500, resulting in an average export price of \$1,000. In this situation, a W-W comparison shows a no dumping margin though the foreign producer is selling the commodity at a significantly dumped price to purchaser A. The dumping could not be identified



because of the significantly higher priced sales to B. The W-T methodology is intended to prevent this situation.

The second sentence of Article 2.4.2 of the Agreement requires an investigating authority to identify “a pattern of export prices which differ significantly among different purchasers, regions or time periods”. For this purpose, the USDOC employs a statistical tool, called the ‘Cohen’s d test’. Under the test, USDOC compares the weighted average export price to a specific purchaser (or a specific region or a specific time period), i.e. the test group, with the weighted average export price to all other purchasers (or all other regions or all other time periods), i.e. comparison group. The USDOC uses the Cohen’s d coefficient to determine if the difference is “significant”. If the Cohen’s d coefficient for the test group is 0.8 or more, it is significant enough to be considered a “pattern transaction”.

Here, “pattern transactions” include not only significantly lower priced sales but also significantly higher priced sales. As per the WTO Panel in *United States — Differential Pricing Methodology (DS534)*, under the second sentence of Article 2.4.2, “pattern transactions” not only refers to those lower priced sales which are being masked but also the higher priced sales that makes the masking possible. The Panel Report further states that the W-T methodology for calculation of the margin of dumping shall be employed for only those exports that were identified as “pattern transactions”. For the rest of the export transactions, the margin of dumping shall be calculated normally using the W-W or the T-T methodology. Hence, an investigating authority would end up with two intermediate margins of dumping; one for the pattern transactions and another for the non-pattern transactions. The overall dumping margin for the producer/exporter is the aggregate of these two intermediate margins.

The second sentence of Article 2.4.2 of the Agreement also requires the investigating authority to justify the use of the W-T methodology over the W-W or the T-T methodology. The reasoning must show why any of the normal methods could not unmask the targeted dumping and only the W-T methodology could. For this, the USDOC employs the “meaningful difference test” whereby the dumping margin calculated as per the second sentence of Article 2.4.2 is compared with the dumping margins calculated as per the first sentence of Article 2.4.2. A difference is considered meaningful if the W-T methodology produces a relative change of 25% or if it pushes the dumping margin beyond the *de minimis* threshold.

An issue that has continued to bother investigating authorities as well as WTO Panels and the Appellate Body alike is the issue of “mathematical equivalence”.



It has been argued, more strongly by the United States, that unless those results where the individual export transaction showing negative dumping margin, are allowed to be treated as zero (commonly called “zeroing”), the W-T methodology would fail in its intended purpose, i.e. unmasking targeted dumping. In case of zeroing, only positive dumping margin would be considered for arriving at the final margin. The US claims that, if zeroing is not permitted, the margin of dumping calculated as W-T methodology would be the same as those calculated using W-W methodology or T-T methodology. Addressing this issue, the Panel in US - Washing Machines (DS464) found that zeroing could not be done for individual export transactions but allowed investigating authorities to consider the intermediate margin of dumping for non-pattern transactions as zero if it is negative. On appeal, the Appellate Body agreed with the Panel on zeroing but held that the W-T methodology be applied to pattern transactions and the non-pattern transactions be excluded completely. The WTO Panel later in United States — Differential Pricing Methodology (DS534) disagreed with all previous Panel and Appellate Body reports on the issue and found it appropriate to apply zeroing in the W-T methodology applied to pattern transactions. However, zeroing continues to be prohibited under W-W or T-T methodology.

Under the Indian law, Rule 6(iv) of Annexure I of the Anti-Dumping Rules permits the use of the W-T methodology in case of targeted dumping. The rule is a verbatim reproduction of the relevant article in the Agreement. However, while the USDOC often employs the W-T methodology, the DGTR has never employed the same till date. In fact, no past investigation could be found where even the possibility of a targeted dumping was considered by the DGTR. Now that substantial deliberations have gone into what the WTO-consistent administration of the W-T methodology would be like, it may be time for India to take a step in this direction, and use it as a tool in its future investigations.



A mid-term review is referred to as a review conducted by the Designated Authority after an anti-dumping or countervailing duty is imposed and before the expiry of the said duty. Mid-term reviews can be initiated on receipt of an application from any interested party after a lapse of a reasonable period of time. However, the Authority may conduct such a review on its own initiative as well. Reviews may be conducted for examining the need for withdrawal of duty, change in scope of the product under consideration, change in name of exporter, enhancement of the quantum of duty levied, or alteration of the form of duty. A review limited to a certain aspect of the duty in force, such as quantum of duty, name of exporter or scope of product under consideration, is considered a limited review.

Other jurisdictions such as Australia, Canada, European Union and the United States have been conducting limited reviews for examining the need to enhance or reduce the quantum of duty, or for modification to the form of duty. In such a limited review, the concerned Authority would only consider the relevant parameters to re-determine dumping/subsidy margin and injury margin, where applicable, and issue findings accordingly. For instance, the US law allows for administrative reviews, which can be conducted on a periodic basis, to examine the need for enhancement or reduction of duty. Similarly, the Canadian law also allows any interested party to file an application for re-investigation of normal value or export price. In such reviews, the investigating authority shall limit its examination to the re-determination of the dumping / subsidy margin, and shall not examine injury to the domestic industry, likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping or injury in the event of expiry of duty or causal link.

On the other hand, in India, once an application for mid-term review is received, it has been the practice of the Authority to conduct an extensive review covering all aspects of the concerned original finding that was issued, in detail. Thus, even though the application would have been limited to a particular aspect of the finding, the review would become as comprehensive as the finding itself. An example of such a finding would be in the mid-term review investigation of Caustic Soda from Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the USA wherein, even though an application was filed to enhance the quantum of duty against Iran¹, the review was conducted for all the subject countries and covering all aspects of the original finding. Similarly, in the case of Sodium Nitrite from China PR², the review application was filed to alter the form of duty from benchmark to fixed and enhance the quantum of duty, but the Authority conducted a detailed review covering all aspects of the findings. In Bias Tyres

¹ Final findings in Mid-term Review investigation of anti-dumping duty concerning imports of Caustic Soda from Iran, Saudi Arabia & USA. (2017)

² Final Findings in Mid-Term Review investigation of anti-dumping duties on imports of Sodium Nitrite from China PR. (2009)

for Bus and Lorries/Trucks from China PR and Thailand³ too, the review application was filed to enhance the quantum of duty and change the form, but the investigation covered all the aspects of the original finding. Therefore, the Designated Authority conducted a complete analysis, as is undertaken in an original or sunset review, in a mid-term review as well. This has often resulted in such reviews requiring significant time and effort.

However, recently, the Designated Authority, through an Office Memorandum dated 18 Jul 2019 has stated that a review application limited to quantum or form of duty can be filed by any interested party under Rule 23 of the Anti-Dumping Rules and Rule 24 of the Countervailing Duty Rules. In such a review, the Authority would determine a fresh period of investigation and examine only the key parameters relevant to change the quantum or form of duty, that is, the dumping margin / subsidy margin and injury margin. The changed circumstances that may warrant such a review could be changes in raw material prices, costs, duty structure, exchange rate etc.

This Office Memorandum would allow the Indian practice to come in line with the international practice, and thereby, make the entire review process shorter, faster and also reduce unnecessary burden on the Designated Authority. However, it may be noted that while the Memorandum allows for such reviews, India is yet to initiate such a review till date.

³ Final Findings in Mid-Term Review investigation regarding anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of 'Bias Tyres for Bus and Lorries/Trucks' from China PR and Thailand.(2010)

Trade remedial actions in India

Initiation of investigations

- *Anti-dumping investigation concerning imports of Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) from Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand, United Arab Emirates and USA. (23 Oct)*

Mid-term reviews concluded

- *Final findings issued in mid-term review investigation concerning the product scope of Certain Glass Fibre and Articles thereof from China PR concluding that Glass Fibre Roving required for production of Glass Fabrics for Wind Mill Blades should not be excluded from the scope of product under consideration. (3 Oct.)*
- *Final findings issued in mid-term review investigation concerning the product scope of Dimethylacetamide from China PR and Turkey concluding that Dimethylacetamide when meant for consumption in spandex yarn manufacturing shall be excluded from the scope of product under consideration. (14 Oct.)*
- *Final findings issued in mid-term review investigation concerning change of name of exporter/producer from Korea RP regarding anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Toluene Di-Isocyanate (TDI) from China PR, Japan and Korea RP recommending change in name of the exporter from Hanwha Chemical Corporation to Hanwha Solutions Corporation. (29 Oct)*
- *Final findings issued in mid-term review investigation concerning change of name of exporter/producer from Korea RP regarding anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) Paste/Emulsion Resin from China PR, European Union, Korea RP, Malaysia, Russia, Taiwan and Thailand recommending change in name of the exporter from Hanwha Chemical Corporation to Hanwha Solutions Corporation. (29 Oct)*

Duties recommended

- *Continuation of anti-dumping duty recommended on imports of Fluoroelstomer (FKM) from China PR. (19 Oct.)*

Duties recommended (Contd.)

- *Bilateral safeguard measures in form of increasing the rate of customs duty on imports of Polybutadiene Rubber except its titanium and lithium grades from Korea RP. (22 Oct)*
- *Continuation of anti-dumping duty recommended on imports of Caustic Soda from China PR and Korea RP. (29 Oct)*
- *Continuation of anti-dumping duty recommended on imports of Nylon Tyre Cord Fabric from China PR. (29 Oct)*

Customs notifications issued

- *Imposition of provisional countervailing duty on imports of Flat Products of Stainless Steel from Indonesia. (9 Oct.)*
- *Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of Plain Medium Density Fibre Board of thickness 6mm and above till 20th January 2021. (13 Oct.)*
- *Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of Front Axle Beam and Steering Knuckles meant for heavy and medium commercial vehicles from China PR till 30th November 2020. (16 Oct.)*
- *Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of Fully Drawn or Fully Oriented Yarn/Spin Draw Yarn/Flat Yarn of Polyester from China PR and Thailand upto 30th November 2020. (19 Oct.)*
- *Further extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of Fluoroelstomer (FKM) from China PR till 27th November 2020. (27 Oct.)*

Ongoing anti-dumping investigations
65

Ongoing anti-subsidy investigations
8

Ongoing safeguard investigations
2

Findings issued
8

Investigations initiated
1



Trade Remedial Actions against India

Oman

Imposition of anti-dumping duty against imports of Ceramic and Porcelain Tiles from China PR and India. (20 Oct)

The Directorate General of Customs has imposed anti-dumping duty on imports of Ceramic and Porcelain Tiles from China PR and India till 5 Jun 2025.

United States of America

USITC recommends continuation of duties concerning imports of Commodity Matchbooks. (19 Oct)

USITC found that expiry of anti-dumping and countervailing duty on imports of Commodity Matchbooks from India is likely to lead to injury, and found need for continuation of existing duties.

Preliminary findings issued regarding imports of Common Alloy Aluminium Sheet from 18 countries. (19 Oct)

DOC announced affirmative preliminary determinations concerning imports of Common Alloy Aluminium Sheet from Bahrain, Brazil, Croatia, Egypt, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Korea RP, Oman, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan and Turkey.

Other Trade Remedial Actions

Argentina

- *Initiation of sunset review investigation into imports of Welding Pipe Fittings from China PR. (13 Oct)*
- *Termination of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate from Oman. (13 Oct)*
- *Termination of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Sprayers and Dispensers from China PR (16 Oct)*
- *Initiation of sunset review investigation into imports of Iron Presses from China PR. (22 Oct)*
- *Termination of anti-dumping investigations into imports of Welding Machines and Motors for Washing Machine from China PR (22 Oct)*



Canada

- *Initiation of expiry review into anti-dumping duties on imports of Refined Sugar from Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, the UK and the USA, and countervailing duty in respect of European Union (5 Oct)*
- *Provisional anti-dumping duty recommended on imports of Certain Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Heavy Plate and High-strength Low-alloy Steel Heavy Plate from Taiwan, Penghu, Chinese Taipei, Germany and Turkey, while investigation into imports from Korea RP and Malaysia terminated. (9 Oct)*
- *Continuation of anti-dumping and countervailing duty recommended by CBSA on imports of Certain Photovoltaic Modules and Laminates from China PR. (16 Oct)*
- *Anti-dumping duty recommended on imports of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Sheet from Turkey, UAE and Vietnam, and countervailing duty on imports from Turkey. (16 Oct)*

China

- *Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on imports of Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) from the USA. (16 Oct)*
- *Provisional duties recommended on imports of Polyphenylene Sulfide (PPS) exported from Japan, USA, Korea RP and Malaysia. (18 Oct)*
- *Provisional duties recommended on imports of EPDM from Korea RP, European Union and USA. (18 Oct)*

Columbia

- *Initiation of expiry review investigation into imports of Steel Cables, Galvanized Toron and Toron for Pre-strengthened Concrete Sections from China PR. (20 Oct)*

European Union

- *Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Certain Hot Rolled Stainless Steel Sheets and Coils from Indonesia, China PR and Taiwan. (07 Oct)*
- *Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Certain Hot Rolled Stainless Steel Sheets and Coils from Indonesia, China PR and Taiwan. (07 Oct)*



European Union (Contd.)

- *Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Aluminium Extrusions from China PR. (12 Oct)*
- *Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of Monosodium Glutamate from China PR. (13 Oct)*
- *Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Birch Plywood from Russia. (14 Oct)*
- *Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Mono Ethylene Glycol from USA and Saudi Arabia. (14 Oct)*
- *Initiation of expiry review investigation into imports of Wire Rod from China PR. (14 Oct)*
- *Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Certain Heavyweight Thermal Paper from Korea RP. (20 Oct)*
- *Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Steel Wind Towers from China PR. (21 Oct)*
- *Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Aluminum Converter Foil from China PR. (22 Oct)*
- *Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Certain Prepared or Preserved Citrus Fruits from China PR. (22 Oct)*
- *Initiation of expiry review into imports of Certain Tube and Pipe Fittings of Iron or Steel from China PR (27 Oct)*
- *Initiation of expiry review into imports of Acesulfame Potassium (Ace-K) from China PR. (30 Oct)*
- *Initiation of expiry review investigation into imports of Grain-Oriented Flat-Rolled Products of Silicon-Electrical Steel from China PR, Japan, Korea RP, Russia and USA. (30 Oct)*

Eurasian Economic Commission

- *Report published in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Stainless-Steel Flatware from China PR. (07 Oct)*
- *Initiation of expiry review into imports of Seamless Pipes and Tubes of Stainless-Steel from Ukraine. (19 Oct)*

Indonesia

- *Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories. (1 Oct)*
- *Initiation of safeguard investigation on the imports of cigarette paper products. (26 Oct)*



Mexico

- *Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Flat Stainless-Steel Products from China PR and Taiwan. (01 Oct)*
- *Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Cold-Rolled Stainless-Steel Plate from China PR. (06 Oct)*

Turkey

- *Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Low Density Polyethylene from Saudi Arabia. (17 Oct)*

United Kingdom

- *Initiation of transition review of safeguard measures on imports of Certain Steel Products to assess whether the measures applied by the European Commission are suitable for the UK market. (1 Oct)*

United States of America

- *USITC finds that expiry of anti-dumping duty on imports of Monosodium Glutamate from China and Indonesia is likely to lead to injury. (02 Oct)*
- *Initiation of safeguard investigation into imports of fresh, chilled or frozen blueberries. (06 Oct)*
- *USITC finds that expiry of anti-dumping duty on imports of Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol from China is likely to lead to injury. (15 Oct)*
- *USITC finds that expiry of anti-dumping and countervailing duty on imports of prestressed concrete steel wire strand from Brazil, India, Japan, Korea, Mexico, and Thailand is likely to lead to injury. (16 Oct)*
- *Imposition of safeguard duty on the imports of Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells. (16 Oct)*
- *USITC finds that no injury has been caused to the US industry by dumped imports of Glass Containers from China PR. (20 Oct)*
- *DOC initiates anti-dumping investigations on imports of thermal paper from Germany, Japan, Korea, and Spain. (28 Oct)*
- *DOC issues affirmative preliminary determinations in the anti-dumping duty investigation of mattresses from Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Serbia, Thailand, Turkey and Vietnam (28 Oct)*
- *USITC finds that expiry of anti-dumping duty on imports of frozen fish fillets from Vietnam is likely to lead to injury. (29 Oct)*



Foreign Trade Policy

Duty drawback on Steel supplied by Service Centres/ Distributors/ Dealers/ Stock Yards (1 Oct)

The Foreign Trade Policy has been amended to allow duty drawback in respect of steel supplied from Service Centres, Distributors, Dealers and Stock Yards, based on invoice of the manufacturer.

Tyres excluded from DFIA (6 Oct)

DGFT has modified the Foreign Trade Policy to provide that import of tyres shall not be allowed under DFIA.

Duty scrips under Rebate of State Levies (6 Oct)

DGFT has notified the procedure to apply for and avail duty credit scrips under RoSL (Rebate of State Levies) scheme.

Electronic filing and issuance of Preferential Certificates of Origin (13 Oct)

Electronic filing and issuance of Certificates of Origin shall be applicable for Generalized System of Preferences, Global System of Trade Preferences, India-Malaysia CEPA, India-Singapore CEPA, with effect from 15 Oct. E-filing and E-certificates were already being applied for India-Chile PTA, SAFTA, SAARC, India-Korea CEPA, India-Japan CEPA, ASEAN-India FTA, India-Sri Lanka FTA and APTA. (<https://coo.dgft.gov.in/>)

Extension of period for fulfilment of Export Obligation (16 Oct)

The DGFT has allowed extended period of time for fulfilment of export obligations till 31 Dec as a one-time temporary measure, for all advance authorizations, where the export obligation period is expiring between 1 Feb to 31 Oct.

Proposed DGFT online platform (28 Oct)

DGFT has notified its intention to roll out an online platform for paperless lifecycle of EPCG, Advance Authorisation and DFIA. Norms Fixation, Free Sale & Commerce Certificate, Steel Import Monitoring System(SIMS), Import Licensing and some other processes shall also be rolled out soon.



Free Trade Agreements

DGFT issues flyer for guidance of importers regarding CAROTAR

The DGFT has issued a flyer containing background information for importers and other stakeholders and to offer valuable guidance on compliance of CAROTAR, which came into effect on 21 Sep.

Bureau of Indian Standards

Extension in Effective Date of Implementation

- *Quality Control Order concerning Aniline, Acetic Acid and Methanol – new effective date 3 Mar 2021*
- *Quality Control Order concerning Phthalic Anhydride – new effective date 17 Jan 2021*
- *Quality Control Order concerning Ferro Silicon and Ferro Nickel – new effective date 23 Apr 2021*

*Non-Tariff BIS
Notifications In India*

2

*Non-Tariff WTO
Notifications by Others*

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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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