



ADHYATAN

TPM Newsletter

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Trade Remedial Actions in India

Number of investigations initiated 9
Number of findings issued 0
Duties recommended but not imposed 1
Ongoing anti-dumping investigations 45
Ongoing anti-subsidy investigations 5
Ongoing safeguard investigations 2

Other Trade Updates

Number of non-tariff notifications by India 0
Number of non-tariff notifications by others 322

India

Timeline issued in Anti-dumping investigations concerning imports of Plastic Processing Machines from China (23 Feb)

The Designated Authority has issued a timeline for the anti-dumping investigation concerning imports of plastic processing machines from China PR, pursuant to the initiation of the investigation on 17th February 2021. This is the first instance of issuance of such timeline for investigation in India by the Authority, while such practice is usually followed in other countries like USA, Canada and Australia.

Under the tentative timeline issued by the Authority, the investigation procedure is likely to conclude within a period of 6 months from the date of initiation. Under the Anti-Dumping Rules, the Authority is required to make final determinations within a year from the date of initiation of the investigation. However, despite the expedited investigation procedure, all interested parties have been provided with sufficient time limits for their participation. The issuance of a timeline is a welcome change in the Indian anti-dumping investigation procedure, which shall ensure timely conduction of various stages of the investigation.

Multiple re-hearings necessitated following appointment of new Director General

Following the appointment of the new Director General, a number of re-hearings were held during the last month. These hearings were necessitated pursuant to the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Automotive Tyre Manufacturer's Association vs Designated Authority, wherein it was held that if there is a change in the incumbent Designated Authority, which had earlier presided over a hearing, the successor is required to hold another hearing following the principles of natural justice.

WTO

Appointment of Dr. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala as WTO Director General (15 Feb)

Dr. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala from Nigeria has been appointed as the next WTO Director-General. She has made history as the first woman and the first African to lead the WTO. Her term started on the 1st March 2021. WTO members took the decision to appoint Dr. Okonjo-Iweala at a special meeting of the General Council, following a selection process that included eight candidates from around the world.

Her appointment comes at a very crucial time ahead of this year's Ministerial Conference where decisions relating to the fisheries pact, trade distorting farm subsidies and temporary waiver to certain provisions of the TRIPS Agreement to ensure easy flow of Covid-19 vaccines, medicines and equipment, at low prices, are likely to be taken. In an interview with South China Morning Post in August 2020, she said, "I come with a résumé that shows I've done reform... And those reforms were bold — they were courageous, if you allow me to say so."

Anti-absorption provisions for ensuring desired effect of duties

Namrita Raghuwanshi, Joint Partner

One of the amendments made vide Budget 2021 is the introduction of Anti-absorption provisions with respect to anti-subsidy and anti-dumping duties by inserting Section 9 (1B) and Section 9A (1B) in the Customs Tariff Act respectively. This amendment was long due since trade remedial laws in other jurisdictions like European Union, United States of America etc., have had such provisions in place since inception.

The purpose of anti-dumping duty or countervailing duties is to prevent unfair trade practices. A natural consequence of imposition of such duties is increase in resale price of imported product from the subject countries since the exporter or the importer is expected to pass on the duties imposed, to customers. Absorption of duties refer to a situation where, after anti-dumping or countervailing duties have been imposed, the export prices decrease or the resale price of the imported goods from the subject countries does not increase, which results in trade remedial measure being ineffective.

Absorption of duties can happen at two levels, that is, either at an exporter level or at the importer level. An exporter is considered to have absorbed the duties, when, after the imposition of such duties, the exporter decides to reduce its prices, subsequently reducing the purchase price of the importer. This results in anti-dumping duty imposed being absorbed and resulting in a lower resale price than expected. However, when the export price remains same, but the resale price has not increased or has not increased enough to reflect the anti-dumping duty, then the importer is absorbing the duties.

The following example illustrates how absorption of duties take place:

1. Price levels before imposition of anti-dumping duty



In the above situation, the resale price is Rs. 120, with Rs. 20 being profit and the export price by the exporter is Rs. 80. The landed price is Rs. 100.

Assuming the non-injurious price to be Rs. 120, the injury margin will be Rs. 20 ($120-100=20$), leading to an eventual duty of Rs. 20.

The Government has introduced anti-absorption provisions in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy law.

Other jurisdictions such as European Union and United States of America have had such provisions in place since inception of the law in these countries.

In the normal course, any anti-dumping duty should pass on as a price increase to the consumer, to allow the domestic industry a fair price in the market.

Absorption of duties refers to a situation where the export price decreases subsequent to imposition of duties imposed, or the resale price in the domestic market does not increase.

2. Price levels after imposition of duties assuming 100% anti-dumping duty is passed on to the consumers



Assuming that a duty of Rs. 20 is imposed, then the landed price of imports with anti-dumping duty would have been Rs. 120 (Rs. 100 + duty). In an ideal scenario, the exporter and the importer are expected to pass on the anti-dumping duty imposed, to the consumer, wherein the market price of the imported goods will increase to Rs. 140 with inclusion of anti-dumping duty.

3. Price levels when exporter absorbs the duties



In the above situation, the exporter reduced its export price to absorb anti-dumping duty without a commensurate reduction in cost of production. Thus, the importer has paid the same price as it was paying before the imposition of duty, leading to the consumer paying the same price as earlier. This has resulted in lower import price and no increase in resale price in the market, thereby rendering the anti-dumping duty ineffective.

4. Price levels when importer absorbs the duties.



In the above situation, the export price has remained the same, but the resale price has not increased sufficiently to reflect the impact of the anti-dumping duty. This has resulted in the anti-dumping duty being ineffective, as the importer did not pass on the price increases to the consumer. As a result, the price in the market remains low, and does not allow the desired price increase in the market.

There can be three possible situations which can occur, resulting in the absorption of duties.

1. Decline in export price.
2. No increase in resale price of the importer.

Duties may be absorbed by the exporter or importer.

An exporter is considered to have absorbed the duties, when the export price declines post imposition of duty, thereby negating the effect of the anti-dumping duty imposed.

An importer is considered to have absorbed the duties where the export price does not decline, but the resale price of the importer does not reflect a price increase commensurate with the duties imposed.

Absorption of duties may take form of
a. decline in export price,
b. no increase in resale price of importer, or
c. inadequate increase in resale price of importer.

3. Insufficient increase in resale price, which do not reflect the impact of the anti-dumping duty.

The recent amendments list down exceptions wherein decline in export price will not be considered as absorption of duties. Interestingly, there is a difference in the exceptions listed down in Section 9A(1B) (anti-dumping duty provisions) and Section 9(1B) (anti-subsidy provision).

The explanation to section 9A(1B) provides for following exceptions:

- a. Decline in export price with commensurate change in the cost of production.
- b. Decline in export price with commensurate change in export price of such article to countries other than India or
- c. Decline in export price with commensurate change in resale price in India of such article imported from the exporting country or territory.

Whereas the explanation to Section 9(1B) provides only for following exceptions:

- a. Decline in export price with commensurate change in the cost of production.

It is unclear as to why this distinction has been made between to the two provisions. However, this has made the scope of anti-absorption provisions in anti-subsidy investigation broader than that in anti-dumping investigations.

Further the amendment also provides for modification of duties to counter the effect of such absorption on a retrospective basis, not earlier than date of initiation of such inquiry.

The introduction of anti-absorption provisions is a welcome step towards ensuring effectiveness of the trade remedial measures. However, the amendment has only introduced the defining provision under the Act, and a more elaborate framework is required to effectively implement the anti-absorption provisions. Until the Rules are notified, the industry cannot apply for initiation of an anti-absorption investigation.

The law also prescribes certain exceptions where the decline in export price shall not be considered as absorption of duties.

There is a difference in the exceptions notified under the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy law, with the scope of anti-absorption investigations in anti-subsidy law being wider.

Anti-absorption duties may be imposed on a retrospective basis.

Though the provision has been introduced in law, the Rules for implementation of such provisions are yet to be notified.

Reflection of Atmanirbhar Bharat in Budget 2021

Nishtha Gupta, Associate

‘Atmanirbhar Bharat’, which was referred to by our Hon’ble Prime Minister 32 times in his address to the Nation on 15th August has echoed in several steps taken by the Government. The Hon’ble Finance Minister in the highly appreciated budget of 2021, laid down extensive plans for Atmanirbhar Bharat and called upon the Country to produce and buy locally manufactured products. The Hon’ble Minister emphasised that the Government wants to support the poorest of the poor and has stretched its resources to support the Country’s reset from the pandemic. The Government plans to revive and grow its small-scale industries which although have contributed to the economic growth in the past, have not been able to function at their maximum capacity due to lack of support and unfair trade practices (by foreign producers) due to which foreign products become available at prices lower than what domestic industry can offer.

India has not gained a lot out of the Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) also. While FTAs are designed to help boost trade and increase competitiveness, in case of the FTAs signed with the ASEAN countries, while India eliminated tariffs in respect of 74% of its market, the partner countries response was not adequate. Indonesia eliminated tariffs in respect of only 50% of its market for India and Vietnam in respect of 69%. Similarly, the India-Korea FTA did not show promising results. In 2009, India’s exports to South Korea was \$3.4-billion, which barely increased to \$4.7-billion in 2018-19 after a decade of signing an FTA. In fact, according to the report prepared by the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry, India’s trade deficit has increased ever since it signed these agreements. However, as seen in the recent RCEP Agreement, one of the biggest trade agreements in the world, from which India opted out, it is noticeable that India’s ideology is changing. Although India has the option of joining the agreement later, it refused on the grounds that the reduced duties would lead to a flood of imports into the Country and severely impact the local producers.

Recently several more actions have been taken at various levels to support MSMEs and unorganized industry. For example, imports of incense sticks and bamboo have been banned to support the local industries. Similarly, certain restrictions have been imposed on the imports of rubber. MSMEs, which constitute roughly 80% of the total manufacturing in India, have been kept as the bedrock of the economic development with the focus on bringing this sector back on track. The objective is to boost domestic manufacturing by being ‘Vocal for Local’ and ultimately taking ‘Local to Global’.

The Government has taken several key steps towards achieving the objective of Atmanirbhar Bharat.

India also did not join the RCEP Agreement, on the basis that it would lead to a flood of imports into the Country and adversely impact domestic producers.

There have been several initiatives taken to support MSMEs and the unorganized sector.

For example, imports of incense sticks and bamboo have been banned to support the local industries. Similarly, certain restrictions have been imposed on the imports of rubber.

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In this regard, a Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme has been made by the Government to attract foreign investments, generate employment, and create economies of scale. Further, this scheme will help enhance exports and make the Country an important part of global supply chain. The Hon'ble Minister has announced that the limit of FDI would increase to 74%, as compared to the earlier limit of 49%. She also proposed amendments in the Insurance Act 1938 and launch of a new investor charter to guarantee investor protection. Thus, the government is aiming to accelerate production in the Country through enhanced investment. With the Government continuously supporting the manufacturers, India is hoped to rise as the manufacturing hub in the foreseeable future. Some industries like the pharmaceutical industry have gotten a boost in expenditure of nearly 200% to make India the 'pharmacy of the world'. This measure has been taken to reduce India's reliance on imported raw material. Currently, though India has third largest pharmaceutical industry, Indian drug manufacturers are importing about 70% of their raw material from China.

The Government has also increased customs duties on certain products and discontinued many old duty exemptions. According to the Hon'ble Finance Minister, the local manufacturers have grown in the recent years and to support them, the government is removing a few exemptions in this sector. In fact, to give impetus to the local manufacturers, the Hon'ble Finance Minister announced that nearly 400 old exemptions will be reviewed and a revised custom duty free of distortions will be put in place. Moreover, certain welcome amendments have been introduced in the trade remedies laws as well. For instance, the definition of the domestic industry under the anti-subsidy law, which was earlier quite restrictive, has been changed allowing even those producers to file a petition against unfair trade practices who have either imported the product under consideration or are related to an importer or exporter. Anti-Absorption Provisions have also been inserted through new amendments to protect the domestic producers.

However, at the same time, the Government has suspended anti-dumping and countervailing duty on the import of various steel products from China PR, Brazil, Germany, and Vietnam till 30th September 2021. Anti-dumping duty on Cold-Rolled Flat products of Stainless Steel imported from China, Korea, European Union, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, and the United States of America has also been discontinued upon expiry of the anti-dumping duty hitherto. The customs duty on imports of semi, flat and long products of non-

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) has been introduced to attract foreign investments, generate employment and create economies of scale.

Some sectors like the pharmaceutical industry has gotten a boost of nearly 200% in expenditure.

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The domestic industry has also been liberalized, and provisions introduced for anti-absorption investigations.

The Government has suspended or revoked duties on several stainless steel products.

alloy, alloy, and stainless steel has also been reduced to 7.5% . As per industry experts, this could damage the industry as already one fourth of the stainless steel being used in the Country is imported. Industry feels that removing anti-dumping duties could mean that now imports would constitute almost half of the total stainless steel. It is also seen that in the last few months, the Government has rejected nearly 20 recommendations of the DGTR on various products. Another concerning development in last two years is that while countries globally impose the duties for upto six years, it appears that India will now follow a practice of not allowing total duration to exceed five years.

The goal of Atmanirbhar Bharat is not wiping off imports or close the borders and stop trade. The scheme has been developed to push the manufacturing sector (especially the MSMEs), that have taken a huge hit over years. The focus of the Government of course are some key sectors. DPIIT had earlier listed 24 key sectors where high level of imports was negatively affecting the local producers and has been taking inputs from the industry regarding what incentives and policy reforms, they need to help them boost domestic manufacturing. Trade Remedial Measures are a key step in protecting the Indian producers and allowing them to grow. History has shown that preventing unfair imports has helped boost investment in the industry and allowed India to move towards self-reliance. A notable example of this is the case of the PVC Flex Film industry, where there was only one producer in the Country at the time when the duties were originally imposed. Today, after the imposition of duty, the industry has over 12 producers. Therefore, in order to move towards making India self-reliant, there is a need to protect and provide due remedy to the industry against unfair trade practices. To allow the Country to truly become Atmanirbhar, there is a need to ensure sufficient level playing field to all stakeholders.

While countries globally impose duties for upto six years, India is following a practice of not allowing the total duration of duty to exceed five years.

Trade remedial measures are a crucial means for protecting the domestic producers and allowing them to grow.

Preventing unfair imports can help boost investment in the Country and allow India to move towards self-reliance.

Trade Remedial Actions in India

Initiation of investigations

- Mid-term review to review the product scope in countervailing duty imposed on imports of Welded Stainless-Steel Pipes and Tubes from China PR and Vietnam. (11 Feb)
- Sunset review investigation into imports of Polytetrafluoroethylene from Russia. (12 Feb)
- Sunset review investigation into imports of Seamless Tubes, Pipes & Hollow Pipes of Iron, Alloy or Non-Alloy Steel from China PR. (19 Feb)
- Anti-dumping investigation into imports of Plastic Processing Machines from China PR. (17 Feb)
- Sunset review investigation into imports of 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethylene or R-134a from China PR. (19 Feb)
- Sunset review investigation into imports of Viscose Staple Fibre from China PR and Indonesia. (22 Feb)
- Anti-dumping investigation into imports of N,N'-Dicyclohexyl Carbodiimide (DCC) from China PR. (25 Feb)
- Anti-dumping investigation into imports of Melamine from European Union, Japan, Qatar and UAE. (26 Feb).
- Sunset review investigation into imports of Tyre Curing Presses from China PR. (26 Feb)

Duties recommended but not imposed

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Methylene Chloride from China PR. (5 Feb)

Extension of time to complete investigation

- Extension of time to complete Safeguard (Quantitative Restrictions) investigation into imports of Isopropyl Alcohol in India till 1st May 2021. (2 Feb)
- Extension of time to complete anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Fiberboards from Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam till 3rd May 2021. (4 Feb)

Customs Notifications issued

- Temporary suspension of countervailing duty levied on imports of Certain Hot Rolled and Cold Rolled Stainless Steel Flat Products from China PR for the period from 2nd February 2021 to 30th September 2021. (1 Feb)
- Rescission of countervailing duty on imports of Flat Products of Stainless Steel from Indonesia. (1 Feb)

Customs Notifications issued (Contd.)

- Temporary suspension of anti-dumping duty on imports of Straight Length Bars and Rods of Alloy Steel from China PR for the period from 2nd February 2021 to 30th September 2021. (1 Feb)
- Temporary suspension of anti-dumping duty on imports of High-Speed Steel of Non-Cobalt Grade from Brazil, China PR and Germany for the period from 2nd February 2021 to 30th September 2021. (1 Feb)
- Temporary suspension of anti-dumping duty on imports of Flat Rolled Product of Steel, plated or coated with Alloy of Aluminium and Zinc from China PR, Korea RP and Vietnam for the period from 2nd February 2021 to 30th September 2021. (1 Feb)
- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Aniline from China PR. (19 Feb)
- Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of Glazed / Unglazed Porcelain / Vitrified Tiles in polished or unpolished finish with less than 3% water absorption from China PR till 28th June 2021. (25 Feb)
- Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of Melamine from China PR till 31st March 2021. (25 Feb)

Trade Remedial Actions against India

Argentina

Termination of anti-dumping duty investigations on imports of Gloves (2 Feb)

The Argentinian Authority terminated anti-dumping investigation on imports of gloves from Bangladesh, China PR, India and Sri Lanka.

Initiation of anti-dumping duty investigations on imports of Radial Ball Bearings from India (25 Feb)

The Argentinian Authority initiated anti-dumping investigation on imports of Radial Ball Bearings imported under the HS Code 84821010 from India.

European Union

Initiation of countervailing duty investigation on imports of Stainless Steel Cold Rolled Products from India and Indonesia. (17 Feb)

The European Commission initiated a countervailing duty investigation on imports of Stainless Steel Cold Rolled Products from India and Indonesia. The application was filed by European Steel Association.

United States of America

Affirmative final determination in expiry review of countervailing duties on imports of Carbazole Violet Pigment 23 from India (9 Feb)

The DOC concluded that revocation of countervailing duties on imports of Carbazole Violet Pigment 23 is likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies being provided to exports of said goods. USITC shall now conduct an injury determination.

Initiation of anti-dumping duty and countervailing duty investigations on imports of Granular Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) Resin from India and Russia (17 Feb)

The DOC initiated anti-dumping duty and countervailing duty investigation on imports of PTFE from India and Russia. The application was filed by Daikin America Inc.

Affirmative preliminary determination in administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Stainless Steel Bars from India (24 Feb)

The DOC found that Precision Metals and its affiliate companies have exported Stainless Steel Bars at prices below the normal value, leading to a positive dumping margin.

Other Trade Remedial Actions

Argentina

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of Glass Plates from Turkey. (25 Feb)

Australia

- Initiation of continuation enquiry of anti-dumping duty on imports of Clear Float Glass from China PR, Indonesia and Thailand. (2 Feb)
- Initiation of accelerated review of anti-dumping measures on imports of Certain Aluminium Extrusions from China PR relating to a new exporter. (5 Feb)
- Initiation of accelerated review of anti-dumping measures on imports of Certain Aluminium Extrusions from Malaysia relating to a new exporter. (17 Feb)
- Cessation of review of anti-dumping measures on imports of Hollow Structure Sections from Korea RP by HiSteel Company Limited. (18 Feb)

Canada

- Preliminary affirmative determination of dumping by CBSA in anti-dumping investigation on imports of Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Algeria, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Singapore and Vietnam. (4 Feb)
- CITT issued final determination that material injury is being caused to the domestic industry in Canada due to imports of Heavy Plate from Taiwan and Germany. (6 Feb)

Eurasian Economic Council

- Initiation of expiry review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Stainless-Steel Pipes from Ukraine. (8 Feb)
- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Welded Pipes and Stainless-Steel Sections from China PR. (9 Feb)
- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Lead Springs from China PR. (16 Feb)

European Union

- Initiation of partial interim review of the countervailing measures applicable to imports of Certain Rainbow Trout from Turkey. (5 Feb)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of Calcium Silicon from China PR. (18 Feb)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of Superabsorbent Polymers from Korea RP. (18 Feb)
- Imposition of countervailing duty on imports of Continuous Filament Glass Fibre Products from China PR. (25 Feb)
- Initiation of investigation for extension of Safeguard Measure applicable to imports of Certain Steel Products. (26 Feb)

Indonesia

- Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of I and H sections of other Alloy Steel. (2 Feb)
- Imposition of safeguard duty on imports of Carpet and other Floor Covering Textile Products. (17 Feb)
- Findings concluding serious injury or threat thereof on imports of Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories (22 Feb).

Turkey

- Initiation of sunset review investigation concerning imports of Hall Type Hot and Cold Air Devices (Fancoil) from China PR. (12 Feb)

United States of America

- Initiation of expiry review of anti-dumping duty on import of Potassium Permanganate from China PR. (1 Feb)
- Initiation of expiry review of anti-dumping duty and countervailing duty on imports of Seamless Carbon and Alloy Steel Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe from China PR. (1 Feb)
- Initiation of expiry review of anti-dumping duty on import of Uncoated Paper from Australia, Brazil, China PR, Indonesia and Portugal. (1 Feb)

United States of America (Contd.)

- Initiation of expiry review of countervailing duty on import of Ironing Tables and parts thereof from China PR. (1 Feb)
- USITC finds that material injury is being caused to the domestic industry by imports of Large Vertical Shaft Engines from China PR. (2 Feb)
- DOC issued affirmative preliminary determination in anti-dumping investigation on imports of Metal Lockers and parts thereof from China PR. (11 Feb)
- DOC issued affirmative final determination in anti-subsidy investigation on imports of Phosphate Fertilizers from Morocco and Russia. (16 Feb)
- DOC issued affirmative final determination in anti-subsidy investigation on imports of Standard Steel Welded Wire Mesh from Mexico. (18 Feb)
- DOC issued affirmative final determination in anti-dumping investigation on imports of Ultra-high Molecular Weight Polyethylene from Korea RP. (18 Feb)
- DOC issued affirmative final determination in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigation on imports of Twist Ties from China PR. (22 Feb)
- USITC concluded that material injury is being caused to the US industry by imports of Corrosion Inhibitors from China PR. (23 Feb)
- DOC issued affirmative final determination in the anti-dumping investigation on imports of Silicon Metal from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Iceland. (26 Feb)
- DOC issued affirmative final determination in the anti-subsidy investigation on imports of Silicon Metal from Kazakhstan. (26 Feb)
- USITC issued affirmative final determination in the expiry review investigation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Crepe Paper Products from China PR. (26 Feb)

Vietnam

- Imposition of provisional anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures on imports of Sugarcane from Thailand. (9 Feb)

Foreign Trade Policy

Introduction of e-TRQ system (4 Feb)

DGFT has introduced a new online module e- TRQ system for processing TRQ applications. With effect from 8th Feb 2021 all applicants seeking Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) for imports are required to submit the application online under 'e- Tariff Rate Quota' System.

Annual updation of IEC details required (12 Feb)

As per new IEC provisions, an IEC holder has to ensure that details in its IEC is updated electronically every year during April- June period; otherwise, IEC shall be deactivated. Even if there are no changes in IEC details, the same needs to be confirmed.

Introduction of online e-Certificate Management Systems (15 Feb)

As a part of IT revamp, DGFT proposes to introduce new modules (online e- Certificate Management System) for processing of certain applications like I Card (as under ANF- 2B), Free Sale and Commerce Certificate (as under ANF-2H & 2I), End User Certificate (as under ANF- 2J) and Status Holder Certificate (as under ANF- 3C).

Issuance of Preferential Certificate of Origin through Common Digital Platform (19 Feb)

DGFT has proposed to issue online Certificate of Origin (Non- Preferential) with effect from 1st April 2021. However, documents uploaded must be available for any scrutiny at a later date.

Free Trade Agreements

India-Mauritius FTA

India and Mauritius have signed a free trade agreement, under which India shall get market access at concessional duties for over 300 domestic goods from agriculture, textiles, electronics and other sectors.

Electronic issuance of Certificate of Origin under India-Mercouser FTA and India-Thailand EHS (23 Feb)

Electronic filing and issuance of Preferential Certificate of Origin (CoO) introduced for India- Mercosur PTA and India- Thailand EHS.

Bureau of Indian Standards

As per recent amendment, BIS shall not discontinue license for 1 year, from due date of renewal, for licensees that cannot pay minimum marking fee due to financial problems arising out of lack of demand for the product. Such licenses shall be classified as 'Dormant License'. The licensee can file renewal application any time within the specified period on payment of a fee. Failing to renew license in the specified period shall led to cancellation of license.

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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