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ADHYATAN

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Trade Remedial Actions in India

Number of investigations initiated	1
Number of findings issued	2
Duties imposed or continued	.....	6
Ongoing anti-dumping investigations	.....	48
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	.....	332

India

Introduction of regulations for verification of importers, exporters and custom brokers (05 Apr)

The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs has introduced Customs (Verification of Identity and Compliance) Regulations, 2021 to streamline the process of verification of identity of a person for revenue collection or to prevent smuggling. These regulations apply to importers, exporters and customs brokers and provides for a list of documents to be submitted once a person is selected for verification. On the basis of the documents provided, the benefits provided under Section 99B shall be suspended, restored or denied.

Applications to be filed within 4 months of the end of the period of investigation (06 Apr)

Vide Trade Notice 2/2021 dated 6th April 2021, the DGTR has mandated that the period of investigation must not be more than 4 months old at the time of filing of application. While this would require industry to process and compile data faster; this would also reduce chances of change in investigation period at the stage of initiation. As per the Anti-Dumping Rules, the investigation period cannot be more than 6 months old at the time of initiation. Prior to this notice, applications could be filed till 5 months from the end of investigation period, thereby giving DGTR only a month to examine the application. If the investigation was not initiated within that month, the investigation period would have to be changed. However, the DGTR now has at least 2 months to examine the petition and to initiate the investigation, without having to change the investigation period.

Revised time lines for filing applications for initiation of sunset review investigation (12 Apr)

Vide Trade Notice 2/2020 dated 20th April 2020, the DGTR had notified that while sunset review applications should generally be filed 270 days before expiry of duty, extension may be allowed by the DGTR allowing applications to be filed 180 days, or in rare cases, even 120 days before the expiry. However, the Budget 2021 has mandated that all sunset review investigations must be completed 3 months before expiry of duty. Pursuant to this amendment, the DGTR has again revised the time lines to provide that applications should generally be filed 270 days prior to expiry of duty. The DGTR will allow extensions to this deadline only in cases of bonafide hardships.

USA questions RoDTEP scheme introduced by India

At a meeting at the World Trade Organization, USA questioned the RoDTEP (Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products) scheme introduced by India recently, as a substitute for MEIS. USA wanted an explanation of this scheme, including guidelines and eligibility of agricultural products in its ambit.

Treatment of China PR as a Non-Market Economy

Salil Arora, Associate

During the discussions regarding China's joining the WTO, the members were concerned regarding the distortions in the Chinese economy due to government support, which would allow the Chinese exporters an unfair advantage in free trade between members. Further, such distortions also made the cost and price of the goods produced in China unreliable and therefore, not meriting consideration in trade remedial investigations. As a result, in its Protocol of Accession to the WTO, China undertook to transition to a market economy. It was also agreed that in the interim, the other members may treat it as a non-market economy and consider use of an alternate methodology for determining the cost and prices of products originating in China in trade remedial investigations.

Article 15 of the Protocol of Accession allows WTO members to either use Chinese costs and prices or in the alternative, adopt a methodology, which is not based on strict comparison with the prices in China. This means that WTO members may choose to use the costs or prices prevailing in a surrogate country, instead of that in China, for anti-dumping investigations. Article 15(a)(i) states that if the producers in China are able to demonstrate that market economy conditions prevail in the industry for the like product, the authority shall use Chinese costs and prices for determination of dumping margin. Article 15(a)(ii) states that if the producers are not able to demonstrate such market economy conditions, the authority may use costs or prices prevailing in a surrogate country instead.

Further, Article 15(d) states that once China is able to demonstrate under the national law of the importing member that it is a market economy, the provisions of Article 15(a) would be terminated. In any case, as per Article 15(d), the provisions of Article 15(a)(ii) were to expire 15 years from the date of accession, that is on 11th December 2016.

China has argued that its non-market economy status as provided for in Article 15 of the Protocol of Accession has expired on 11th December 2016 and that it should automatically be granted a market economy status by all the member countries. However, many jurisdictions including India and USA continue to treat China as a non-market economy. China also raised disputes in the WTO regarding its treatment as non-market economy. However, the disputes were suspended, pursuant to a request by China.

Some of the WTO members have argued that even though Article 15(a)(ii) of China's Protocol of Accession has expired, the members can continue to treat China as a non-market economy until China can demonstrate under the law of the country conducting the investigation that it is eligible for market economy status.

As per the Protocol of Accession signed by China, it undertook to transition to a market economy. In the interim, members were allowed to treat it as non-market economy for 15 years.

This allows the costs and prices prevailing in China to be rejected in determination of dumping margin, as such costs and prices are distorted by state intervention.

Although part of the provisions allowing China to be treated as a non-market economy have expired, certain WTO members including India have continued to treat China as a non-market economy, relying on the provisions of Article 15(a)(i) of the Accession Protocol.

Practice in the United States of America

The United States of America considers six factors while determining whether a country is operating as a market economy which includes the extent to which the currency of the exporting country is convertible to currency of other countries, extent of determination of free wage rate, extent to which joint ventures and foreign investments are permitted, the extent of government ownership and control on means of production, allocation of resources and price and output decision of the companies and such other factors that the administering authority considers appropriate. In October 2017, the Department of Commerce reviewed the status of China and concluded that it continues to be a non-market economy. It found that:

- a. the government maintains restrictions on capital account transactions and intervenes in the FOREX markets;
- b. the supply of labour and wage rates are distorted as movement of labour is restricted and they are not allowed to form trade unions;
- c. China continues to impose barriers to foreign investments;
- d. Chinese government continues to exert ownership and control over means of production by state owned enterprises, which do not work according to the market principles and are given a preference for resource allocation in strategically important sectors;
- e. all land in China is property of the State, and the government decides allocation of land and its purpose; and
- f. prices of inputs which are deemed essential and strategic are controlled by the government. The largest commercial banks are owned and controlled by the government and the majority of borrowing is between the state owned and state-controlled parties.

Due to such distortions and governmental control, USA continues to treat China as a non-market economy.

Practice in Australia

Australia entered into a free trade agreement with China in 2005 and granted it market economy status. Accordingly, Australia agreed not to seek recourse to Article 15 of the Protocol of Accession while undertaking anti-dumping investigations against China. However, despite entering into the FTA, Australia has continued to reject the cost and price of the product under investigation produced in China stating that a particular market situation exists in China, due to which its costs and prices cannot be considered. Australian Commission has often relied on factors such as financial assistance provided by the Chinese government to the manufacturers, differential taxation policies for exports of raw material and finished goods and the policies promoting industrial development to prove that a particular market situation exists which makes the costs and prices in China unreliable.

The Department of Commerce, USA has conducted a detailed examination and found that China continues to operate as a non-market economy. This finding was based on Chinese government restrictions on foreign exchange markets, labour supply, government control of and support to state owned enterprises, government ownership of land, and government-induced distortions in prices of inputs. As a result, USA continues to treat China as a non-market economy.

Although Australia agreed to treat China as a market economy, it nevertheless does not accept the costs and prices, due to state-induced distortions in the economy.

Practice in European Union

European Union has neither followed the approach of treating China as a non-market economy, nor given it a permanent status as a market economy. Post expiry of Article 15(a)(ii) of the Accession Protocol, European Union re-defined its laws such that the domestic industry filing a complaint can establish that market distortions exist in the exporting country and because of such distortions, the cost and price of the product under investigation are not reliable. The burden of proof lies on the industry filing the complaint instead of the producers/exporters in the subject country. Such legislation is country neutral and does not specifically apply to China.

In December 2017, the European Commission issued its report on significant distortions in the Chinese economy. The report states that the government has significant control over the macroeconomic factors in the Chinese economy and the resource allocation in China is not as per the market principles. The government has direct or indirect control over all the businesses whether private or state-owned.

In most of the investigations in European Union, the domestic industry rely on the fact that the domestic sales in China are not in ordinary course of trade and a particular market situation exists in the exporting country. The European Commission often rejects the cost and price of the product under investigation on this basis.

Practice in India

Paragraph 8 of Annexure I to the Anti-Dumping Rules, 1995 provides that a country can be treated as a non-market economy. The Authority determines that a country is operating as a non-market economy if it is not operating on market principles of cost and pricing, the sales of product under consideration in the domestic market of the exporting country does not reflect fair value, cost of input and raw material is distorted due to intervention of the State, bankruptcy and property laws are not applicable on firms operating in the exporting country and the exchange rate conversions are not carried out at market rate. The Authority also considers if the cost of production and financial situation are distorted due to carry over from former non-market economy. As per Paragraph 8(2) of Annexure I, there is a presumption that any country that has been determined or treated as a non-market economy by India or any WTO member during preceding three years, is a non-market economy.

Accordingly, the Authority treats China as a non-market economy under the provisions of Paragraph 8. This presumption of non-market economy can be rebutted if the exporters prove that the sales were made in the ordinary course, reflecting market value and without governmental intervention. At the time of initiation of the

European Union does not list China as a non-market economy. However, under its law, the domestic industry can establish that market distortions exist in China. In such a situation, European Union would reject the costs and prices in China. In December 2017, European Union published a detailed report on significant distortions in China.

The Indian law also provides that the costs and prices of the exporting country may be rejected in situations where they are found to be affected by state-induced distortions. Further, where any country has been treated as a non-market economy by any WTO member during past three years, it can be presumed to be a non-market economy.

investigation, the Indian Authority sends an exporter questionnaire to the producers/exporters in the subject countries. Another supplementary questionnaire is issued to the producers / exporters in China in order for them to claim market economy treatment. Unless response for both the questionnaires are furnished by the producers / exporters in China, cost and price of the Chinese producers are not accepted in order to compute normal value.

In case the exporters fail to rebut the presumption of non-market economy or fail to furnish details in market economy questionnaire, normal value is determined under the provisions of Paragraph 7 of Annexure I to the Anti-Dumping Rules. Paragraph 7 allows use of prices prevailing in constructed normal value in a surrogate country as normal value. Further, the price of exports from the surrogate country to other countries, including price of exports to India, can also be considered as normal value. The Rules provide that the surrogate country must be selected in a reasonable manner considering comparability of the level of development of the non-market economy and the surrogate country and the product under consideration. In case such surrogate country is not identifiable, or data thereof is not available, the Rules allow the Authority to use any other reasonable basis, including the price actually paid or payable in India. Often, this translates to use of constructed normal value based on optimum cost of production of the domestic industry, with an addition of profit margin.

Chinese exporters have often argued that India must fulfil its obligation under the WTO Agreements and recognize China as a market economy as the provisions of Article 15 of the Protocol of Accession have expired. However, the Indian Authority has, in the findings issued in numerous investigations against imports from China, noted that provisions of only Article 15(a)(ii) have expired, and the Chinese exporters must file relevant information to prove the market economy status. India has conducted a number of investigations against China in the past few years, and China has been treated a non-market economy in all these investigations.

At present, several members continue to reject the cost and price of product under consideration when exported from China, relying on either the non-market economy provisions or the particular market situation provisions. A number of jurisdictions, which are major users of trade remedial measures, have concluded that the cost and prices in China are unreliable due to significant state interference and control over the economy. As a result, the issue of China being treated as a non-market economy will continue to be a point of debate, until it is settled by the intervention of the WTO dispute settlement body itself.

Accordingly, India has been treating China as a non-market economy. As a result, the costs and prices in China are not accepted for determination of dumping margin.

Instead, the costs or prices in a surrogate country are used for determination of dumping margin for China PR.

In case such surrogate country is not identifiable, or its data is not available, constructed normal value may be considered based on optimum cost of production in India, plus profits.

A number of WTO members continue to reject the costs and prices in China on the basis of non-market economy or particular market situation provisions.

Trade Remedial Actions in India

Initiation of investigations

- Sunset review investigation on imports of axle for trailers from China PR. (19 Apr)

Duties recommended

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of copper & copper alloy flat rolled products from China PR, Korea RP, Malaysia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand. (16 Apr)
- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of plain medium density fiber board having thickness less than 6 mm from Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. (20 Apr)

Customs Notifications

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of flexible slabstock polyol of molecular weight 3000-4000 from Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates. (5 Apr)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of normal butanol or N-butyl alcohol from EU, Malaysia, Singapore, South Africa and USA. (12 Apr)
- Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of barium carbonate from China PR till 20th October 2021. (15 Apr)
- Amendment of product scope to exclude bulk continuous yarn of higher denierage from levy of anti-dumping duty. (20 Apr)
- Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of polytetrafluoroethylene falling under tariff item 39046100 from China PR to imports falling under tariff classification 3904, 3907, 3910, 3916, 3917, 3918, 3919, 3920, 3921, 3922, 3923, 3924, 3925 and 3926. (26 Apr)
- Extension of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of polytetrafluoroethylene from Russia to imports from Korea RP. (26 Apr)
- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of 1-Phenyl-3-Methyl-5-Pyrazolone from China PR. (27 Apr)
- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of toluene Di-Isocyanate (TDI) from Chinese Taipei, EU, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates. (27 Apr)

Trade Remedial Actions against India

Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC)

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of electric accumulators from India, Spain and Turkey. (27 Apr)

The Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) has initiated an anti-dumping investigation on imports of electric accumulators upon request from Saudi National Batteries Company supported by Omani Reem Batteries & Power Appliances Company.

Peru

Termination of anti-dumping duties imposed on imports of polyester staple fibers mixed, exclusively or mainly with viscose rayon staple fibers from India. (03 Apr)

Peruvian Authorities have terminated the anti-dumping duties imposed on imports of polyester staple fibers from India in 2011 and further extended in 2017.

Taiwan

Affirmative preliminary determination issued in anti-dumping investigation on imports of ceramic tiles from India, Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia. (09 Apr)

The Ministry of Finance, Republic of China has provisionally determined that the dumped imports are causing material injury to the domestic industry and recommended provisional duties. The Ministry of Finance will now reach a final determination regarding imposition of anti-dumping duties.

Unite States of America

Termination of administrative review of anti-dumping duties on oil country tubular goods (OCTG) from India. (13 Apr)

DOC had initiated administrative review of anti-dumping duties on oil country tubular goods with respect to four producers, namely Jindal SAW Limited, GVN Fuels Limited, Maharashtra Seamless Limited and Jindal Pipe Limited. However, the request to initiate review has been withdrawn by domestic producers.

Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations on imports of organic soybean meal from India. (27 Apr)

DOC received a petition requesting initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations from the Organic Soybean Processors of America and eight other domestic processors of organic soybean meal. The US DOC and ITC will conduct simultaneous investigation for such product.

United States of America (Contd.)

Imposition of anti-dumping duties on imports of common alloy aluminium sheets from 18 countries including India and anti-subsidy duties on imports of common alloy aluminium sheets from Bahrain, India and Turkey (27 Apr)

DOC has imposed anti-dumping duties on 18 countries including India and anti-subsidy duties on Bahrain, India and Turkey after USITC found that dumped and subsidized imports of common alloy sheets from such countries are causing material injury to US industry.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of raw honey from Argentina, Brazil, India, Ukraine and Vietnam (27 Apr)

USITC has initiated an anti-dumping investigation to determine material injury caused to US industry by imports of raw honey from 5 countries upon request from American Honey Producers Association and the Sioux Honey Association. The DOC is yet to initiate the investigation.

Other Trade Remedial Actions

Argentina

- Termination of sunset review investigation of anti-dumping duties imposed on imports of cupric fungicides from USA. (16 Apr)
- Termination of sunset review investigation of anti-dumping duties imposed on imports of non-self priming electric pumps from China PR. (16 Apr)

Australia

- Continuation of anti-dumping measures pursuant to a continuation inquiry, on imports of steel reinforcing bar from China PR. (09 Apr)
- Continuation of anti-dumping measures pursuant to a continuation inquiry, on imports of rod in coil from China PR. (09 Apr)
- Affirmative preliminary determination and imposition of securities in the anti-dumping investigation on imports of painted steel strapping from China PR and Vietnam. (23 Apr)
- Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations on imports of clear float glass from Malaysia and UAE. (27 Apr)
- Partial termination of anti-dumping investigation on imports of aluminium extrusions (mill and surface finish) from Malaysia. (29 Apr)

Brazil

- Initiation of scope assessment review of the anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of tableware from China PR. (13 Apr)
- Final affirmative determination issued in sunset review investigation of anti-dumping duties imposed on imports of butyl acrylate from USA. (14 Apr)

Canada

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of small power transformers from Austria, Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu (Chinese Taipei), and South Korea. (15 Apr)

Egypt

- Imposition of anti-dumping duties on imports of aluminium products. (13 Apr)

European Union

- Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of aluminium flat-rolled products from China PR. (12 Apr)
- Continuation of definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of citric acid from China PR and extended to imports of citric acid and trisodium citrate dihydrate consigned from Malaysia. (15 Apr)
- Continuation of definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of certain welded pipes and tubes of iron or non-alloyed steel from Belarus, China PR and Russia. (19 Apr)
- Continuation of definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of monosodium glutamate from China PR and Indonesia. (19 Apr)

Malaysia

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of stranded steel wires for prestressing concrete from China PR. (02 Apr)
- Initiation of sunset review investigation of anti-dumping duties imposed on imports of cold-rolled coils of alloy and non-alloy steel from China PR, Korea RP and Vietnam. (12 Apr)
- Imposition of definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of cold rolled stainless steel from Indonesia and Vietnam. (26 Apr)

Morocco

- Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of street lights. (23 Apr)

Pakistan

- Initiation of sunset review investigation of anti-dumping duties imposed on imports of cold-rolled steel sheets from China PR. (13 Apr)

Taiwan

- Initiation of sunset review investigation of anti-dumping duties imposed on imports of benzoyl peroxide products from China PR. (21 Apr)

Turkey

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of diesel or semi-diesel engines, not exceeding 15 kW from China PR. (01 Apr)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of sodium formate from China PR. (10 Apr)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain tube or pipe fittings of iron or steel from China PR. (16 Apr)
- Initiation of final review investigation of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of glass pots, pans and teapot lids from China PR, Indonesia and Hong Kong. (16 Apr)

Ukraine

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of potato starch from Belarus. (21 Apr)
- Imposition of safeguard measures on imports of cut fresh roses. (21 Apr)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of certain types of asphalt products or similar material from Belarus and Russia. (21 Apr)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of wires from China PR. (28 Apr)

United Kingdom

- Initiation of transition review of anti-dumping duties imposed on imports of certain cold rolled flat steel products from China PR and Russia. (29 Apr)
- Initiation of transition review of anti-dumping duties on high fatigue performance steel concrete reinforcement bars (rebar) from China PR. (29 Apr)

United States of America

- USITC finds that material injury is being caused to the US industry by imports of seamless carbon and alloy steel standard, line, and pressure pipe from Czechia. (01 Apr)
- DOC issues affirmative final determination in the anti-dumping investigation on imports of prestressed concrete steel wire strand (PC strand) from Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia and Ukraine. (04 Apr)

United States of America (Contd.)

- USITC finds that material injury is being caused to the US industry by imports of small vertical shaft engines from China PR. (06 Apr)
- USITC finds that material injury is being caused to the US industry by imports of subsidized chassis and subassemblies from China PR. (13 Apr)
- USITC finds that material injury is being caused to the US industry by imports of non-refillable steel cylinders from China PR. (16 Apr)
- USITC finds that material injury is likely to continue or recur if anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties are revoked on imports of prestressed concrete steel wire strands from China PR. (19 Apr)
- USITC finds that material injury is likely to continue or recur if anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties are revoked on imports of boltless steel shelving units from China PR. (20 Apr)
- USITC finds that material injury is being caused to the US industry by imports of mattresses from Cambodia, China PR, Indonesia, Malaysia, Serbia, Thailand, Turkey and Vietnam. (21 Apr)

Vietnam

- Imposition of provisional anti-dumping measures on imports of H-shaped steel products from Malaysia. (02 Apr)
- Affirmative final determination in review investigation of anti-dumping duties on imports of aluminium products from China PR. (20 Apr)
- Affirmative final determination in review investigation of anti-dumping duties on imports of colour coated steel products from China PR and Korea RP. (20 Apr)

Foreign Trade Policy

Electronic issuance of Preferential Certificate of Origin for exports to Mauritius (01 Apr)

The DGFT has allowed for electronic issuance of Preferential Certificate of Origin for exports under India-Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, with effect from 1st April 2021.

Last date for MEIS applications for exports in 2019-20 notified (09 Apr)

The MEIS applications for shipping bills with let export date from 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020 can be submitted till 30th September 2021, without any late cut.

COVID-19 helpdesk set up for issues relating to international trade (26 Apr)

The DGFT has operationalized a COVID-19 helpdesk to support and seek suitable resolutions to issues arising in respect of international trade. The Helpdesk would look into issues relating to Department of Commerce/DGFT, import and export licensing issues, customs clearance delays and complexities arising thereon, import/export documentation issues, banking matters etc. The Helpdesk would also collect and collate trade related issues concerning other Ministries/Departments/Agencies of Central Government and State Governments and will co-ordinate to seek their support and provide possible resolution(s).

Enlistment of Bharat Chamber of Commerce as authorized agency for issue of Certificate of Origin (26 Apr)

Bharat Chamber of Commerce has been authorized to issue Non-Preferential Certificates of Origin.

Bureau of Indian Standards

Notification of mandatory Standard

Mandatory Standards have been notified for the following products, which would come into effect from 13th October 2021, that is, 181st day from the publication in Gazette

- Polyester Spun Grey and White Yarn,
- Ethylene Vinyl Acetate,
- Polyester Continuous Filament Fully Drawn Yarn and
- Linear Alkyl Benzene

Postponement of implementation of Standards

The implementation of the following mandatory Standards has been postponed. The Standards shall now be effective with effect from 3rd February 2022.

- Methanol
- Acetic Acid and
- Aniline

The implementation of the following mandatory Standards has been postponed. The Standards shall now be effective with effect from 13th March 2022.

- Gamma Picoline
- Sodium Tripolyphosphate
- Potassium Carbonate
- Pyridine
- Hydrogen Peroxide and
- Beta Picoline

The implementation of the following control orders has been postponed, and the same shall now apply with effect from 24th October 2021, that is, 181st day from the date of the amendment.

- Vinyl Acetate Monomer
- Styrene
- Methyl Acrylate, Ethyl Acrylate, n- Butyl Acrylate
- Maleic Anhydride
- Acrylonitrile

Free Trade Agreements

Ratification of RCEP by Japan and Singapore

Japan and Singapore had signed the Regional Comprehensive Partnership Agreement in November, last year. The Agreement has now been approved and ratified by their legislation, to come into effect from the start of next year.

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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