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ADHYATAN

TPM Newsletter

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The Month in Flashback 3
Key Highlights 4
Cover Story: Price Control and Particular Market Situation in Saudi Arabia 5
Trade Remedies Updates: Trade Remedial Actions in India	..... 8
Trade Remedies Updates: Trade Remedial Actions against India	.....10
Trade Remedies Updates: Other Trade Remedial Actions	.....11
Other Trade Updates: Foreign Trade Policy	.....15
Other Trade Updates: Free Trade Agreement	.....16
Other Trade Updates: BIS Updates	.....17

Trade Remedial Actions in India

Number of investigations initiated	.....	4
Number of findings issued	.....	9
Duties imposed or continued	.....	2
Duties recommended but not imposed	.....	0
Ongoing anti-dumping investigations	.....	48
Ongoing anti-subsidy investigations	.....	2
Ongoing safeguard investigations	.....	1

Other Trade Updates

Number of non-tariff notifications by India	.....	1
Number of non-tariff notifications by others	.....	222

India

Changes in prescribed formats to be applicable from 31st October 2021. (04 Aug)

Vide Trade Notice No. 5/2021, dated 29th July 2021, the DGTR had prescribed a revised proforma for filing applications seeking initiation of anti-dumping investigation. Further, the DGTR had issued Trade Notice Nos. 6/2021, 7/2021 and 8/2021, dated 29th July 2021 simplifying the questionnaire responses for foreign producers / exporters, importers and consumer industry. Vide Trade Notice 9/2021, the DGTR had also simplified the requirements for an application to be filed by fragmented industries. However, vide Trade Notice No. 10/2021 dated 4th August 2021, it has now been clarified that the stakeholders would have the option to submit information as per earlier formats till 31st October 2021.

WTO

Saudi Arabia raises dispute concerning preliminary findings of European Union with regard to imports of Mono-Ethylene Glycol (19 Aug)

Saudi Arabia requested consultations with the European Union with respect to the European Union's provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of mono-ethylene glycol originating in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The claims primarily relate to insufficiency of evidence on dumping and injury to justify initiation; application not made by relevant domestic industry; no basis for rejection of costs of Saudi exporters and improper determination of cost of production; improper basis to use facts available; no basis to cumulate imports from Saudi Arabia and USA; and improper notice and lack of ample opportunity.

Price Control and Particular Market Situation in Saudi Arabia

Nehwath Fatihma, Associate

Dumping is usually calculated by comparing the domestic prices in exporting country and export prices for the alleged dumped product. For this purpose, the domestic prices are also compared to the cost of production to ensure that the domestic sales are in the ordinary course of trade and are not made at losses.

However, in some cases, there is state interference in the economy, which impacts the cost and prices in the country. This interference may be with regard to the exported product itself, such as restrictions on import of the product, or price controls over the product. Alternatively, there may be government influence over the price of raw materials, which results in the cost of production being lower. Such state interference may take the form of price controls over raw materials, provision of raw materials by the Government at less than adequate remuneration, or export restrictions on raw materials. As a result of the lower cost of production, the producer is also able to sell in the domestic market at lower prices. Thus, such government interference in the economy leads to the prices of raw materials therein being distorted and unrepresentative, lowering their cost of production and domestic selling price of the product. As a result, during an anti-dumping investigation, the producers from these countries are able to show a lower dumping margin or even no dumping.

A prime example of state interference resulting in price distortion can be seen in the case of Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia is one of the most significant producers in the global oil market, home to an estimated 17.2% of the world's proven oil reserves. The geographical advantage allows the country to develop and produce petrochemical products at low cost when compared to the international oil prices and production costs, thereby retaining its dominant position in international trade. However, in addition to the regional advantages enjoyed by the producers, they additionally benefit as a result of the government control over industries especially in the energy and petrochemical sectors.

According to the Saudi Arabia's law and regulations, certain quotas of natural gas are allocated to the power producers and industrial firms at prices administered by the Ministry of Energy. Products of crude oil, natural gas (including ethane), natural gas liquids (propane, butane and natural gasoline) and certain refined products (LPG, kerosene, diesel, heavy fuel oil, gasoline, and asphalt) are prescribed a maximum ceiling price which is determined by the Council of Ministers Resolution or special law. All the oil and gas reserves in the country are under the control of Saudi Aramco, the

A particular market situation exists where there is government interference in the economy, which impacts the cost and prices in the country.

Such state interference may be with regard to the exported product itself or the raw materials.

Particular market situation with regard to raw materials may take the form of price controls, provision of raw materials by Government at lower prices or export restrictions over the raw material.

The situation in Saudi Arabia is an example of one such particular market situation, where the Government exercises control over prices of raw materials.

state-owned oil company. The company's share in the downstream industries allows it to offer both feedstock and final products at regulated prices.

Even when the Government of Saudi Arabia attempted to cut down subsidies conferred and raised the domestic price to international standards for its products, gas in the country continues to be available at prices 50% below the US spot market prices and 200% below the Asian spot prices.

In 2017, the Government of Saudi Arabia introduced price equalisation regime. Under this system, if Saudi Aramco sold crude oil or certain refined products including natural gas and LPGs domestically at the regulated price, and such regulated price was below the corresponding equalisation price, the Company was entitled to compensation from the Government equivalent to the cost of revenue directly forgone as a result of government pricing policy. During the last two years, the compensation received by Saudi Aramco was an average of 12%. This implies that the producers of petrochemical products in Saudi Arabia benefitted from access to feedstock at cheaper rates, to the extent of at least 12%.

Thus, Saudi Arabia's energy prices are subject to significant interference by the government resulting in distorted prices. These regulated prices allow producers to export at a lower price injuring the domestic producers in the importing country.

Taking into account the adverse effects that are caused by such state interference, the Section 9A (1) (c) (ii) of the Customs Tariff Act in line with Article 2.2 of the WTO Anti-Dumping Agreement, contains the provision of 'particular market situation'. A particular market situation is created when the prices of the product or raw material are not representative due to specific restrictions prevailing in the domestic market. A particular market situation can be said to exist when the domestic selling prices in the country of export have been materially affected by government influence rendering those prices unsuitable for use in establishing normal value. This is because, due to the government control, the prices in the market cannot be considered competitively set.

In this scenario, a comparable price of the product exported to a third country or cost of production in the country of origin can be taken instead of the price affected by distortion. In case the raw material prices are distorted, the international prices of that raw material is considered for computation of normal value.

The prices of crude oil, natural gas (including ethane), natural gas liquids (propane, butane and natural gasoline) and certain refined products (LPG, kerosene, diesel, heavy fuel oil, gasoline and asphalt) are regulated by the Government in Saudi Arabia, which allows the producers of downstream goods access to raw materials at cheaper rates.

All oil and gas reserves are under the control of Saudi Aramco, which is compensated by the Government for any loss of revenue due to sale at regulated prices, as fixed by the Government.

To address this issue, the law contains the provision of particular market situation.

In fact, such an approach was adopted in the *Anti-Dumping Investigation concerning imports of Polypropylene originating in or exported from Oman, Saudi Arabia and Singapore* (dated 23rd August 2010). In this case, owing to the low prices of raw material (propane) on account of state interference, the Authority found existence of a particular market situation with respect to propane in Saudi Arabia.

The Authority noted that Saudi Arabia's domestic costs and prices of the subject goods would always be significantly lower than the export price. This provided the exporter an unfair advantage that arises from the state intervention, thereby creating a particular market situation. As a result, the prices of the subject goods are not competitively set. The Authorities found that the raw material prices did not reasonably reflect the cost associated with the production of the subject good. Therefore, for determination of cost of production and normal value, the undistorted raw material prices were adopted. Such normal value was compared with export price to calculate dumping.

Therefore, in the case of such state interference, the anti-dumping law allows for adjustment to negate the effect thereof. In India, the provisions of Section 9A(1) allow the authority the necessary teeth to deal with the situation, in the form of the provision of particular market situation. However, in view of the decision of the WTO Panel in the case of *Australia – Anti-Dumping Measures on A4 Copy Paper [WT/DS529/R]*, the provision of particular market situation can be relied upon, only when the situation did not affect domestic prices and export prices equally.

Some of the other jurisdictions have introduced specific provisions to deal with the issue. For instance, in 2017, European Union introduced provisions whereby, in case of existence of significant distortions in a country, the normal value shall be constructed exclusively on the basis of costs of production and sale reflecting undistorted prices or benchmarks. Similarly, under the Canadian law, where a particular market situation exists, such that the acquisition cost of an input does not reasonably reflect the actual cost thereof, the cost of that input in the country of export shall be adjusted to an amount that reasonably reflects the actual cost. Therefore, such specific provisions further enable the investigating authorities to deal with the issue of distortion of inputs. However, as mentioned above, even in India, despite there being no additional provision specifically dealing with distortion of inputs, the provisions of Section 9A nevertheless allow the authority to address the issue.

This provision was relied upon by the Indian authority in the case of Polypropylene from Oman, Saudi Arabia and Singapore, where the Indian Authority found that the price of raw material, propane, in Saudi Arabia was distorted due to state interference.

To negate the effect of interference, the Authority considered undistorted raw material prices, for calculation of cost of production and normal value.

While certain jurisdictions such as Canada and European Union have an additional provision to deal with such a situation, the Indian law has the provision of particular market situation to address the same.

Trade Remedial Actions in India

Initiation of investigation

- Anti-dumping investigation on imports of (4R-Cis)-1,1-Dimethylethyl-6-cyanomethyl-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxane-4-acetate also known as ATS-8 from China PR. (03 Aug)
- Sunset review investigation on imports of Toluene-Di-Isocyanate (TDI) from China PR, Japan and Korea RP. (27 Aug)
- Sunset review investigation on imports of ceramic tableware and kitchenware, excluding knives and toilet items, from China PR. (31 Aug)
- Sunset review investigation on imports of flexible slabstock polyol from Thailand. (31 Aug)

Duties recommended

- Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of ceramic tableware and kitchenware, excluding knives and toilet items, originating in China PR but circumventing duties via exports through Malaysia. (03 Aug)
- Anti-dumping duty on imports of polyester yarn (polyester spun yarn) from China PR, Indonesia and Vietnam. (19 Aug)
- Anti-dumping duty on imports of aceto acetyl derivatives of aromatic or hetrocyclic compounds also known as arylides from China PR (19 Aug)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) from Russia. (23 Aug)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of melamine from China PR. (23 Aug)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of glass fibre and article thereof from China PR. (24 Aug)

Duties not recommended or discontinued

- Anti-subsidy duty on imports of viscose rayon filament yarn above 60 deniers from China PR. (09 Aug)
- Anti-dumping duty on imports of tyre curing presses from China PR. (27 Aug)

Termination of investigation pursuant to withdrawal by applicant

- Anti-dumping investigation on imports of self-adhesive polyvinyl chloride film from China PR. (03 Aug)

Customs Notification

- Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of wire rod of alloy or non-alloy steel from China PR till 31st January 2022. (01 Aug)
- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of phthalic anhydride from China PR, Indonesia, Korea RP and Thailand. (09 Aug)
- Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of axle for trailers from China PR till 28th January 2022. (25 Aug)
- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of natural mica based pearl industrial pigments excluding cosmetic grade from China PR. (26 Aug)
- Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of uncoated copier paper from Indonesia and Singapore till 28th February 2022. (27 Aug)
- Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of glass fibre and article thereof from China PR till 31st October 2021. (31 Aug)

Revocation of duty

- Revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of viscose staple fibre excluding bamboo fibre from China PR. (12 Aug)
- Revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of barium carbonate from China PR. (24 Aug)

Trade Remedial Actions against India

Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC)

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of test liner and fluted cardboard from Germany, India and France. (12 Aug)

The GCC Standing Committee for Combating Harmful Practices in International Trade has initiated an anti-dumping investigation on imports of test liner and fluted cardboard on the request of Union Paper Mills (UPM) and Al-Dhafra Paper Manufacturing Company LLC. The domestic industry has alleged that the subject goods are being imported at dumped prices and thereby causing material injury to it.

Taiwan

Initiation of sunset review investigation on imports of carbon steel plate from Brazil, China PR, India, Indonesia, Korea RP and Ukraine. (20 Aug)

The Ministry of Finance of Taiwan initiated a review investigation of anti-dumping measures on imports of carbon steel plate on the request of China Iron and Steel Corporation. The Ministry of Finance will make a dumping determination within 6 months from date of initiation and thereafter, the Ministry of Economic Affairs will make an injury determination within 2 months from such determination.

USA

DOC issues preliminary affirmative determination in the administrative review of anti-subsidy measures on imports of polyethylene terephthalate film, sheet, and strip from India. (02 Aug)

DOC has preliminarily determined that countervailable subsidies are being provided to SRF Limited in India and has allocated a revised subsidy margin of 2.82% to the producer. DOC has also rescinded the review against three producers who requested withdrawal of review and one producer which did not have any subject imports during the period of review.

DOC issues negative preliminary determination in the administrative review of anti-dumping measures on imports of polyethylene terephthalate film, sheet, and strip from India. (04 Aug)

DOC has preliminarily determined that Jindal Poly Films Limited and SRF Limited have not dumped the goods during the period of review and allocated a revised dumping margin of 0% to the producers. DOC has also rescinded the review against 6 producers who requested withdrawal of the review.

Other Trade Remedial Actions

Argentina

- Imposition of provisional anti-dumping measures on imports of glass inserts from Turkey and Thailand. (20 Aug)

Australia

- Continuation of anti-dumping measures on imports of chrome-plated steel bar from Romania. (19 Aug)

Canada

- CBSA issues final determinations in the anti-subsidy investigation on imports of upholstered domestic seating from China PR and Vietnam. (03 Aug)
- CBSA issues preliminary determination in the anti-dumping investigation on imports of small power transformers from Austria, Chinese Taipei and Korea RP. (27 Aug)

Eurasian Economic Union

- Imposition of anti-dumping measures on imports of aluminium cookware from China PR. (24 Aug)
- Continuation of anti-dumping measures on imports of ferro-silicomanganese from Ukraine. (26 Aug)

European Union

- Continuation of anti-dumping measures on imports of biodiesel from USA. (02 Aug)
- Initiation of expiry review of anti-dumping measures on imports of certain cold-rolled flat steel products from China PR and Russia. (03 Aug)

Japan

- Continuation of anti-dumping measures on imports of potassium hydroxide from Korea RP and China PR. (10 Aug)

Korea RP

- Initiation of review investigation of anti-dumping measures on imports of butyl glycol ether from Saudi Arabia. (24 Aug)

Mexico

- Extension of duties recommended in anti-subsidy investigation on imports of cold rolled sheet from China PR. (16 Aug)

Mexico (Contd.)

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of coated flat steels from Vietnam. (30 Aug)
- Extension of anti-subsidy duties on imports of welded steel pipe from USA. (30 Aug)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of steel beams type I and type H from Germany, Spain and United Kingdom. (31 Aug)

Morocco

- Initiation of review investigation of safeguard measures on imports of wire rod and rebar. (18 Aug)
- Initiation of review investigation of safeguard measures on imports of cold-rolled and clad sheets or coated sheets. (18 Aug)

Pakistan

- Imposition of provisional anti-dumping measures on imports of cold rolled coils/sheets from Taiwan, European Union, Korea RP and Vietnam. (23 Aug)
- Continuation of anti-dumping measures on imports of hydrogen peroxide from Belgium, China PR, Indonesia, Korea RP, Taiwan, Thailand and Turkey. (26 Aug)

Philippines

- Termination of safeguard investigation on imports of motor vehicles. (20 Aug)

South Africa

- Affirmative final determination issued in safeguard investigation on imports of other screws fully threaded with hexagon heads made of steel. (02 Aug)

Taiwan

- Initiation of sunset review investigation on imports of galvanized steel flat-rolled products from China PR and Korea RP. (20 Aug)

Turkey

- Final affirmative determination issued in safeguard investigation on imports of polyester staple fibre. (23 Aug)

United Kingdom

- Preliminary determination of revocation of anti-dumping measures issued pursuant to a transition review on imports of certain pre and post stressing wire and strands from China PR. (02 Aug)

United Kingdom (Contd.)

- Affirmative determination issued in transition review of anti-dumping measures on imports of certain welded tubes and pipes of iron or non-alloy steel from Belarus and China PR and determination of removal of anti-dumping duties made on imports from Russia. (09 Aug)

Ukraine

- Affirmative determination issued in review of safeguard measures imposed on imports of sulphuric and oleic acid. (07 Aug)

United States of America

- DOC issues negative preliminary determination in the administrative review of the anti-dumping measure on imports of polyethylene terephthalate film, sheet, and strip from Taiwan. (02 Aug)
- Initiation of sunset review investigation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures on imports of narrow woven ribbons with selvedge from China PR and Taiwan. (02 Aug)
- Initiation of sunset review investigation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures on imports of heavy walled rectangle welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Mexico, Korea RP and Turkey. (02 Aug)
- Imposition of anti-subsidy duties on imports of utility scale wind towers from Malaysia and Spain. (04 Aug)
- Initiation of safeguard investigation on imports of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells. (06 Aug)
- Imposition of anti-dumping duty in imports of standard steel welded wire mesh from Mexico. (09 Aug)
- DOC issues affirmative final determination in the second sunset review of anti-subsidy duties on imports of polyethylene retail carrier bags from Vietnam. (10 Aug)
- DOC issues preliminarily finds that anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duty imposed on oil country tubular goods from China PR was being circumvented via imports from Brunei and Philippines. (10 Aug)
- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of seamless refined copper pipes and tubes from Vietnam. (13 Aug)
- DOC issues affirmative preliminary determination in the anti-dumping investigation on imports of pentafluoroethane (R-125) from China PR. (17 Aug)
- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of silicon metal from Malaysia. (19 Aug)

United States of America (Contd.)

- Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of magnesia carbon bricks from China PR and Mexico. (19 Aug)
- USITC finds that material injury is likely to continue or recur on revocation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duty on imports of seamless carbon and alloy steel standard, line and pressure pipe from China PR. (19 Aug)
- DOC issues affirmative final determination in the sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of corrosion resistant steel products from China PR. (19 Aug)
- Imposition of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duty on imports of metal lockers and parts thereof from China PR. (20 Aug)
- Imposition of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duty on imports of seamless carbon and alloy steel standard, line, and pressure pipe from Korea RP, Russia, and Ukraine. (23 Aug)
- USITC finds that U.S. industry is materially injured due to dumped imports of methionine from Japan and Spain. (24 Aug)
- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of floor-standing, metal-top ironing tables and parts thereof from China PR. (31 Aug)

Vietnam

- Continuation of anti-dumping measures on imports of H-shaped steel products from Malaysia. (21 Aug)

Foreign Trade Policy

Uploading of e-BRC for shipping bills with Let Export Order up to 31.03.2020 (04 Aug)

All IECs/firms who have been issued scrips under RoSCTL for the shipping bills with Let Export Order up to 31st March 2020 are required to get the related e-BRCs uploaded in the DGFT portal by the Authorised Dealer (AD) banks latest by 15th September 2021, failing which action as per Para 4.96 of HBP would be initiated by the jurisdictional RAs.

Online Procedures for transfer of Advance Authorization in case of amalgamation/ demerger/acquisition (04 Aug)

An online procedure has been notified for online filing and transfer of Advance Authorization and EPCG Authorization from the earlier entity to the new entity in case of amalgamation/ demerger/acquisition.

Amendment in Import Policy of Integrated Circuit (ICs) (09 Aug)

The facility of online testing CHIMS, without payment of registration fee will be available on www.imports.gov.in will be effective from 1st October 2021 for Bill of Entry filed on or after 01.10.21 for HS Codes 85423100, 85423900, 85423200, 85429000, and 85423300 of chapter 85 of ITC (HS), 2017.

Amendment in the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 regarding principles of prohibition and restrictions (10 Aug)

DGFT may impose 'restriction' or 'prohibition' on the following:

- On export of foodstuff and other essential products for prevention or relieving critical shortage
- On import and export of necessary for the application of standards or regulations for the classification, grading or making of commodities in international trade
- On imports to safeguard country's external financial position and to ensure a level of reserve
- On imports to promote establishment of a particular industry
- For preventing sudden increase in imports from causing a serious injury to domestic producer or to relieve producers who have suffered such injury
- For ensuring essential quantities for the domestic processing industry
- Essential to the acquisition or distribution of the products in general and local short supply

Amendment in the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 regarding RoDTEP (17 Aug)

The scheme for remission of duties and taxes on exported products (RoDTEP) has been added in Chapter 4 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 with immediate effect.

The objective of the scheme is to refund the currently un-refunded duties / taxes / levies, borne on the exported products at the central and state level, including prior stage cumulative indirect taxes on goods and services used to produce exported products and duties / taxes / levies in respect of distribution of exported product. For duties and taxes already exempted, remitted or credited, rebate shall not be available under this scheme.

Free Trade Agreement

Australia makes fresh push for CECA by sending former PM Abbott to talk to the Modi government

Australia is seeking to re-initiate negotiations for a trade pact with India. Former Australian Prime Minister, Tony Abbott, is visiting India to discuss CECA, for improving trade between the two countries. India-Australia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement negotiations began in 2011, but were put on hold in 2015 due to lack of consensus on reduction, and in some cases, elimination, in tariffs on agricultural produce, especially dairy products.

United Kingdom closing in on free trade agreement with New Zealand

The United Kingdom is soon going to sign an agreement with New Zealand following the sixth round of discussions between the two countries. The agreement aims to remove tariffs on trade between United Kingdom and New Zealand to make the goods available to consumers at lower prices and allow SMEs in United Kingdom to export more goods and services to New Zealand.

India and European Union to resume negotiations for balanced, comprehensive and mutually beneficial trade pact

India and European Union have agreed to re-initiate their negotiations for a free trade agreement that is "comprehensive and mutually beneficial". They will review the existing FTAs in order to maximise country's export potential and make the domestic industry more competitive.

Thailand and European Union resume free trade agreement negotiations

Thailand and European Union will re-initiate their negotiations on a FTA. This is 7 years after the negotiations collapsed due to the military coup in Thailand. The FTA aims to facilitate European Union's access to trade and investment in Southeast Asia and give Thai exporters low tariff benefits.

India will fast track trade deals with six nations

India is now fast tracking at least a dozen FTAs with UAE, United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, European Union over the next few months. Out of these, 6 FTAs are under negotiations. Negotiations will begin with United Kingdom and European Union by the end of 2021.

Proposed FTA between UAE and India to boost jewellery, chemicals, engineering exports

According to Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) Chairman Colin Shah, the council has suggested abolition of import duty in the UAE on the export of gold, silver, platinum jewellery from India and reduced import duty from 7.5% to 4% in India on import of gold bars/silver bars/platinum bars from UAE.

South Korea kicks off seventh round of free trade talks with Mercosur

New round of negotiation launched between South Korea and South America's leading trade bloc, Mercosur. This round of negotiation is set to focus on issues like intellectual rights and the scope of the products. This is done with the goal of expansion of export portfolio of both countries.

Bureau of Indian Standards

Amendment of Standards (05 Aug)

The following standards have been established with effect from 28th July 2021. However, the earlier standards shall continue, without amendment, till 27th August 2021.

- Flexible Steel conduits for electrical wiring (IS 3480:1966)
- Low and Medium Alloy Steel Covered Electrodes for Manual Metal Arc Welding (IS 1395: 1982)
- Monoaxially Oriented Polypropylene Tapes (IS 11197: 1985)

The following standards have been established for with effect from 29th July 2021. However, the earlier standards shall continue, without amendment, till 28th August 2021.

- Hot Rolled Steel Beam, Column, Channel and Angle Sections (IS 808: 2021)

Amendment to Drugs (Prices Control) Order (12 Aug)

The Drugs (Prices Control) Order has been amended to provide that ceiling prices of essential medicines would be revised on the basis of moving annual turnover value, every five years from the date of fixation of the ceiling price under the order.

Extension of effective date of Standard (16 Aug)

Effective date of Acetone Quality Control order has been extended to 13th March 2022.

Amendment of Standards (19 Aug)

The following standards have been established with effect from 5th August 2021. However, the earlier standards shall continue, without amendment, till 4th November 2021.

- Mild Steel Wire Rod (IS 7887: 1992)
- Welded Steel Wire Fabric (IS 4948: 2020)

The following standards have been established with effect from 9th August 2021. However, the earlier standards shall continue, without amendment, till 8th September 2021.

- Automotive Vehicles – Rims (IS 10694 (Part 1): 2009)

Establishment / Amendment of Standards (25 Aug)

The following standards have been established with effect from 17th August 2021:

- Medium Density Fibre Boards (IS 12406: 2021)
- Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Homopolymers (IS 17658: 2021)

The following standards have been established with effect from 12th August 2021. However, the earlier standards shall continue, without amendment, till 11th September 2021.

- Fertilizer Trade and Industry (IS 1304: 2021)
- Textiles – Man-Made Fibres, Yarns and Fabrics (IS 1324: 2021)
- Methods of Chemical Analysis of Iron Ores (IS 1493 (Part 11): 2021/ISO 5418-1: 2006)
- Metallic Materials – Brinell Hardness Test (IS 1500 (Part 2): 2021/ISO 6506-2: 2017)
- Fibre Ropes – Tarred Hemp/Jute Marline, Two Ply (IS 1857: 202)
- Plain bearing – Thin-walled Half Bearing with or Without Flange (IS 4773 (Part 3): 2021/ISO 3548-3: 2012)
- Fibre Ropes – Sisal Lines (IS 7082: 2021)
- Phenyl J-Acid (IS 7645: 2021)

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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