



ADHYATAN

TPM Newsletter

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The Month in Flashback

Trade Remedial Measures in India

Number of investigations initiated	2
Number of findings issued	.....	1
Duties imposed or continued	.....	1
Duties recommended but not imposed	.....	3
Ongoing anti-dumping investigations	.....	32
Ongoing anti-subsidy investigations	.....	1
Ongoing safeguard investigations	.....	0

Non-Tariff Barriers

Number of non-tariff notifications by India	.....	1
Number of non-tariff notifications by others	.....	388

Key Highlights

India

Revocation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duty on imports of steel products (01 Feb)

The Ministry of Finance, pursuant to the Union Budget 2022, has permanently revoked anti-dumping duty and anti-subsidy duty on certain steel products. Anti-dumping duty on imports of Flat rolled product of steel, plated or coated with alloy of Aluminum or Zinc from China PR, Vietnam and Korea RP; High Speed Steel of Non-Cobalt Grade from Brazil, China PR and Germany; and Straight Length Bars and Rods of alloy-steel from China PR have been revoked. Additionally, anti-subsidy duty on imports of certain Hot Rolled and Cold Rolled Stainless Steel Flat Products from China PR have also been revoked. The duties were earlier revoked temporarily pursuant to the Union budget 2021. The duties have been stated to be removed in the larger public interest, in light of rising steel product prices.

Decision of Tribunal regarding demand from EOU concerning violation of SION norms (17 Jan)

In the judgement of GKB Vision Ltd. vs Commissioner of Customs, the appellant was a recognized 100% Export Oriented Unit engaged in the manufacturing of ophthalmic lenses. The rough ophthalmic lenses blanks required for its manufacture were imported by the appellant without payment of duty of Customs. Department of Revenue alleged that since breakage, wastage and scrap of the lenses generated by the appellant were more than 9.09% provided for in the SION, thus the custom duty was recoverable. However, the Appellant relied on the decision taken by the Ministry of Commerce, wherein the appellant's wastage norms were revised to 15% with retrospective effect. The Tribunal agreed that the Department of Revenue was bound by the SION norms of 15% fixed by Ministry of Commerce and therefore, the benefit of the same has to accrue to the appellant. Further, the Tribunal also held that the demand of duty, if any, from an EOU can only be made at the closure of the bonding period or at the time of debonding, and therefore, the demand for duty was premature.

Key Highlights

WTO

Russian Federation – Measures Concerning the Exportation of Wood Products – Request For Consultations By The European Union (24 Jan)

The European Union has requested consultations with Russia concerning certain measures concerning exportation of wood products. The core contention behind requesting consultation was termination of tariff rate quota (TRQ) in violation of Article II:1(a) of GATT, 1994. Further, Russian Government has also reduced the number of border crossing points for the exportation of wood products in violation of Article I:1, Article XIII:1, and Article XI:1 of GATT, 1994.

Egypt – Registration Requirements Relating To The Importation Of Certain Products – Request For Consultations By The European Union (27 Jan)

The European Union has requested consultations with Egypt concerning registration requirement imposed by Egypt affecting importation of certain products. As part of the registration procedure, Egypt requires foreign factories or companies owning trademarks to submit a number of documents such as legal entity certificate, list of products being produced and exported as well as their trademarks, trademark(s) certificate and certificate of quality control system (typically ISO-9001 certificate which is not mandatory in the EU). The consultation concerns violation of Article XI:1 and VIII:1(c) of GATT, 1994.

Can freight cost continue to be ignored?

Brief

- **While freight costs form an important part of the decision of the consumer to source product locally or import the same, it is ignored in the determination of injury and injury margin in India, as per practice of the Authority.**
- **As a result, even where the domestic industry may be suffering injury and losing orders due to lower delivered price of imports to the consumer, the DGTR may find no cause for imposition of duty.**
- **India's proposal to the WTO also suggests that the delivered price of the product may be considered for determination of injury margin.**
- **Other jurisdictions such as Brazil also consider freight costs, where warranted, in the determination of injury or injury margin.**

The modern era of international trade is one of the increasingly complex interactions between countries. Supply chains have crossed countries and regions. Naturally, the buying decisions of consumers depend on their final cost of procurement, when sourcing from the domestic suppliers, and when importing into India. One of the elements of such procurement cost would be the freight charges incurred while purchasing from different sources. In some cases, the freight cost may form a significant part of the procurement cost. For instance, in India, the majority of the Soda Ash producers are based in Gujarat. Transportation of Soda Ash to other parts of the country would involve significant transportation costs. For this reason, Annual Ciner Group Report had termed the Soda Ash industry as a logistic intensive industry. Other such products may be cement, caustic soda, tiles and hydrogen peroxide.

In such cases, it may be cheaper for the consumer to import the product, having regard to the freight cost involved. Therefore, the element of freight forms an important part of the decision of the consumer and impacts the competition between the domestic product and the imported goods. It is quite likely that a consumer may prefer to import the same product at the same price from other countries, rather than procuring domestically, only due to the higher freight cost involved in domestic transportation. However, at present, this aspect is overlooked in trade remedial investigations, as explained below.

Issue of freight cost in fair comparison

One of the factors for the determination of injury to the domestic industry is whether the imports are undercutting the prices of the domestic industry. For this purpose, as per practice, the ex-factory selling price of the domestic industry is compared to the landed price of the imports at the port in India. Further, the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy laws

require determination of injury margin, which is the difference between the non-injurious price of the domestic industry and the landed price of the imported product. Again, the non-injurious price is determined at the ex-factory level for comparison with the landed price considered at the port in India. Therefore, in both cases, the aspect of freight involved is completely ignored. This may lead to a situation where no duty is imposed due to absence of injury or negative injury margin, despite the domestic industry suffering injury.

To illustrate with an example, let us assume that the ex-factory price of a domestic producer located at one location is Rs. 1,000 per MT, and its non-injurious price is Rs. 1,200 per MT. The freight cost to another city may be Rs. 500 per MT, implying a total procurement cost to the consumer of Rs. 1,500 per MT. In this case, if the imported goods are available at a port near the customer at Rs. 1,300 per MT, the consumer would prefer to procure the goods through imports, as the final cost to the consumer is lower. Thus, in such a case, the domestic industry clearly lost market to imports, which were cheaper than its selling price and non-injurious price. However, due to non-consideration of freight, it would lead to a conclusion that there is no price undercutting and injury margin is negative in an anti-dumping or anti-subsidy investigation.

In the past, the domestic producers have made several presentations to the Designated Authority requesting consideration of freight cost in determination of price undercutting and injury margin. However, the Authority has taken a view that freight cannot be considered for determination of injury margin. In particular, the Authority has noted that Annexure – III clearly says that non-injurious price should be determined on an ex-factory level, and that freight cost should be excluded. However, the Indian industry has reiterated that since the Rules are silent on the manner of determination of injury margin, the issue of freight can be considered as an adjustment to injury margin for the purpose of fair comparison of non-injurious price with the import price.

India's Position for Fair Comparison before WTO

Interestingly, in its proposal to the WTO on mandatory application of lesser duty rule, India has also suggested that the delivered price of a product may be considered for determination of injury margin. India's proposal refers to import price, which has been defined as including the delivered price of the product to the customer.

*"For the purpose of this annex, the term **"price of the dumped imports"** shall be interpreted as **meaning import prices at any level** such as cost, insurance and freight, or ex-customs area, or resale price to the importer, **or delivered price to the customer**, provided that the comparisons with the price of the like product under sub-paragraph 1.1, or with the target price under sub-paragraph 1.2, for the purpose of arriving at the injury margin, are made only at a comparable level."*

India had also proposed that determination of injury margin should be made in a manner

which enables comparisons as close to the point of consumption as is reasonably possible. Therefore, there is a divergence between the proposal made by India before the WTO and the practice followed in Indian investigations.

Practice in other countries

In addition to India, certain other countries also consider freight for determination of injury margin. For instance, the Brazilian Authority consider the principle of fair comparison while determining injury margin, for which delivered price may also be considered as an option.

The challenge before the Authority is that consideration of freight may lead to more complexities in the determination of injury margin. However, any trade remedial investigation concerning products having significant freight costs would be futile, unless such costs are not considered. Recently, the Soda Ash industry withdrew an application requesting anti-dumping duty on imports from UAE and Russia and requested termination of the investigation. One of the grounds for the withdrawal was that unless freight cost is considered for the determination of injury margin, the investigation would serve no purpose. It is, thus, evident that the issue of freight cost is quite critical from the perspective of domestic producers and non-consideration thereof may be fatal to the case.

It would be worth noting that in June 2018, the Designated Authority had issued a stakeholder consultation seeking comments on whether freight should be considered for determination of injury margin. One of the bottlenecks that was identified in the consultation note was the significant information required and the source of information. Indeed, while consideration of freight requires collection of information, the importers and users of the goods, in any case, participate in an investigation and can provide relevant information to the Authority. Further, even if they do not participate, the Authority can apply the best available information to it and determine the best estimates of freight. Therefore, while the consideration of freight may be slightly difficult, it may prove to be crucial in trade remedial investigations.

– Kalpesh Gupta, Consultant

Qrex Flex Private Limited
vs.
Union of India

Order in Civil Application No. 1622 of 2022
Dated 27th January

Anti-dumping duties have been in force on the imports of ‘PVC Flex Films’ from China PR since 25th August 2011. The duties were subject to a review investigation in 2015 after which they were extended for 5 more years. Since the duties were due to expire on 7th August 2021, the All India Laminated Manufacturers Association (AILFMA) along with Pioneer Polyleathers Limited, Qrex Flex Private Limited, and SRF Limited filed an application before the DGTR for the initiation of sunset review and extension of the duties. The investigation was initiated by the DGTR on 24th March 2021. Pending the conclusion of the investigation, the Central Government extended the existing duties vide Notification No. 38/2021 dated 30th June 2021 till 31st January 2022. However, on conclusion of the investigation, the DGTR vide final findings dated 28th October 2021 found that there was no need for continued imposition of duty.

Aggrieved by the recommendation of the DGTR, one of the domestic producers, Qrex Flex Private Limited (hereafter “the Appellant”) filed an appeal before the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (Tribunal) challenging the findings issued. Considering that the anti-dumping duties were due to expire on 31st January 2022, the appellant sought an early hearing before the Tribunal. However, due to the unavailability of the bench, the Tribunal could not take up the appeal on an immediate basis. In the meanwhile, on 24th January, 2022, the Central Government notified the revocation of the duties seven days prior to the date of expiry.

Considering the unavailability of a bench in the Tribunal, the Appellant filed a writ petition before the Hon’ble Gujarat High Court (hereafter “the Court”). The Appellant argued that if it was not able to obtain any interim relief, the same may cause irreparable injury to the domestic producers of the subject goods. The Union of India claimed that continuation of duty would cause irreparable injury to the downstream industry and the consumers.

After taking into consideration the issues raised by the Appellant, the Court decided to stay the order revoking the subject duties for a period of 6 weeks and also extended the duties currently in force for the same period. During the period of 6 weeks, the Court directed a special bench of the Tribunal to take up the appeal for hearing and dispose it in accordance with the law. The Court specifically noted that the Appellant should not suffer because the Special Bench of the Tribunal was not available. The Gujarat High Court has been quoted as having remarked that “whether we love China, whether you hate China but we can't ignore China”.

Trade Remedial Actions in India

Initiation of investigations

- Anti-dumping investigation into imports of Ursodeoxycholic Acid (UDCA) from China PR and Korea RP. (24 Jan)
- Anti-dumping investigation into imports of Vinyl Tiles, other than in roll or sheet form, from China PR, Taiwan and Vietnam. (24 Jan)

Duties recommended

- Anti-subsidy duty on imports of Aluminium Primary Foundry Alloy Ingot in different forms from Malaysia. (31 Jan)

Duties recommended but not imposed

- Anti-dumping duty on imports of Hot-Rolled Flat Products of Alloy or Non-Alloy Steel from China PR, Japan, Korea RP, Russia, Brazil and Indonesia. (04 Jan)
- Anti-dumping duty on imports of Cold-Rolled/Cold reduced Flat Steel Products of Iron or Non-Alloy Steel, or other Alloy Steel of all width and thickness - not clad, plated or coated from China PR, Japan, Korea RP and Ukraine. (05 Jan)
- Anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyester Yarn (Polyester Spun Yarn) from China PR, Indonesia, Nepal and Vietnam. (08 Jan)

Termination of investigation

- Anti-dumping investigation into imports of Soda Ash from United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Russia. (18 Jan)

Customs Notifications

- Revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane or R-134a from China PR. (06 Jan)
- Revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Colour coated/Pre-Painted Flat Products of Alloy or Non-Alloy Steel from China PR and European Union. (13 Jan)
- Revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of PVC Flex Films from China PR. (24 Jan)
- Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of Axles for trailers including Axle for trailers in Semi knocked down/ Completely knocked down condition from China PR. (24 Jan)

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

Chapter 28: Inorganic Chemicals

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Barium Chloride from India (19 Jan)

USITC has initiated investigations into imports of sodium nitrite from India and Russia to determine whether the goods alleged to be dumped and alleged to be subsidized by the Governments of India and Russia are causing or are threatening to cause injury to US industry. The petition has been filed by Chemical Products Corporation, Cartersville, Georgia.

Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Sodium Nitrite from India and Russia (21 Jan)

USITC has initiated investigations into imports of sodium nitrite from India and Russia to determine whether the goods alleged to be dumped and alleged to be subsidized by the Governments of India and Russia are causing or are threatening to cause injury to US industry. The petition has been filed by Chemtrade Chemicals US LLC, Parsippany, New Jersey.

Chapter 29: Organic Chemicals

China PR

- Final findings issued in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Monoalkyl ethers of import-related ethylene glycols and propylene glycol from USA. (10 Jan)

European Union

- Initiation of expiry review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Sodium Gluconate from China PR. (18 Jan)

Mexico

- Imposition of definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Triethanolamine from USA (27 Jan)

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Glycine from China PR. (03 Jan)
- DOC issues affirmative final determination in the expedited sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Chlorinated Isocyanurates (Chlorinated Isos) from China PR and Spain. (31 Jan)

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

Chapter 31: Fertilizers

Vietnam

- Initiation of review investigation into safeguard measures on imports of Diammonium Phosphate (DAP) and Monoammonium Phosphate (MAP) fertilizers. (28 Jan)

Chapter 38: Miscellaneous Chemical Products

United States of America

- DOC issues affirmative final determination in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Pentafluoroethane (R-125) from China PR. (10 Jan)
- USITC finds that material injury is likely to continue or recur on revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Hydrofluorocarbons from China PR. (25 Jan)

Chapter 39: Plastics and articles thereof

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

DOC issues affirmative final determination in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Granular Polytetrafluoroethylene Resin from India and Russia (25 Jan)

US DOC has determined that Granular Polytetrafluoroethylene Resin when imported from India and Russia are being sold at less than fair value as well as producers and exporters of such goods are receiving countervailable subsidies. US DOC has determined dumping margin of 13.09% and a subsidy margin of 31.89% for the responding producer and exporter from India. The USITC is yet to make its determinations.

Other Trade Remedial Actions

China PR

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyphenylene ethers originating in USA, while terminating anti-subsidy investigation against the product. (06 Jan)

Eurasian Economic Union

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Virgin High Density Polyethylene from Uzbekistan. (25 Jan)

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

Chapter 48: Paper and paperboard articles of paper pulp

United States of America

- USITC finds that material injury is likely to continue or recur on revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Uncoated Paper from Australia, Brazil, China PR, Indonesia and Portugal, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from China PR and Indonesia. (11 Jan)

Chapter 55: Man-Made Staple Fibres

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyester Staple Fiber from Korea RP and Taiwan. (03 Jan)

Chapter 68: Articles of Stone, Plaster, Cement, Asbestos, Mica or Similar Materials

Ukraine

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Thermal Insulation Materials from Belarus and Russia. (08 Jan)

Chapter 72: Iron or Steel

Australia

- Initiation of continuation inquiry into anti-dumping duties imposed on imports of Hot Rolled Coil Steel from Taiwan. (04 Jan)

United Kingdom

- Initiation of transition review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Heavy Plate of Non-alloy or other Alloy Steel from China PR. (25 Jan)

United States of America

- DOC issues affirmative final determination in the expedited sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of certain Cold-Rolled Steel Flat Products from Brazil. (03 Jan)
- DOC issues affirmative final determination in the expedited sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from Korea RP. (05 Jan)
- DOC issues affirmative final determination in the expedited sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from Australia, Brazil, Japan, Korea RP, Netherlands, Turkey and the United Kingdom, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from Brazil. (06 Jan)

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

Chapter 73: Articles of Iron and Steel

Australia

- Initiation of product exemption inquiry into anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Precision Pipe and Tube Steel from China PR and Korea RP. (4 Jan)
- Initiation of continuation inquiry into anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Wire Rope from South Africa. (17 Jan)

Canada

- CBSA issues affirmative final determined in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Oil Country Tubular Goods from Austria. (21 Jan)
- CITT issues final determination concluding injury has not been caused to the domestic industry due to dumping of Oil Country Tubular Goods from Mexico. (26 Jan)

European Union

- Initiation of expiry review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Stainless-Steel Tube and Pipe Butt-Welding Fittings, whether or not finished from China PR and Taiwan. (26 Jan)

United States of America

- USITC finds that material injury is likely to continue or recur on revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Brazil, China PR, Japan, Taiwan and Thailand. (20 Jan)
- USITC finds that material injury is likely to continue or recur on revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Stainless-Steel Wire Rod from Japan, Korea RP and Taiwan. (28 Jan)

Chapter 84: Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery and Mechanical Appliances

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Large Residential Washers from China PR. (03 Jan)

Chapter 85: Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Parts Thereof

European Union

- Imposition of anti-subsidy duty in imports of Optical Fiber Cables from China PR. (19 Jan)
- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Thermal Insulation Materials from Belarus and Russia. (08 Jan)

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

Chapter 87: Vehicles, other than Railway or Tramway

Canada

- CBSA issues affirmative final determinations in anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Container Chassis from China PR. (19 Jan)

European Union

- Initiation of expiry review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Aluminium Road Wheels from China PR. (20 Jan)

Chapter 94: Furniture

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of certain Steel Nails from India, Oman, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Turkey (26 Jan)

US DOC has initiated anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into whether aforementioned goods are being sold at less than fair value in US and whether countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of such goods. The DOC will investigate 32 programs of the Government of India. The petition has been filed by Mid Continent Steel & Wire, Inc.

Other Trade Remedial Actions

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Wooden Bedroom Furniture from China PR. (03 Jan)

Other Trade Updates

Foreign Trade Policy

Amendment to the composition of Standing Grievance Committee (05 Jan)

The Handbook of Procedures 2015-20 has been amended to revise the composition of the Standing Grievance Committee. For speedy redressal of grievances of trade and industry pertaining to Export and Foreign Trade, Grievance Committee has been constituted which will include Custom Authorities, GST Authorities, DGARM Banks (Public and Private Sectors), Export Inspection Agencies/Councils, ECGC, Industries Commissioner (State/UT), Export Commissioner (State/UT), General Manager (GM) District Industries Centre (DIC), along with the existing members.

Amendment in Export Policy concerning certain pharmaceutical products (10 Jan)

The export of Enoxaparin (Formulation and API) and Intra-Venous Immunoglobulin (IVIG) (Formulation and API) which were formerly under the Free Category, are now being put under restricted category.

Amendment of requirements for export of Chemicals and related equipment (13 Jan)

The Handbook of Procedure 2015-20 has been amended with regard to the export of Chemicals and related equipment. The DGFT has made it mandatory for all exporters to register and obtain a General SCOMET license for Export of chemicals under General Authorization for export of Chemicals and related equipment (GAEC).

Dispensation of requirement of Inspection Certificate on imports of metallic scrap or waste (14 Jan)

The Handbook of Procedure 2015-20 has been amended to allow the import of metallic scrap or waste without the Pre-Shipment Inspection Certificate (PSIC) through Hazira port and Kamarajar port.

Extension of time for filing of Non-Preferential Certificate of Origin (24 Jan)

An electronic platform has been implemented to facilitate electronic filing and issuance for Non-Preferential Certificates of Origin (CoO). The transition period for mandatory filing of applications for Non-Preferential Certificates of Origin through the e-CoO Platform has been extended till 31st March 2022.

Deadline notified for application for Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) under FTA (27 Jan)

The DGFT has notified that all applicants seeking Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) for imports for financial year 2022-23 should submit their online applications latest by 28th February 2022 .

Other Trade Updates

Bureau of Indian Standards

Amendment in Quality Control Orders (31 Dec)

The following Quality Control Orders will come into force with effect from 3rd August 2022:

- Acetic Acid
- Aniline
- Methanol
- Morpholine

Amendment in Quality Control Orders (07 Jan)

The following Quality Control Orders have been amended and shall come into force on 7th January 2022.

- Acrylonitrile- Butadiene Styrene (ABS) (Quality Control) Order, 2021 (IS 17077:2019/ISO 19062-1:2015)
- Polyurethanes (Quality Control) Order, 2021 (IS 17397 (Part 1) : 2020/ ISO 16365-1 : 2014)

Amendment in Indian Standards (10 Jan)

The following standards have been amended with effect from 30th December 2021 but shall continue without amendment till 29th March 2022.

- Stainless Steel Plates, Sheets and Strips (IS 6911:2017)
- Plain Copier Paper (IS 14490:2018)

Free Trade Agreements

India and Israel begin FTA talks

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal, confirmed that Israel and India have begun talks on a free-trade agreement (FTA) on the occasion of 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and Israel.

First round of negotiations concluded between India and UK for a trade agreement

India and the United Kingdom have concluded the first round of negotiations for a free-trade agreement (FTA). The negotiations covered 26 policy areas between the two nations. Both countries are targeting to finish the negotiations by the end of 2022.

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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