



ADHYATAN

TPM Newsletter

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The Month in Flashback

Trade Remedial Measures in India

Number of investigations initiated	14
Number of findings issued	.....	4
Duties imposed or continued	.....	2
Duties recommended but not imposed	.....	3
Ongoing anti-dumping investigations	.....	21
Ongoing anti-subsidy investigations	.....	4
Ongoing safeguard investigations	.....	2

Non-Tariff Barriers

Number of non-tariff notifications by India	.....	1
Number of non-tariff notifications by others	.....	189

Key Highlights

India

Notification of procedure for obtaining and sharing DGCI&S data for a trade remedial investigation (18 Oct)

The Directorate General of Trade Remedies has re-introduced the procedure for obtaining and sharing DGCI&S data for the purpose of filing an application for initiation of, and for participating in a trade remedial investigation. For further details, please refer the article on page 5 herein.

Interim orders issued by High Court for provisional assessment of imports (11 Oct)

The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi has issued interim orders for provisional assessment of imports of three products, wherein the Ministry of Finance rejected the positive recommendations made by the Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR). Such interim orders have been issued for imports of Ammonium Nitrate, Hydrogen Peroxide and PTFE. In issuing the orders, the High Court has referred to the earlier orders issued by the Court in case of Union of India V. Jubliant Ingrevia Limited, wherein the Central Government had appealed [the decision of Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal](#) that the Central Government is required to give a reasoned order for rejecting the recommendations of the DGTR. Pending outcome of the writ, the High Court had issued interim order that provisional assessment be directed for the imports forming subject to the matters. According to the orders, in case a favourable judgment is issued in favour of the domestic producers, anti-dumping duty will be collected on all imports cleared under provisional assessment pursuant to the orders.

WTO

Colombia and EU resort to arbitration in relation to anti-dumping duty on Frozen Fries from Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands (10 Oct)

After the WTO Dispute Settlement Body issued its final report in the ongoing dispute regarding of anti-dumping duty on Frozen Fries from Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands on a confidential basis, Colombia requested the Panel to suspend the work and not circulate the report. The two parties have agreed to resolve the matter through arbitration proceedings under Article 25 of the Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU). This is the first instance where a WTO member has resorted to arbitration proceedings under the Multiparty Interim Appeal Arbitration Arrangement (MPIA). This arrangement is an alternative system for resolving disputes, in the absence of a functioning staffed WTO Appellate Body.

Availability of Import Data: Balancing Confidentiality of Proprietary Information & the Legitimate Requirements of Parties

Brief

- **The requirement to provide duly substantiated application for initiation of trade remedial investigation implies need for submitting information with regard to volume and value of imports.**
- **Since multiple products and product types, some of which may not form the subject matter of the application, may be covered by an HS Code, transaction-wise import data is necessary to furnish an application.**
- **However, easy availability of import data was prejudicial to the competitive interests of the parties concerned, as information regarding customers, pricing, distribution channels, and other marketing information became publicly available.**
- **Resultantly, the Government introduced regulations to check the unauthorized publication of import data, and made such publication a punishable offence, under Section 135AA of the Customs Act.**
- **The unavailability of import data posed a challenge for parties in filing applications for trade remedial investigations and effectively participating in the investigation to defend their interests.**
- **To address such issues, the DGTR has issued Trade Notice 1/2022 notifying the process for sharing import data. The data would be shared subject to the condition that it would not be used for any other purpose, or shared with any other party. The party obtaining import data would be subject to the provisions of Section 135AA of the Customs Act.**

As per the legal provisions notified pursuant to WTO Agreements, a trade remedial investigation may be initiated pursuant to an application by or on behalf of the domestic industry, or suo motu. An investigation pursuant to an application may be initiated by the investigating authority only after examining the accuracy and adequacy of the evidence provided and having satisfied itself that there is sufficient evidence regarding dumping (or subsidization or increased imports, as the case may be), injury and causal link. In order to examine the alleged dumping / subsidization / increased imports as well as injury suffered, the investigating authority would require information with regard to the volume and value of imports from each country. Further, since a number of product or product types may fall within one HS code, all of which may not be covered within the scope of the application, it is necessary that the import data allows identification of the volume and value of each such product or product type. For this purpose, applicants rely on transaction-wise import data,

as the description in the same would allow identification of imports of product under consideration. However, the dissemination of such data is subject to significant regulations.

The Customs Act, 1962 requires the Customs authorities to monitor and regulate the imports and exports of goods into the country. The data pertaining to the imports into and exports from India was earlier not made available to the public. However, in 2004, the Central Government notified the Publication of Daily Lists of Imports and Exports Rules, vide Notification No. 128/2004-Customs (N.T.) dated 19th November 2004. Under the said Rules, the Central Government allowed the Customs authorities to publish data relating to import into and export from India, for statistical purposes. This data would include port or country of origin, description, quantity and value of goods. Thus, the general public could access the trade data regarding import and export from a primary and official source. Additionally, data could also be accessed through third party sources such as Info Drive, Ibex, etc. Such data was being referred to by applicants for filing application for initiation of trade remedial investigations.

The easy accessibility to the trade data allowed individuals and organisations to conduct trade analysis and proved an important tool for policy and planning. However, such easy availability of import data had its issues. Since any party could easily access the import data, it was prejudicial to the competitive interests of the exporters and importers since the information regarding details of customers, prices, distribution channels, and other marketing information became publicly available. This granted an unfair competitive advantage to the party having access to the data. The easy accessibility to the proprietary information of competitors posed serious data confidentiality issues.

In 2016, the Central Government put an end to the Publication of Daily Lists of Imports & Exports Rules, vide Notification No. 140/2016-Customs (N.T.), dated 25th November 2016. As a result, the import and export data was no longer required to be published and made available publicly. However, parties could formally request the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (“DGCI&S”) to provide import data on transaction-wise basis upon payment of specified amounts.

Prior to 2016, DGTR used to refer to data from official government as well as private sources for their analysis. For instance, in the anti-dumping investigation concerning imports of Non-Brass Metal Flashlight from China, the DGTR relied on data published by Asis Infotech Pvt Ltd, Mumbai for determining the price and volume of imports from China. However, in the recent few years, the DGTR has majorly relied on the import data as published by the DGCI&S for their trade remedial investigations. Often, the DGTR also obtains and relies upon the exporter and importer-wise data procured from DG Systems, in order to corroborate the information provided by exporters participating in the investigation.

The DGTR issued Trade Notice No. 7/2018 dated 15th March 2018 laying down the procedure for procurement of import data from DGCI&S. As per the Trade Notice, request for import data for specified period was to be made in writing, for use in petitions requesting initiation of trade remedial investigations. Based on the application, the DGTR would allow the applicant to collect transaction-wise import data from DGCI&S.

However, in February 2022, Section 135AA was inserted in the Customs Act, wherein publication of trade data, relating to quantity, value and classification of goods, was made a punishable offence. Thus, unless required by the law or by specific authorisation of an exporter or importer, publication of trade data was made punishable with imprisonment for a maximum term of six months, or with fine upto fifty thousand rupees, or with both. By Notification No. 69/2022-Customs (NT), dated 22nd August 2022, Customs (Compounding of Offences) Amendment Rules, 2022 were notified which increased the punishment under Section 135AA of Customs Act to fine of one lakh rupees for the first offence, to be increased by hundred percent for each subsequent offence.

Since publication of any form of trade data was made a punishable offence, the same could no longer be procured from any private sources. Further, even DGCI&S stopped providing trade data to interested parties for trade remedial investigations. In absence of availability of data concerning volume and value of imports into India, parties intending to file applications before DGTR were left handicapped. Further, while the DGTR could call for data from DGCI&S for their analysis, the same was not made available to interested parties to defend their interests.

In light of the significant hardships faced by the Indian industries, the DGTR has recently issued Trade Notice No. 1/2022, dated 18th October 2022 in supersession of the earlier Trade Notice No. 7/2018. Under the new Trade Notice, the interested parties can obtain import data from DGCI&S for use in their request for initiation of trade remedial investigation. The Trade Notice also lays down the procedure for procuring the data, which is similar to the earlier trade notice. The procurement of data is subject to the condition that the information obtained from DGCI&S can be used only for the purpose of trade remedial investigation. The party undertakes that the data would not be placed in public domain / shared with any other party. Further, if the party concerned decides not to file an application, it is required to inform the DGTR regarding the same within a period of 90 days. Lastly, the party undertakes that it shall be subject to the provisions of Section 135AA of the Customs Act.

This Trade Notice is likely to offer relief to the industries willing to seek trade remedial measures. Further, it would also ensure transparency in the investigations by allowing all interested parties to have access to information relied on in such investigation.

– Ojasvi Nautiyal, Associate
Tushar Sehgal, Business Analyst

Trade Remedial Actions in India

Investigations initiated

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Gypsum Board/ Tiles with lamination at least on one side from China and Oman. (30 Sep)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Fishing Net from Bangladesh and China. (30 Sep)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Ceramic Rollers from China. (30 Sep)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Viscose Rayon Filament Yarn from China. (30 Sep)^[1]
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Wheel Loaders from China. (30 Sep)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Grinding Media Balls excluding forged Grinding Media Balls from China and Thailand. (30 Sep)^[2]
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Metronidazole from China. (30 Sep)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Alloy Steel Chisel/ Tool and Hydraulic Rock Breaker in fully assembled condition from China and South Korea. (30 Sep)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Sulphur Black from China. (30 Sep)^[3]
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Synthetic Grade Zeolite 4A from Iran and Thailand. (30 Sep)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of High Tenacity Polyester Yarn from China. (30 Sep)^[4]
- Initiation of mid-term review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Natural Mica based Pearl Industrial Pigments excluding cosmetic grade from China. (30 Sep)^[5]
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Toughened Glass for Home Appliances from China. (30 Sep)
- Initiation of bilateral safeguard investigation into imports of Ferro Molybdenum from South Korea. (30 Sep)^[6]

Duties recommended

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Glycine from China. (29 Sep)
- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Semi-Finished Ophthalmic Lenses from China. (29 Sep)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Jute Products from Bangladesh and Nepal. (30 Sep)

Trade Remedial Actions in India

Duties recommended but not imposed

- Anti-dumping duty on imports of (4R-Cis)-1,1-Dimethylethyl-6-cyanomethyl-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxane-4-acetate also known as ATSS from China. (20 Oct)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Styrene Butadiene Rubber from European Union, South Korea and Thailand. (28 Oct)

Final findings issued without recommending measures

- Final finding issued concluding that there is no need for imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Mono Ethylene Glycol from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and USA. (27 Oct)

Customs Notifications

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Electro-galvanized Steel from South Korea, Japan and Singapore. (19 Oct)
- Extension of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Saccharin from China to imports from Thailand. (21 Oct)

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

Chapter 25 – Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and limestone

USA

- Final affirmative determination by USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker from Japan. (04 Oct)

Chapter 28 – Inorganic chemicals

USA

- Final affirmative determination by USITC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Sodium Nitrite from Russia. (17 Oct)

Chapter 29 – Organic Chemicals

Brazil

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Citric Acid and certain Salts of Citric Acid from China. (17 Oct)

China

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyoxymethylene Copolymer from Malaysia, South Korea and Thailand. (23 Oct)

USA

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (R-134a) from China. (31 Oct)

Chapter 30 – Pharmaceutical products

USA

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Stillbenic OBAs from China and Taiwan. (03 Oct)

Chapter 31 – Fertilizers

Vietnam

- Revocation of safeguard measures on imports of Diammonium Phosphate and Monoammonium Phosphate Fertilizers. (25 Oct)

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

Chapter 32 – Tanning or dyeing extracts; dyes, pigments and other colouring matter, paints and varnishes; inks

Trade remedial actions against India

China

Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Phthalocyanine Pigments from India. (31 Oct)

The MOFCOM has preliminarily determined that Phthalocyanine Pigments are being exported by India at dumped prices, which has caused injury to the Chinese industry. The provisional duties applicable on Indian imports is in the range of 14.1% to 19.1%. The duties are applicable with effect from 1st November 2022.

Chapter 39 – Plastics and articles thereof

Trade remedial actions against India

Argentina

Initiation of expiry review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) from China, India and South Korea. (22 Oct)

The Ministry of Economy has initiated an expiry review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate, in granules from India, China and South Korea. The review was initiated pursuant to request by Alpek Polyester Argentina SA. The duties were first imposed in 2019 for a period of 3 years. At present, exports by Dhunseri Petrochem and Tea Limited attract duty of 3.35% while other Indian exports attract 12% duty. Further, Chinese and Korean exports are subject to duties at 16% and 17.61% respectively.

Other trade remedial updates

Philippines

- Imposition of safeguard measures on imports of High-Density Polyethylene and Linear Low-Density Polyethylene Pellets and Granules. (12 Oct)

USA

- Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Biaxial Integral Geogrid Products from China. (12 Oct)
- Final affirmative determination by USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Superabsorbent Polymers from South Korea. (27 Oct)

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

Chapter 40 – Rubber and articles thereof

Morocco

- Initiation of safeguard investigation into imports of Inner Tubes for Bicycles, Mopeds, Motorcycles and Scooters. (03 Oct)

Turkey

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of New Tires and Inner Tubes made of Rubber used in Bicycles from China, Taiwan, Vietnam and Sri Lanka. (05 Oct)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of New Tires and Inner Tubes made of Rubber used in Motorcycles from China, Taiwan and Vietnam. (08 Oct)
- Termination of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Heavy Vehicle, Agricultural Vehicle and Construction Machinery Tires (new rubber tires) from Malaysia. (25 Oct)

Chapter 48 – Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard

Trade remedial actions against India

USA

Institution of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations by USITC and initiation of preliminary phase investigations on imports of Paper File Folders from China, India, and Vietnam. (12 Oct)

The USITC has instituted an anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigation to determine whether imports of Paper File Folders from China, India and Vietnam are causing material injury to the US industry. The request for investigation has been filed by the Coalition of Domestic Folder Manufacturers, Hastings, Minnesota and Naperville, Illinois. The USITC has instituted a preliminary phase investigation to determine whether an investigation into such imports is required to be initiated.

Chapter 54 – Man-made Filaments

Turkey

- Extension of safeguard measures on imports of Yarns made of Nylon or Other Polyamides for a period of 3 years until 20th November 2025. (24 Oct)

Chapter 59 – Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use

USA

- Continuation of the anti-dumping duty on imports of Artists' Canvas from China. (12 Oct)

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

Chapter 68 – Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos

Trade remedial actions against India

USA

Final affirmative determination by USDOC in the administrative review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Quartz Surface Products from India. (18 Oct)

The USDOC has determined that Divyashakti Granites Ltd., a producer/exporter of Quartz Surface Products from India, received countervailable subsidies during the period of review. The subsidy rate for 2020 has been determined as 1.18%. The duties were originally levied on 22nd June 2020.

Other trade remedial updates

USA

- Termination of anti-circumvention investigation into anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Quartz Slab manufactured in China and processed in Malaysia, based on the finding that the same was included in the product scope of the original levy. (21 Oct)

Chapter 70 – Glass and glassware

Turkey

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Glass Fiber Reinforcement Materials (for insulation of pipes and tubes) from China. (18 Oct)

USA

- Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Amorphous Silica Fabric from China. (11 Oct)

Chapter 72 – Iron and steel

Trade remedial actions against India

Taiwan

Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Carbon Steel Plates from Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, South Korea, and Ukraine. (13 Oct)

The Ministry of Finance has determined that revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Carbon Steel Plates from Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Korea and Ukraine is likely to result in continued dumping and injury to the Taiwanese industry. However, on account of overall economic interests, the Ministry has suspended the collection of anti-dumping duty on imports from Ukraine for a period of one year.

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

Chapter 72 – Iron and steel

Trade remedial actions against India

USA

Initiation and preliminary determination of mid-term review by USDOC of the anti-dumping duty on imports of Silicomanganese from India. (21 Oct)

The USDOC initiated a mid-term review and preliminarily determined that NAVA Limited (NAVA) is the successor-in-interest to Nava Bharat Ventures Limited (NBVL), an exporter from India. The duty earlier applicable on NBVL would now apply to exports by NAVA. The anti-dumping duty was originally levied in 2002.

Other trade remedial updates

European Union

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Hot-Rolled Flat Products of Iron, Non-Alloy or other Alloy Steel from Brazil, Iran, Russia and Ukraine. (05 Oct)

Turkey

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Hot-Rolled Flat Steel (Thick Plate) not in Coils from China. (25 Oct)

USA

- Final affirmative determination by USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Japan, Taiwan and Turkey. (04 Oct)
- Final affirmative determination by USDOC in the sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars (rebar) from Turkey. (05 Oct)
- Final affirmative determination by USITC in sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Stainless-Steel Sheets and Strips from China. (18 Oct)
- Final affirmative determination by USITC in sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Hot-Rolled Steel from Australia, Japan, Netherlands, Russia, South Korea, Turkey and United Kingdom, and negative determination concerning imports from Brazil. (21 Oct)
- Final affirmative determination by USITC in sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Hot-Rolled Steel from South Korea. (21 Oct)

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

Chapter 73 – Articles of Iron and steel

Trade remedial actions against India

Argentina

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Tees and Elbows from India. (26 Oct)

The Ministry of Economy has initiated anti-dumping investigation into imports of Tees and Elbows, except 180° elbows and reduction elbows from India. The request for initiation of investigation was made by Chamber of Manufacturers of Steel Pipes and Tubes (CyTACERO) which represent Cintolo HNOS Metalúrgica Sai Y C. The products when imported from China are already subject to anti-dumping duty since September 2021.

Canada

Initiation of re-investigation by CBSA of normal values and exports prices determined for imports of Grinding Media from India. (26 Oct)

The CBSA has initiated a re-investigation of normal values and export prices determined earlier for imports of Grinding Media from India. The anti-dumping duties were first imposed in August 2021, wherein AIA Engineering Limited was the only co-operating exporter. The goods are also subject to anti-subsidy duty when imported into Canada.

Mexico

Final affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Carbon Steel Pipes from India and USA. (03 Oct)

The Ministry of Economy has determined that revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Carbon Steel Pipes from India and USA is likely to result in continuation of dumping and injury. The duties were first imposed in April 2016 for a period of 5 years. Indian exports are presently subject to \$128.24 per metric ton, while exports from USA are subject to \$575.01 per metric ton.

USA

Final negative determination by USITC in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Steel Nails from India, Oman, Sri Lanka and Turkey. (06 Oct)

The USITC has determined that imports of subsidized Steel Nails from India, Oman and Turkey are not causing injury to the US industry. Further, it has been determined that the imports of subsidized Steel Nails from Sri Lanka are negligible and thus, the investigation must be terminated. The investigation would now be terminated by the USDOC.

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

Chapter 73 – Articles of Iron and steel

Trade remedial actions against India

USA

Final affirmative determination by USDOC in administrative review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Stainless-Steel Flanges from India. (31 Oct)

The USDOC has determined that countervailable subsidies were being provided to producers and exporters of Stainless-Steel Flanges from India during the period of review, 1st January 2020, through 31st December 2020. The net subsidy rates for Indian exporters have been determined to be in the range of 3.34% to 4.31%. The duty was originally levied in 2018.

Other trade remedial updates

Turkey

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Pipe Fittings made of Iron or Steel from China. (08 Oct)

USA

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Large and Small Diameter Seamless Pipes from Japan, and Small Diameter Seamless Pipes from Romania. (03 Oct)
- Final affirmative determination by USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Light-Walled Welded Rectangular Carbon Steel Tubing from Taiwan. (25 Oct)
- Final affirmative determination by USITC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Mexico, Russia and South Korea. (26 Oct)
- Final affirmative determination by USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Welded ASTM A-312 Stainless Steel Pipes from South Korea and Taiwan. (31 Oct)

Chapter 74 – Copper and articles thereof

Turkey

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Fine and Thick Pipes made of Refined Copper from Greece. (12 Oct)

USA

- Final affirmative determination by USITC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Phosphor Copper from South Korea. (19 Oct)

Trade Remedial Actions outside India

Chapter 76 – Aluminium and articles thereof

USA

- Final affirmative determination by USITC in sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Aluminium Extrusions from China. (03 Oct)

Chapter 84 – Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof

Argentina

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Screw Compressors from Brazil. (22 Oct)

Eurasian Economic Union

- Initiation of interim review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Rolling-Element Bearings from China. (24 Oct)

Indonesia

- Extension of safeguard measures on imports of Evaporators for a period of 3 years with effect from 11th January 2023. (21 Oct)

USA

- Initiation of anti-circumvention investigation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Walk-Behind Lawn Mowers and parts thereof being assembled in the USA by attaching cutting deck shells imported from China. (27 Oct)

Chapter 86 – Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof

USA

- Initiation of anti-subsidy investigation into imports of certain Freight Rail Couplers and parts thereof from China, and anti-dumping investigation into imports from China and Mexico. (25 Oct)

Chapter 87 – Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof

Turkey

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Wheels and their parts and accessories from China, Taiwan and Vietnam. (08 Oct)

Other Trade Updates

Foreign Trade Policy

Suspension of SION for certain Chemical and Allied Products (12 Oct)

The Standard Input Output Norms (SION) for the following products falling under the category of 'Chemical and Allied Products' have been suspended with immediate effect:

- Guanidine Nitrate
- Hexahydrothymol / Menthol BP / USP
- Magnesium Glycerophosphate BPC 63
- Terpeneol
- Deltamethrin 2.8% W/W or 2.5% W/VEC (Density 0.89 gm/ML)
- Blend of Aromatic Polyester Polyols, Amino Polyols
- Cefuroxime Axetil Amorphous
- Pure Glyceryl Mono Stearate with max Glycerine 0.5%
- Lamivudine
- Trans-4-Amino-Cyclo Hexanol
- Cineole

Amendment in Handbook of Procedures with regard to General Authorisation for Export after Repair in India Scheme (14 Oct)

The Handbook of Procedures has been amended to include the policy and procedures for General Authorisation for Export after Repair Scheme. The export of imported SCOMET goods to the same entity, post repairs in India, will be allowed after a one-time authorization under the General Authorization for Export after Repair in India (GAER) Scheme, subject to a few conditions. However, the exporters / importers are required to provide quarterly reports to the DGFT. The details of the procedure to apply for the authorization are available at the [link](#) herein.

Bureau of Indian Standards

Substitution of Standards (14 Oct)

Standards for the certain Cotton Textile Products have been introduced with effect from 8th October 2022. The old Standards for these products continue to remain in force concurrently till 8th November 2022. For more details, refer the [link](#) herein.

Amendment of Standards (14 Oct)

The Standards applicable to Fine Ceramics have been amended with effect from 29th September 2022. The earlier Standards continued without any amendment till 29th October 2022.

Other Trade Updates

Amendment of Standards (14 Oct)

The following Standards have been amended. The earlier Standards shall continue to be in force without amendment, till the date mentioned hereinbelow:

Title	Date of the amendment	Effective date of amendment	Date till which the unamended Standard shall continue to remain in force
IS 14709 : 1999 (n-Butyl Acrylate)	02 Sep 2022	13 Sep 2022	12 Dec 2022
IS 14490 : 2018 (Plain Copier Paper)	03 Sep 2022	27 Sep 2022	26 Mar 2023
IS 617 : 1994 (Cast Aluminium and its Alloys Ingots and Castings for General Engineering Purposes)	03 Oct 2022	08 Oct 2022	07 Apr 2023
IS 5295 : 2021 (Ethylene Glycol) – Amendment 1	01 Oct 2022	08 Oct 2022	07 Apr 2023
IS 5295 : 2021 (Ethylene Glycol) – Amendment 2	02 Oct 2022	08 Oct 2022	07 Nov 2022

Amendment of Indian Standards (20 Oct)

The following Standards have been amended with effect from 18th October 2022 but shall continue without amendment till 18th October 2022.

- Chlorinated Polyvinyl Chloride (CPVC) Resin (IS 17988 : 2022)
- Plastics – Ethylene-Vinyl Acetate (EVA) (IS 17927 (Part 1) : 2022)
- 6-Bromo-2,4-dinitroaniline (IS 15080 : 2022)

Extension of effective date of Quality Control Orders (21 Oct)

The effective date of the following Quality Control Orders has been modified and such Orders will now be applicable with effect from 24th April 2023.

- Lauric Acid
- Acid Oil
- Palm Fatty Acids
- Rice Bran Fatty Acids
- Coconut Fatty Acids
- Hydrogenated Rice Bran Fatty Acids

Other Trade Updates

Trade Agreements

India and EFTA bloc to resume negotiations on free trade deal

India and the European Free Trade Association which includes Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland, are planning to resume negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement after a gap of several years. The last round of negotiations was held in January 2017 and is likely to resume this year.

India-Taiwan focus on finalising a Free Trade Agreement

India and Taiwan will finalise the negotiations for free trade agreement at the earliest to reduce barriers to trade. The free trade agreement is expected to include sectors like semiconductors, telecommunication, information security and artificial intelligence.

India-UK FTA likely to be delayed until mid-2023

The India-UK FTA that was expected to be concluded by 31st August and signed by October 2022 would be delayed till mid-2023 due to several non-trade issues between the two countries.

India-GCC free trade agreement negotiations to begin in November

The India-GCC negotiations regarding a free trade agreement will begin in November and are expected to be finalised by June 2023. After two rounds of negotiations in 2006 and 2008, the countries will be resuming these negotiations and will also work on a rupee-dirham trade mechanism between India and the United Arab Emirates.

India and Bangladesh to initiate first round of negotiations for CEPA

Bangladesh has laid groundwork for negotiations for a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement with India and such negotiations are expected to start from December 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 China, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, European Union, GCC, Indonesia, South Korea, 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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