

# ADHYATAN

## TPM Newsletter

August 2024

### In this Edition

- Provisions concerning new shipper review for anti-subsidy duties introduced in the Union Budget 2024-25.
- An insight into anti-circumvention investigations and provisions governing the same in India.
- Ninth Trade Policy Review conducted for China.
- Amendments proposed by the USDOC concerning respondent selections, calculation of subsidy margin and all other rates.

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# TPM

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# ***Key Highlights***

## **Indian Updates**

### **Union Budget of 2024-25**

The Union Budget for 2024-25 was announced on 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2024, which proposed various changes to the direct and indirect tax regime of the country. With respect to trade remedial laws, the Government has amended the Countervailing Duty Rules, 1995 to insert the provision for New Shipper Review. By virtue of Notification No. 51/2024-Customs (N.T.), dated 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2024, Rule 23A was inserted whereby any exporter or producer which was not subject to individual duties in an anti-subsidy investigation, can be granted individual margins. Such provision is akin to the new shipper review provision under the Anti-Dumping Rules, 1995.

In addition to the above, the Government has proposed changes in the customs duties for multiple tariff lines. These include reduction in duty on Mobile Phones, Mobile Printed Circuit Board Assembly, and Mobile Charger to 15%; on Gold and Silver to 6%; on Copper Scrap to 2.5% and on Methylene Diphenyl Diisocyanate for manufacture of Spandex Yarn to 5%. Further, duties have been removed on imports of Ferro Nickel and Blister Copper, Ferrous Scrap, Nickel Cathode, certain critical minerals and capital goods used for manufacturing of Solar Cells and Panels. However, the Government has proposed to increase duty on imports of Ammonium Nitrate from 7.5% to 10% and PVC Flex Banner from 10% to 25%.

## **Global Updates**

### **WTO Committee reviews Regional Trade Agreements (02 Jul)**

The WTO Committee on Regional Trade Agreements reviewed four Regional Trade Agreements involving Cambodia, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Liechtenstein, Norway, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom including the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between India and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) which came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> May 2022.

## **US Department of Commerce proposes regulations to enhance administration of Anti-dumping Duty and Countervailing Duty laws (12 Jul)**

The USDOC has proposed revisions to its trade remedy regulations in order to enhance the administration of the Anti-Dumping Duty and Countervailing Duty laws, streamline procedures, and provide clarity regarding the practice of the Department. The proposed rule includes revision of the existing procedures and methodologies and addition of certain regulatory provisions relating to collection of cash deposits, application of anti-dumping rates in non-market economy proceedings, calculation of all-others rate, selection of respondents and attribution of subsidies received by cross-owned entities to producers of a subject merchandise. The Department has sought comments from interested parties on the proposed Rule by 10<sup>th</sup> September 2024.

## **WTO concludes the ninth Trade Policy Review for China (17 Jul)**

The WTO Secretariat issued its Report in the ninth Trade Policy Review of China. The last review for China was conducted in 2020. The Report highlights China's major role in the growth of the global economy. It was observed that China recovered successfully from the pandemic and its export-import continued to increase. However, China's trade in intermediate goods increased at a faster rate than trade in merchandise, indicating China's pivotal role in global supply chains. The report observed that while China has made certain market-oriented reforms and has attempted economic liberalization, it continued to maintain its managed floating exchange rate regime.

Since the last review, China has continued to support the WTO and the smooth functioning of the multilateral trading system. By the end of 2023, China signed 22 Regional Trade Agreements involving 29 trading partners, while also offering unilateral tariff preferences to least developed countries. With respect to trade remedial measures, China initiated only 3 anti-dumping investigations. However, 120 anti-dumping measures continued to be in place. China did not initiate any new safeguard measures since 2021.

The report noted that China has a total of 21 Pilot Free Trade Zones (PFTZs) wherein entities are eligible for preferential treatment in the form of reduced corporate income tax rate and streamlined customs handling of merchandise. It was also noted that China has continued to provide financial support and incentives to different sectors and industries including manufacturing sectors,

which have been estimated to range from CNY 1.89 trillion to CNY 6.51 trillion. The Secretariat also noted that China's state trading enterprises (STEs) continue to have exclusive rights to import or export certain products including Refined Coal, Chemical Fertilizers, Tungsten, and Tungstate products. It was noted that state ownership remained very important in the economy, with state-owned enterprises still having substantial market shares in many commercially oriented sectors. No major privatization took place during the review period.

### **Iraq resumes its accession to WTO after 16-year hiatus (18 Jul)**

Iraq steps towards becoming a full-fledged member of the WTO, after the third meeting of the Working Party on the Accession of Iraq after a 16-year hiatus. The accession intensifies Iraq's efforts in aligning its trade policies and regulatory framework with international rules and standards as well as strengthening institutional capacities to meet WTO requirements.

### **WTO issues the new edition of World Tariff Profiles (25 Jul)**

The WTO issued the 2024 edition of World Tariff Profiles with comprehensive information on tariffs and non-tariff measures. The tariff measures are listed for both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and includes one-pager profiles with detailed data for each economy and the tariffs imposed on the economy's exports.

### **The European Commission issues initial clarification regarding application of the Foreign Subsidies Regulation (26 Jul)**

The European Commission has issued initial clarifications regarding the application of the Regulations on Distortions in Internal Market due to Foreign Subsidies. Among other things, the Commission has clarified that the Regulations do not prohibit all foreign subsidies, but once the existence of a foreign subsidy is established, the Commission would assess on a case-by-case basis whether it distorts the internal market. Further, the Commission has stated that a relationship has to be established between the foreign subsidy and the activities of a company in the internal market. Finally, it is clarified that the indicators provided under the Regulations which establish whether a foreign subsidy distorts the internal market, are non-exhaustive.

## ***Circumvention of trade remedial measures and tools to address them***

- *Circumvention involves avoiding trade remedial measures imposed through a change in pattern of trade, by altering the name / composition / description of the article, exporting it through a different source, or exporting it in an unassembled or unfinished form.*
- *Provisions concerning anti-circumvention investigations are incorporated under Section 9(1A) and 9A(1A) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and Rules 25 to 28 of both the Anti-Dumping Rules and Countervailing Duty Rules.*
- *Export of goods in unassembled form is considered to be circumventing the duties, where the value addition involved is less than 35%.*
- *It would also be examined whether there is absence of economic justification for the change in pattern of trade, and whether such change is undermining the remedial effects of trade remedial measures imposed.*

Trade remedial measures are an essential tool to shield domestic industries from unfair trade practices and allow a level playing field for all. Nonetheless, exporters subject to duties are increasingly incentivized to exploit and find a way around these duties in an attempt to circumvent them. In the recent past, many countries including India and U.S. have witnessed multiple instances of circumvention of the imposed duties. While various countries have not specifically identified ‘circumvention’ within their trade remedial provisions, United States, United Kingdom, European Union, Australia, and India are amongst the few nations which have incorporated distinct legislative provisions in their trade remedial laws leading to stricter scrutiny and ensuring that the protective measures remain effective. The Frontier Economics, in its report for the UK Trade Remedies Authority, has reported in its 2022 edition that China is considered to be the country most frequently engaged in circumvention of duties levied by various authorities including Australia, European Union, and the United States. Persuaded by the hefty duties imposed, Chinese companies often engage in circumvention of duties through transshipments or by involving third countries as intermediate stops for assembling products.

## **Circumvention of duties**

The World Trade Organization has defined the term ‘circumvention’<sup>1</sup> as “measures adopted by exporters to evade anti-dumping or anti-subsidy measures” in its glossary of terms. Circumvention is a means adopted by exporters with the aim of avoiding duties imposed, by altering the name/ composition/ form of the product subject to levy; or by exporting goods from a different location resulting in change in the country of origin/export or by sending partially assembled products to other countries for final assembly.

## **Indian Law concerning anti-circumvention investigations**

India has integrated specific anti-circumvention measures within its trade laws, by virtue of Sections 9(1A) and 9A(1A) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975. Rules 25 to 28 have been incorporated into both the Anti-Dumping Rules and Countervailing Duty Rules to provide for detailed procedures to investigate the circumvention of duties. As per Rule 25, circumvention involves a change in the pattern of trade with any country or with individual companies subjected to measures and India. Circumvention may take the following forms:

- a. Export of articles in unassembled, unfinished, or incomplete form, for assembly, finishing, or completion in India or a third country, provided the value addition is less than 35%. Further, it would be examined whether the operation started or increased after, or just prior to imposition of duties.
- b. Import of the article after being subject to a process involving alteration of description, name, or composition of the article, even in minor forms. It is irrelevant whether there is a change in the tariff classification of the product.
- c. Import of the article through a country or exporter not subject to anti-dumping duty.
- d. Any other manner whereby the anti-dumping duty imposed is rendered ineffective.

Further, the Authority would examine whether there is no economic justification for such change in pattern of trade, other than imposition of duty and the effect of such change is causing injury or undermining the remedial effects of the duty.

<sup>1</sup> See Glossary of terms of WTO, “Circumvention”



Rule 26 provides for detailed procedure for initiation of an anti-circumvention investigation. The Authority may initiate an investigation upon receipt of a written application by or on behalf of the domestic industry or suo moto following the information received from the Commissioner of Customs or any other reliable source. The Authority is obligated to inform the Government of the exporting country before initiating an investigation. Rule 27 states that the Authority may recommend imposition of duties on imports of subject goods found to be circumventing an existing duty. Under these Rules, the Authority may review the need for continued imposition of duty where warranted. Forever, the Authority has been entrusted with distinct powers to impose retrospective duties from the date of initiation in case there is positive evidence of circumvention, after the conducting a thorough investigation.

### **Past Indian cases**

The Authority, Directorate General of Trade Remedies, has conducted several anti-circumvention investigations. These include circumvention through imports of downstream products, such as imports of Jute Sacking Cloth, and recommended anti-circumvention duties on 19<sup>th</sup> March 2019. The Authority noted that the original duties imposed on imports of Jute Products, including Yarn/Twine, Hessian Fabric, and Sacking Bags, vide notification dated 5<sup>th</sup> January 2017, were being circumvented by imports of Jute Sacking Cloth through Bangladesh. The subject product was an unfinished and incomplete form which required minimum value addition for conversion into the product under consideration of the original investigation. The Authority determined that the imports have undermined the remedial effects of existing duties and recommended individual margins for cooperating producers.

The Authority has also examined circumvention through transshipment, such as in the case of imports of Saccharin from China, which was being imported through Thailand. After thorough examination and analysis, the Authority observed that there has been a sudden change in pattern of trade from Thailand during the period of investigation. It was observed that imports from Thailand increased significantly post imposition of countervailing duty, prompting the Authority to extend the duties to the imports from Thailand.



An example of a case involving change in description would be that of High Tenacity Polyester Yarn. In this case, anti-dumping duty was imposed on 9<sup>th</sup> July 2018 on yarns from 1000 to 6000 deniers, and Adhesive Activated Yarns of 1000 deniers. Pursuant to the imposition of duties, the product started being imported in the form of yarns of deniers, which were earlier excluded from the product scope. This resulted in the DGTR conducting an investigation and recommending the extension of duties to Yarns of less than 1000 deniers but more than 840 deniers, Yarns of more than 6000 deniers but less than 7000 deniers, and Adhesive Activated Yarns of more than 1000 deniers but less than 1300 deniers.

### **Conclusion**

Robust anti-circumvention provisions and investigations have become an essential tool for ensuring that any remedy imposed serves its purpose. Apart from undermining the effectiveness of trade remedial measures, circumvention can cause irreparable injury to the domestic industry, which in turn results in large scale unemployment, reduction of industrial productivity, and economic instability for the domestic industry. It can distort market conditions to a great extent, giving an unfair advantage to the foreign producers at the behest of the domestic producers. However, the complexity of global supply chains, technological advancements, economic incentives, enforcement challenges with limited resources, and legal complexities in conducting thorough investigations and enforcing anti-circumvention measures effectively can often make circumvention a challenging hurdle to resolve.

- Aastha Gupta, Joint Partner  
Kanika Kapoor, Associate

# ***Foreign Trade Policy***

## **Clarification with regard to Interest Equalisation Scheme (10 Jul)**

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade had earlier extended the Interest Equalisation Scheme (IES) for Pre and Post shipment Rupee Export Credit till 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024. In this regard, it has clarified the following:

1. The Scheme will be capped at Rs. 1.66 crores per IEC for the period from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2024 to 31<sup>st</sup> August 2024.
2. The extension is applicable only to MSME Manufacturers Exporters who are eligible for the benefit of 3%.
3. Applicants would not be required to generate revised UIN for the extended period, if the applicants have already generated UIN for 2024-2025.

## **Amendment to the Handbook of Procedures with reference to Export Obligation (16 Jul)**

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has amended the Handbook of Procedures and reduced the penalty for exporters, facing a shortfall in fulfilling the value of export obligation. Earlier, any exporter that fulfilled the export obligation quantity, but failed to fulfil the value of export obligation, was not subject to any penalty, provided the Minimum Value Addition requirement was met. However, in case the Minimum Value Addition was less than prescribed, the exporter was subject to a penalty equivalent to 3% of the FOB value of shortfall. The penalty has been reduced to 1% of FOB value.

## **Verification of authenticity using the Unique Document Identification Number (23 Jul)**

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has clarified that the online portal allows for verification of authenticity of electronically issued documents. A Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) is embossed at the top-right corner for all electronically issued documents. No specific website login credentials are required for verification of the UDIN. On entering the UDIN, the complete electronic document shall be available for download. For verification of authenticity of a paper copy of any document, the details may be compared with the electronic copy downloaded via the UDIN.

### **Launch of Steel Import Monitoring System 2.0 (25 Jul)**

The Ministry of Steel has launched version 2.0 of the Steel Import Monitoring System with effect from 25<sup>th</sup> July 2024. The current version will be discontinued with immediate effect. All the importers are required to file their SIMS applications after 2:00 pm on 25<sup>th</sup> July 2024 through the SIMS 2.0 portal (<https://sims.steel.gov.in>).

### **Amendment to the Handbook of Procedures with reference to the EPCG Scheme (25 Jul)**

In order to reduce the compliance burden and to enhance ease of doing business, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade has made the following amendments to the Handbook of Procedures with reference to the Export Promotion of Capital Goods Scheme:

1. Extended time upto the valid Export Obligation period may be allowed for submission of the Chartered Engineer Certificate, on the payment of a composition fee of Rs. 10,000 per year.
2. The provision that installation certificate must be submitted within a period of three years from the date of import of spares has been deleted.
3. The composition fee applicable for any request for extension of Export Obligation period has been prescribed, with reference to slabs based on duty saved under the EPCG license.

For more details, the [Public Notice](#) issued by DGFT may be referred.

# ***Trade Agreements***

## **Indian Updates**

### **India and South Korea complete 11<sup>th</sup> round of negotiations for review of the India – Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement**

Delegates from both South Korea and India met for the 11<sup>th</sup> round of negotiations for the review of the CEPA in July 2024. The two sides seek better market access for the products previously not open to preferential treatment. India aims to enhance the market penetration for its agricultural products which face sanitary and phytosanitary standards, while South Korea expects India to provide better terms for transfer of professionals.

### **India and the United Kingdom expected to resume trade talks over free trade**

India and the UK have agreed to resume the subsequent rounds of trade negotiations, after concluding respective general election cycles. Both sides are yet to finalise critical issues concerning market access for skilled professionals from sectors, such as IT and healthcare. Further, the two countries are expected to negotiate a bilateral investment treaty.

## **Global Updates**

### **The revised Canada-Ukraine Free Trade Agreement enters into force**

The revised Free Trade Agreement between Canada and Ukraine has come into effect on July 1, 2024. The Agreement has retained the provisions for preferential market access from the original 2017 agreement. Additionally, the revised agreement covers new areas of trade in services, investment, temporary entry for business people, telecommunications, digital trade, labour and the environment.

### **Serbia and Egypt conclude trade agreement negotiations**

Serbia and Egypt have signed a free trade agreement along with 10 other instruments furthering bilateral cooperation. Pursuant to the agreement, Egypt has agreed to provide tariff concessions in respect of 10,412 tariff lines to Serbia, while the latter shall provide concessions in respect of 6,075. The Agreement liberalises 87.5% of traded agricultural and 30.5% of industrial products.

### **Brazil ratifies the free trade agreement with Palestinian Authority**

Brazil has ratified and adopted the free trade agreement with Palestinian Authority, which was pending ratification for more than a decade. The agreement was originally signed in 2011 between the Mercosur trade bloc of South America and the Palestinian Authority.

### **The European Union and Singapore conclude negotiations on the Digital Trade Agreement**

EU and Singapore have concluded negotiations over their first Digital Trade Agreement. The Agreement aims to set international standards for rules governing cross border data flows. This Agreement complements the already existing EU – Singapore free trade agreement which entered into force in 2019.

### **The United Arab Emirates and Mauritius sign a comprehensive economic partnership agreement**

Mauritius and the UAE have signed a comprehensive economic partnership agreement, which was finalised earlier in December 2023. This marks UAE's first CEPA with an African nation. Pursuant to the agreement, Mauritius is set to eliminate tariffs on 99 per cent of imports from the UAE, and the Emirates will eliminate tariffs on 97 per cent of its imports from Mauritius.

# ***Non-Tariff Measures***

## **Indian Updates**

### **Quality Control Order for Steel Wires or Strands, Wires Ropes, and Wire Mesh (04 Jul)**

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade) has issued the Steel Wires or Strands, Nylon or Wire Ropes, and Wire Mesh (Quality Control) Order, 2024. This order is issued in supersession of the Steel Wires or Strands, Nylon or Wire Ropes and Wire Mesh (Quality Control) Order, 2023. The order shall come into force on 1<sup>st</sup> December 2024. However, for small enterprises, it shall come into force on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2025, while for micro enterprises, it shall come into force on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2025.

### **Quality Control Order for Bolts, Nuts and Fasteners (18 Jul)**

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade) has issued the Bolts, Nuts and Fasteners (Quality Control) Order, 2024. This order is issued in supersession of the Bolts, Nuts and Fasteners (Quality Control) Order, 2023. The order shall come into force on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2024. However, for small enterprises, it shall come into force on 1<sup>st</sup> November 2024, while for micro enterprises, it shall come into force on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2025.

This order exempts goods or articles that are domestically procured or imported as spares or for providing after-sales service by a manufacturer of equipment, product, sub-assemblies, or components, up to five percent of the value of Bolts, Nuts, and Fasteners imported in the financial year 2023-24 subject to the condition that such manufacturer shall declare its old stock of Bolts, Nuts, and Fasteners, domestically procured or imported, within three months from the date of commencement of this order to the Bureau of Indian Standards and maintain a year-wise record of such goods or articles and furnish to the Central Government authorities on its letter head duly signed by its authorized signatory.

### **Amendment to Quality Control Order for Polyester Continuous Filament Fully Drawn Yarn (19 Jul)**

The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) has issued an amendment to the Polyester Continuous Filament Fully Drawn Yarn (Quality Control) Order, 2023. The Order may be called Polyester Continuous Filament Fully Drawn Yarn (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 2024. It specifically excludes Low Melt Polyester Yarn from the requirements of the quality control measures specified in the 2023 Order. The order shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

### **Amendment to Quality Control Order for Ortho Phosphoric Acid (26 Jul)**

The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) has amended the Ortho Phosphoric Acid (Quality Control) Order, 2021. The new order may be called Ortho Phosphoric Acid (Quality Control) Second Amendment Order, 2024. It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette. The amendment specifically excludes Ortho Phosphoric Acid when used as raw material in production of fertilizers from the requirements of the quality control measures.

### **Quality Control Order for Hinges (26 Jul)**

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade) has issued the Hinges (Quality Control) Order, 2024. This order is issued in supersession of the Hinges (Quality Control) Order, 2023. The order shall come into force on 1<sup>st</sup> December 2025. However, for small enterprises, it shall come into force on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2025, while for micro enterprises, it shall come into force on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2025.

### **Draft Quality Control Orders for Certain Chemicals (26 Jul)**

India has notified the WTO of its draft Quality Control Order concerning Vinyl Sulphone, H Acid, and K Acid falling under IS 18340: 2023, IS 8637: 2020, and IS 11557: 1986. The draft order has been issued by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) for seeking comments from WTO members within 60 days from the date of publication of the notification, which is 24<sup>th</sup> September 2024. The effective date of implementation of the order is 180 days from the date of publication of the notification. The objective of this measure is the protection of human health and protection of the environment.



### **Draft Quality Control Orders for Ropes and Cordages (31 Jul)**

India has notified the WTO of its draft Quality Control Order concerning Ropes and Cordages falling under IS 1084:2005, IS 11066:2022, IS 14928:2001, IS 14929: 2022, IS 1804:2004, IS 4572:2022, IS 5175:2022, IS 8674: 2013, and IS 17609: 2021. The draft order has been issued by the Ministry of Textiles for seeking comments from WTO members within 60 days from the date of publication of the notification which is 29<sup>th</sup> September 2024. The effective date of implementation of the order is 6 months from the date of publication of the QCO notification for all companies, except for small enterprises, for which the order would come into force on the expiry of nine months from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette. The objective of this measure is the protection of animal or plant life and the protection of the environment.

### **Draft Quality Control Orders for Textiles - Flat Woven Webbing Slings made of Man-made Fibres for General Services (31 Jul)**

India has notified the WTO of its draft Quality Control Order concerning Textiles – Flat Woven Webbing Slings made of Man-made Fibres for General Services falling under IS 15041:2001. The draft order has been issued by the Ministry of Textiles for seeking comments from WTO members within 60 days from the date of publication of the notification, which is 29<sup>th</sup> September 2024. The effective date of implementation of the order is 6 months from the date of publication of the QCO notification for all companies, except for small enterprises, for which the order would come into force on the expiry of nine months from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette. The objective of this measure is the protection of animal or plant life and the protection of the environment.

## **Global Updates**

### **China**

#### **Draft National Standard of the People's Republic of China for Safety requirements for Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging Systems (04 Jul)**

The State Administration for Market Regulation (Standardization Administration of the PRC), China has issued draft national standards for Electric Vehicle Conductive Charging Systems. This document specifies the general safety principles, the safety of charging interfaces, AC charging, the DC charging, and

the corresponding test methods of conductive charging systems of electric vehicles. This document applies to AC and DC charging systems of electric vehicles, with a rated voltage on the power grid side not exceeding 1,000V AC or 1,500V DC, and a rated maximum voltage on the electric vehicle side not exceeding 1000V AC or 1500V DC. This document also applies to the safety requirements for charging of electric vehicle charging and discharging systems. The objective of this measure is the protection of human health.

**Draft National Standard of the People's Republic of China for Safety requirements of electric vehicle conductive supply equipment. (04 Jul)**

The State Administration for Market Regulation (Standardization Administration of the PRC), China has issued draft national standards for electric vehicle conductive supply equipment. This document specifies the general safety elements and testing requirements for electric vehicle supply equipment, including the design and production requirements for protecting the safety of supply equipment, users, and the surrounding environment, as well as the instruments and equipment used for compliance testing, test conditions, test sites, test methods, and calculation methods. For independent electrical accessories and auxiliary materials (such as connecting devices, cables, insulation materials, etc.) of supply equipment, they shall be used according to specific product standards in conjunction with this document. This document applies to various types of supply equipment with a rated output voltage of 1000V AC or 1500V DC and below as defined in GB/T 18487.1, including supply equipment in charging mode 2, charging mode 3, and charging mode 4. The objective of this measure is the protection of human health.

# ***Bureau of Indian Standards***

## **Amendment of Standards (02 July)**

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified amendment of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 25<sup>th</sup> June 2024. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 24<sup>th</sup> December 2024.

- **IS 695 : 2020 Acetic Acid** — Specification (Fourth Revision)
- **IS 8058 : 2018 Pyridine** — Specification (First Revision)
- **IS 8637 : 2020 H Acid** — Specification (Second Revision)

## **Substitution of Standards (04 July)**

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified substitution of certain Standards, including the Standard **IS 5406 : 2024 Urea, Fertilizer Grade** — Specification (Second Revision), with effect from 13<sup>th</sup> June 2024. However, the previous unamended Standard **IS 5406 - 1979 Specification for Urea, Fertilizer Grade** (First Revision) will remain in force concurrently till 13<sup>th</sup> September 2024. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

## **Substitution of Standards (04 July)**

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 11<sup>th</sup> June 2024. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 11<sup>th</sup> September 2024. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

<b>No., Year and Title of the Indian Standard established</b>	<b>No., Year and Title of the Indian Standard withdrawn</b>
<b>IS 258 : 2024 Potash Alum</b> — Specification (Third Revision)	<b>IS 258 : 2000 Potash Alum</b> — Specification (Second Revision)
<b>IS 500 : 2024 ISO 3629 : 2000 Potassium Metabisulphite, Photographic Grade</b> — Specification (Fifth Revision)	<b>IS 500 : 1999 Potassium Metabisulphite, Photographic Grade</b> — Specification (Fourth Revision)

No., Year and Title of the Indian Standard established	No., Year and Title of the Indian Standard withdrawn
<b>IS 11752 : 2024 ISO 3627 : 2001</b> Sodium Metabisulphite, Anhydrous, Photographic Grade — Specification (First Revision)	<b>IS 11752 - 1986</b> Specification for Sodium Metabisulphite, Photographic Grade
<b>IS 13106 : 2024 ISO 420 : 1994</b> Potassium Bromide, Photographic Grade — Specification (First Revision)	<b>IS 13106 : 1991</b> Potassium Bromide, Photographic Grade

### Substitution of Standards (10 July)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified substitution of certain Standards, including the Standard **IS 8198 (Part 8) : 2024** Steel Cylinders for Compressed Gases — Code of Practice Part 8 Common Organic Refrigerant Gases (Second Revision), with effect from 17<sup>th</sup> June 2024. However, the previous unamended Standard **IS 8198 (Part 8) : 1993** Code of Practice for Steel Cylinders for Compressed Gases Part 8 Common Organic Refrigerant Gases (First Revision) will remain in force concurrently till 17<sup>th</sup> July 2024. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

### Amendment of Standards (13 July)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified amendment of certain Standards, including the Standard **IS 12795 : 2020** Linear Alkyl Benzene — Specification (First Revision), with effect from 09<sup>th</sup> July 2024. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 08<sup>th</sup> October 2024. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

### Amendment of Standards (17 July)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified amendment of the Standard **IS 4923 : 2017** Hollow Steel Sections for Structural Use — Specification (Third Revision), with effect from 28<sup>th</sup> June 2024. However, the previous unamended Standard will remain in force concurrently till 27<sup>th</sup> December 2024.

### Substitution of Standards (17 July)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified substitution of certain Standards including the following, with effect from 02<sup>nd</sup> July 2024. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 02<sup>nd</sup> August 2024. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

No., Year and Title of the Indian Standard established	No., Year and Title of the Indian Standard withdrawn
<b>IS 3561 : 2024</b> Silk Fabrics — Dimensional Changes on Washing — Method for Determination	<b>IS 3561 : 1989</b> Silk Fabrics — Dimensional Changes on Washing
<b>IS 4910 (Part 13) : 2024</b> Tyre Yarns, Cords and Tyre Cord Fabrics Made from Man-Made Fibres	<b>IS 4910 (Part 13) : 1989</b> Methods of Test for Tyre Yarns, Cords and Tyre Cord Warpsheets Made from Man-Made Fibres

### Substitution of Standards (19 July)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 04<sup>th</sup> July 2024. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 04<sup>th</sup> August 2024. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

No., Year and Title of the Indian Standard established	No., Year and Title of the Indian Standard withdrawn
<b>IS 3708 (Part 2) : 2024 ISO 2005 : 2014</b> Natural Rubber Latex — Methods of Test	<b>IS 3708 (Part 2) – 1985</b> Methods of Test for Natural Rubber Latex Part 2 Determination of Sludge Content NRL : 5 (First Revision)
<b>IS 9316 (Part 2) : 2024 ISO 1652 : 2011</b> Rubber Latex — Methods of Test Part 2 Determination of Viscosity (Second Revision)	<b>IS 9316 (Part 2) – 1987</b> Methods of Test for Rubber Latex Part 2 Determination of Viscosity

### **Amendment of Standards (20 July)**

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified amendment of the Standard **IS 10810 (Part 60) - 1988** Methods of Test for Cables Part 60 Thermal Stability of PVC Insulation and Sheath, with effect from 08<sup>th</sup> July 2024. However, the previous unamended Standard will remain in force concurrently till 07<sup>th</sup> October 2024.

### **Substitution of Standards (22 July)**

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 02<sup>nd</sup> July 2024. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 02<sup>nd</sup> September 2024. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

<b>No., Year and Title of the Indian Standard established</b>	<b>No., Year and Title of the Indian Standard withdrawn</b>
<b>IS 354 (Part 2) : 2024</b> Resins for Paints — Methods of Sampling and Test Part 2 Special Test Methods for Alkyd Resins (Third Revision)	<b>IS 354 (Part 2) – 1986</b> Methods of Sampling and Test for Resins for Paints Part 2 Special Test Methods for Alkyd Resins (Second Revision)
<b>IS 582 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2024 ISO 17072-1 : 2019</b> Methods of Chemical Testing of Leather	<b>IS 582 (Part 6/Sec 1) : 2018 ISO 17072-1 : 2011</b> Methods of Chemical Testing of Leather
<b>IS 10536 : 2024</b> Castor Oleine and Castor Oleostearine — Specification (First Revision)	<b>IS 10536 - 1983</b> Specification for Castor Oleine and Castor Oleostearine

### **Amendment of Standards (22 July)**

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified amendment of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 08<sup>th</sup> July 2024. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 07<sup>th</sup> January 2025. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

- **IS 1781 : 2022** Urea, Technical — Specification (Second Revision)
- **IS 15030 : 2022** Terephthalic Acid — Specification (First Revision)
- **IS 15225 : 2002** Chlorinated Polyvinyl Chloride Compounds Used for Pipes and Fittings — Specification

### Substitution of Standards (24 July)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 11<sup>th</sup> July 2024. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 11<sup>th</sup> January 2025. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

<b>No., Year and Title of the Indian Standard established</b>	<b>No., Year and Title of the Indian Standard withdrawn</b>
<b>IS 3600 (Part 8) : 2024 ISO 9017 : 2017</b> Fusion Welded Joints and Weld Metal in Steel	<b>IS 3600 (Part 8) - 1985</b> Method of Testing Fusion Welded Joints and Weld Metal in Steel Part 8 Nick Break Test and Fillet Weld Fracture Test (Second Revision)
<b>IS 11802 : 2024 ISO 3690 : 2018</b> Welding and Allied Processes — Determination of Hydrogen Content in Arc Weld Metal	<b>IS 11802 – 1986</b> Methods for Determination of Diffusible Hydrogen Content of Deposited Weld Metal from Covered Electrodes in Welding Mild and Low Alloy Steels
<b>IS 13417 : 2024</b> Heat Treatment of Steel — Code of Practice (First Revision)	<b>IS 13417 : 1992</b> Code of Practice for Heat Treatment of Steel



# **Trade Remedial Actions**

## **Indian Updates**

### **Chapter 40 – Rubber and articles thereof**

*Final Findings in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Isobutylene-Isoprene Rubber from China, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore and United States of America. (29 Jun)*

The DGTR issued final findings recommending imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Isobutylene-Isoprene Rubber (IIR) from China, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore and United States of America. The investigation was initiated pursuant to an application filed by Reliance Sibur Elastomers Private Limited. The Authority concluded that the domestic industry suffered material injury as a result of the dumped goods from the subject countries. The domestic industry suffered losses, cash losses, and recorded a negative return on investment. The Authority, therefore, recommended the imposition of anti-dumping duty on the subject imports.

*Continuation of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Pneumatic Radial Tyre for buses and lorries from China. (19 Jul)*

The Central Government on 19<sup>th</sup> July 2024 continued imposition of anti-subsidy duty on the imports of Pneumatic Radial Tyre for buses and lorries imported from China. The continuation of the anti-subsidy duty was recommended by the DGTR vide the Final Findings notification no. 7/30/2023-DGTR, 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2024. The original anti-subsidy duty was imposed by the Central Government on 24<sup>th</sup> June 2019. The anti-subsidy duty on imports of the subject goods from the subject country is 17.57% of the CIF value.

### **Chapter 70 – Glass and glassware**

*Final Findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Unframed Glass Mirror from China. (23 Jul)*

The DGTR issued final findings recommending imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Unframed Glass Mirror from China. The investigation was

initiated pursuant to an application filed by All India Manufacturers Association. The DGTR concluded that the domestic industry has suffered material injury due to dumped imports from the subject country. The imports were severely undercutting the prices of the domestic industry and were below the cost of sales of the domestic industry. The production, sales, and profitability of the domestic industry declined over the injury period.

### **Chapter 74 – Copper and articles thereof**

*Initiation of sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Continuous Cast Copper Wire Rod from Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. (29 Jun)*

The DGTR initiated a sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Continuous Cast Copper Wire Rod from Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. The application was filed by the Indian Primary Copper Producers' Association. The DGTR noted that there is prima facie evidence of continuation or recurrence of subsidization of subject goods and likelihood of injury to the domestic industry.

### **Chapter 76 – Aluminium and articles thereof**

*Final Findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Anodized Aluminium Frames for Solar Panels/Modules from China. (29 Jun)*

The DGTR issued final findings recommending imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Anodized Aluminium Frames for Solar Panels/Modules from China. The investigation was initiated pursuant to an application filed by Vishakha Metals Private Limited. The DGTR concluded that the establishment of the domestic industry has been materially retarded due to the dumped imports from the subject country. The imports were priced below the target prices of the domestic industry leading to profits, cash profits, and return on investment being dismal. The Authority found that there is no evidence that imposition of the duty would materially impact the consumers, downstream industry or the public at large.

## Global Updates

### Chapter 03 – Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates

#### Trade remedial actions against India

##### USA

*Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from India. (10 Jul)*

The USDOC determined that the subject goods were being dumped in USA during the period of review, that is 1<sup>st</sup> February 2022 to 31<sup>st</sup> January 2023. The USDOC determined a dumping margin of 2.49% for NK Marine Exports LLP and the non-sampled companies, while a margin of 0% was determined for RSA Marines and Royal Oceans.

### Chapter 04 – Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included

#### Columbia

- Initiation of anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Powdered Milk from USA. (03 Jul)

### Chapter 12 – Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruits; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder

#### Trade remedial actions against India

##### USA

*Initiation of administrative review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Organic Soybean Meal from India. (05 Jul)*

The USDOC has initiated administrative reviews of anti-dumping duty, with the period of review as 1<sup>st</sup> May 2023 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2024 and anti-subsidy duty with the period of review as 1<sup>st</sup> January 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2023. Previously, anti-dumping duty in the range of 3.07-18.80% was imposed on the exporters from India, while anti-subsidy duty in the range of 9.57-283.91% was imposed.

## **Chapter 19 – Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; bakers' wares**

### **USA**

- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Pasta from Italy and Türkiye (09 and 11 Jul)

## **Chapter 25 – Salt; sulfur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement**

### **Trade remedial actions against India**

### **USA**

*Preliminary negative determination in the administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Quartz Surface Products from India. (09 Jul)*

The USDOC preliminarily determined that the subject goods were not being dumped in USA during the period of review, that is 1<sup>st</sup> June 2022 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023. The review covered 48 Indian exporters. Further, the USDOC determined that 28 Indian exporters did not export the subject goods during the period of review.

## **Chapter 28 – Inorganic chemicals**

### **Australia**

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Silicon Metal from China. (02 Jul)

### **EU**

- Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Titanium Dioxide from China. (11 Jul)

### **USA**

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Persulfates from China. (01 Jul)

## Chapter 29 – Organic Chemicals

### Trade remedial actions against India

#### USA

*Preliminary determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Glycine from India. (05 Jul)*

The USDOC preliminarily determined that certain producers and exporters from India did not engage in dumping of subject merchandise during the period of review, that is, 1<sup>st</sup> June 2022 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023. However, it determined that Kumar Industries received countervailable subsidies during the period of review 1<sup>st</sup> January 2022 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022. The USDOC determined a subsidy margin of 2.01% for Kumar Industries.

*Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Melamine from India. (22 Jul)*

The USDOC preliminarily determined that countervailable subsidies were being provided to producers and exporters of Melamine from India during the period of investigation, that is 1<sup>st</sup> January 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2023. The USDOC determined a subsidy margin of 17.09% for the cooperative and all other exporters or producers from India.

### Trade remedial actions against other countries

#### Brazil

- Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Phthalic Anhydride from China. (15 Jul)

#### EU

- Termination of anti-subsidy investigation into imports of certain Alkyl Phosphate Esters from China. (12 Jul)
- Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Erythritol from China. (19 Jul)
- Initiation of anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Monosodium Glutamate from China and exported from Malaysia. (22 Jul)

- Initiation of anti-dumping duty investigation into imports of Glyoxylic Acid from China (25 Jul)

### USA

- Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Vanillin from China. (01 Jul)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Melamine from Trinidad and Tobago, Germany and Qatar (22 Jul)
- Affirmative determination issued by the USITC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Citric Acid from Belgium, Colombia and Thailand. (16 Jul)

## **Chapter 31 – Fertilizers**

### USA

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Sodium Nitrate from China and Germany and anti-subsidy duty on imports from China. (01 Jul)

## **Chapter 32 – Tanning or dyeing extracts; dyes, pigments, paints, varnishes, putty and mastics**

### USA

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Stilbenic OBAs from China and Taiwan. (01 Jul)

## **Chapter 35 – Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues; enzymes**

### Canada

- Preliminary affirmative determination by the CBSA in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of High Protein Content Pea Protein. (22 Jul)

### USA

- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of certain Pea Protein from China. (05 Jul)

## **Chapter 38 – Miscellaneous chemical products**

### **USA**

- Preliminary negative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Hydrofluorocarbon Blends from China by imports of R-410B from Mexico. (02 Jul)
- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Hydrofluorocarbon Blends from China by imports of R-410A and R-410B from Türkiye. (11 Jul)
- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Hydrofluorocarbon Blends from China by imports of R-410B, R-407G and a certain custom blend from China and further processed in USA. (11 Jul)

## **Chapter 39 – Plastics and articles thereof**

### **Trade remedial actions India**

#### **EU**

*Initiation of expiry review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of certain Polyethylene Terephthalate from India (26 July)*

The Commission initiated an expiry review to determine whether the exporters in India have continued to receive countervailable subsidies and whether expiry of duties on imports of such subsidised goods is likely to result in continuation or recurrence of injury to the Union industry. The application requesting the review was filed by PET Europe. The duties were first imposed in November 2000.

#### **UK**

*Initiation of transition review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of certain Polyethylene Terephthalate from India. (10 Jul)*

The UK TRA initiated a transition review of anti-subsidy duty on exports from India to determine whether there is a need to continue to the duty imposed by



EU, prior to Brexit. The period of investigation for the review is 1<sup>st</sup> January 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2023.

### USA

*Initiation of administrative review by the USDOC of anti-subsidy duties imposed on imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate Resin from India (05 Jul)*

The USDOC has initiated an administrative review of the anti-subsidy duty on imports of subject goods from India during the period of review, that is 1<sup>st</sup> January 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2023. In the previous review, the USDOC determined an anti-subsidy rate in the range of 5.12-153.8% for the Indian exporters.

### Trade remedial actions against other countries

#### Brazil

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyether Polyol from China. (29 Jul)

#### EU

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Epoxy Resins from China, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand. (01 Jul)
- Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyvinyl Chloride – Suspension from Egypt and USA. (12 Jul)

#### Indonesia

- Initiation of sunset review of safeguard measures imposed on imports of Expansible Polystyrene in the form of granules. (23 Jul)

## **Chapter 40 – Rubber and articles thereof**

#### Brazil

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of New Radial Passenger and Car Tyres from China. (24 Jul)

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

### Trade remedial actions India

#### USA

*Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Paper Shopping Bags from Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Portugal, Taiwan and Vietnam, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from China and India. (05 and 18 Jul)*

Following an affirmative determination by the USITC, the USDOC issued anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duty orders on imports from India, among other countries. Anti-dumping duty in the range of 0-53.05% have been imposed on the Indian exporters, while anti-subsidy duty in the range of 2.38-4.81% was imposed.

### Trade remedial actions against other countries

#### Brazil

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Semi-rigid Cardboards from Chile. (04 Jul)

#### Colombia

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Photocopy Paper from Brazil. (16 Jul)

#### Türkiye

- Imposition of safeguard measures on imports of Straw Fluting Paper and Testliner. (28 Jul)

#### USA

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of certain Paper Plates from China and Vietnam. (01 Jul)

## **Chapter 55 – Man-made staple fibres**

### **Mexico**

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyester Staple Fiber from China. (01 Jul)

### **USA**

- Affirmative determination issued by the USITC in the safeguard investigation into imports of Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber. (09 Jul)

## **Chapter 63 – Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags**

### **Madagascar**

- Imposition of safeguard measure on imports of Sacks and Sheaths of Polypropylene. (18 Jul)

### **USA**

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Laminated Woven Sacks from China. (01 Jul)

## **Chapter 69 – Ceramic products**

### **EU**

- Initiation of expiry review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Ceramic Tableware and Kitchenware from China. (12 Jul)

## **Chapter 70 – Glass and glassware**

### **Brazil**

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Clear Float Glass from Malaysia, Pakistan and Türkiye. (24 Jul)

## Chapter 72 – Iron and Steel

### Trade remedial actions against India

#### Vietnam

*Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Hot-rolled Steel from China and India. (26 Jul)*

The TRA initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports from China and India. The request for initiation of investigation was filed by several Vietnamese steel producers. While the application requesting initiation was filed on 19<sup>th</sup> March 2024, the TRA sought additional information and completed documents from the steel producers prior to initiation.

#### USA

*Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Hot-rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from China, India, Indonesia, Taiwan, Thailand and Ukraine, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from India, Indonesia and Thailand. (01 Jul)*

The USDOC and USITC have initiated sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties imposed on imports from India, among other countries. At present, the Indian exports are subject to anti-dumping duty upto 44.40%. Further, anti-subsidy duty at the rate of 336.62% on Essar Steel Limited, 360.23% on Ispat Industries Limited, 346.61% on Steel Authority of India, 337.51% on Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited and 344.44% for other producers is leviable.

*Initiation of administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Silicomanganese from India. (05 Jul)*

The USDOC has initiated an administrative review of anti-dumping duty with the period of review as 1<sup>st</sup> May 2023 to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2024. The review was initiated based on request by the Indian exporter, Maithan Alloys Limited. In the previous review, the USDOC determined a dumping margin of 1.01% for the exporter.

## Trade remedial actions against other countries

### Brazil

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Flat-rolled Silicon Steel with Non-oriented Grains from China, Germany, South Korea and Taiwan. (12 Jul)

### Colombia

- Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Galvanized and Galvalume Smooth Sheets from China. (16 Jul)

### South Africa

- Imposition of provisional safeguard measures on imports of Hot-Rolled Steel Products. (08 July)

### Türkiye

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Cold-rolled Stainless Flat Steel Products from China and Indonesia. (28 June)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Flat-rolled Products of Tin-Coated Iron or Non-Alloyed Steel from Germany, China, Japan, South Korea and Serbia. (28 Jun)

### USA

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Tin Mill Products from Japan. (17 Jul)

## **Chapter 73 – Articles of iron or steel**

### Trade remedial actions against India

#### USA

*Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Cold Drawn Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel from India. (05 Jul)*

The USDOC preliminarily determined that Goodluck India Limited and Tube Products of India Limited were dumping the subject goods during the period of review, that is 1<sup>st</sup> June 2022 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023. The USDOC determined a dumping margin of 2.64% for Goodluck India Limited and 2.44% for Tube Products of India Limited.

## Trade remedial actions against other countries

### Brazil

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Welded Steel Tubes from China. (25 Jul)

### Canada

- Affirmative determination in the sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Carbon Steel Welded Pipes from China. (18 Jul)

### EU

- Initiation of expiry review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Threaded Tubes or Pipe Cast Fittings of Malleable Cast Iron and Spheroidal Graphite Cast Iron from China and Thailand. (24 Jul)

### USA

- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Utility Scale Wind Towers from China. (26 Jul)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Steel Propane Cylinders from China and Thailand and anti-subsidy duty on imports from China. (01 Jul)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Steel Wire Garment Hangers from China. (01 Jul)

## **Chapter 76 – Aluminium and articles thereof**

### Eurasian Economic Union

- Initiation of anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Aluminium Tape from China and exported from Azerbaijan. (12 Jul)

### Thailand

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Aluminium Extrusions from China. (16 Jul)

## USA

- Final affirmative determination issued by the USITC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Disposable Aluminium Containers, Pans, Trays and Lids from China. (02 Jul)

## **Chapter 82 – Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal**

## Ghana

- Imposition of safeguard measures on imports of Matchets. (05 July)

## **Chapter 83 – Miscellaneous Articles of Base Metal**

## Brazil

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Brass Keys from China, Columbia and Peru. (12 Jul)

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

## Argentina

- Termination of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Elevators from China. (03 Jul)

## EU

- Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Mobile Access Equipment from China. (12 Jul)

## USA

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Large Top Mount Combination Refrigerator Freezers from Thailand. (16 Jul)
- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Large Residential Washers from Mexico. (24 Jul)



**Chapter 85 – Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof, sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles**

Trade remedial actions against India

EU

*Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Optical Fibre Cables from India. (12 Jul)*

The Commission imposed provisional duties having determined that the subject imports caused material injury to the Union Industry. The Commission imposed duties at the rate of 6.9% for MP Birla Group, 11.4% for Sterlite Group, 9% for other cooperating exporters and 11.4% for all non-cooperating exporters from India. The request for initiation of investigation was filed by Acome S.A. and Corning Optical Group.

Trade remedial actions against other countries

Brazil

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Optical Fiber Cables from China. (04 Jul)

**Chapter 86 – Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof; railway or tramway track fixtures and fittings and parts thereof; mechanical (including electro-mechanical) traffic signalling equipment**

Australia

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Railway Wheels from China and revocation of anti-dumping duty on such imports from France. (11 Jul)

**Chapter 87 – Vehicles other than Railway or Tramway Rolling-Stock, and Parts and Accessories Thereof**

EU

- Imposition of provisional anti-subsidy duty on imports of New Battery Electric Vehicles from China. (04 Jul)

## USA

- Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of certain Low Speed Personal Transportation Vehicles from China. (16 Jul)
- Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of certain Brake Drums from China and Türkiye. (17 Jul)

## **Chapter 94 – Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishing; luminaires and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included**

### Trade remedial actions against India

#### USA

*Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Mattresses from India, Kosovo, Mexico and Spain. (22 Jul)*

The USDOC determined that imports of mattresses from India, among other countries, were being dumped in USA during the period of investigation, that is 1<sup>st</sup> July 2022 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023. The USDOC determined a dumping margin of 42.76% for International Comfort Technologies Private Limited, Sheela Foam Limited, and Raj Mahal Fabrics, while dumping margin of 13.35% was determined for all other exporters.

### Trade remedial actions against other countries

#### USA

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Mattresses from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burma, Italy, the Philippines, Poland, Slovenia and Taiwan. (11 Jul)
- Final negative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Mattresses from Indonesia. (22 Jul)

## 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. TPM was the first firm to deal exclusively in the domain of trade remedies. Today, we have completed a journey of 25 years.

TPM began its journey with a staff of merely 2 professionals. Today, it has a team of more than 50 professionals including Cost Accountants, Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries, Lawyers, Engineers and MBAs.

In its first two decades, TPM was primarily focused assisting domestic producers suffering due to cheap and unfair imports into India and in other countries to avail the necessary protection under the umbrella of the WTO Agreements. TPM also represents 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.

In the last few years, TPM's reputation has grown in other fields of non-tariff barriers, policy advocacy matters, foreign trade policy, business consulting and litigation. Its vast experience with industry leaders in various sectors puts it in a unique position to effectively and efficiently handle matters relating to policy advocacy before various government forums as well as business consulting. This has brought new avenues of growth for the TPM team and has helped industry find innovative solutions to complex problems.

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