

ADHYATAN



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Key Highlights

Updates concerning Measures by and against the U.S.

Additional tariffs imposed by the USA challenged before American Courts (28 May)

On 28th May 2025, the Court of International Trade held that the additional tariffs imposed by President Trump were not authorized under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA). The President, on 20th January 2025, imposed additional tariffs on imports from Canada, Mexico and China citing a national emergency due to persistent illegal immigration and narcotics trafficking. The additional tariffs imposed on Canada and Mexico were 25%, while 20% additional tariffs were imposed on China. Further, on 2nd April 2025, the President imposed retaliatory tariffs on 57 countries, including India, stating a trade deficit emergency. The tariffs were rolled out in two stages, (a) 10% baseline tariff applicable on all imports, effective from 5th April 2025; and (b) reciprocal, country-specific tariffs effective from 9th April 2025. However, the Court of International Trade held that such tariffs were outside the scope of legal powers of the President granted under the IEEPA. The Court held that the IEEPA does not authorize retaliatory or globally applied tariffs, and that the President exceeded his statutory authority in imposing such tariffs. Consequently, the Court permanently revoked the tariffs and their enforcement. The Court provided time till 6th June 2025 to implement its Order.

A similar ruling was made by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, on 29th May in a case filed by certain education toy companies which were heavily reliant on imports from China, Vietnam, Taiwan, Thailand, and India.

However, the US Administration challenged the Order of the Court of International Trade before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, which issued an immediate stay on the Court of International Trade's decision. Parties are required to respond to the stay motion by 5th June 2025, with the reply from the US Administration due by 9th June. The administration has stated that if the Appeals Court also strikes down the tariffs, it will appeal to the U.S. Supreme

Court. Pending the final resolution, the tariff structure for the time being remains intact, with additional tariffs imposed under the IEEPA being enforced.

However, the decision of the Court of International Trade, and the pending decision of the Appeals Court do not apply to the additional Section 232 tariffs imposed on autos and automobile parts, steel and aluminium products. EU, India, Japan and the United Kingdom have separately notified the WTO of proposed suspension of concessions in the form of increased tariffs against USA.

Indian Updates

The Hon'ble Supreme Court stays the decision of Gujarat High Court regarding exclusion of certain grades from the product scope in the matter concerning PVC Suspension Resins (23 May)

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has stayed the Gujarat High Court's Order dated 25th April 2025, which had allowed the exclusion of certain grades of PVC Suspension Resins ("S-PVC"), termed as "speciality grades" by the importer, from the scope of the ongoing anti-dumping investigation. The High Court held that the grades of S-PVC used for manufacturing C-PVC were neither produced by the domestic industry nor the imported grades were substitutable by the grades manufactured by the domestic industry. The High Court also held that judicial interference was warranted in the absence of a statutory appellate remedy against the Preliminary Findings. The Supreme Court granted interim relief in the form of stay on the implementation of the High Court's Order.

Amendment in Import Policy Condition of Cabinet Hinges

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has amended the import policy for Cabinet Hinges under ITC (HS) Codes 8302 1010, 8302 1090, 8302 4200 and 8302 4900. Imports having a CIF value of less than INR 2280 per kilogram will be 'Restricted'. Such imports were 'Free' under the previous policy.

Amendment in Import Policy Condition of Roller Chains and parts

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has amended the import policy for Roller Chains and parts under ITC (HS) Codes 7315 1100, 7315 1900 and 7315 9000. Imports having a CIF value of less than INR 235 per kilogram will be 'Restricted'. Such imports were 'Free' under the previous policy.

Global Updates

Russia initiates WTO dispute regarding EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (19 May)

The Russian Federation has requested WTO dispute consultations with the EU and member states concerning its Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) Package and alleged export subsidies under the EU scheme for trading greenhouse gas emission allowances. Russia claims that carbon border adjustment and emissions trading is inconsistent with the obligations of the EU under various provisions of GATT 1994; the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures; the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures; and the Protocols of WTO Accession of Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

China challenges implementation of China Surtax Order 2024 by Canada (23 May)

On 23rd May 2025, the Dispute Settlement Body heard the delegations of China and Canada on the recent implementation of China Surtax Order 2024 by Canada. The agenda was added to the meeting on the request filed by China for establishment of a panel to examine and analyze the imposition of additional surtaxes.

On 26th August 2024, the Government of Canada announced imposition of 100% surtax on Chinese imports of electric vehicles with effect from 1st October 2024 and 25% on imports of Steel and Aluminium products with effect from 15th October 2024. The decision was based on a 30 days consultation attended by various stakeholders who presented their opinions on the adverse impact of significant subsidies received by Chinese producers of electric vehicles, steel and aluminium products and the idle capacities being diverted to Canadian market. Additionally, consensus was drawn that such activities of Chinese exporters were exploiting the consumers and distorting the fair market conditions of the country.

As a counteract, China filed a request for consultation with Canada claiming that such measures were discriminatory, protectionist and inconsistent with the principle of Most Favoured Nation Treatment under Article 1.1. 2.1(a) and 2.1(b) of GATT. China filed an addendum to its request for consultation to address potential surtaxes planned for imposition on various other products including

batteries and parts thereof, semi-conductors, solar products and critical minerals in 2025-26.

A consultation was conducted on 7th April 2025. However, it did not provide any fruitful resolution to the issues raised. Thereafter, China again approached the Dispute Settlement Body seeking an opportunity to present its contentions in the meeting scheduled on 23rd May 2025. The Dispute Settlement Body considered the request filed, heard the submissions of both parties and has agreed to revert on the matter.

Tariffs under Section 232: Safeguard or Security exception

- *The USA has imposed or enhanced the scope of tariff measures on various imports since January 2025. The measures have either been imposed on specific products or have been imposed on imports from specific countries.*
- *While various WTO members, including India, have proposed to suspend concessions and other obligations under the WTO Agreement on Safeguards granted to the USA, the USA has refused to revoke the measures in question.*
- *The USA has imposed additional tariffs of 25% on Steel products and automobiles and automobile parts, while additional 10% tariffs have been imposed on Aluminium Products under Section 232.*
- *WTO members including the EU, India and Japan sought consultations with the USA under Agreement on Safeguards and have now proposed to suspend concessions and other obligations.*
- *The USA responded to the request for consultations and proposed suspensions, stating that the measures in question were not safeguard measures and were not covered under Article XIX of the GATT 1994 and Agreement on Safeguards.*

Since January 2025, the USA has imposed or enhanced the scope of tariff measures on various imports. While certain measures have been imposed on specific products, certain other measures have been imposed on imports from specific countries. In particular, the USA has enhanced the scope of additional tariffs on imports of steel and aluminium products; and has imposed additional tariffs on imports of automobiles and automobile parts. In response to such measures, various WTO members, including India, have proposed to suspend

concessions and other obligations under the WTO Agreement on Safeguards, granted to the USA. However, the USA has now notified the WTO that it would not revoke the measures in question and the proposed suspensions are not legal.

The measures in question (Section 232 tariffs)

Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act, 1962 authorises the US Secretary of Commerce to conduct appropriate investigation for determining the effect of imports of an article on the national security of the USA. Based on a report by the US Secretary of Commerce, the US President imposed additional tariffs of 25% and 10% respectively on certain Steel and Aluminium products on 8th March 2018. Based on various bilateral agreements and discussions, imports from Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, the EU, Japan, Mexico, South Korea and the United Kingdom were exempted from such additional tariffs. However, based on trade trends pursuant to imposition of the orders, it was noted that imports from such countries increased significantly. Further, imports of steel and aluminium derivative products also increased substantially. In order to keep such imports in check, on 10th February 2025, the USA enhanced the scope of the additional tariffs to include imports of steel and aluminium products and their derivatives from all sources (Steel and aluminium tariffs).

The US President also imposed additional tariffs of 25% on imports of automobiles and automobile parts, with effect from 3rd April 2025, referred to as Auto Tariffs. The tariffs were imposed pursuant to report submitted by the US Secretary of Commerce which stated that automobiles and automobile parts were being imported in such quantities and under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security of the USA.

Requests for consultations

Following the issuance of orders by the US President, WTO members including the EU, India and Japan sought consultations with the USA under Article 12.3 of the Agreement on Safeguards. The said WTO members notified that while the USA has classified Section 232 tariffs as security measures, they are essentially safeguard measures. This allows the WTO members, which have significant export interests, to seek consultations under Article 12.3 of the Agreement to reach an understanding for adequately compensating against the adverse effects

of the measures. On 11th April 2025, India notified the WTO of its intention to seek consultations with the USA regarding the steel and aluminium tariffs. The EU sought consultations vide notifications dated 12th March 2025 and 9th May 2025. Similar request was made by Japan.

Suspension of concessions

On 12th May 2025, India notified the WTO that the proposed consultations had not been undertaken. Accordingly, India would suspend concessions and other obligations with respect to the USA, pursuant to Article 8 of the Agreement on Safeguards. In its notification, India mentioned that suspension of concessions would be in the form of increased tariffs on selected products exported from USA. The suspension would come into effect after 30 days from the date of the notification. India reported that Section 232 measures imposed by the USA affect US\$ 7.6 billion worth of Indian exports, on which the duty collection would be US\$ 1.91 billion. Accordingly, India's proposed suspension would result in an equivalent amount of duty being collected on exports from the USA. Similar notifications were filed by the EU and Japan, each of which provided the extent of suspensions proposed.

Response by the USA

The USA responded to the requests for consultation filed by India and other countries and their proposed suspension of concessions, stating that the measures in question were not safeguard measures imposed under Section 201 of the Trade Act, 1974 and were not covered under Article XIX of the GATT 1994 and Agreement on Safeguards. Section 232 measures were imposed to keep in check the imports that threatened to impair the national security of the USA. It clarified that Section 232 is a national security statute, and the measures were imposed pursuant to the essential security exception provided under Article XXI of the GATT 1994.

The USA highlighted that India and other WTO members did not acknowledge its offer to discuss the tariffs. Lastly, the USA categorically mentioned that it would not discuss Section 232 measures under the Agreement on Safeguards.

Position of the WTO Panel concerning Section 232 measures

It is important to note that the validity of Section 232 measures was previously discussed before the WTO Panel in United States - Certain Measures on Steel and Aluminium Products [DS 544].¹ In the said case, the WTO Panel held that the Agreement on Safeguards is not applicable to the measures at issue, since they were not invoked under the provision relevant to safeguards in the first place. It further held that the USA imposed Section 232 measures pursuant to analysis of threat to its national security under Article XXI of GATT.

However, the Panel also noted such measures were not akin to measures taken at the time of war or any other emergency in international relations within the meaning of Article XXI(b)(iii) of the GATT. Accordingly, such measures were not valid under the essential security exception under the provisions of GATT. Despite the Panel's ruling, the USA refused to withdraw such measures.

The road ahead

Pursuant to refusal by the USA to discuss its Section 232 measures, the WTO members, including India, are expected to proceed with suspension of concessions. It may be noted that actions by the USA and the WTO members, have already been held to be invalid by the WTO Panel. It is now to be seen whether the parties would reach a mutually agreed decision, or measures and countermeasures would once again be challenged before the WTO.

– Ojasvi Nautiyal, Principal Associate

¹<https://www.mondaq.com/india/international-trade-investment/1382228/united-states-challenges-chinese-additional-customs-duty-at-wto>

Foreign Trade Policy

Prohibition on imports or transit of all goods originating in or exported from Pakistan (02 May)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has inserted Para 2.20A in the Foreign Trade Policy, 2023 to prohibit direct or indirect imports or transit of all goods originating in or exported from Pakistan with immediate effect until further orders.

Reinstatement and amendment of Standard Input Output Norms for Steel Washers (06 May)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has reinstated and amended the Standard Input Output Norm for ‘Small and Large-size Circular Stainless-Steel Washers of different grades’, which was earlier suspended, with immediate effect. The amended standard is as follows:

Export Product	Quantity	Item of import	Quantity allowed
Small and large-size circular Stainless-Steel washers of different grades	1 kg	Prime / Secondary Stainless-Steel sheets / Sheet cutting / Coils / Strips / Plate of relevant grade and thickness.	1.60 kg

Amendment in Standard Input Output Norms (07 May)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has amended the Standard Input Output Norm for Di-Ethyl Phthalate with immediate effect, which is follows:

Export Product	Quantity	S No	Existing import item	Amended import item	Quantity allowed
Di-Ethyl Phthalate	1 kg	1	Phthalic Anhydride	Phthalic Anhydride	0.700 kg
		2	Ethanol	Denatured Ethyl Alcohol	0.435 kg

Amendment in Standard Input Output Norms (16 May)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has amended the Standard Input Output Norm for Di-Octyl Phthalate (DOP) with immediate effect. The amended standard is as follows:

Existing Export Product	Amended Export Product	Quantity	S No	Existing import item	Quantity allowed	Amended Quantity Allowed
Di-Octyl Phthalate (DOP)	Di-Octyl Phthalate (DOP) (PVC Plasticizer)	1 kg	1	Phthalic Anhydride	0.400 kg	0.400 kg
			2	2-Ethylhexanol (Octanol)	0.700kg	0.680 kg

Harmonisation of Schedule-I (Export Policy), ITC (HS) 2022 with amendments introduced vide Finance Act, 2025 (19 May)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has notified that Schedule-II(Export Policy), ITC (1-15) 2022 has been amended in sync with the Finance Act, 2025. The Schedule will come into force with immediate effect. For the list of amended HSN codes, please refer to the [link](#) herein.

Restoration of RoDTEP for Advance Authorisations (AAS) holders, Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Export-Oriented Units (EOUs) (26 May)

The benefit under the RoDTEP Scheme for exports of products manufactured by Advance Authorisation (AAS) holders, Export-Oriented Units (EOUs) and entities in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) has been restored with effect from 1st June 2025. The rates under the scheme are available in Appendix 4RE including newly aligned HS codes as per the Finance Act, 2025.

Trade Agreements

Indian Updates

India and the United Kingdom finalize a free trade agreement

India and the United Kingdom have finalized a Free Trade Agreement on 6th May 2025, after three years of negotiations. The deal includes zero-duty exports for 99% of Indian products to the United Kingdom. India has committed to reduce tariffs on key exports from United Kingdom such as whisky, medical devices, cosmetics and advanced machinery. The consumers in the United Kingdom are expected to benefit from lower duties on Indian imports of clothing, footwear and food items. Additionally, Indian tariffs on automobiles are expected to drop from over 100% to 10% under a special quota system.

India and Oman in the final stages of the India-Oman Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement

India and Oman have reportedly reached the final stages of the trade negotiations over the CEPA. Most notably, both sides are yet to agree on the ‘Omanisation policy’ which calls for quotas for employing Oman nationals in private sectors. The quotas specified can be amended over time. India has raised concerns over the fluidity of the policy and has argued for fixation of quotas in order to ensure that the policy does not undermine the trade liberalization effected by the CEPA.

India and Chile initiate negotiations for a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement

India and Chile have announced the launch of trade negotiations for a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), to enhance bilateral trade relations. The proposed agreement aims to unlock the full potential of the commercial relationship between the two sides, boosting employment, bilateral trade in goods, health and pharmaceuticals, defense and security, infrastructure, mining and mineral resources.

Global Updates

The USA and the United Kingdom conclude talks over US-UK Economic Prosperity Deal

The USA and the United Kingdom have finalized the US – UK Economic Prosperity Deal (EPD). The deal includes significant concessions for both the sides. It is expected that American duties on automobiles will reduce from 27.5% to 10%. The United Kingdom has agreed to offer preferential duty-free quota of 1.4 billion litres for ethanol from the USA. The agreement also ensures streamlined customs procedures and preferential access for the American aerospace components. In respect to the American tariffs on steel and aluminium products, the United Kingdom has committed to comply with the requirements for supply chain security and ownership of production facilities. In return, the USA will apply MFN rate for UK steel and aluminium and their derivative products.

China and the USA announce successful negotiations diffusing tariff tensions

The USA and China issued a joint statement on 12th May 2025 announcing mutual commitments to reduce the reciprocal tariffs imposed in April 2025. The countries have committed to reduce the tariffs by 24 percentage points and to retain 10% duty for an extended period of 90 days. Both sides have also agreed to eliminate the additional duties imposed in retaliation to the other. The countries have committed to a 90-day pause on further tariff increases to facilitate ongoing negotiations.

China and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) bloc conclude negotiations over the revised free trade agreement

China and the ASEAN bloc have concluded negotiations over the revised version of the ASEAN-China Free Trade Area. The negotiations began in November 2022 with the intensified efforts in background of the reciprocal tariffs imposed by the US. The revised agreement calls for cooperation in digital innovation, environmental sustainability, and supply chain resilience.

Non-Tariff Measures

Quality control order issued for Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy products (06 May)

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade) has issued the Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy Products (Quality Control) Order, 2025. The order has been issued in supersession of the Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy Products (Quality Control) Order, 2024. The order shall come into force on 1st October 2025. However, for small enterprises, it shall come into force on 1st January 2026. For micro-enterprises, it shall come into force on 1st April 2026.

Quality control orders for certain chemicals amended (14 May)

The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) has amended the following Quality control orders. The orders shall come into force on 13th August 2025.

- The H Acid (Quality Control) Order, 2024.
- The Vinyl Sulphone (Quality Control) Order, 2024.

Quality control order for K Acid amended (14 May)

The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) has amended the K Acid (Quality Control) Order, 2024. The order shall now come into force on 13th May 2026.

Quality control order issued for certain Household appliances Commercial (19 May)

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade) has issued the Safety of Household, Commercial and Similar Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Order, 2025. The order has been issued in supersession of the Safety of Household, Commercial and Similar Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Order, 2024. The order shall come into force on 19th March 2026. However, for small enterprises as defined under the MSME Act, it shall come into force on 19th June 2026. For micro enterprises, it shall come into force on 19th September 2026.

Quality control order issued for Vending Appliances (21 May)

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade) has issued the Electrical Appliances for Commercial Dispensing and Vending (Quality Control) Order, 2025. The order has been issued in supersession of the Electrical Appliances for Commercial Dispensing and Vending (Quality Control) Order, 2024. The order shall come into force on 1st October 2025. However, for small enterprises, as defined under the MSME Act, it shall come into force on 1st January 2026. For microenterprises, it shall come into force on 1st April 2026.

Bureau of Indian Standards

Substitution of Standards for Aluminium and Aluminium Alloys (6 May)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified substitution of certain Standards, including **IS 21: 2025** - Wrought Aluminium and Aluminium Alloys for Manufacture of Utensils — Specification (Fifth Revision), with effect from 30th April 2025. However, the previous unamended Standards shall remain in force concurrently till 30th October 2025. For a full list of products, please refer to the [link](#) herein

Withdrawal of Standards for Porcelain Insulators (16 May)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified withdrawal of certain standards, including the following, with effect from 30th April 2025. For a full list of products, please refer to the [link](#) herein.

- **IS 283 – 1976:** Specification for Porcelain Insulators for Telegraph and Telephone Lines (Third Revision)
- **IS 16149: 2014 IEC 61345: 1998** UV Test for Photovoltaic (PV) Modules
- **IS 9334 – 1986:** Specification for Electric Motor Operated Actuators (First Revision)
- **IS 9385 (Part 5) – 1983:** Specification for High Voltage Fuses Part 5 Types and Dimensions of Fuse-Links for Current-Limiting Fuses

Withdrawal of Standards for certain textiles (07 May)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified withdrawal of certain standards, including the following, with effect from 5th May 2025. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#)

- **IS 2874: 1993** Textiles — Heavy Cee Jute Bags — Specification (First Revision)
- **IS 7951: 2003 ISO 8116-7: 1995** Textile Machinery and Accessories — Beams for Windings — Beams for Dyeing Slivers, Rovings and Yarns (Second Revision)
- **IS 1400 – 1960** Specification for Optical Glass
- **IS 3751: 1993** Textiles — Heavy Cee Jute Cloth — Specification (First Revision)

Substitution of Standards for Cylinders (19 May)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with, effect from 13th May 2025. However, the previous unamended standards shall remain in force until 13th November 2025. For a full list of products, please refer to the [link](#) herein

- **IS 5903: 2025** Types of Safety Device for Gas Cylinders and Gas Cylinder Valves (Second Revision)
- **IS 8198 (Part 6): 2025** Steel Cylinders for Compressed Gases — Code of Practice Part 6 Liquefied Chlorine Gas (Second Revision)
- **IS 15630: 2025 ISO 7435: 2024** Fasteners — Slotted Set Screws with Long Dog Point — Specification (First Revision)

Substitution of Standards for Metric Screw Threads (13 May)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified substitution of certain Standards, including **IS 4218 (Part 4): 2025 ISO 262: 2023 ISO** General Purpose Metric Screw Threads Part 4 Selected Sizes for Bolts, Screws, Studs and Nuts (Third Revision), with effect from 8th May 2025. However, the previous unamended standards shall remain in force until 8th November 2025. For a full list of products, please refer to the [link](#) herein

Substitution of Standards for Semiconductor Converters (23 May)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified substitution of certain Standards, including **IS 16539 (Part 1/Sec 1) : 2025 IEC 60146-1-1 : 2024** Semiconductor Converters Part 1 General Requirements and Line Commutated Converters Section 1 Basic Requirements — Specification (First Revision), with effect from 19th May 2025. However, the previous unamended standards shall remain in force until 8th November 2025. For a full list of products, please refer to the [link](#) herein

Trade Remedial Actions

Indian Updates

Chapter 29 – Organic chemicals

Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Sodium Citrate from China. (08 May)

The Central Government, on 8th May 2025 continued anti-dumping duty on imports of Sodium Citrate from China, pursuant to recommendations made by the DGTR vide Final Findings Notification No. 7/08/2024-DGTR, dated 12th February 2025. The duties are in the range of USD 96 – 152.78 per MT.

Chapter 32 – Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other mastics; inks

Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Titanium Dioxide from China. (10 May)

The Central Government, on 10th May 2025, imposed anti-dumping duties on imports of Titanium Dioxide from China pursuant to recommendations made by the DGTR vide Final Findings Notification No. 6/03/2024-DGTR, dated 12th February 2025. The duties imposed are in the range of USD 460 – 681 per MT.

Chapter 37 – Photographic or cinematographic goods

Final Findings issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Black Toner in Powder Form from China, Malaysia and Taiwan. (06 May)

The DGTR issued final findings in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Black Toner in Powder Form from China, Malaysia and Taiwan. The Authority found that while the imports from subject countries declined due to imposition of anti-dumping duty, imports from Taiwan increased significantly over the injury period despite the duties in place. The production, sales and capacity utilization of the domestic industry declined in the period of investigation when compared to the immediately preceding year. Similarly, the profits, cash profits and return on capital employed also declined in the period of

investigation. While the relatively improved condition of the domestic industry demonstrated the effectiveness of the current duties in countering the effects of dumped imports, the industry nonetheless experienced negative growth in both volume and profitability during the period of investigation. The Authority held that there is likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and consequent injury to the domestic industry as the producers in the subject countries hold significant capacities as well as inventories and India is a price attractive market. Moreover, the producers of the subject countries are not only dumping in India but also exporting the subject goods to third countries at dumped and injurious prices. Therefore, the Authority has recommended continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from the subject countries.

Chapter 38 – Miscellaneous chemical products

Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Glufosinate and its salt from China. (08 May)

The Central Government, on 8th May 2025 imposed anti-dumping duty on imports of Glufosinate and its salt from China pursuant to recommendations made by DGTR vide Final Findings Notification No. 6/19/2024-DGTR, dated 10th February 2025. The duty imposed is USD 2,998 per MT.

Final Findings issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Thiram in any form from the European Union. (15 May)

The DGTR issued final findings in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Thiram in any form from the European Union. The Authority held that the landed price of imports was below the selling price of the domestic industry. Due to the low prices of imports, the domestic industry was not able to increase its selling price in line with increase in cost of sales. Despite holding significant capacities, the market share of the domestic industry remained low, and the market was dominated by dumped imports of the product under consideration. The dumped prices of the product under consideration adversely affected the performance of the domestic industry. The domestic industry incurred financial losses, cash losses, and recorded a negative return on capital employed.

Chapter 70 – Glass and glassware

Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Textured Tempered Coated and Uncoated Glass from China and Vietnam. (08 May)

The Central Government, on 8th May 2025 imposed anti-dumping duty on imports of Textured Tempered Coated and Uncoated Glass from China and Vietnam pursuant to recommendations made by the DGTR vide Final Findings Notification No. 6/29/2023-DGTR, dated 10th February 2025. The duties imposed are in the range of USD 658 – 664 per MT for imports from China and USD 570 – 664 per MT for imports from Vietnam.

Imposition of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Textured Toughened (Tempered) Coated or Uncoated Glass from Vietnam. (10 May)

The Central Government, on 10th May 2025 imposed anti-subsidy duty on imports of Textured Toughened (Tempered) Coated or Uncoated Glass from Vietnam pursuant to recommendations of the DGTR vide Final Findings Notification No. 6/32/2023-DGTR, dated 11th February 2025. The duties imposed are in the range of 593 – 664 USD per MT.

Global Updates

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

United States of America

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Active Anode Material from China. (28 May)

Chapter 28 – Inorganic chemicals

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Silicon Metal from Russia. (01 May)

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Silicon Metal from Angola, Australia, Laos and Norway, and anti-subsidy investigation into imports from Australia, Laos, Norway and Thailand. (21 May)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Sol Gel Alumina-Based Ceramic Abrasive Grains from China. (22 May)

Chapter 29 – Organic chemicals

Trade remedial measures against India

China

Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Cypermethrin from India. (05 May)

The Ministry of Commerce has determined that exporters from India were dumping the goods in China. Accordingly, anti-dumping duties in the range of 48.4% to 166.2% were imposed on exports from India. The investigation was initiated based on a request filed by Jiangsu Yangnong Chemical Co., Limited, on 7th May 2024.

United States of America

Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Hexamethylenetetramine from China, Germany, India, and Saudi Arabia. (06 May)

The USDOC has preliminary determined that Indian producers were dumping the subject goods in USA during the period of investigation, that is from 1st July 2023 to 30th June 2024. The Department determined a preliminary dumping margin of 3.28% for Kanoria Chemicals and Industries Limited. For the other non-cooperating producers, a dumping margin of 105.76% was determined. For all other companies, a dumping margin of 3.28% was determined. Dumping margin upto 405.19%, 52.14-80.66% and 4.96% was determined for China, Germany and Saudi Arabia respectively.

Imposition of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid from China and India. (27 May)

The USDOC and the USITC have determined that imports from India and China were dumped, and the producers received countervailable subsidies, which caused material injury to the industry in the USA. Accordingly, the USDOC has issued notice for imposition of duties. Anti-dumping duty upto 25.85% and anti-subsidy duty upto 6.32% has been imposed.

Other trade remedial measures

South Korea

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Butyl Glycol Ether from Saudi Arabia. (16 May)

Türkiye

- Final affirmative determination issued in the safeguard investigation into imports of Ethyl Acetate. (27 May)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Sodium Gluconate from China. (25 May)

United States of America

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of 1-Hydroxyethylidene-1, 1-Diphosphonic Acid from China, by imports of 1-Hydroxyethylidene-1, 1-Diphosphonic Acid in solid or powder form. (09 May)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Erythritol from China. (16 May)
- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Dioctyl Terephthalate from Malaysia, Poland, Taiwan and Türkiye. (22 May)
- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Monosodium Glutamate from China, by exports of Monosodium Glutamate completed in Malaysia using glutamic acid produced in China. (29 May)

Chapter 38 – Miscellaneous chemical products

Canada

- Termination of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Renewable Diesel from the USA. (9 May)

EU

- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Biodiesel from Argentina. (05 May)

Chapter 39 – Plastics and articles thereof

Trade remedial measures against India

United States of America

Final determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate Films, Sheets and Strips from India. (16 May)

The USDOC determined that while Jindal Poly Films Limited has dumped the subject goods during the period of review, that is 1st July 2022 to 30th June 2023, SRF Limited and its related companies have not dumped the subject goods during the same period. A dumping margin of 24.14% was determined for Jindal Poly Films Limited and a dumping margin of 0% was determined for SRF Limited.

Other trade remedial measures

China

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyoxymethylene Copolymer from the EU, Japan, Taiwan and the USA. (18 May)

EU

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Polyethylene Terephthalate from Vietnam. (22 May)

Malaysia

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate from China and Indonesia. (06 May)

United States of America

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Epoxy Resins from South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from South Korea and Taiwan. (22 May)

Chapter 40 – Rubber and articles thereof

EU

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of New Pneumatic Tyres of Rubber used in Motor Cars, Buses or Lorries from China. (21 May)

Chapter 44 – Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal

Morocco

- Initiation of sunset review of safeguard duty on imports of Coated Wood Boards. (12 May)

South Korea

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Fiberboards from Thailand. (07 May)

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

Trade remedial measures against India

United States of America

Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of certain Lined Paper Products from India. (14 May)

The USDOC has determined that Indian exporters received countervailable subsidies for production of subject goods during the period of review, that is 1st

January 2022 to 31st December 2022. A subsidy margin of 2.50% was determined for the sole mandatory participant, namely Navneet Education Limited.

Other trade remedial measures

United States of America

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Thermoformed Moulded Fiber Products from China and Vietnam. (12 May)
- Preliminary determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Paper File Folders from Cambodia and Sri Lanka. (29 May)

Chapter 52 – Cotton

Indonesia

- Final affirmative determination issued in the safeguard investigation into imports of Cotton Yarn. (27 May)

Chapter 54 – Man-made filaments; strip and the like of man-made textile materials

Indonesia

- Termination of safeguard investigation into imports of Woven Fabrics of Artificial Filament Yarn. (12 May)

Chapter 55 – Man-made staple fibres

Trade remedial actions against India

Türkiye

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Synthetic or Artificial Staple Fibres from China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Thailand and Vietnam. (21 May)

The Ministry of Commerce initiated the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports from India and other countries. The request for initiation of review was filed by 14 Turkish producers. The duties were originally imposed in January

2009. Exports from India are currently subject to anti-dumping duty of USD 0.29 to 0.39 USD per kilogram.

Chapter 68 – Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials

Trade remedial measures against India

United States of America

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Quartz Surface Products from India and Türkiye. (01 May)

The USDOC has initiated the sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of subject goods from India and Türkiye. Anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties were originally imposed on 22nd June 2020, pursuant to the final affirmative determination by USDOC and USITC. The original duties are due to expire on 21st June 2025.

Chapter 69 – Ceramic products

Mexico

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Ceramic and Porcelain Tableware from China. (15 May)

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Ceramic Tiles from China. (01 May)

Chapter 70 – Glass and glassware

United States of America

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Float Glass Products from China and Malaysia. (16 May)

Chapter 72 – Iron and steel

Trade remedial measures against India

Malaysia

Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Flat-Rolled Products of Iron or Non-Alloy Steel from China, India, Japan and South Korea. (10 May)

The Government of Malaysia initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports from India and other countries, on 12th August 2024, following a petition filed by Perusahaan Sadur Timah Malaysia (Perstima) Bhd. The investigation concluded that the dumped imports had caused material injury to the industry in Malaysia. As a result, the Government imposed anti-dumping duty of 27.88% on imports from India. The duty is effective from 11th May 2025 and will remain in force until 10th May 2030.

Other trade remedial measures

Australia

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Steel Reinforcing Bars from China. (05 May)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Hot-rolled Rods in Coils of Steel from China. (19 May)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Steel Corner Beads and Angles from China. (30 May)

Canada

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Steel Strappings from China, South Korea, Türkiye and Vietnam, and anti-subsidy investigation into imports from China. (12 May)

EU

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Tinplate from China. (28 May)

South Africa

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the safeguard investigation into imports of certain Flat-rolled Products of Iron, Non-alloy Steel, or other Alloy (not including Stainless Steel). (16 May)

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Carbon and certain Alloy Steel Wire Rods from China. (01 May)
- Imposition of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Ferrosilicon from Brazil, Kazakhstan and Malaysia. (20 May)

Chapter 73 – Articles of Iron or Steel

Trade remedial measures against India

United States of America

Final determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Oil Country Tubular Goods from India. (13 May)

The USDOC has determined that Indian exporters did not dump the subject goods during the period of review, that is 1st September 2022 to 31st August 2023. However, the USDOC determined that Indian exporters received countervailable subsidies for production of the subject goods during the period of review, that is 1st January 2022 to 31st December 2022. A dumping margin of 0% and a subsidy margin of 2.31% was determined for the sole mandatory participant, namely Surya Roshni Limited.

Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Large Diameter Welded Pipes from Canada, China, Greece, India, South Korea and Türkiye. (14 May)

The USDOC and the USITC have determined that revocation of duties on imports from India and other countries would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and provision of countervailable subsidies and consequent material injury to the industry in the USA. Accordingly, the USDOC has issued notice for continuation of duties. The duties were originally imposed on 6th March 2019.

Anti-dumping duty upto 16.75% and anti-subsidy duty upto 541.15% has been continued.

Other trade remedial measures

Canada

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Carbon Steel Fasteners from China and Taiwan, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from China. (6 May)

Columbia

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Welded Conduit Pipes from China. (21 May)

Mexico

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Stainless-Steel Sinks from China. (08 May)

Ukraine

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Seamless Hot-deformed Steel Pipes from China. (23 May)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Ferrous Metal Products from China. (24 May)

United States of America

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Steel Nails from China. (01 May)
- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Steel Threaded Rods from China. (09 May)
- Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties into imports of Circular Welded Austenitic Stainless Pressure Pipes from China. (28 May)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Welded Stainless Steel Pressure Pipes from Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. (28 May)

Chapter 76 – Aluminium and articles thereof

United States of America

- Imposition of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Disposable Aluminium Containers, Pans, Trays, and Lids from China. (08 May)

Chapter 84 – Machinery and mechanical appliances; Electrical equipment; Parts thereof; Sound recorders and reproducers, Television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles

South Korea

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Industrial Robots from China and Japan. (02 May)

United Kingdom

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of certain Excavators from China. (14 May)

United States of America

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Lattice Boom Crawler Cranes from Japan. (07 May)

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

Türkiye

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Junction Boxes for Solar Panels from China. (25 May)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Aluminium Frames for Solar Panels from China. (25 May)

Ukraine

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Cable and Wire Products from Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and Türkiye. (23 May)

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

Canada

- Termination of anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Container Chassis from China, when exported from Vietnam. (23 May)

Chapter 94 – Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishing; *luminaires and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like; prefabricated building

United States of America

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Mattresses from China. (28 May)

Chapter 96 – Miscellaneous manufactured articles

Trade remedial measures against India

United States of America

Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Hard Empty Capsules from Brazil, China, India and Vietnam. (29 May)

The USDOC has preliminary determined that Indian producers were dumping the subject goods in USA during the period of investigation, that is from 1st October 2023 to 30th September 2024. The Department determined a preliminary dumping margin of 3.60% for HealthCaps India Limited. A dumping margin of 24.78% was determined for ACG Associated Capsules Private Limited and its related companies. For all other companies, a dumping margin of 14.19% was determined. A dumping margin upto 77.29%, 172.24% and 10% was determined for Brazil, China and Vietnam respectively.

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 practicing in the field. TPM was the first firm to deal exclusively in the domain of trade remedies. Today, we have completed our journey of 26 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 on 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 exporters facing investigations in a number of jurisdictions such as Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, the European Union, the Gulf Cooperation Council, Indonesia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Türkiye and the United States of America.

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. This has enabled the TPM team to help industry find innovative solutions to complex problems.

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