

ADHYATAN



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Key Highlights

Indian Updates

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade pilot launches Bharat Aayat Niryat Lab Setu (27 Oct)

On 27th October 2025, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade announced the pilot launch of ‘Bharat Aayat Niryat Lab Setu’, a digital single-window platform to streamline testing and certification of export and import commodities. The initiative aims to make certification faster, transparent, and paperless by digitally connecting exporters, importers, and accredited testing and inspection agencies. The pilot phase begins on 4th November 2025 and exporters will be able to submit online applications from 11th November 2025. Users can apply for tests, upload documents, pay fees, track application status, and download digital test reports online. Further, user manuals, FAQs, and helpdesk support are also available to facilitate a smooth transition to this paperless certification system.

Global Updates

European Commission proposes steel quotas under the European Steel Action Plan (07 Oct)

The European Commission has proposed introduction of a tariff-rate quota (TRQ) system under the European Steel Action Plan, to replace the current safeguard measures. The current safeguard measures, which were imposed through a tariff-rate quota system, are set to expire on 30th June 2026. Under the new TRQ, tariff-free import volumes would be limited to 18.3 million tonnes a year. Further, imports beyond the quota will be subject to 50% ad-valorem duties, as opposed to the current 25% duties. Allocation of the quotas will be done for both product categories and countries. The overall quota level will be set using the 2013 import market share as a reference point, as it predates the surge in global overcapacity.

Fifth Trade Policy Review of Sri Lanka (15 and 17 Oct)

The fifth review of the trade policies and practices of Sri Lanka took place on 15th and 17th October 2025. The basis for the review was a report by the WTO Secretariat and a report by the Government of Sri Lanka. During the review, steps

taken by Sri Lanka to modernize its customs procedures, in order to facilitate trade and reduce associated costs were highlighted. There has been notable decrease in the import tariff structure. However, protection from imports remains high due to numerous other duties and charges. The USA and the EU are its main trading partners for exports, while China and India hold key position for imports. Since the last review, two new free trade agreements with Thailand and Singapore have been signed. Further, Sri Lanka has expressed willingness to accede to the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). Sri Lanka has also ratified the latest Fisheries Subsidies Agreements. Since the last review, Sri Lanka has implemented the Plastic Material Identification Standards and has placed import prohibition on palm oil, which were discussed during the review.

China seeks consultations with India over its Incentive Schemes in Automotive and Renewable Energy Sectors (20 Oct)

On 20th October 2025, China requested WTO consultations with India regarding measures affecting trade in the automotive and renewable energy technology sectors. The complaint targets India's Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme—for Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) battery storage, Automobile and Auto Components, and the EV Passenger Cars Scheme. China alleges that these programs provide subsidies contingent on the use of domestic over imported goods, violating the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, GATT 1994, and the TRIMs Agreement. The EV Passenger Cars Scheme is also claimed to be in violation of Article I:1 of GATT 1994 for offering preferential treatment to certain countries. These schemes, which are part of the Make in India initiative, impose domestic value addition (DVA) and investment thresholds for incentive eligibility. China claims that such measures distort trade, discriminate against foreign products, and nullify benefits, due to it, under the WTO framework.

Timor-Leste deposits Instrument of Accession to the ASEAN Charter (25 Oct)

On 25th October 2025, Timor-Leste formally joined ASEAN by depositing its Instrument of Accession to the ASEAN Charter in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. By acceding, Timor-Leste aligns itself with the ASEAN Charter that provides ASEAN with legal personality, a rules-based and people-centred framework, and the institutional structure guiding its work.

The United States of America and Vietnam agree on framework agreement for reciprocal, fair, and balanced trade (26 Oct)

On 26th October 2025, the USA and Vietnam announced a Framework for an Agreement on Reciprocal, Fair, and Balanced Trade, aimed at strengthening bilateral economic ties and providing market access for each country's exporters. Building on the 2000 US-Vietnam Bilateral Trade Agreement, the framework requires Vietnam to provide preferential access for nearly all American industrial and agricultural exports, while the USA will maintain a 20% tariff on most Vietnamese goods, with select products receiving a zero percent tariff rate. The framework also addresses issues on non-tariff barriers, including vehicle safety and emissions standards, medical device import licenses, pharmaceutical regulations, intellectual property obligations, and conformity assessments.

The United States of America and Malaysia reach agreement on reciprocal trade (26 Oct)

On 26th October 2025, the USA and Malaysia announced an Agreement on Reciprocal Trade to strengthen bilateral economic relations and provide market access for both countries' exporters, building on the 2004 US-Malaysia Trade and Investment Framework Agreement. Under this agreement, Malaysia will provide significant preferential access for American industrial and agricultural exports, while the USA will maintain a 19% tariff on most Malaysian goods, with select products receiving a zero percent tariff rate. The agreement addresses non-tariff barriers, including vehicle standards, steel imports, halal certification, food safety, and conformity assessments. Malaysia will also ensure unrestricted exports of critical minerals and rare earths to the USA.

The United States of America and Cambodia sign reciprocal trade agreement (26 Oct)

On 26th October 2025, the USA and Cambodia signed an Agreement on Reciprocal Trade aimed at enhancing bilateral trade reciprocity, addressing tariff and non-tariff barriers, and strengthening alignment on economic and national security matters. Cambodia committed to eliminating tariffs on all American industrial and agricultural products according to staged categories, while the USA will maintain a 19% tariff on most Cambodian goods with certain exclusions. Both parties agreed to tackle non-tariff barriers, improve regulatory procedures,

recognize American food and agricultural standards, and strengthen enforcement against counterfeiting and piracy.

The United States of America and Thailand agree on framework for reciprocal trade (26 Oct)

On 26th October 2025, the United States and Thailand agreed to a Framework for an Agreement on Reciprocal Trade to strengthen bilateral economic ties and provide market access for exporters from both countries. Building on the 1966 Treaty of Amity and Economic Relations and the 2002 Trade and Investment Framework Agreement between the two countries, the agreement includes the elimination of tariffs on approximately 99% of American goods, continued imposition of reciprocal tariffs at 19% by the USA with select zero-rate exceptions, and commitments to address non-tariff barriers affecting US exports. Thailand agreed to accept American standards for vehicles, medical devices, pharmaceuticals, ethanol, and food products, while implementing good regulatory practices. The framework also addresses behaviour of state-owned enterprise, supply chain resilience, export controls, and investment security.

WTO Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures reviews notifications and actions concerning subsidies and anti-subsidy measures (28 Oct)

On 28th October 2025, the Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures convened to review the policy and practices of WTO member states. The Chair of the Committee reiterated the need for compliance with subsidy notification obligations. The Committee reviewed subsidy notifications and legislative notifications from countries such as Argentina, Australia, China, the EU, India, Russia, Sri Lanka, Türkiye, the USA and Vietnam. Further, semi-annual reports on anti-subsidy duty actions submitted by Australia, Canada, China, Colombia, the EU, India, Peru, Türkiye, the United Kingdom, the USA and Vietnam for the period 1st January – 30th June 2025 were also reviewed.

WTO Anti-dumping Committee on Anti-dumping measures reviews notifications and actions by members (29 Oct)

On 29th October 2025, the WTO Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices reviewed latest notifications by member states, concerning new, amended or previously reviewed anti-dumping laws and regulations as well as reports on anti-dumping actions. Notifications of legislation submitted by members including Argentina,

the EU, Türkiye, the USA and Vietnam were examined. In addition, semi-annual report submitted by 47 members, covering the period 1st January – 30th June 2025 were also reviewed. Delegations also discussed the practices of member countries including China, the EU, India, and the USA in relation to the initiation of investigations, the imposition of anti-dumping measures, and the review of existing anti-dumping measures.

First Trade Policy Review of the United Kingdom (28 and 30 Oct)

The first review of the trade policies and practices of the United Kingdom took place on 28th and 30th October 2025. The report notes that the country has actively responded to challenges posed by successive shocks from its withdrawal from the EU, Covid-19 pandemic, and the 2022 global energy price surge. The country is currently focusing on broader reforms to cut trade costs, foster investment, and boost economic growth. Subsequent to exit from the EU, the United Kingdom has negotiated five Regional Trade Agreements independently, an agreement with India, and is negotiating an agreement with the Gulf Cooperation Council. The United Kingdom has lowered MFN rates, while simultaneously streamlining trade processes and reworking standards. A new subsidy control regime has been in force since January 2023, which requires public authorities to assess subsidies against defined principles, potential impact on trade and investment, and increased transparency.

Arbitration report under Article 22.6 of the WTO DSU issued in United States – Ripe Olives from Spain (29 Oct)

Pursuant to arbitration proceedings under Article 22.6 of the WTO DSU, the WTO appointed arbitrator has allowed the EU to suspend concessions against the USA, in case of non-compliance with the original Panel report. In 2019, the EU requested consultations with the USA concerning the imposition of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Ripe Olives from Spain. The Panel Report and the compliance Panel Report were both issued in favour of the EU, and the USA was required to withdraw measures. Subsequently, the EU requested authorization from the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) to suspend concessions against the USA under the covered agreements considering non-compliance with the Panel report. The DSB referred the matter to arbitration, as required by Article 22.6 of the DSU.

In its report, the arbitrator has determined that continued non-compliance by the USA of the Panel report has resulted in impairment of benefits equal to USD 13.64 million to the EU. Subsequently, the EU may request authorization from the DSB to suspend concessions or other obligations at a level not exceeding USD 13.64 million per annum. Further it may be adjusted for inflation in 2024 and on an annual basis thereafter. Additionally, if the USA continues to apply measures in the future, the EU may request authorisation from the DSB to suspend concessions or other obligations in the future as per methodology described in the report.

Ethiopia set to join the WTO

The accession process of Ethiopia to the WTO has entered a critical phase, as the nation is set to join the WTO during the 14th Ministerial Conference in March 2026 at Yaoundé, Cameroon. The nation has already liberalised its banking and foreign exchange market sectors, while increasing the role of the private sector in the economy, as part of the Home-Grown Economic Reform Agenda of the country. Accession to the WTO will accelerate growth and expand opportunities for Africa's second most populous nation.

The United States of America signs technology prosperity deals with Japan and South Korea (29 Oct)

On 29th October 2025, the USA signed Technology Prosperity Deals (TPDs) with Japan and South Korea. The agreements aim to expand science and technology collaboration by aligning regulatory standards, accelerating R&D, and strengthening national security. The US-Japan TPD focuses on AI, quantum computing, biotechnology, space, 6G, and fusion energy, including AI export coordination, innovation ecosystem security, Artemis program support, secure 6G networks, and fusion reactor development. The US-Korea TPD emphasizes reducing operational burdens for tech firms, AI export coordination, research security, resilient biotech and pharmaceutical supply chains, and protecting quantum technologies, while also promoting space exploration, 6G, and AI education programs for future generations.

Hub and Spoke Cartels: An Introduction

- *The concept of Hub and Spoke Cartel has been recognised under the Competition Act, through an amendment in 2023.*
 - *A Hub and Spoke cartel refers to an arrangement wherein two or more undertakings, which are in competition with each other, interact with each other indirectly, through another undertaking, not directly in competition.*
 - *For instance, an industry association may be considered as a Hub, if it is facilitating exchange of anti-competitive commercial information amongst the industry members, that is, the Spokes.*
 - *In order to be considered anti-competitive, there must be an agreement between the spokes, to be bound together to the Hub. Therefore, a mere collaboration of competitors would not constitute an anti-competitive practice.*
-

The Competition (Amendment) Act, 2023 introduced significant changes that strengthened the Competition Commission of India (CCI) to deal with contemporary issues concerning competition in the Indian markets. One such important amendment pertains to the codification of the concept of “Hub and Spoke Cartel” in the law. The Supreme Court of India, in *Samir Agrawal v. CCI* (2021) 3 SCC 136, explained the “Hub and Spoke” Cartel. In this model, a cartel requires its members, that is, “the Spokes” to use a third-party platform or “the Hub”, for the exchange of commercial information in order to facilitate the cartelization.

More specifically, a Hub and Spoke Cartel can be defined as the indirect exchange of information between two independent undertakings which are horizontal competitors on supplier or retailer level (“Spokes”), through another undertaking operating at a different level of the production or distribution chain (“Hub”). The Hub facilitates the coordination of competition between the Spokes without direct contact between the Spokes. All the Spokes have an agreement with the Hub, which keeps every member of the cartel bound together to the Hub. This agreement is the “Rim” of the arrangement, in the absence of which, an alleged Hub and Spoke cartel does not establish horizontal collusion.

In traditional cartels, the competitors directly communicate and agree, whereas, in Hub-and-Spoke cartels, the Spokes coordinate indirectly through the Hub. The Hub enters into separate agreements with each Spoke. Sensitive information, such as prices, sales, or market share is collected by the Hub and passed between the Spokes thereby indirectly enabling the Spokes to fix prices, market or customer allocation, bid rigging, production restrictions or related concerted actions. There is usually no direct communication between the Spokes in a cartel.

For example, in one of the cases, an industry association was acting as a Hub. It acted as a central point and the member companies, considered as Spokes, used the association to exchange information on prices and supply, leading to coordinated pricing patterns.

The Competition Act, 2002 (“the Act”) prohibits anti-competitive agreements, both horizontal and vertical, leading to an appreciable adverse effect on competition. The Hub and Spokes agreements were earlier outside the purview of the Act. However, post the 2023 amendment, there is explicit recognition for prohibition of Hub and Spoke cartels. According to the amendment, an enterprise would be held liable for cartelization under Section 3(3) of the Act even if it is not engaged in a trade similar to the cartel members because such an enterprise acts as a facilitator of the cartel.

Further, the amendment enlarges the liability of the Hub by making it liable for both explicit and implicit arrangements. According to the new provision, an entity participating in furtherance of an agreement is presumed to be part of the cartel, regardless of whether its business is identical or similar to the other participants. The amended law penalizes the intent to participate, apart from actual active facilitation. The change has played a pivotal role in allowing the CCI to investigate and penalize these more complex, indirect cartels more effectively.

- Vasudha Tamrakar Verma

From the WTO Panel

European Union – Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties on Stainless Steel Cold-Rolled Flat Products from Indonesia

DS 616 – Panel report

On 2nd October 2025, the WTO Dispute Settlement Body through the Panel, issued its findings in the challenge brought by Indonesia against the anti-subsidy duty and anti-dumping duty imposed by the European Commission on imports of Stainless-Steel Cold-Rolled Flat Products.

Measures under dispute

In November 2021 and March 2022, the European Commission imposed anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties, respectively, on imports of Stainless-Steel Cold-Rolled Flat Products from Indonesia and India. Pursuant to the investigation, the Commission recommended imposition of duties on imports from Indonesia for three responding exporters and other non-responding exporters. In particular, anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties at the rate of 9.3% and 21.4% respectively, were imposed on PT Indonesia Ruipu Nickel and Chrome Alloy (IRNC) and its group companies.

Issues under dispute

In January 2023, Indonesia requested consultations with the European Commission concerning the anti-subsidy and anti-dumping duties imposed, failing which Indonesia requested establishment of a Panel in April 2023. Indonesia challenged various substantive and procedural aspects of the anti-subsidy and anti-dumping investigations and the consequent duties. However, following major aspects regarding the anti-subsidy investigation were challenged-

- a. Preferential financing and other support by Chinese Grantors to IRNC group
The Commission found that the IRNC group received preferential financing, support and loans through its Chinese parent companies located in China. The Commission determined that since the Government of Indonesia induced the

Chinese grantors to provide preferential financing to IRNC group, the Government had in a way adopted and acknowledged the financing as its own. The Commission concluded that Article 1.1(a)(1) of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Duty Measures (ASCM) when interpreted in light of Article 11 of the International Law Commission's Articles on the Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts clarify that an act or conduct can be attributed to a State to the extent such act is acknowledged and / or adopted by the State. As a result, the Commission determined that preferential lending by the Chinese grantor was attributable to the Government of Indonesia.

Indonesia challenged the determination of the Commission on the grounds that Article 1.1(a)(1) of the ASCM provides a list of entities, whose actions can be attributed to 'government'. Such entities include government in the narrow sense, public body, entrusted private bodies, directed private bodies and funding mechanisms. Indonesia claimed that such list is exhaustive and that the ASCM does not allow actions of one WTO member to be attributed to another WTO member. Accordingly, Indonesia claimed that the Commission wrongly attributed the actions of the Chinese grantors to the Government of Indonesia.

b. Provision of nickel ore at less than adequate remuneration

The Commission determined that the nickel ore miners in Indonesia were essentially 'public body' and supplied nickel ore to producers of stainless-steel flat products at prices which were lower than internationally prevailing market prices. The Commission based its determination on the fact that the mining companies in Indonesia were majorly owned by the government and were engaged in advancing Indonesia's development goals. While none of the mining companies provided any information regarding ownership, the Commission relied on publicly available information. Further, the Commission noted that many mining companies were designated as 'National Vital Object in the Mineral and Coal Sector' and were required to adhere to various government-prescribed measures regarding provision of nickel ore.

Indonesia asserted that the findings of the Commission were not based on a case-by-case analysis of each entity and were based on generalized sector-wide analysis. Indonesia claimed that the Commission examined the ownership of only 6 out of 290 mining companies but concluded that all mining companies in Indonesia were owned by the Government. Further, the assessment that the

mining companies were performing the functions of the government and providing nickel ore at less than adequate remuneration was also not based on fact-based logic.

Findings of the Panel

At the outset, the Panel clarified that it would not discuss or give findings regarding the countervailability of ‘transnational subsidies’ under the ASCM. The Panel stated that none of the parties to the dispute raised any issue as to whether the term ‘subsidy’ as defined under Article 1 of the ASCM encompasses a financial contribution that may be provided by one WTO Member in the territory of another WTO Member. Thus, the Panel restricted its findings to the issues raised by Indonesia and European Commission.

With regards to the attribution of preferential financing by Chinese grantors to Government of Indonesia, the Panel observed that the Commission’s findings were based entirely on the fact that the Government of Indonesia ‘induced’ the Chinese grantors to provide preferential financing to IRNC group, thereby adopting such financing as its own. However, the Panel noted that government-to-government inducement does not constitute a financial contribution under Article 1.1 (a)(1) of the ASCM. Further, the Panel noted that the ASCM identifies certain entities which may be considered as ‘government’ or ‘public body’. Such entities essentially share characteristics of the government. However, entities that are ‘induced’ to carry out one or more of the functions of the government as listed in the subparagraphs of Article 1.1(a)(1) cannot be considered as ‘government’.

As regards the argument that nickel ore mining companies in Indonesia constituted ‘public body’, the Panel noted that the Commission indeed examined the ownership of a very small number of mining companies and thereafter, applied facts available to all other companies. Further, the Panel noted that the Commission determined all Indonesian mining companies were operating within a domestic regulatory framework, and were actually performing governmental functions by pursuing the government's policy objectives. However, the Panel noted that while various evidence and facts examined by the Commission establish that the Government of Indonesia may have controlled the conduct of the mining companies, it does not establish that the Government was involved in the ownership, governance and management of such companies. Thus, such mining companies cannot be considered as ‘public body’.

The Panel also noted that the European Commission failed to establish that the Government of Indonesia, through export restrictions and domestic procurement obligations, directed the mining companies to supply nickel ore to stainless steel producers at less than adequate remuneration.



From the Court Room

Competition Commission of India

V.

Kerala Film Exhibitors

Civil Appeal No. 9726 of 2016

Dated 26th September 2025

On 26th September 2025, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India delivered a significant judgment, setting aside the ruling of the Competition Appellate Tribunal ("COMPAT") and restoring the original order of the Competition Commission of India ("CCI"). The ruling clarifies the procedural requirements for imposing penalties on individuals under the Competition Act, 2002.

Background of the Dispute

A complaint was filed by the Crown Theatre with the CCI. The complaint alleged that the Kerala Film Exhibitors Federation ("KFEF") and its office bearers engaged in anti-competitive practices, specifically using threats and boycotts to prevent film distributors from supplying films to Crown Theatre.

The Director General ("DG") investigated the matter and found sufficient evidence of anti-competitive conduct, concluding that the KFEF and its office bearers have violated Section 3(3) of the Competition Act.

Original CCI Order and Appellate Proceedings

The CCI conducted an investigation and issued its Final Order. The CCI directed the KFEF to cease anti-competitive conduct, pay a penalty equal to 10% of its average income for three years and organize competition awareness programs. Further, the office bearers were also penalized and were directed to pay a penalty of 10% of their average income for three years. The office bearers were also barred from associating with the KFEF for two years.

KFEF and its office bearers appealed the decision to COMPAT. While COMPAT upheld the findings of the CCI, it set aside the penalties and directions against the office bearers. COMPAT held that the CCI violated the principles of

natural justice as it did not provide a separate notice proposing penalties and debarment to the office bearers. Further, the CCI did not provide an opportunity of hearing to the office bearers.

Observations of the Supreme Court

The issue before the Supreme Court was whether the initial show cause notice issued by the CCI constituted a sufficient intimation of hearing opportunity, or whether a second show cause notice was required before imposing penalties under Section 27 of the Competition Act.

The Supreme Court restored the original order of the CCI, setting aside the judgment of the COMPAT. It held that the initial notice and opportunity to respond to that notice is sufficient before imposing penalties for anti-competitive conduct under the Competition Act. There was no requirement or mandate under the law for a second notice. The penalty and behavioural remedies (including the two-year debarment) were valid, proportional, and necessary to deter anti-competitive practices.

The Supreme Court emphasized the importance of deterrent penalties and upheld the authority of the CCI to impose both monetary and behavioural remedies on organizations and individuals involved in anti-competitive practices.

Foreign Trade Policy

Extension of deadline for filing Annual RoDTEP Returns (03 Oct)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has extended the date for filing of Annual RoDTEP Return from 30th September 2025 to 30th November 2025. Such extension has been allowed in the interest of export promotion and ease of doing business.

Amendment in Import Policy Condition of Sulfadiazine API covered under Chapter 29 of ITC (HS), 2022, Schedule – I (10 Oct)

The import of Sulfadiazine API, having a CIF value of less than ₹ 1,774 per kg, has been ‘Restricted’ till 30th September 2026 with immediate effect. However, the inputs imported by Advance Authorization holders, EOUs and SEZ shall be exempted from such minimum import price condition.

Amendment in Import Policy Condition of specific ITC (HS) Codes of Chapter 29 and 38 of ITC (HS), 2022- Schedule – I (15 Oct)

The import of goods under HS codes covered under Chapter 29 and Chapter 38 are subject to the following conditions with immediate effect:

- a. The imports of certain notified pesticides shall be subject to non-prohibition for import under Insecticides Act, 1968 which provides that the imports will be subjected to scrutiny. The importers will also be required to obtain a Certificate of Registration issued by Central Insecticides Board & Registration Committee (CIB&RC) under the Ministry of Agriculture Farmers Welfare.
- b. Import of Glufosinate and its salts (Purity – Minimum 95% w/w) having CIF Value below ₹ 1,289 per kg has been ‘Restricted’. However, import of Glufosinate and its salts having CIF value of ₹ 1,289 or above per kg is “Free”.

The Policy condition will be reviewed after 24th January 2026. The list of products subject to aforesaid conditions is available at the link [herein](#).

Partial amendment in Import Policy Condition of Synthetic Knitted Fabrics covered under Chapter 60 of the ITC (HS), 2022 (21st Oct)

The import of Synthetic Knitted Fabrics covered under Chapter 60 of ITC HS, 2022, has been ‘Restricted’ and subjected to a Minimum Import Price condition of

USD 3.5 perkg. However, import of Synthetic Knitted Fabrics of 28 to 48 grams per square meter (GSM) are exempted from the aforesaid condition. Moreover, inputs imported by Advance Authorisation holders, Export Oriented Units and units in SEZ will be exempted from the minimum import price, subject to condition that the imported inputs are not sold into Domestic Tariff Area.

Amendment to Handbook of Procedure with regard to Certificates of Origin under the India-European Free Trade Association Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (28 Oct)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has amended the Handbook of Procedure to facilitate exporters in obtaining the Certificate of Origin (CoO) under the India-EFTA Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA) through self-declaration, in addition to the existing system of issuance of Certificates of Origin by the authorised agencies. The Directorate has further notified the list of authorised agencies permitted to issue Preferential Certificates of Origin under the India-EFTA TEPA.

Revision of exporter eligibility criteria for registration on “Source from India” service of Trade Connect ePlatform (29 Oct)

Earlier this year, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade had launched the ‘Source from India’ feature on the Trade Connect ePlatform to allow Status Holders to create their own micro pages where they can provide their product details as well as the credentials of their entity. The Directorate has further notified that with effect from 1st November 2025, all valid IECs, fulfilling a minimum export realisation of USD 100,000 in at least one of the previous three financial years at the time of application, will be eligible to create their microsites on Source from India platform, in addition to Status Holders.

Trade Agreements

Indian Updates

Trade negotiations with Peru and Chile to accelerate for finalizing the agreements by the end of 2025

India aims to push the conclusion of its respective CEPAs with Chile and Peru, by the end of 2025. Pursuant to the conclusion of the CEPA, India and Peru are expected to hold trade negotiations in November. The trade agreement under discussions between India and Chile aims to expand the Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) signed between them in January 2025. Both sides are committed to enhancing cooperation in sectors such as mining, investment services, MSMEs and digital services.

India and the European Union conclude the 14th round of negotiations for the proposed Free Trade Agreement

India and the European Union have concluded the 14th round of trade negotiations. The discussions focused on key areas including goods, services, investment, and digital trade. The discussions also covered the previously stalled India - EU Investment Protection Agreement and the Geographical Indications Agreement. Indian exports of garments, pharma, steel and petroleum products are expected to gain competitive advantage in the EU market once the agreement is implemented. Both sides will continue to have discussions on the outstanding issues such as rules of origin, intellectual property rights, and dispute settlement mechanisms.

India and Brazil announce mutual commitment to expand the MERCOSUR–India Preferential Trade Agreement

India and Brazil have signed a joint statement declaring commitment to enhance the MERCOSUR – India PTA. Both sides aim to propose expansion of tariff and non-tariff measures supported by active stakeholder engagement and will aim to conclude the negotiations within a year of initiating them.

Global Updates

The UAE – Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) comes into force

The UAE-Australia CEPA has entered in force with effect from 1st October 2025. The CEPA aims to periodically phase out tariffs on over 99% of Australian exports by value including exports of frozen red meat, wine and canola seeds. Other sectors which aim to benefit from the agreement include automotive, pharmaceuticals and investment services. The agreement will eliminate tariffs on exports of furniture, copper wire, glass containers and plastic from UAE.

The UAE – Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement officially enters into force

The CEPA between UAE and Malaysia has come into effect on 1st October 2025. The CEPA will eliminate tariffs on over 90% of goods, streamline customs procedures, and will enhance market access across key sectors including energy, food production, and logistics. For the UAE, it will strengthen its position as a gateway to the Middle East and Africa, while Malaysia gains improved access to Gulf markets and investment opportunities.

ASEAN and China sign the revised China–ASEAN free trade agreement (CAFTA 3.0)

On 28th October 2025, the ASEAN bloc and China signed the expanded ASEAN and China endorsed CAFTA 3.0, during the 28th ASEAN–China Summit. CAFTA 3.0 is an upgradation to the 2002 free trade agreement. The new agreement includes nine additional chapters covering digital economy, green economy, and supply chain connectivity. The Agreement has been introduced amid rising global protectionism and aims to put China at a position of defender of free trade. CAFTA 3.0 is expected to further integrate the east Asian economies.

The USA announces trade agreement with Malaysia and Cambodia and framework agreement with Vietnam and Thailand

The USA has announced trade agreements and framework agreements with certain Asian countries, in light of imposition of reciprocal tariffs. Under the terms of the forthcoming trade agreement, Cambodia has committed to fully eliminating tariffs on US goods upon the implementation of the agreement. Malaysia has agreed to eliminate or reduce tariffs on selected US products, with

specific reductions applied according to predetermined percentages. In exchange, the USA has committed to cap its tariff rate at 19% on imports from both Malaysia and Cambodia and as agreed to not impose the reciprocal tariffs. Notably, the exports of rare earth materials from Malaysia have not been limited.

The USA along with Vietnam and Thailand, separately, have also announced frameworks for reciprocal trade agreements. Under said frameworks, the USA has capped the tariffs for Vietnam and Thailand at 19%. On the other hand, Thailand has agreed to eliminate tariff barriers on nearly 99 percent of goods, including the American industrial and food and agricultural products. Thailand has committed to accept and fully implement the World Trade Organization Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies.



Non-Tariff Measures

Indian Updates

Quality control order for Ethylene Vinyl Acetate amended (01 Oct)

The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers has amended the Quality Control Order applicable to Ethylene Vinyl Acetate, to extend the effective date of imposition. The Order shall now come into force with effect from 3rd October 2026.

Extension of date of application of Quality Control Order for Polypropylene (PP) Materials (22 Oct)

The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers has amended the Polypropylene (PP) Materials for Moulding and Extrusion (Quality Control), to extend the effective date of imposition. The Order shall now come into force with effect from 24th April 2026.

Quality Control Orders for certain Acids withdrawn (22 Oct)

The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers has withdrawn the Quality Control Orders (QCOs) issued in April 2022 for the following six products. The QCOs have been rescinded with immediate effect after consultation with the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), in light of public interest.

1. Lauric Acid
2. Acid Oil
3. Palm Fatty Acids
4. Rice Bran Fatty Acids
5. Coconut Fatty Acids
6. Hydrogenated Rice Bran Fatty Acids

Quality Control Orders for certain chemicals withdrawn (24 Oct)

The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers has withdrawn the Quality Control Orders (QCOs) for the following products. The QCOs have been rescinded with immediate effect, following consultation with the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), in light of public interest.

1. Acrylonitrile
2. Maleic Anhydride
3. Styrene (Vinyl Benzene)

Global Updates

China

Draft Regulation on Information Erasure Requirements for Electronic Products in China (24 Oct)

The State Administration for Market Regulation (Standardization Administration of the P.R.C.) has issued a draft national standard titled “Data Security Technology — Technical Requirements of Electronic Product Information Erasure.” This regulation outlines technical and functional requirements for erasing information from electronic products, including verification procedures during the recycling process. It applies to the design, development, and validation of information erasure functions, as well as the regulation of erasure during product recycling. The initiative aims to prevent deceptive practices and protect consumers.

Draft Regulation on Energy Efficiency of Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Modules and Inverters in China (27 Oct)

The State Administration for Market Regulation (Standardization Administration of the P.R.C.) has issued a draft national standard titled “Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Modules and Inverters.” This regulation defines energy efficiency grades, minimum allowable values, and testing methods for crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and grid-connected inverters, including centralized, string-type, and integrated all-in-one devices. It excludes building-integrated photovoltaic (BIPV) modules, consumer photovoltaic modules, perovskite / crystalline silicon laminated modules, and inverters below 20 kW. The initiative aims to promote energy saving and environmental protection. Stakeholders may submit comments within 60 days, that is, by 26th December 2025.

Total Number of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) notified by WTO: 458

The number of Technical Barriers to Trade (TBTs) notified by WTO: 331

For a full list of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) along with the reporting country, please refer the [link](#) herein.

Bureau of Indian Standards

Amendment of Standard for Thymol (06 Oct)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the amendment of certain Standards, including **IS 3504: 2006** Thymol — Specification (Third Revision), with effect from 23rd September 2025. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 22nd March 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the [link](#) herein.

Substitution of Standards for certain chemicals (06 Oct)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 23rd September 2025. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 23rd March 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the [link](#) herein.

- **IS 1875: 2025** Steel Ingots, Billets, Blooms, Slabs and Bars for Forging — Specification (Sixth Revision)
- **IS 7643: 2025** 4-Chloro-2-Nitroaniline — Specification (Second Revision)
- **IS 7697: 2025** Phenyl Ethyl Methyl Ether — Specification (Second Revision)
- **IS 13841: 2025** 5-Sulphoanthranilic Acid — Specification (First Revision)

Substitution of Standards for certain products (06 Oct)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 23rd September 2025. However, the previous unamended Standard will remain in force concurrently till 23rd March 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the [link](#) herein.

- **IS 55: 2025** Ultramarine Blue for Paints — Specification (Second Revision)
- **IS 56: 2025** Prussian Blue (Iron blue) for Paints — Specification (Third Revision)
- **IS 9825: 2025** Chlorine Tablets — Specification (Third Revision)

Substitution of Standards for certain chemicals (17 Oct)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 03rd October 2025. However, the

previous unamended Standard will remain in force concurrently till 03rd April 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the [link](#) herein.

- **IS 7359: 2025** 1-Chloroanthraquinone, Technical — Specification (Second Revision)
- **IS 7360: 2025** 1,5-Dichloroanthraquinone, Technical — Specification (Second Revision)
- **IS 12844: 2025** Vinyl Pyridine Latex — Specification (First Revision)
- **IS 15559: 2025** Polyester (PET) Strapping — Specification (First Revision)

Amendment of Standard for Plasticizer Esters (17 Oct)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the amendment of certain Standards, including **IS 14421: 1997** Plasticizer Esters — Specification, with effect from 01st October 2025. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 31st March 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the [link](#) herein.

Trade Remedial Actions

Indian Updates

Chapter 39 – Plastics and articles thereof

Final Findings issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Fluoroelastomer (FKM) from China. (29 Oct)

The DGTR issued final findings in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Fluoroelastomer (FKM) from China. The Authority found that imports from the subject country had increased significantly. While the price undercutting was negative for exports by two foreign producers, it was significantly positive for all other producers. Further, the imports catered to significant demand in the Indian market while the domestic industry was operating with idle capacities. The Authority also found that there is likelihood of recurrence or continuation of dumping and injury to the domestic industry in the event of cessation of duties, as dumping had continued from the subject country and the imports had significantly increased. The Authority also noted that the foreign producers had idle capacities, exceeding the demand in India. Further, the producers in the subject country were export oriented and were exporting to third countries at dumped and injurious prices. Accordingly, the Authority has recommended continuation of anti-dumping duty for a further period of 5 years.

Global Updates

Chapter 7 – Edible Vegetables and certain roots and tubers

Brazil

- Affirmative determination issued by the DECOM in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Fresh or Chilled Garlic from China. (29 Sep)

Chapter 20 – Preparations of Vegetables, Fruit, Nuts or Other Parts of Plants

Columbia

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Frozen Potato from Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands. (07 Oct)

EU

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Prepared or Preserved Citrus Fruits including Mandarins from China. (21 Oct)

Chapter 28 – Inorganic chemicals

United States of America

- Revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Barium Carbonate from China. (03 Oct)
- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Calcium Hypochlorite from China. (03 Oct)

Chapter 29 – Organic chemicals

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Preliminary determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Glycine from India. (03 Oct)

The USDOC has preliminary determined that the Indian exporters have received countervailable subsidies for the production and export of subject goods during the period of review, that is 1st January 2023 to 31st December 2023. Further, the USDOC has rescinded the administrative review for all Indian exporters who have timely withdrawn their request for administrative review. A subsidy margin of 9.41% was preliminary determined for Kumar Industries and Bajaj Healthcare Limited.

Other trade remedial actions

Brazil

- Affirmative determination issued by the DECOM in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Ethanolamines from Germany and the USA. (23 Oct)

South Korea

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Butyl Acrylate from China. (29 Sep)

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Monosodium Glutamate from China and Indonesia. (03 Oct)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol from China. (03 Oct)

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

Brazil

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Titanium Dioxide Pigments from China. (23 Oct)

Eurasian Economic Union

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Titanium Dioxide from China. (14 Oct)

Chapter 36 – Explosives; pyrotechnic products; matches; pyrophoric alloys; certain combustible preparations

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Commodity Matchbooks from India. (03 Oct)

The USDOC has initiated sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of subject goods from India. The anti-dumping duty of 56.19% and

anti-subsidy duty of 9.88% were originally imposed on the Indian exporters in 2001 and have been continued since then.

Chapter 39 – Plastic and articles thereof

Trade remedial actions against India

United Kingdom

Continuation of anti-subsidy duty on imports of certain Polyethylene Terephthalate from India. (15 Oct)

Pursuant to a transitional review, the TRA determined that revocation of anti-subsidy duty imposed on imports of PET from India would likely lead to continuation of subsidized imports into the United Kingdom, which is likely to cause injury to the domestic industry. The duties were originally imposed by the European Commission when the United Kingdom was part of the EU. The period of investigation for the review was 1st January 2023 to 31st December 2023. The duties imposed previously, ranging from 2.3% to 4.43%, were continued for IVL Dhunseri Petrochem Industries Private Limited, Reliance Industries Limited and Senpet Limited. No duty was imposed for Future Polyeters Limited, while duties at 13.8% were continued for all other Indian exporters.

Other trade remedial actions

Argentina

- Revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Self-adhesive Plastic Plates, Sheets, Films, Tapes and Strips from Chile. (13 Oct)

Chapter 40 – Rubber and articles thereof

Trade remedial actions against India

Türkiye

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Agricultural Tires from Czech Republic and India. (10 Oct)

Pursuant to an application filed by Petlas Tire Industry Inc., the Turkish Ministry of Commerce has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of agricultural tires classified under the HS Code 4011.70.00.00.00 from Czech

Republic and India. The application was supported by Billas Tire Industry and Trade Inc., Kocaeli Tire Industry Inc., Qualchem Foreign Trade Inc. and Sumitomo Rubber Ako Tire Industry and Trade Inc. The applicants have claimed that imports from India and other subject countries have increased significantly, causing injury to the industry in Türkiye.

Other trade remedial actions

Columbia

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of New Rubber Tyres of a Kind used in Buses or Lorries from China. (21 Oct)

Türkiye

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of New Tires made of various rubbers from Serbia and South Korea, and imports of Light Commercial Vehicle Outer Tires from Czech Republic, Hungary, Serbia, Slovakia and South Korea. (10 Oct)

Chapter 48 – Paper and Paperboard; Articles of Paper Pulp, of Paper or of Paperboard

Canada

- Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Thermoformed Molded Fibre Tableware from China. (15 Oct)

Columbia

- Affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Bond Paper from Brazil. (24 Oct)

Chapter 54 – Man-made filaments

Türkiye

- Initiation of anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Woven Fabrics of Synthetic or Artificial Staple Fibres from China, when imported from Egypt, South Korea and United Arab Emirates. (21 Oct)

Chapter 61 – Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted and Chapter 62 – Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted

Indonesia

- Revocation of safeguard measures on imports of Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories. (06 Oct)

Chapter 69 – Ceramic Products

Brazil

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Basic and Non-basic Refractories from China. (29 Sep)

Chapter 72 – Iron and steel

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from China, India, Indonesia, Taiwan, Thailand and Ukraine. (03 Oct)

The USDOC and the USITC have determined that revocation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties imposed on imports from India and other subject countries is likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping or exports of subsidized goods and injury to the American Industry, warranting continuation of duties. The duties were originally imposed in December 2001. The Indian exporters are currently subject to anti-dumping duties of 44.40% and anti-subsidy duty ranging between 336.62% to 360.23%.

Other trade remedial actions

Australia

- Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Flat Rolled Products of non-alloy or other alloy steel from China and South Korea. (24 Oct)
- Final negative determination issued in the anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Rod in Coil from China, by

imports of Coils rolled, cut-to-length and cross-welded into steel mesh. (27 Oct)

Brazil

- Affirmative determination issued by the DECOM in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Low-Carbon, Low-Alloy Flat-Rolled Products (Thick Plates) from China, South Korea and Ukraine. (29 Sep)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Steel Wires from Egypt, Malaysia and Spain. (09 Oct)
- Affirmative determination issued by the DECOM in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Stainless-Steel Laminates from China and Chinese Taipei. (30 Sep)
- Revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Low-Carbon and Low-Alloy Flat-Rolled Products from Conventional or Continuous Casting from South Africa. (30 Sep)

European Union

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Hot Rolled Stainless Steel Sheets and Coils from China, Indonesia and Taiwan. (03 Oct)

Thailand

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Cold-Rolled Stainless Steel, Coil, Sheet and Strips from Vietnam. (11 Oct)

Chapter 73 – Articles of iron and steel

Trade remedial actions against India

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Brazil, India, Japan, Mexico, South Korea, Thailand and anti-subsidy duty on imports from India. (03 Oct)

The USDOC has initiated sunset review of anti-dumping duty and anti-subsidy duty on imports of subject goods from India and other subject countries. Anti-dumping duties ranging between 83.65% to 102.07% and anti-subsidy duties of

62.92% were originally imposed on Indian exporters in 2004 and have been continued since then.

Other trade remedial actions

Australia

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Interchangeable Bolted Clipping System Brackets from China. (24 Sep)

Brazil

- Termination of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Steel Cords for Tires from China. (13 Oct)

Canada

- Affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Carbon Steel Fasteners from China and Chinese Taipei, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from China. (02 Oct)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Cast Iron Soil Pipes from China. (09 Oct)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from China. (14 Oct)

European Union

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Screws without Heads from China. (23 Oct)

Chapter 76 – Aluminium and articles thereof

Australia

- Final affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Aluminium Extrusions from China. (16 Oct)

Eurasian Economic Union

- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Aluminium Tape from Azerbaijan and China. (14 Oct)

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Aluminum foil from China. (14 Oct)

Chapter 83 – Miscellaneous articles of base metal

Trade remedial actions against other countries

Brazil

- Affirmative determination issued by the DECOM in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Padlocks from China. (23 Oct)

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

European Union

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Steel Track Shoes from China. (20 Oct)

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 of all kinds

Australia

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Freight Railway Wheels from China. (23 Oct)

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

Canada

- Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Truck Bodies from China. (24 Oct)

European Union

- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Bicycles from China, and as extended to imports of Bicycles

consigned from Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Tunisia, whether declared as originating in these countries or not. (23 Oct)

Chapter 90 – Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof

Trade remedial actions against India

Brazil

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Disposable Syringes from India and Paraguay. (02 Oct)

The DECOM has initiated an investigation to determine whether the Indian exporters were dumping the subject goods in Brazil. The application was filed by Becton Dickson Surgical Industries SA. The response to exporter questionnaire is due on 19th December 2025.

Other trade remedial actions

Türkiye

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Tooth Milling or Scraping Machines used in dentistry from China. (11 Oct)

Chapter 96 – Miscellaneous manufactured articles

Brazil

- Affirmative determination issued by the DECOM in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Hairbrushes from China. (23 Oct)

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 65 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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