

ADHYATAN



JANUARY 2026

In this Edition

- **An insight into the requirement for examination of causal link and non-attribution of the effect of other factors, in contrast with the effect of factors inherent to the domestic industry.**
 - **Mexico has increased tariffs by 5% to 50% across more than 1,000 tariff lines for imports from all countries, barring its FTA partners.**
 - **China has requested consultations at the WTO concerning tariffs imposed by India on certain IT goods, and the PLI scheme introduced for solar modules.**
 - **WTO Report highlights increased use of tariffs and other measures, affecting imports worth USD 2,640 billion during October 2024-October 2025.**
-
-

Visit us at: www.tpm.in

Follow us on LinkedIn: [TPM Solicitors & Consultants](#)

Table of Contents

Key Highlights	3
Inherent Features of an Industry and Causal Link in Trade Remedial Investigations	7
Foreign Trade Policy	12
Trade Agreements	14
Non-Tariff Measures	16
Trade Remedial Actions	21
About Us	35

Disclaimer: The information contained in this document is intended for informational purposes only and does not constitute legal opinion or advice. This document is not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or corporate body. Readers should not act on the information provided herein, without appropriate professional advice, based on a thorough examination of facts and circumstances of a particular situation. There can be no assurance that judicial or quasi-judicial authorities may not take a position contrary to the views expressed herein.

Unless stated otherwise, TPM does not grant the copyright for the information provided. All pictures copyright to their respective owner(s). TPM does not claim ownership of any of the pictures displayed in the document unless stated otherwise.

Key Highlights

Indian Updates

India places imports of Low-Ash Metallurgical Coke in Restricted List

India has changed its import policy for imports of Low-Ash Metallurgical Coke effective from 1st January 2026 to 30th June 2026. Low Ash Metallurgical Coke has been moved from Free List to Restricted List. The Directorate General of Foreign Trade issued Notification No. 53/2025-26 on 31st December 2025, amending the import schedule for HS codes 27040020, 27040030, 27040040, and 27040090.

The product placed in restricted list includes Low Ash Metallurgical Coke with ash content below 18% including coke fines and ultra-low phosphorous coke used for ferroalloy manufacturing. Low-Ash Metallurgical Coke now requires regulatory approval, while High-Ash Coke (ash content above 18%) continue to remain in the Free List.

From the WTO

Ninth Trade Policy Review of Thailand concluded

On 1st and 3rd December, the WTO Secretariat issued its report following the ninth trade policy review of Thailand. It was noted that the economy of Thailand shrank in 2020 due to the pandemic, particularly because of the collapse in tourism. However, the economy has now recovered gradually.

The Secretariat noted that the Thai economy has a very high trade-to-GDP ratio and was integrated into global and regional value chains, especially in manufacturing sectors such as electronics, automotive products, and agro-based goods. While merchandise trade rebounded, exports of services, notably tourism, have not fully recovered. When compared to the previous review, Thailand has undertaken reforms to modernise customs, improve trade facilitation, promote digitalisation, strengthen intellectual property protection, and support green transition policies. However, progress on broader structural reforms was found to be uneven.

Thailand maintained a robust regime governing global trade. High tariffs were maintained on some agricultural products and anti-dumping measures continued to be a primary trade defence instrument. Foreign investment remained subject to sector-specific restrictions, contributing to relatively modest FDI inflows. Thailand remained an active WTO member, participating in plurilateral initiatives and maintaining an extensive network of regional trade agreements, particularly within ASEAN. The review concluded that deeper and more consistent reforms in competition, investment, and regulatory frameworks were necessary for Thailand to enhance productivity, attract investment, and achieve its long-term development goals.

WTO members review five regional trade agreements and discuss transparency issues (02 Dec)

On 2nd December 2025, the WTO Committee on Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) reviewed five regional trade agreements involving China, Ecuador, Israel, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Türkiye, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, in line with the Transparency Mechanism for RTAs.

The Chair also summarized informal consultations held with members in September and October, on the challenges related to non-notified RTAs and the preparation of factual presentations. While there was broad convergence on some points, the Chair observed that several issues would require further discussion, should the Committee choose to pursue them. The WTO Secretariat also briefed members on RTA-related technical assistance activities carried out in 2025 and those planned for 2026. The next meeting of the Committee is scheduled for 3rd March 2026.

WTO Report highlights a sharp increase in tariff and other import measures, alongside initiatives aimed at facilitating global trade (02 Dec)

According to the latest annual overview by the WTO Director General, between mid-October 2024 and mid-October 2025, the WTO recorded a sharp rise in trade-restrictive measures, particularly tariffs, alongside continued efforts to facilitate trade.

Imports worth USD 2,640 billion, or 11.1% of global imports, were affected by new tariffs and other measures, which is more than four times the level seen in the previous period. The total trade impact reached nearly USD 3 trillion,

including the export measures. This surge reflects growing protectionism, with almost one-fifth of global imports now subject to restrictive measures introduced since 2009.

At the same time, WTO members introduced 331 trade-facilitating measures on goods, covering over USD 2 trillion in trade, indicating a parallel commitment to maintaining trade flows. Global merchandise trade growth was projected at 2.4% in 2025 and is projected to be 0.5% in 2026, supported by front-loaded imports, demand for AI-related products and continued growth in developing economies.

Trade remedial actions, especially anti-dumping measures, remained a key policy tool, with high investigation rates and few terminations. In services, new measures were broadly stable and largely aimed at facilitation and regulatory improvements, including in digital services. Members also increased general economic support measures, particularly in strategic sectors such as environment, energy and agriculture. Overall, the report highlights a mixed global trade environment marked by rising protectionism but ongoing engagement, dialogue, and facilitation within the WTO framework.

China requests consultations with India over measures concerning Solar Cells and IT goods (23 Dec)

On 23rd December, China notified the Dispute Settlement Body of its request for consultations with India, in line with Article 4.4 of the WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding. The measures in question included tariffs imposed on certain IT goods, including solar cells and solar modules. China claimed that India maintained tariffs in the form of Basic Customs Duty and Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Cess on such IT goods, despite the obligations that India has under the WTO Information Technology Agreement. Under the Agreement, India agreed to eliminate tariffs on 15 classes of IT goods. The WTO Panel had earlier, in disputes initiated by the European Union, Japan and Taiwan, determined that by maintaining tariffs on IT goods covered under the IT Agreement, India violated its obligations under the Agreement.

Further, the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme (Tranche I and Tranche II) with respect to the promotion of manufacturing of Solar Modules in India has also been challenged. China has claimed that under the PLI Scheme, the Government of India is providing cash grants to manufacturers of high-efficiency solar modules in India, conditional on fulfilment of certain local value addition

requirements. China has claimed that the said PLI scheme violates the obligations under Article III:4 of GATT to accord national treatment to imported products. Further, it has been claimed that the scheme is in contravention of the TRIMS Agreement as well as the ASCM.

Other Global Updates

Court of International Trade clarifies its powers with respect to refund of IEEPA duties (15 Dec)

The U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) recently issued an order in the case of AGS Co. Auto. Sols. v. U.S. Customs and Border Protection, which impacts the ability of importers to preserve their right to refund of duties collected under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA). In the said case, the petitioners raised concerns that imports into the USA were now being liquidated, indicating that the tariff amount was being finalised and the window to oppose the duty was closing. While the request to suspend liquidation of the relevant entries was denied, the Court reaffirmed its power to order reliquidation and refunds, if the government had in fact unlawfully exacted duties. The importers can decide their course of action once the Supreme Court decides whether the IEEPA tariffs are legal, assuming that the decision is issued in the next few months.

Mexico increases tariffs across more than 1,000 tariff lines (29 Dec)

Mexico has introduced tariffs and/or increased existing import tariffs ranging from 5% to 50% on more than 1,000 tariff lines from 1st January 2026. The tariffs have been imposed on imports from countries that currently do not have any FTAs with Mexico, which includes India. Other than India, countries such as China, South Korea, Thailand, Indonesia, Brazil, Taiwan, UAE, and South Africa, which do not have FTAs with Mexico, will be affected by these steep tariffs. The measure covers various categories of goods, including plastics, steel, appliances, aluminium, furniture, leather goods, paper products, automobiles, and glass.

Inherent Features of an Industry and Causal Link in Trade Remedial Investigations

- *The purpose of non-attribution analysis is to exclude the effect of external factors causing injury to the domestic industry and not to refuse remedy in the form of anti-dumping duty to any industry.*
- *The industry may have structural disadvantages viz a viz their competitors in the foreign market. However, such structural disadvantages, which the industry has been operating with consistently for a long period of time, does not break the causal link between injury to the domestic industry and dumping in the country*
- *The “other factors” involve development or changes in the circumstances that cause injury to the industry, independent of any dumping. These are external events that are independent of the internal structure and constitution of the industry.*
- *Tribunal has held that “the question of injury to domestic industry cannot be decided by assuming ideal conditions, but has to be decided on prevailing conditions though giving reasonable adjustments”.*

Consider an industry that faces overcapacity and lack of vertical integration, and consequently low profit margins. The financial position of the industry is extremely fragile, and to compound the issue, it is faced with dumped imports pushing prices even lower. When the industry, aggrieved by such dumping, seeks imposition of an anti-dumping duty against foreign competitors, a question that arises is whether the issue faced by the industry is its own structural weakness or the dumping. In other words, before imposing any duty, the investigating authority would have to examine whether a causal link is established between dumping and injury, as required under WTO law.

The above illustration highlights an issue frequently faced by industries during investigations. When an industry has inherent vulnerabilities such as overcapacity, high fixed costs, or structural inefficiencies, can dumped imports still be found to cause injury to such an industry? Would the structural weakness

of the industry eliminate the possibility of proving causation between injury to the domestic industry and dumping in the country?

The Legal Framework

The WTO Anti-Dumping Agreement requires investigating authorities to examine the existence of a causal link between dumped imports and injury. In other words, it must be demonstrated that the domestic industry has suffered injury due to the dumping of the product under consideration into the importing country. The Agreement also requires authorities to consider and investigate all other factors causing injury to the domestic industry and to ensure that they do not attribute injury that stems from other factors to dumped imports.

The non-attribution analysis was included in the Agreement to exclude the effect of injuries caused by external events. However, the requirement is not intended to refuse trade remedial measures to industries, that have been operating consistently in a certain manner over a long period of time, and may face certain disadvantages versus their competitors. Since the existence of injury essentially implies a deterioration in the performance of the industry, it would be illogical to consider that a chronic feature of an industry has suddenly resulted in an inordinate deterioration in performance during a particular period, compared to previous periods. Thus, such a chronic feature does not constitute an “other factor” breaking causal link.

What Counts as “Other Factors”?

“Other factors” involve development or changes in the circumstances that cause injury to the industry, independent of any dumping. The investigating authority must address such other factors and ensure that injury from such factors is not attributed to dumping.

To explain what constitutes an “other factor” which may break causal link, the Agreement provides a non-exhaustive list of examples such as the volume and prices of non-subject imports from countries, contractions in demand or changes in consumption patterns, developments in technology, etc. All these examples describe a change in circumstances affecting the industry or causing injury to the industry. They are all external events that are independent of the internal structure and constitution of the industry. In other words, these are all developments that represent things happening to the industry, rather than being factors intrinsic to the status of the industry. This creates an important distinction and shows why the

WTO has maintained that inherent industry features operate differently from “other factors” in a legal sense.

One such example of an “other factor” causing injury to the domestic industry is any development in technology that disrupts the market. For example, LED lighting technology disrupted incandescent lighting markets, thus destroying demand for traditional lightbulbs. Such a factor can break the causal link in anti-dumping investigations. Similarly, if a competitor introduces a new technology that makes the subject merchandise obsolete, this external innovation creates a factor causing independent injury to the industry even in the absence of dumping in the market.

What Does Not Count as “Other Factors”?

It is essential to note that any factor that does not change over the injury period and essentially forms the environment in which the industry, as well as its competitors, are operating, cannot be considered as “other factors” causing injury to the domestic industry. These are factors inherent to the industry.

Inherent features are characteristics that describe the structural state of the industry, such as overcapacity from historical overexpansion, high fixed-cost production structures, etc. This is distinct from “other factors”, which are developments that the industry experiences as external events, or represent changes in the circumstances of the industry. These include sudden surges of imports from countries other than the subject countries, recessions, global shortage of raw materials, etc. These represent events and changes rather than persistent structural states.

The WTO Panel and the Appellate Body that have reviewed causation issues have developed a consistent approach that distinguishes between vulnerability or inherent features from “other factors” which may cause injury to the domestic industry.

For example, in case of petroleum-derivative products, a producer located in the Middle East would have an inherent advantage due to the natural abundance of crude oil in its jurisdiction than a producer in India, thus leading to lower costs on all the derivative downstream products for the former. This situation is one that has existed over an extended period of time, and therefore, all consequences arising out of it are inherent features of the industry. In such a situation, if the

domestic industry in India suddenly faces a decline in its performance, such deterioration cannot be attributed to its locational disadvantage compared to the producer in the Middle East.

Jurisprudence on the issue

The principle that inherent features do not break the causal link was most explicitly stated in the case of European Union – Anti-Dumping Measures on Biodiesel from Argentina. The European Union imposed an anti-dumping duty on imports of Biodiesel from Argentina and Indonesia. Argentina challenged the anti-dumping duty imposed and argued that the injury to the Union Industry was due to overcapacity in the European Union and not dumping from Argentina. Argentina claimed that the EU violated the Anti-Dumping Agreement by failing to treat overcapacity as an “other factor” that breaks the causal link.

The WTO Panel examined this argument and concluded that overcapacity was indeed a “known factor”. However, the Panel rejected the argument that overcapacity breaks the causal link by stating that “overcapacity” of the domestic industry is not a “factor other than the dumped imports that may have caused injury to the domestic industry”, in the sense intended by Article 3.5. Rather, it is a characteristic of the domestic industry, that is, the situation in which the industry finds itself. The Panel further observed that the capacity utilisation of the European industry remained roughly constant throughout the investigation period. The Agreement addresses “factors other than the dumped imports which at the same time are injuring the domestic industry” in which the Panel interpreted “at the same time” to contemplate factors that cause injury during the period of investigation. If overcapacity was constant but injury worsened during the investigation, this cannot explain the decline in performance of the industry. Thus, it was established that overcapacity is not an “other factor” breaking the causal link between dumping and injury to the European Industry.

From an Indian context, the principle was affirmed in the case of Nippon Zeon Co. Ltd. V. Designated Authority, wherein the Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal held that “*the question of injury to domestic industry cannot be decided by assuming ideal conditions, but has to be decided on prevailing conditions though giving reasonable adjustments*”. Thus, the Tribunal held that inherent features cannot be considered to cause injury to the domestic industry, and in case the injury to the domestic industry is due to both imports and

such features, the Authority can make reasonable adjustments to conduct a non-attribution analysis.

Thus, the principle that inherent features of an industry do not constitute “other factors” that break the causal link between dumped imports and injury has become well-established. It has been explicitly stated in the EU-Biodiesel case and has been endorsed by investigating authorities in India as well as other jurisdictions across multiple investigations. This allows industries to seek remedies against dumping from other countries, notwithstanding any structural weaknesses that may have previously affected them.

- Shivendu Jaiman, Associate



Foreign Trade Policy

Amendment in Handbook of Procedure 2023 with regard to Letter of Permission for Export Oriented Units (EOUs), Electronics Hardware Technology Parks (EHTPs), Software Technology Parks (STPs) and Bio-Technology Parks (BTPs)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has amended the validity period of Letter of Permission (LOP) / Letter of Intent (LOI) for Export Oriented Units, Electronics Hardware Technology Parks, Software Technology Parks, and Bio-Technology Parks, to streamline the administrative processes. The revision is as follows:

- a. Validity period of LOP / LOI once unit commences production be extended for a period of up to five years at a time or;
- b. The two years initial validity of LOP / LOI (except in case where there is a restriction on the initial period of approval, like setting up of oil refinery project) will be extended by one additional year for valid reasons to be recorded in writing.

Amendments in Standard Input Output Norms for Metformin (11 Dec)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has amended the Unit of Measurement used in Standard Input Output Norms for Metformin HCL.

Export Product	Qty	S No	Import Item	Amended Quantity with Unit
Metformin HCL	1 kg	1	Dicyanodiamide	0.567 kg
		2	DMF	0.37g

Revised SIONS for the Chemical and Allied Products (17 Dec)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has amended the Standard Input Output Norms (SIONs) for Chemical & Allied Products and General Note for all export product groups stands amended with immediate effect. The list of revised Standard Input Output Norms is provided in the [link](#) herein.

Amendment in Import Policy Condition for items covered under Chapter 29 (18 Dec)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has amended the Import Policy Condition for Chapter 29 with immediate effect, to prescribe minimum CIF value, applicable till 30th November 2026. The revisions are as follows.

- a. Imports of diluted Potassium Clavulanate having a CIF value of less than USD 77 per Kg shall be ‘Restricted’.
- b. Imports of Potassium Clavulanate having a CIF value of less than USD 180 per KGA shall be ‘Restricted’.
- c. Imports of the following intermediates used for the manufacture of Clavulanic Acid or Potassium Clavulanate, having a CIF value below USD 92 per KG shall be ‘Restricted’:
 - i. Tertiary Butylamine Salt - Potassium Clavulanate;
 - ii. Tertiary Octylamine Salt - Potassium Clavulanate;
 - iii. Tertiary Butylamine Salt - Intermediate of Clavulanic Acid;
 - iv. Tertiary Octylamine Salt - Intermediate of Clavulanic Acid.

The complete notification is available at the [link](#) herein.

Trade Agreements

Indian Updates

India and Oman sign the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement

On 18th December 2025, India and Oman signed the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement. Pursuant to the finalisation of the Agreement, Oman has committed to offer zero duty for 98.08% of its tariff lines and India has offered duty reduction on 77.79% of its tariff lines. India has reserved 2,700 tariff lines under its exclusion list including sectors such as transport equipment, major chemicals, chocolates, cereals, dairy products, oilseeds, fruits and vegetables, spices, coffee and tea, and animal origin products. Oman has also protected its sensitive sectors such as cigarettes, tobacco, and alcohol. Further, India has also put in place a tariff rate quota (TRQ) for imports of marble, dates, petrochemicals, and plastics. The Agreement has also ensured greater market access for services including transfer of professionals in accountancy, taxation, architecture, medical and allied services, as well as social security for such professionals. The Agreement allows India 100% foreign direct investments in the service sectors in Oman.

India and New Zealand conclude Free Trade Agreement negotiations

India and New Zealand have concluded negotiations for the Free Trade Agreement, following the final round of negotiations. The agreement provides zero-duty access to 100% of Indian exports to New Zealand and aims to double bilateral trade within five years. India has offered duty reduction for 70.03% of its tariff lines with immediate elimination of duty on 30% of tariff lines including wood, wool, sheep meat, and leather-raw hides. India has reserved dairy products, vegetables and animal products, arms, gems and jewellery, copper and aluminium products outside the scope of the agreement. India has also imposed tariff rate quotas on honey, apples, kiwi fruit, and albumins from New Zealand. New Zealand has opened trade in ayurveda, yoga, and other traditional medicine services promoting the AYUSH system and medical value travel.

India and Israel sign Terms of Reference to begin trade agreement negotiations

India and Israel have signed the Terms of Reference to commence negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement, marking a significant advancement in bilateral economic ties. The proposed agreement aims to reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers, streamline regulatory approvals, and foster technology transfer. The agreement shall reportedly strengthen cooperation in areas such as artificial intelligence, agricultural technology, cybersecurity, pharmaceuticals, defence, space, and digital services. The agreement will also ensure deeper market access and investment flows. Indian businesses have been encouraged to explore opportunities in Israeli infrastructure projects, including the proposed Tel Aviv metro project.

Global Updates

The United Kingdom and South Korea reach an agreement in principle on a Free Trade Agreement

On 15th December 2025, the United Kingdom and South Korea concluded negotiations for an upgraded Free Trade Agreement. The proposed agreement builds on the 2021 agreement which was signed pursuant to Brexit. The agreement imposes zero duty on Korean imports under 98% of tariff lines and also provides enhanced market access to British automobile manufacturers in the South Korean market.

Non-Tariff Measures

Indian Updates

Quality Control Orders for six Chemicals withdrawn (12 Nov)

The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers has issued a series of orders rescinding multiple Quality Control Orders (QCOs) related to six chemicals. These revocations are made under the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Act, 2016, in public interest and after consultation with the BIS. All rescissions will take effect immediately. These rescinded QCOs relate to various chemical and polymer products, including:

- p-Xylene
- Toluene
- Methyl Acrylate and Ethyl Acrylate
- Vinyl Acetate Monomer
- Ethylene Dichloride
- Vinyl Chloride Monomer

These products are no longer required to comply with mandatory BIS certification under the previously issued quality control regulations.

Introduction of Quality Control Order for Hand Tools to supersede the previous Order (04 Dec)

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade) has issued the Hand Tools (Quality Control) Order, 2025, in supersession of the earlier Quality Control Order on such products. The Order shall come into force on 1st October 2026. Earlier, the Order was notified to come into force on 1st October 2025. For small enterprises, the order would come into force on 1st January 2027 and for micro-enterprises, it will come into force on 1st April 2027.

As per the notification, the Order will not be applicable for goods imported for research and development by manufacturers of hand tools to the limit of upto 200 numbers per year, provided that the imported goods are not sold commercially and are disposed of as scrap. The manufacturers will be required to maintain a

year-wise record of such goods and furnish to the Government authorities, if required.

Global Updates

China

Draft National Standard on Safety of Lithium-Ion Cells and Batteries Used in Toys in China (19 Dec)

The State Administration for Market Regulation of China has issued a draft national standard titled “*Safety of Lithium-Ion Cells and Batteries Used in Electronic and Electrical Equipment — Part 4: Toys.*” This regulation specifies safety requirements and test methods for lithium-ion cells and batteries used in toys, including those with a maximum output voltage not exceeding 24 volts DC. It also applies to lithium-ion cells and batteries used in similar products intended for children and infants. The initiative aims to prevent deceptive practices, protect consumers, and safeguard human health and safety. The proposed date of entry into force is 12 months after approval. Stakeholders may submit comments within 60 days from the date of notification, that is, by 17th February 2026.

Total Number of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) notified by WTO: 1,415

The number of Technical Barriers to Trade (TBTs) notified by WTO: 969

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 Axle Oil and certain LPG Containers (03 Dec)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the amendment of the following Standards with effect from 10th November 2025. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 9th May 2026.

- **IS 1628: 1986** Specification for Axle Oil (Second Revision)
- **IS 14899: 2014** Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Containers for Automotive Use — Specification (First Revision)
- **IS 8148: 2018** Ducted and Package Air-Conditioners — Specification (Second Revision)

Amendment of Standards for certain products, including Steel Wire for Mechanical Springs (03 Dec)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the amendment of certain Standards, including **IS 4454 (Part 1): 2001** Steel Wire for Mechanical Springs — Specification Part 1 Cold Drawn Unalloyed Steel Wire (Third Revision), with effect from 20th November 2025. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 19th May 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

Amendment of Standards for certain products (09 Dec)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the amendment of the following with effect from 4th December 2025. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 3rd June 2026.

- **IS 648: 2022** Cold Rolled Non-Oriented Electrical Steel Sheet and Strip — Fully Processed Type — Specification (Sixth Revision)
- **IS 4824: 2022** Bead Wire for Tyres — Specification (Third Revision)
- **IS 10086: 2021** Moulds for Use in Tests of Cement, Concrete and Pozzolana — Specification (First Revision)
- **IS 17404: 2020** Electrogalvanized Hot Rolled and Cold Reduced Carbon Steel Sheets and Strips — Specification

Substitution of Standards for certain metal and metal products (09 Dec)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of the following Standards, including the following, with effect from 28th November 2025. However, the previous unamended Standard will remain in force concurrently till 28th May 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

- **IS 4182: 2025** Misch Metal — Specification (Second Revision)
- **IS 12668: 2025** Melting Characteristics of Sponge Iron/Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) (First Revision)
- **IS 15369: 2025** Construction of Vault (Strong Room) — Code of Practice (Second Revision)
- **IS 17613: 2025** Gas Cylinders — Refillable Welded Aluminium Alloy Cylinders — Design, Construction and Testing (First Revision)
- **IS 10773: 2025** Wrought Copper Tubes for Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Purposes — Specification (Second Revision)

Substitution of Standard for certain PVC and Steel products (24 Dec)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 10th December 2025. However, the previous unamended Standard will remain in force concurrently till 10th June 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

- **IS 2721: 2025** Galvanised Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), Polyolefin and Other Polymer-Coated Steel Chain Link Fence Fabric — Specification (Third Revision)
- **IS 4454 (Part 2): 2025** Steel Wire for Mechanical Springs — Specification Part 2 Oil Hardened and Tempered Steel Wire (Third Revision)
- **IS 10748: 2025** Hot-Rolled Steel Plates, Sheets and Strips for Welded Tubes and Pipes — Specification (Third Revision).

Substitution of Standard for Textile products (24 Dec)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 18th December 2025. However, the previous unamended Standard will remain in force concurrently till 18th June 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

- **IS 684: 2025** Textiles — Neps in Cotton Fibres — Methods of Test (First Revision)

- **IS 1101: 2025** Textiles — Handloom Cotton Cellular Shirting — Specification (Second Revision)
- **IS 1451: 2025** Textiles — Handloom Cotton Drills — Specification (Second Revision)
- **IS 3181: 2025** Conveyor Belts — Fire Resistant Conveyor Belting for Underground Mines and Such other Hazardous Applications — Specification (Third Revision)
- **IS 5746 (Part 1): 2025** Textiles — Woven Glass Fibres Fabrics for Plastic Laminates for Aerospace Purposes — Specification Part 1 Loom-State Fabrics (Third Revision)
- **IS 5746 (Part 2): 2025** Textiles — Woven Glass Fibres Fabrics for Plastic Laminates for Aerospace Purposes — Specification Part 2 Desized Fabrics (Third Revision)
- **IS 5746 (Part 3): 2025** Textiles — Woven Glass Fibres Fabrics for Plastic Laminates for Aerospace Purposes — Specification Part 3 Finished Fabrics for Use with Polyester Resin Systems (Third Revision)

Amendment of Standard for Cooper Wire Rods (24 Dec)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the amendment of the following Standards effective 15th December 2025. However, the previous unamended Standard will remain in force concurrently till 14th June 2026.

- **IS/ISO 6085: 2023** Building Construction Machinery and Equipment — Self-Loading Mobile Concrete Mixers — Safety Requirements and Verification
- **IS 12444: 2020** Copper Wire Rods for Electrical Applications — Specification (First Revision)
- **IS 17569: 2021** Insulated Containers for Food Storage — Specification
- **IS 17790: 2022** Insulated Flask for Domestic Use — Specification

Trade Remedial Actions

Indian Updates

Chapter 27 – Mineral fuels, mineral oils, and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes

Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Low Ash Metallurgical Coke from Australia, China, Colombia, Indonesia, Japan and Russia. (31 Dec)

The Central Government imposed provisional anti-dumping duty, in the range of USD 60.87 – 130.66 per MT, on the imports of Low Ash Metallurgical Coke from Australia, China, Colombia, Indonesia, Japan and Russia. The imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty was recommended by DGTR vide preliminary findings F. No. 6/03/2025-DGTR, dated 14th November 2025 and it shall be effective for a period of six months, unless revoked, amended or superseded earlier.

Chapter 29 – Organic Chemicals

Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane or R-134a from China. (24 Dec)

The Central Government imposed anti-dumping duty, in the range of USD 4,423 to 5,251 per MT, on imports of 1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane or R-134a from China vide Notification No. 36/2025 – Customs (ADD). The imposition of the anti-dumping duty was recommended by DGTR through Final Findings notification F. No.6/30/2024-DGTR dated 26th September 2025.

Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of 2-Ethyl Hexanol from the European Union, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, Taiwan and the United States of America. (25 Dec)

The Central Government has extended the anti-dumping duty on the imports of 2-Ethyl Hexanol from the European Union, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, Taiwan and the USA, imposed vide Notification No. 17/2021 – Customs (ADD) dated 26th March 2021. The anti-dumping duty shall continue till 26th June 2026, unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier.

Chapter 38 – Miscellaneous Chemical Products

Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Calcium Carbonate Filler Masterbatch from Vietnam. (24 Dec)

The Central Government imposed anti-dumping duty up to USD 75 per MT on the imports of Calcium Carbonate Filler Masterbatch from Vietnam vide Notification No. 37/2025 – Customs (ADD). The imposition of the anti-dumping duty was recommended by the DGTR through Final Findings Notification F. No.6/38/2024-DGTR dated 27th September 2025.

Chapter 39 – Plastics and articles thereof

Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) Resin from China. (26 Dec)

The Central Government has extended the anti-dumping duty on the imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) Resin having an intrinsic viscosity of 0.72 decilitres per gram or higher imposed vide Notification No. 18/2021 – Customs (ADD) dated 27th March 2021. The anti-dumping duty shall remain in force till 26th June 2026 unless revoked, superseded, or amended earlier.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Nylon 6 Chips and Granules with relative viscosity below 3 from China and Russia. (31 Dec)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Nylon 6 Chips and Granules with relative viscosity below 3 from China and Russia pursuant to an application filed by Gujarat Polyfilms Private Limited. The Authority noted that there was prima facie evidence of material injury to the domestic industry due to dumping of the subject imports into India. The subject imports into India have increased in absolute and relative terms. Further, the imports of the subject goods have suppressed and depressed the prices of the domestic industry which has adversely impacted the profitability of the domestic industry. Accordingly, the DGTR has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of subject goods from the subject countries.

Chapter 70 – Glass and Glassware

Extension of countervailing duty in imports of Textured Tempered Glass from Malaysia. (07 Dec)

The Central Government has extended the countervailing duty on the imports of Textured Tempered Glass imposed vide Notification No. 3/2021 – Customs (CVD) dated 9th March 2021. The anti-subsidy duty shall remain in force till 8th June 2026 unless revoked, superseded, or amended earlier.

Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of Faced Glass Wool in Rolls from China. (15 Dec)

The Central Government has extended the anti-dumping duty imposed on the imports of Faced Glass Wool in Rolls imposed vide Notification No. 14/2021 – Customs (ADD), dated 18th March 2021. The anti-dumping duty shall be in force till 17th June 2026 unless revoked, superseded, or amended earlier.

Chapter 72 – Iron and Steel

Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Cold Rolled Non-Oriented Electrical Steel from China. (08 Dec)

The Central Government imposed anti-dumping duty in the range of USD 223.82 to 414.92 per MT on the imports of Cold Rolled Non-Oriented Electrical Steel from China vide Notification No. 25/2025 – Customs (ADD). The imposition of the anti-dumping duty was recommended by the DGTR through Final Findings F. No. 06/32/2024-DGTR dated 19th September 2025.

Imposition of safeguard duty on imports of Non-Alloy and Alloy Steel Flat Products into India. (30 Dec)

The Central Government imposed safeguard duty in the range of 11% to 12% of CIF price on the imports of Non-Alloy and Alloy Steel Flat Products into India vide Notification No. 2/2035 – Customs (SG). The imposition of the safeguard duty was recommended by the DGTR through Final Findings No. 22/01/2024-DGTR dated 16th August 2025.

Global Updates

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

China

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Dairy Products from the European Union. (22 Dec)

Chapter 19 – Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks’ products

Dominican Republic

- Initiation of safeguard investigation into imports of Sweet and Savory Biscuits of all kinds, whether industrially produced or made from Dough, and made primarily from Wheat. (11 Dec)

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

Philippines

- Final affirmative determination issued in the safeguard investigation into imports of Ordinary Portland Cement and Blended Cement. (16 Dec)

Chapter 27 – Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes

United Kingdom

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Engine Oils and Hydraulic Fluids from Lithuania and United Arab Emirates. (11 Dec)

Chapter 28 – Inorganic Chemicals

Japan

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Potassium Hydroxide from China and South Korea. (25 Dec)

Chapter 29 – Organic chemicals

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Final affirmative determination issued by the USITC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Hexamethylenetetramine from Germany, India, and Saudi Arabia. (22 Dec)

The USITC has determined that the American domestic producers are materially injured by the dumping of and exports of subsidized subject goods by Indian exporters. The USDOC would now issue orders for the imposition of duties. The investigation was initiated based on a request filed by Bakelite Synthetics, Atlanta, Georgia.

Other trade remedial actions

European Union

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Choline Chloride from China. (19 Dec)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Sodium Benzoate from China. (19 Dec)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Benzyl Alcohol from China. (19 Dec)

Thailand

- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Citric Acid from China. (19 Dec)

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Citric Acid and Citrate Salt from China. (01 Dec)

Chapter 31 – Fertilizers

European Union

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Ammonium Nitrate from Russia. (12 Dec)

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

Türkiye

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Siccative from Egypt. (17 Dec)

Chapter 39 – Plastics and articles thereof

Indonesia

- Final affirmative determination issued in the safeguard investigation into imports of certain Linear Low-Density Polyethylene. (02 Dec)

Chapter 40 – Rubber and articles thereof

Brazil

- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Motorcycle Tyres from China, Thailand, and Vietnam. (01 Dec)
- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Passenger Car Tyres from Thailand and Taiwan. (22 Dec.)

China

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of EPDM Rubber from the European Union, South Korea, and the United States of America. (19 Dec)

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

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Initiation of administrative review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Lined Paper Products from India. (08 Dec)

The USDOC has initiated an administrative review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of subject goods from India. The period of review for

of anti-dumping duty is 1st September 2024 to 31st August 2025 and for review of anti-subsidy duty is 1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024. The anti-dumping duties ranging between 3.91% to 23.17% and subsidy rate ranging between 7.05% to 10.24% were originally imposed in 2006 and have been continued since then.

Other trade remedial actions

Canada

- Final affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Thermal Paper Rolls from China. (09 Dec)

United States of America

- Final determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Paper File Folders from Cambodia. (29 Dec)

Chapter 54 – Man-made filaments.

Trade remedial actions against India

Türkiye

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Fully Drawn Yarn from China, India, and Malaysia. (31 Dec)

The Ministry of Trade has initiated a sunset review with respect to duties on imports from India. The application requesting initiation of review was filed by Korteks Mensucat Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. and was supported by other Turkish producers, namely Küçükçalık Mensucat Sanayi A.Ş., Polyteks Tekstil Sanayi Araştırma ve Eğitim A.Ş. and RB-Karesi Tekstil A.Ş. The duties were first imposed in 2014. The Indian exporters are currently subject to duties in the range of USD 0.15 to 0.17 per kg.

Chapter 55 – Man-made staple fibres

Indonesia

- Initiation of sunset review of safeguard measure on imports of Synthetic Yarn (other than Sewing Thread) and Artificial Staple Fibres. (04 Dec)

Türkiye

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Acrylic Fibre from China. (17 Dec)

Vietnam

- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyester Stable Fibre from China. (03 Dec)

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

Indonesia

- Initiation of sunset review of safeguard measures on imports of Curtains (including Drapes), Interior Blinds, Bed Valances, and other Furnishing Articles. (04 Dec)

Chapter 68 – Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials & Chapter 72 – Iron and steel

United States of America

- Initiation of safeguard investigation into imports of Quartz Surface Products. (02 Dec)

Chapter 69 – Ceramic Products

Brazil

- Affirmative determination issued by the DECOM in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Tableware items from China. (22 Dec)

Chapter 70 – Glass and glassware

Brazil

- Final affirmative determination issued by the DECOM in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Optical Fibers from China. (22 Dec)
- Final affirmative determination issued by the DECOM in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Float Flat Glass from Malaysia, Pakistan, and Türkiye. (22 Dec)

Chapter 72 – Iron and steel

Trade remedial actions against India

Canada

Final affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire from China, India, Italy, Malaysia, Portugal, Spain, Taiwan, Thailand, Türkiye, and Vietnam. (03 Dec)

The CBSA has determined that exporters from India and other countries were dumping the subject goods in Canada during the period of investigation, that is 1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024. Since no Indian exporter participated in the investigation, the CBSA determined a dumping margin of 158.9% for all Indian exporters. The CITT will continue its investigation into injury to the Canadian industry and issue its decision by 2nd January 2026.

United States of America

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Forged Steel Fluid End Blocks from Germany and Italy and anti-subsidy duty on imports of China, Germany, India and Italy. (01 Dec)

The USDOC has initiated a sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of subject goods from India, amongst other subject countries. The duties at the rate of 5.20% on Bharat Forge Limited and all other companies were imposed in 2021.

Other trade remedial actions

Australia

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Hot Rolled Deformed Steel Reinforcing Bar in Lengths from Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Türkiye, and Vietnam. (22 Dec)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Hot Rolled Coil Steel from China. (23 Dec)

Canada

- Final determination issued by the CBSA in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Steel Strapping from China, South Korea, Türkiye, and Vietnam; and anti-subsidy investigation into imports from China. (15 Dec)

- Affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Concrete Reinforcing Bars from China, South Korea, and Türkiye; and anti-subsidy duty on imports from China. (24 Dec)

European Union

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Wires of Silico-Manganese Steel from China. (11 Dec)

South Africa

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Flat-Rolled Products of Iron or Non-Alloy Steel from China. (17 Dec)

South Korea

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Cold-Rolled products of Carbon Steel or Alloy Steel Surface treated with Zinc or Zinc-Alloys from China. (28 Nov)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Chinese H-Shaped Steel from China. (01 Dec)

Thailand

- Final determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Hot-Rolled Deformed Steel Reinforcing Bar in Lengths from Australia. (20 Dec)

Türkiye

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Flat Rolled Products of Tinned Iron or Non-Alloy Steel from China, Germany, Japan, Serbia, and South Korea. (20 Dec)
- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Cold Rolled Stainless Steel Flat Products from China. (27 Dec)

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Non-Oriented Electrical Steel from China, Germany, Japan, South Korea, Sweden, and Taiwan; and anti-subsidy duty on imports from China and Taiwan. (01 Dec)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Oil Country Tubular Goods from China. (01 Dec)

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Türkiye, UAE, and Vietnam; and anti-subsidy duty on imports from Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and Vietnam. (19 Dec)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Algeria. (19 Dec)
- Final determination issued by the USITC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from China. (19 Dec)

Chapter 73 – Articles of iron and steel

Trade remedial actions against India

Canada

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Oil Country Tubular Goods from India, Indonesia, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, and Vietnam. (02 Dec)

The CBSA and CITT have initiated the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports from India and other countries. The duties were first imposed in 2015. In 2020, it was determined that expiry of duties is likely to result in continuation or resumption of dumping, from all countries attracting duties except Philippines, and the duties were continued.

United States of America

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Forged Steel Fittings from India and South Korea and anti-subsidy duty on imports from India. (01 Dec)

The USDOC has initiated a sunset review of the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of subject goods from India. Duties were first imposed in 2020, based on dumping margin ranging between 0% to 293.40% and subsidy rate ranging between 2.64% to 300.77% determined for Indian exporters.

Other trade remedial actions

Australia

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of certain Strata Steel Bolts from China. (23 Dec)

Canada

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from Mexico, the Philippines and certain exporters from Türkiye, South Korea, and USA. (22 Dec)

Eurasian Economic Union

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Oil and Gas Field Pipes from China. (22 Dec)

South Africa

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Stranded Wire of Iron or Steel from China. (17 Dec)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Ropes and Cables of Steel from Germany and UK. (17 Dec)

United States of America

- Affirmative determination issued by the USITC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Certain Welded Large Diameter Line Pipes from Japan. (19 Dec)

Chapter 76 – Aluminium and articles thereof

United Kingdom

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Aluminium Foil in Rolls from China. (18 Dec)

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

United Kingdom

- Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Boom Lifts from China. (19 Dec)

Chapter 85 – Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof

Argentina

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Electric Ovens from China. (05 Dec)

Türkiye

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Aluminium Frame for Photovoltaic Panels from China. (13 Dec)
- Termination of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Wind Turbine Blades from China. (31 Dec)

Chapter 86 – Railway Or Tramway Locomotives, Rolling-Stock and Parts Thereof; Railway or Tramway Track Fixtures and Fittings

Australia

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Freight Railway Wheels from China. (22 Dec)

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

European Union

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of New Mobile Cranes from China. (19 Dec)

Chapter 94: Furniture; bedding, mattresses; prefabricated building

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Initiation of administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Mattresses from India. (08 Dec)

The USDOC has initiated an administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from India. The period of review is 1st March 2024 to 31st August 2025. Duties ranging from 13.35% to 42.76% were originally imposed in 2024.

Chapter 96 – Miscellaneous manufactured articles

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Hard Empty Capsules from Brazil, China, India, and Vietnam. (29 Dec)

The USDOC has determined that exporters from India have dumped the subject goods during the period of investigation, that is 1st October 2023 to 20th September 2024. Additionally, the USDOC has also determined that Indian exporters have received countervailable subsidies during the period of investigation, that is 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2024. A dumping margin ranging between 10.66% to 26.69% and a subsidy rate of 7.06% was determined for the Indian exporters.

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.

For more details about the contents of this newsletter, kindly contact aastha@tpm.in.

TPM Consultants

Ish Kriti, J-209, Saket, New Delhi – 110 017



[011 – 4989 2200](tel:011-49892200)



info@tpm.in



www.tpm.in



[TPM Solicitors &
Consultants](#)