



TPM

TPM Consultants

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Key Highlights

Members adopt rules of procedure at first fisheries subsidies committee meeting (01 May)

The First regular meeting of the Committee on Fisheries Subsidies was held on 1st May 2026. The Committee on Fisheries Subsidies adopted its rules of procedure, agenda and notification submission templates. It also granted permanent observer status to the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization and reaffirmed its role in monitoring the implementation and transparency obligations of the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies, which came into force on 15th September 2025. Twelve WTO members have submitted their regional fisheries management organization / arrangements. WTO Director-General emphasized transparency for effective functioning of the committee. The Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies has now been formally accepted by 119 WTO members, with Paraguay, Samoa, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines joining most recently.

China challenges India's Solar and IT Import Measures at the WTO (22 May)

On 22nd May 2026, China requested the establishment of a Dispute Panel to examine measures imposed by India on imports of Solar Cells, Solar Modules and Information Technology (IT) products. China has argued that India's tariffs on Certain High-Tech imports and incentive schemes for Solar products violates its obligations under WTO since they are contingent upon the use of domestic goods over imported ones. India rejected the allegations, maintaining that its measures are fully WTO-consistent, arguing that China's challenge is particularly ironic given China's dominant position in the global solar manufacturing supply chain. As a result, the Panel was not established at this meeting. However, under WTO procedures, if China submits a second request, the Dispute Settlement Body would normally establish the Panel at a subsequent meeting.

WTO Director-General calls for urgent action to preserve and reform the global trading system (28 May)

The WTO Director-General has emphasized that the global trading system is facing significant challenges from rising trade tensions, geopolitical fragmentation, and increasing protectionist measures. WTO members have been urged to seize the opportunity presented by the post-MC14 period to advance meaningful reform, strengthen the organization's negotiating and dispute-settlement functions, and reaffirm their commitment to a rules-based multilateral trading system. The Director-General stressed that trade remains a critical driver of economic growth, resilience, and development, warning that unilateral actions and policy uncertainty could undermine

global prosperity. She called on the WTO members to work collaboratively to modernize WTO Rules, address emerging trade issues, and ensure that the organization remains effective and relevant in an increasingly complex global economic environment.

Trade Policy Review of Japan (29 May)

The sixteenth review of the trade policies and practices of Japan took place on 27th and 29th May 2026. Japan remains a highly developed, export-oriented economy and a strong supporter of the multilateral trading system. However, during the 2022–2026, it increasingly integrated economic security considerations into its trade, investment, industrial, and technology policies. While maintaining an open trade regime and expanding its network of regional trade agreements, Japan adopted measures to strengthen supply chain resilience, promote domestic production of critical goods such as semiconductors, batteries, and critical minerals, and support its green and digital transformations through substantial subsidies, tax incentives, and public investment. Despite modest economic growth, Japan remained deeply integrated into global value chains, relied heavily on trade and outward investment, and pursued policies aimed at enhancing competitiveness, technological leadership, decarbonization, and long-term economic resilience while preserving its commitment to WTO principles and international economic cooperation.

WO Member States review notifications, anti-dumping actions at Regular Spring Meeting of Committee (28 Apr)

The WTO's Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices met on 28th April 2026 to review the latest notification made by the Member States. It reviewed new notifications of legislation submitted by Botswana. It also continued its review of the legislative notifications of Cambodia, European Union, Liberia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Solomon Islands. WTO members reviewed semi-annual and ad-hoc anti-dumping notifications, discussed investigations, provisional and final measures, and reviews undertaken by several WTO members, including India, China, the EU and the US. Forty-eight WTO members notified the committee of anti-dumping actions taken in the period covering 1st July to 31st December 2025, while sixteen WTO members stated that no anti-dumping action was taken by them. Forty-six WTO members had also stated that they had no established authority to conduct an investigation and take anti-dumping action.

WTO members review safeguard actions and exchange views on measures affecting steel products (27 Apr)

The WTO Committee on Safeguards held their meeting on 27th April, where they reviewed safeguard actions covering 38 products, 12 of which were steel / metal products. The Committee reviewed safeguard notifications from 19 WTO members, with Indonesia, Madagascar, the Philippines and Türkiye accounting for nearly half of the actions examined. Significant concerns were raised over Egypt's investigations on iron and steel products, the European Union's safeguard measures and investigations on ferro-alloying elements and grain-oriented electrical steel, and the United Kingdom's adjustment of TRQs on certain steel products. Many WTO members asked for consultation with the U.S. regarding the tariff measures. However, the U.S. maintained that tariffs were imposed under the essential security exception in Article XXI of the GATT 1994 and therefore did not constitute safeguard measures. India disagreed, asserting that the measures fell within the scope of safeguard disciplines, while Brazil and China raised concerns over their implications for the multilateral trading system and global supply chains.

U.S. Court of International Trade finds Section 122 tariffs as unlawful (20 May)

The U.S. Court of International Trade has, in the case of *Burlap vs. United States*, held that tariffs imposed under Section 122 of the Trade Act, 1974 were invalid. Following the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court invalidating the reciprocal tariffs imposed earlier, the U.S. Government imposed a universal import tariff of 10% pursuant to Section 122 of the Trade Act, 1974 in order to address a balance of payments crisis. The Court, by a 2-1 majority, ruled that the U.S. Government's reliance on trade deficit and the current account deficit to invoke Section 122 is erroneous. The Court held that the statute contemplates tariffs as a tool for remedying a balance of payments crisis as measured by liquidity, official settlements and basic balance, and the administration failed to demonstrate that these conditions were met. However, the Court refused to grant a universal injunction and as a result, the relief was applicable only to the entities that were parties to the case.

The decision of the Court has been appealed to the Federal Court of Appeals, which has granted a temporary stay of the order. Therefore, for the time being, the tariffs continue to be in force. The tariffs imposed are set to expire on 24th July 2026, unless extended by the U.S. federal legislature. Despite the same, in line with its obligations under Article XII of GATT, the U.S. has notified the WTO Committee on Balance-of-Payments about the imposition of tariffs, with inter-governmental consultations expected to take place in June 2026.

India's manufacturing vision and the role of anti-dumping duties

- **Recent economic development highlights the need for supply chain resilience and a strong competitive manufacturing sector.**
- **Anti-dumping measures not only ensure fair competition against unfairly priced imports but also support these manufacturing objectives.**
- **Broader economic significance lies in strategic space anti-dumping measures provide to the domestic industries.**
- **Past several instances show non-imposition of recommended duties adversely affected manufacturing in India and timely remedy against measures has encouraged investment, capacity expansion, employment generation, and long-term industrial growth in India.**

The recent economic developments have made it clear that the need of the economy is to strengthen domestic manufacturing by improving competitiveness, encouraging investments, reducing avoidable import dependence and building resilient globally integrated Indian supply chains. This is also reflected through several policy decisions of the Government under vision of Make in India, Atmanirbhar Bharat and Vocal for Local. Despite severe policy relief measures such as Production Linked Incentive, National Manufacturing Mission, PM Gati Shakti, Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP), various sectors have often struggled to compete against the influx of unfair imports. Some of the key reasons for the same are the inherent cost disadvantages such as high freight costs and inverted duty structure and then to compound these problems dumping of products happens. Usually, anti-dumping duty or countervailing duties can offer due remedy against injurious imports, and it does not prevent foreign producers from selling in India but only ensures that fair pricing prevails in the market.

Data indicates that between 3 years from October 2020 to September 2023, around 81 of 134 recommendations made by the DGTR were not implemented. In other words, despite the Government of India finding unfair imports in India, causing injury to the industry, no duty was imposed to offset such unfair competition. This is in sharp contrast to the preceding three decades, during which only 3 of 1,052 recommendations were not implemented. The trend of rejection of recommendations reversed notably between October 2023 and October 2025, with majority recommendations being implemented. However, post October 2025, a larger number of recommendations for imposition of duty are again being rejected, reigniting debate over how trade remedy

outcomes can be better aligned with India's broader manufacturing and supply-chain objectives.

Such non-imposition of duties can often have drastic effects on the industry concerned. This is especially since historic trends show that the adverse effect of the dumped imports was not a temporary phenomenon but had the significant adverse impact on the viability of the industry. The present article analyses some such cases.

Illustrative case study on impact on non-imposition of duty adversely affected Indian industry.

In the case of Nylon Filament Yarn, the DGTR recommended the imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports in 2020. The findings of DGTR also show that India was self-sufficient in the product. However, the recommendations of DGTR were not accepted, leading to the industry continuing to suffer over a longer term. The industry filed an application again and DGTR has recommended measures in 2026. However, the trend over the period now reveals that despite market growth imports increased, the domestic producers lost market, prices came under pressure and several producers ceased operations and Indian industry shrunk due to non-imposition of duty. In case of Rubber Chemicals, where DGTR recommendation was not implemented, the industry continued to suffer significantly and had to again file an application for imposition of measures. The findings of the DGTR show that the domestic industry has actually reported losses for the first time in last 20 years and therefore, has again recommended anti-dumping measures in 2026.

In case of another product PTFE, removal of duty had led to industry suffering again, forcing them to file a fresh application. While DGTR again recommended measures, but the same were not imposed. Industry has since then filed an application again. There are several cases such as R-134A, Plastic Processing Machine, Aluminium foil, etc. where recommendations were not accepted in around 2020, but as industry suffered again, DGTR recommended measures and measures were imposed.

Notable instances when the anti-dumping duty had led to growth of industry.

There are several cases, where the imposition of timely anti-dumping duty has been crucial in helping the Indian industry thrive. One of the most remarkable transformations has been in the ceramic tiles sector, where capacity soared from 3 million to 500 million units, investment leaped from ₹100 crore to over ₹50,000 crore, and India not only achieved complete self-sufficiency in the product, but is the second

largest exporter of tiles, after China, globally. India today exports tiles to over 100 countries.

Another striking example is the PVC Flex industry, which grew from a single producer to twelve, with investments surging from approximately ₹100 crore to ₹2,000 crore and import dependence plummeting from 95% to under 5%. In a similar vein, anti-dumping duties imposed on CPVC Resin and compounds in 2019 when domestic capacity stood at a mere 10,000 MT helped propel that figure to 1,95,000 MT today.

These examples illustrate only a small part of a much larger narrative, which demonstrates that when fair competition are allowed to prevail in the domestic market, the manufacturing sector is often able to regain momentum, make fresh investments and gradually reduce the excessive dependence on imports.

The Road Ahead

At a time when global demand remains uncertain, and India remains one of the few large markets showing steady growth, it has become all the more necessary to ensure that the Indian industry is empowered to cater to the domestic demand. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) projects global growth at around 3.1% in 2026, while India is expected to grow at about 6.5%, compared with China which is aimed to grow at around 4.4%. Other major economies such as European Union, Korea, Japan, Germany and Italy are also growing at lower rates. This makes India being price sensitive market is an attractive destination for exporters, especially when demand is weak elsewhere.

Anti-dumping duties should not be seen merely as short-term defensive instruments. Timely action is therefore important to ensure that the growing demand supports domestic production, investment and capacity expansion, rather than avoidable import dependence. Domestic manufacturing supports not only producers, but also workers, suppliers, transporters, distributors and downstream industries.

Although dumped imports may appear lucrative to user industries in the short run, they can weaken domestic producers over time and increase dependence on foreign suppliers, creating vulnerability to future price increases, supply disruptions or sudden changes in export behaviour.

- *Rudra Pratap Singh, Principal Consultant*

From the Court Room

GUJARAT HIGH COURT STAYS WITHDRAWAL OF QCOS ON POLYESTER YARN

Decision dated 4th May 2026

The Central Government, through the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and in exercise of powers conferred under Section 16 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016 (BIS Act, 2016), introduced a set of Quality Control Orders (QCOs) in 2022 and 2023 mandating compliance with Indian Standards for specified Polyester Yarn products. The QCOs issued were as follows:

1. Polyester Industrial Yarn (Quality Control) Order, 2022, bearing S.O. 1652(E) dated 5th April 2022.
2. Polyester Continuous Filament Fully Drawn Yarn (Quality Control) Order, 2023, bearing S.O. 3193(E) dated 17th July 2023.
3. Polyester Partially Oriented Yarn (Quality Control) Order, 2023, bearing S.O. 3194(E) dated 17th July 2023.

Subsequently, on 12th November 2025, the Central Government rescinded the aforesaid QCOs with immediate effect. As a consequence, the requirement of mandatory BIS compliance for these products stood withdrawn. Aggrieved by this sudden withdrawal, domestic manufacturers of the concerned products approached the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court challenging the said withdrawal notifications. The Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat has passed interim order in the following cases: -

- a. Shree Durga Syntex Pvt. Ltd. Versus Union of India & Ors.
- b. Shiven Yarn Private Limited Versus Union of India & Ors

By the interim order dated 4th May 2026, the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court granted relief to domestic manufacturers of Polyester Partially Oriented Yarn, Polyester Continuous Filament Fully Drawn Yarn, and Polyester Industrial Yarn by staying the operation of the notification through which the Central Government had withdrawn the Quality Control Orders (QCOs) on these products. As a result of the interim order, the earlier Quality Control Orders implemented stand revived.

A special leave petition challenging the order was filed by one of the importers directly in Supreme Court without approaching high court. The Supreme Court has declined to interfere with the stay order.

Foreign Trade Policy

Fixation of four new Standard Input Output Norms under Chemical and Allied Product (04 May)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has notified the fixation of four new Standard Input Output Norms (SIONs) under the Chemical and Allied Product Group 'A'. The new entries are as follows:

- Cefuroxime Sterile Sodium
- NAS -5 (2-Diazo-1-Naphthol-5-Sulfonic Acid, Sodium Salt)
- Tobramycin 300 mg / 5 ml Nebuliser Solution (Each ml contains Tobramycin Ph. Eur. 60 mg)
- Schaeffers Acid

For further details, please refer to the [link](#) herein.

Validity of Ad-hoc norms (05 May)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has modified the validity of the ad-hoc norms under Para 4.12 of the Handbook of Procedures. As per the modification, the validity period of ad-hoc norms ratified by Norms Committees on or after 1st April 2015 shall remain valid until 31st March 2028. This amendment has been made to promote ease of doing business by ensuring continuity, predictability and lowering transaction costs for exporters.

Clarifications on Interest Subvention Support for Pre- and Post- Shipment Export Credit under Export Promotion Mission - Niryat Protsahan (13 May)

With reference to the Interest Subvention Support for Pre- and Post- Shipment Export Credit under Export Promotion Mission, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade has received certain representation on difficulties faced regarding Unique Identification Number (UIN). In light of the same, and in the interest of ease of doing business, the Directorate has decided to provide a window for firms to generate a UIN in cases where credit was disbursed in FY 2025-26 (on or after 2nd January 2026) using erstwhile Unique Document Identification (UDIN) and also for entities who were disbursed loan under EPM on or after 2nd January 2026 prior to UIN generation.

Revision of Standard Input Output Norms under "Chemical and Allied Product" (29 May)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has notified the revision of certain Standard Input Output Norms (SIONs) under the Chemical and Allied Product. The revision has been made for the following products:

- Caustic Soda Flakes/Solid
- Gelatine
- Ossein
- Chlorinated Paraffin

For further details, please refer to the [link](#) herein.

Trade Agreements

Indian updates

India-Oman Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) Agreement enters into force

The India Oman CEPA has come into force from 1st June 2026. The agreement was signed by both parties on 18th December 2025. Pursuant to the enforcement, Oman has offered zero duty on 98.08% of its tariff lines and India is set to offer duty reduction on 77.79% of its tariff lines. The Agreement will provide a boost to the marine exports from India, benefiting the coastal states of the country. India also gains duty free access on its Gems and Jewellery products. Oman has also offered Indian pharmaceuticals products and electronics zero duty market access which will allow Indian business competitive advantage over many European counterparts. Oman has also protected its sensitive sectors such as cigarettes, tobacco, and alcohol. 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. India has also put in place a Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) for imports of marble, dates, petrochemicals, and plastics. The Agreement allows India 100% foreign direct investments in the service sectors in Oman.

India and Canada hold the trade negotiations for finalisation of the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement

The Indian Minister of Commerce and Industry met with the Canadian Prime Minister to expedite the trade negotiations for the CEPA. Both the parties recognised the importance of bilateral partnership and have announced that a finalised CEPA is expected by December 2026.

India and South Korea hold 12th round of trade negotiations for the review of the India-Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement

India and South Korea have completed the 12th round of negotiations for the revision of the India-Korea CEPA. The CEPA was signed in 2009 and came into effect from January 2010. The negotiations have been initiated in the backdrop of the growing trade deficit in favour of Korea. India has also raised concerns over the non-tariff barriers imposed by South Korea which have not allowed the Indian businesses to penetrate Korea's market effectively. The negotiations aim to focus on such contemporary issues faced by both parties.

Global Updates

United Kingdom and Gulf Cooperation Council sign a free trade agreement

The United Kingdom has signed a free trade agreement with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), covering Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the UAE. This marks the first such agreement between the GCC and a G7 country. Under the agreement, GCC has committed to liberalise 90% of its tariff lines in the span of 10 years after entry into force. This aims to significantly boost the UK's automobile, food and beverage and electronics exports to GCC. The agreement also aims to strengthen market access, reduce trade barriers and investment opportunities across high-growth sectors in the UK. The deal prioritises sectors such as advanced manufacturing, clean energy, digital trade and financial services, while offering enhanced support for SMEs.

BIS Updates

Substitution of Standards for Petroleum Products (18 May)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 15th May 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 15th November 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

- **IS 18698: 2026** Dimethyl Ether (DME) Blended Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) — Specification (First Revision).
- **IS 19850: 2026** E22, E25, E27 and E30 Fuel — Admixture of Anhydrous Ethanol and Motor Gasoline for Usage in the Positive Ignition Engine Powered Vehicles — Specification.

Substitution of Standards for Chemicals (18 May)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including **IS 19788: 2026** Clothianidin, Technical — Specification, with effect from 15th May 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 15th November 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

Amendment of Standards for Polymer Modified Bitumen (21 May)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the amendment of certain Standards, including **IS 15462: 2019** Polymer Modified Bitumen (PMB) — Specification (First Revision), with effect from 14th May 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 13th November 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

Substitution of Standards for Aluminium Slabs (22 May)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including **IS 19734: 2026** Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy Billets and Slabs — Specification, with effect from 14th May 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 14th November 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

Substitution of Standards for Ammonium Nitrate (22 May)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including **IS 13425: 2026** Ammonium Nitrate for Nitrous Oxide Production — Specification (First Revision), with effect from 14th May 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 14th November 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

Amendment of Standards for Batteries (29 May)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the amendment of certain Standards, including **IS 14257: 2019** Lead-Acid Storage Batteries for Motor Vehicles with Light Weight and High Cranking Performance — Specification (First Revision), with effect from 21st May 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 20th November 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

Non-Tariff Measures

India

Quality Control Order for Air Conditioner and its related Parts amended (08 May)

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade) has amended the Air Conditioner and its related Parts, Hermetic Compressor and Temperature Sensing Controls (Quality Control) Order, 2019, vide the Air Conditioner and its related Parts, Hermetic Compressor and Temperature Sensing Controls (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 2026. By virtue of the amendment, a ninth proviso has been added to the Order whereby the Order would not apply to following goods when imported by a manufacturer of Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment and Related parts for own consumption, upto specified limits.

Goods or articles	Financial Year 2026-27
Reciprocating hermetic compressors of fixed speed and variable speed (inverter), of rated capacity less than two tons of refrigeration, intended for use in refrigerators and similar refrigeration appliances.	Up to 40% of the total quantity of goods or articles imported during the financial year 2024–25.
Rotary hermetic compressors of fixed speed and variable speed (inverter), of rated capacity less than two tons of refrigeration, intended for use in air conditioners and heat pump applications.	Up to 30% of the total quantity of goods or articles imported during the financial year 2024–25.
Scroll and rotary hermetic compressors of fixed speed and variable speed (inverter) having a rated capacity of two tons of refrigeration and above, intended for use in refrigeration, air-conditioning, and heat pump applications.	Up to 90% of the total quantity of goods or articles imported during the financial year 2024–25.
Rotary hermetic compressor of rated capacity two tons of refrigeration and above for variable refrigerant flow air conditioning system.	Up to 100% of the total quantity of goods or articles imported during the financial year 2024–25.

Trade Remedial Actions

Indian Updates

Chapter 29 – Organic Chemicals

Final Findings in sunset-review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Phthalic Anhydride from China, Korea, and Thailand. (07 May)

The DGTR has issued final findings in the sunset-review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Phthalic Anhydride from China, Korea, and Thailand. The application for the initiation of the review investigation was filed by IG Petrochemicals Limited, Thirumalai Chemical Industries Limited, and TCL Intermediates Private Limited, and was supported by KLJ Petroplast Limited. The Authority noted that there is continued dumping of the subject goods from China and Korea. The domestic industry incurred losses, cash losses and recorded a negative return on capital employed in the period of investigation. Further, there was a likelihood of dumping and injury in case of cessation of anti-dumping duty as the producers from China and Korea have excess capacities, are exporting to other countries at dumped and injurious prices, and their imports into India are likely to cause price suppression and depression in the absence of anti-dumping duty in force. Accordingly, the Authority recommended continuation of the anti-dumping duties on imports from China and Korea. However, since there was no likelihood evidence for imports from Thailand, the Authority did not recommend continuation of anti-dumping duty on such imports.

Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Monoisopropylamine from China. (22 May)

The Central Government has, vide Notification No. 08/2026-Customs (ADD), on 22nd May 2026 imposed anti-dumping duty on imports of Monoisopropylamine from China. The duty was imposed upon the recommendation by DGTR vide Final Findings Notification No. 6/46/2024-DGTR, dated 23rd February 2026. The anti-dumping duty imposed is USD 290 per MT.

Final Findings in bilateral safeguard investigation into imports of Non-Phthalate Plasticizers in the form of Dioctyl Terephthalate (DOTP) and Diethylhexyl Cyclohexane (DEHCH) from the Republic of Korea. (27 May)

The DGTR has issued final findings in the bilateral safeguard investigation into imports of Non-Phthalate Plasticizers in the form of Dioctyl Terephthalate (DOTP) and Diethylhexyl Cyclohexane (DEHCH) from the Republic of Korea under India-Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (Bilateral Safeguard Measures)

Rules, 2017. The application for initiation of the investigation was filed by KLJ Plasticizers Limited. The Authority noted that the imports from the subject country have increased in absolute and relative terms and under such conditions so as to cause serious injury to the domestic industry. The Authority also noted that the subject imports are undercutting the prices of the domestic industry and such undercutting is positive only due to concessions given under the Agreement and elimination of Basic Customs Duty. The profitability of the domestic industry deteriorated and there is decline in cash profits and return on capital employed of the domestic industry. Therefore, the Authority recommended imposition of bilateral safeguard measures in terms of withdrawal of concessions given under the Agreement. The Authority has recommended to increase the rate of Basic Customs Duty @100% to the level of Most Favoured Nation applied rate of Customs Duty in the first year and to the level of 75% of Most Favoured Nation applied rate of Customs Duty in the second year.

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

Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of Natural Mica based Pearl Industrial Pigments excluding cosmetic grade from China (22 May)

The Central Government vide Notification No. 09/2026-Customs (ADD), on 22nd May 2026 has extended the anti-dumping duty on imports of Natural Mica based Pearl Industrial Pigments excluding cosmetic grade from China. The duty was levied by the Government of India, vide Notification No. 47/2021-Customs (ADD) dated 26th August 2021² and has now been extended for three months till 25th November 2026.

International Updates

Chapter 28 – Inorganic chemicals

Trade remedial measures against India

United States of America

Preliminary determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Sodium Nitrite from India. (13 May)

The USDOC has preliminary determined that certain Indian exporters have continued to dump the subject goods during the period of review, that is 1st February 2024 to 31st January 2025. A dumping margin of 42.76% was determined for the Indian exporters.

However, the USDOC concluded that Deepak Nitrite Limited was not dumping the goods during the period of review, and determined a nil dumping margin. Further, the USDOC determined that Indian exporters have received countervailable subsidies for production and exports of subject goods during the period of review, that is 1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024. A subsidy rate of 2.26% was determined for Deepak Nitrite Limited and Kronox Lab Sciences Private Limited, while a subsidy rate of 63.60% was determined for Kutch Chemical Industries Limited.

Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Chromium Trioxide from India and Türkiye, and anti-subsidy investigation into imports from India. (14 and 22 May)

The USDOC has preliminary determined that Indian exporters have dumped the subject goods during the period of investigation, that is 1st July 2024 to 30th June 2025. Further, the Indian exporters have received countervailable subsidies for production and export of subject goods during the period of investigation, that is 1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024. A dumping margin of 14.44% and subsidy margin of 2.44% was preliminary determined for Vishnu Chemicals Limited and other companies in India.

Chapter 29 – Organic Chemicals

EU

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Adipic Acid from China. (04 May)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Alkyl Phosphonic Acids and their sodium salts from China. (13 May)

United States of America

- Affirmative determination issued by the USITC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Monosodium Glutamate from China and Indonesia. (01 May)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol from China. (05 May)
- Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane from China. (18 May)

- Final affirmative determination issued by the USITC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Methylene Diphenyl Diisocyanate from China. (22 May)
- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Monomers and Oligomers from South Korea. (27 May)
- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Difluoromethane (R-32) from China. (28 May)
- Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Citric Acid and certain Citrate Salts from China. (29 May)

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

Trade remedial measures against India

United States of America

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Carbazole Violet Pigment 23 from China and India, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from India. (01 May)

The USDOC has initiated a sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports from India. Anti-dumping duties upto 69.23% were originally determined for Indian producers in 2004, which were eventually reduced to 0% in 2025 for certain Indian producers, such as Meghmani Pigments and Meghmani LLP. Further, anti-subsidy duties upto 33.61% were determined for Indian companies in 2004, which were eventually reduced to 3.28%-5.51% in 2025 for certain Indian producers, including Meghmani Pigments and Meghmani LLP.

Chapter 37 – Photograph or cinematographic goods

Brazil

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Pre-sensitized Offset Printing Plates from China, EU, Taiwan, UK and USA. (05 May)

Chapter 38 – Miscellaneous chemical products

United States of America

- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Corrosion Inhibitors from China. (19 May)

Chapter 39 – Plastics and articles thereof

Türkiye

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Woven Fabrics of Polyethylene and Polypropylene Strips or similar materials from China and Vietnam. (05 May)

United States of America

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polytetramethylene Ether Glycol from China, South Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam. (05 May)
- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from Vietnam. (20 May)

Chapter 40 – Rubber and articles thereof

Trade remedial measures against India

United States of America

Initiation of administrative review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires from India. (04 May)

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 the administrative review of anti-dumping duty is 1st March 2025 to 28th February 2026 and for review of anti-subsidy duty is 1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025. The anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties were first imposed in 2016.

Other trade remedial actions

Eurasian Economic Union

- Initiation of safeguard investigation into imports of Motor Car Tyres. (07 May)

Türkiye

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Yarns and Cords of Vulcanized Rubber from Malaysia. (07 May)

United States of America

- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tyres from China. (04 May)

Chapter 44 – Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal

Türkiye

- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Laminate Flooring from China. (14 May)

United States of America

- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from China. (05 May)

Chapter 47 – Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard

United States of America

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of High Purity Dissolving Pulp from Brazil and Norway. (27 May)

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

Canada

- Final affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Thermoformed Molded Fibre Tableware from China. (28 May)

United States of America

- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Crepe Paper Products from China. (20 May)

Chapter 56 – Wadding, felt and nonwovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof

EU

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of PET Spun Bond from China. (13 May)

Chapter 71 – Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof.

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Unwrought Palladium from Russia. (01 and 22 May)

Chapter 72 – Iron and steel

Trade remedial measures against India

Ukraine

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Coated Carbon Steel Flat Rolled Products from Turkey, Vietnam, South Korea and India. (26 May)

The Ministry of Economy has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports from India, and other countries. The request for initiation of investigation was filed by Modul Ukraine LLC and Polistil LLC. The Ukrainian industry has claimed that imports of subject goods into Ukraine have increased by 4.5 times, while the prices have declined significantly since 2023. The Ukrainian industry has also provided evidence to demonstrate that they have significant decline in the economic parameters.

United States of America

Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Silicomanganese from India. (18 May)

The USDOC has determined that Indian exporters were dumping the subject goods during the period of review, that is 1st May 2023 to 30th April 2024. A dumping margin of 0.53% was determined for Maithan Alloys Limited. Dumping margin ranging between 15.32% to 20.53% was originally determined in 2002.

Other trade remedial actions

Australia

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Zinc Coated (Galvanised) Steel from South Korea and Vietnam. (22 May)

Columbia

- Affirmative preliminary determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Annealed and Galvanized Low Carbon Alloy and Non-Alloy Steel Wires from China. (29 May)

South Korea

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Steel Bars and Rods of Alloy Steel (excluding stainless steel) from China. (07 May)

Thailand

- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of High Carbon Steel Wire Rod from China. (27 May)

United States of America

- Initiation of anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Algeria. (01 May)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Tin Mill Products from China, Taiwan and Türkiye, and anti-subsidy investigation into imports from China. (05 May)
- Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Non-oriented Electrical Steel from China, Germany, Japan, South Korea, Sweden and Taiwan. (18 May)

Chapter 73 – Articles of iron and steel

Trade remedial measures against India

United States of America

Affirmative determination issued by the USITC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire from Brazil, India, Mexico, South Korea and Thailand, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from India. (29 May)

The USITC has determined that revocation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of subject goods from India amongst other countries would likely lead to

continuation of recurrence of material injury to the U.S. industry. Dumping margin upto 118.75% and subsidy margin upto 62.92% is likely to prevail in case the duties from India are allowed to expire.

Other trade remedial actions

Australia

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Light Gauge Steel Stud and Track from China. (25 May)

Canada

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Forged Grinding Media from China. (25 May)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Oil and Gas Well Casing from Austria. (04 May)

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Steel Grating from China. (01 May)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Steel Nails from Malaysia, Oman, South Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from Vietnam. (01 May)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Welded Line Pipe from South Korea and Türkiye and anti-subsidy duty on imports from Türkiye. (01 May)
- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine and UAE, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from Türkiye. (04 May)
- Imposition of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Temporary Steel Fencing from China. (13 May)
- Affirmative determination issued by the USITC in the sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Oil Country Tubular Goods from China. (15 May)

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USITC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Oil Country Tubular Goods from Austria, Taiwan and UAE. (18 May)

Chapter 76 – Aluminium and Articles thereof

Eurasian Economic Union

- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Aluminum Alloy Strips from Azerbaijan and China. (28 May)

New Zealand

- Initiation of safeguard investigation into imports of certain Aluminium Extrusions. (28 May)

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

Argentina

- Revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Radial Ball Bearings from China. (27 May)

Eurasian Economic Union

- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Crawler Dozers from China. (28 May)

United States of America

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Vertical Shaft Engines between 99cc and 225cc and parts thereof from China, by imports of Vertical Shaft Engines of 5C65M0 and BC70M0 models exported by Chongqing Zongshen General Power Machine Co., Ltd. (Zongshen). (18 May)
- Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Stationary and Portable Air Compressors from China, Malaysia and Vietnam. (27 May)
- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Large Vertical Shaft Engines between 225cc and 999cc and parts thereof from China. (28 May)

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

Trade remedial measures against India

United States of America

Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Freight Rail Couplers and Parts Thereof from Czech Republic and India. (06 May)

The USDOC has preliminary determined that Indian exporters have dumped the subject goods in the U.S. market during the period of investigation, that is 1st July 2024 to 30th June 2025. The dumping margin ranging between 4.68% to 71.01% was preliminary determined for the Indian exporters.

Chapter 87 – Vehicles Other Than Railway or Tramway Rolling- Stock and Parts and Accessories Thereof

Mexico

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty into imports of Children's Bicycle from China. (15 May)

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](#)