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- **An insight into the recent findings of the US Department of Commerce regarding transnational subsidies conferred by the Government of China, to exporters in India, and its implications.**
- **Customs duties exemption on forty key petrochemical products and polymers in India continued for a further period of 15 days.**
- **USTR issues findings recommending additional tariff measures under Section 301 for failures of exporting nations to address forced labour.**
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Key Highlights

Indian Updates

Central Government extends Basic Customs Duty exemption on specified chemicals, petrochemicals, polymers and plastic raw materials (30 Jun)

On 30th June 2026, the Ministry of Finance has issued a notification extending the validity of Basic Customs Duty exemption granted vide Notification No. 12/2026 – Customs, dated 1st April 2026, for additional fifteen (15) days. The duty exemption has been extended for all 40 products covered originally. Key products such as Anhydrous Ammonia, Methanol, Toluene, Isopropyl Alcohol, Ammonium Nitrate, Styrene, Monoethylene Glycol (MEG), Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA), Phenol, Acetic Acid, Polyethylene, Polypropylene, PVC, Polystyrene, Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene, Styrene-acrylonitrile, PET Chips, Polycarbonates, Polyurethane, Linear Alkyl Benzenes, Epoxy Resins, Alkyd Resins, Melamine Formaldehyde Resins, Polytetrafluoroethylene, etc. continue to be exempted from Basic Customs Duty till 15th July 2026.

DPIIT introduces Transition Framework for Quality Control Compliance (25 Jun)

The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has notified the Transition Facilitation (Quality Control) Order, 2026 to strengthen the quality ecosystem while promoting industrial competitiveness, innovation, and supply chain resilience. The Order introduces a risk-based alternative compliance mechanism that allows eligible manufacturers to source inputs from BIS Scheme license holders, subject to demonstrated technical capability, compliance history, and commitment to technological advancement. It also benefits manufacturers with three years of consistent compliance under Quality Control Orders (QCOs). The reform aims to reduce compliance bottlenecks, support technological modernisation, strengthen domestic value chains, enhance global supply chain integration, and ensure continued consumer protection through high-quality standards-compliant products.

WTO establishes Panel to review measures imposed by India on Solar and IT goods (23 Jun)

The WTO Dispute Settlement Body (DSB), at its meeting held on 23rd June 2026, agreed to establish a dispute settlement Panel following China's second request to examine certain Indian measures affecting solar products and information technology (IT) goods. China has alleged that measures imposed by India, including domestic support provided to the solar sector and tariff-related measures affecting products such as mobile phones and equipment used in the manufacture of flat-panel display devices, are inconsistent with the obligations under various WTO agreements. China maintains that these measures discriminate against imported products and restrict market access for Chinese exports. Bilateral consultations held between the two countries failed to resolve the dispute, prompting China to seek establishment of a Panel. India opposed the establishment of the Panel, arguing that its measures are consistent with WTO rules and that claims by China lack merit.

US Updates

The United States revises tariffs on imports of Steel, Aluminium and Copper products (01 Jun)

On 1st June 2026, the President of the United States issued a proclamation modifying Section 232 tariffs until 31st December 2027 to strengthen US strategic metals industries and encourage domestic manufacturing. The measures reduce tariffs on specified agricultural and industrial equipment from 25% to 15%. Pursuant to the Proclamation, the scope of industrial equipment eligible for the lower tariff was expanded to include imports from countries which have signed trade agreements with the US. Further, a reduced 10% tariff rate has been allowed for foreign manufacturers which use capital equipment having at least 85% US melted and poured or smelted and cast steel or aluminium.

USTR issues findings and proposes measures under Section 301 Investigations concerning failures to address trade in forced labour goods (02 Jun)

On 12th March 2026, the United States Trade Representative (USTR) initiated investigations with respect to 60 countries, under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, including India, to examine whether trading partners had failed to effectively prohibit the importation of goods produced with forced labour. On 2nd June 2026, the USTR issued its preliminary determinations, finding that all 60 economies under investigation had not adequately enforced measures prohibiting import of goods produced using forced labour. Consequently, the USTR has proposed imposition of an additional duty of 12.5% on imports from India and other countries. The USTR is scheduled to hold a public hearing on 7th July 2026.

WTO reviews import surcharge imposed by the US (22 Jun)

The WTO Committee on Balance of Payments Restrictions held consultations on 22nd June 2026 regarding the temporary 10% import surcharge imposed by the United States as a measure to address its trade deficit. The consultation was chaired by Ambassador R.G.S.P.K. Wijesekara of Sri Lanka with the object of understanding the challenges faced by the US which lead to imposition of 10% import surcharge under Article XII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in effect till 26th July 2026. The consultation was also attended by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which presented its views on the concerned issue. While the US explained the rationale, scope, and temporary nature of the surcharge, WTO members questioned the consistency of the measure with Article XII and the severity of the trade deficit difficulties necessitating the surcharge. WTO members also requested the US to assess the impact of the measures on global trade and consider its removal at the earliest.

Other WTO Updates

WTO concludes Trade Policy Review of Uruguay (10 and 12 Jun)

The WTO Trade Policy Review Body concluded the sixth Trade Policy Review of Uruguay which took place on 10th and 12th June 2026. The review was undertaken on the basis of the report issued by WTO Secretariat and the policy statement issued by the Government of Uruguay. The report of the WTO Secretariat highlights the commitment of the country towards maintaining macroeconomic stability, expanding international trade, and strengthening its integration into the global economy despite an uncertain geopolitical and economic environment. Uruguay, being a member of the MERCOSUR has signed agreements with the European Union, European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and Singapore during the review period. Uruguay has undertaken measures to reinforce its commitment to a transparent, rules-based multilateral trading system, and also supported the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies in 2024. The WTO Secretariate also reported that the Government holds monopolies in energy and service and majority stake in fuel, financial service and telecommunications.

WTO concludes Trade Policy Review of the Philippines (24 and 26 Jun)

The sixth review of the trade policies and practices of the Philippines was conducted between 24th and 26th June 2026. Between 2018 and 2025, the Philippines sustained strong economic growth, led by the services sector, digital industries, and robust domestic demand. Trade in goods and services form more than 60% of the total GDP and grew its wages in export-oriented sectors. The main export driver is the information technology and business process management (IT-BPM) sector, which comprises of telecommunication, computer and information services. In 2024, the US was the largest market for exports from the Philippines, accounting for 16.6% of goods and 40.5% of services exports. Government owned or controlled companies are active in finance, trade, tourism, education, energy, mining, agriculture, fisheries, food processing, transport, utilities, broadcasting, postal services, healthcare, and real estate. Notably, the Philippines ratified the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies in 2023 and has implemented legal acts to reinforce its international obligations. The WTO Secretariat found that the domestic support is below de minimis threshold and relies on input subsidies, credit, insurance, and Green Box measures.

WTO introduces new edition of World Tariff Profiles (29 Jun)
At the WTO Committee on Market Access meeting held on 29th June 2026, WTO members continued discussions on improving transparency and consistency in tariff classification and customs administration. WTO members reviewed notifications on tariff changes, customs duties, and import measures, while examining concerns regarding the implementation of tariff commitments by several WTO members. The Committee also considered updates of the Integrated Database (IDB) and the Consolidated Tariff Schedules (CTS), which will enhance the accessibility and accuracy of tariff information. Members States reaffirmed the importance of timely notifications, transparent tariff administration, cooperation to facilitate international trade, reduce uncertainty for businesses, and ensure effective implementation of WTO market access obligations.

The Expanding Reach of Anti-Subsidy Investigations by the US against India

- **The number of anti-subsidy investigations by the US against India has steadily increased over the recent few years.**
- **The earlier investigations by the US into Indian subsidies involved programs such as export incentives allowed under the Foreign Trade Policy, state electricity tariff concessions, GIDC policy, Special Economic Zone benefits, export credit financing facilities, provision of natural gas, and provision of goods and services at less than adequate remuneration.**
- **However, in two recent investigations, the US Department of Commerce has also investigated into potential subsidies conferred by the Government of China forming part of the benefits received by the producer, that is, transnational subsidies.**
- **Thus, an Indian manufacturer can potentially be subjected to a US anti-subsidy investigation that alleges Chinese subsidies, if the alleged subsidised inputs are procured from China.**
- **In the anti-subsidy investigation into exports of Citric Acid from India, the US Department of Commerce calculated a subsidy margin of 61.83% as transnational subsidies conferred on Indian exporter by the Government of China.**
- **The high subsidy margin was calculated based on failure of Government of China to respond to transnational subsidies questionnaire.**
- **The adoption of such approach exposes Indian producers to an increasing risk of more such investigations applying higher duties, due to alleged transnational subsidies.**

India and the United States are widely regarded as strategic partners. Their February 2025 joint statement set an ambitious target of doubling bilateral trade to USD 500 billion by 2033, with negotiations on a Bilateral Trade Agreement actively progressing at the ministerial level. Yet, despite this positive trajectory, recent US trade remedial investigations reveal a more protectionist trend, exposing Indian exporters to certain risks.

The United States Department of Commerce (Commerce) has been steadily expanding the range of Indian export sectors that it targets through anti-subsidy investigations. What began as enforcement actions in a handful of sectors has become a systematic pattern spanning industries from aquaculture to solar energy, from chemicals to consumer goods. Between 2009 and 2019, the Commerce initiated roughly one new anti-subsidy investigation against India each year. Since 2020, the pace has accelerated dramatically, with more than three new investigations annually on average and at least three new cases initiated in each of 2024, 2025 and the first half of 2026.

Why Indian schemes are under scrutiny

The major schemes coveted in nearly every US anti-subsidy investigation against India is a small cluster of government programmes: the Duty Drawback scheme, Advance Authorisation scheme, Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products (RoDTEP) scheme, state electricity tariff concessions, GIDC policy, Special Economic Zone benefits, export credit financing facilities, provision of natural gas, and provision of goods and services at less than adequate remuneration.

The RoDTEP scheme deserves special attention because its situation is particularly ironic. RoDTEP was designed from scratch to remit only actual embedded taxes on exported goods, a structure explicitly permitted under the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

The PLI scheme also faces a risk. As PLI scheme expands to new sectors, electronics, semiconductors, textiles, each expansion of the PLI scheme effectively enlarges the universe of Indian exporters that could become targets of future anti-subsidy investigations. Once Commerce develops a legal rationale for treating PLI scheme benefits as countervailable in one sector, domestic industries in other sectors are likely to rely on the same reasoning.

A New and Underappreciated Threat: Transnational Subsidies

Beyond the programmes listed above, Indian exporters face an additional new threat that needs to be considered - transnational subsidy. A transnational subsidy is a financial contribution made by the government of one country that confers a benefit on a producer located in an entirely different country.

Until April 2024, Commerce was bound by 19 CFR § 351.527, which provided that a subsidy could not be found to exist if it was supplied by a government other than the government of the country in which the recipient firm was located, except in narrowly defined statutory circumstances. In 2024, Commerce amended the provision and withdrew the prohibition altogether, stating that it was "reserving it for future consideration" and citing the need to address "complexities and challenges in international trade" that had not existed, or had not existed to the same degree, when the original regulation was issued decades earlier.

Commerce is now investigating transnational subsidies under the general financial contribution and benefit provisions of the Tariff Act 1930, without any transnational-specific regulatory standard to confine how the theory is applied. The explicit motivation cited by Commerce was the Belt and Road Initiative of China, under which Chinese state-owned banks and enterprises fund manufacturing capacity in third countries, including India.

In practice, it means that an Indian manufacturer, even one that is entirely Indian-owned and Indian-funded, can potentially be subjected to a US anti-subsidy investigation that alleges Chinese subsidies, if alleged subsidised inputs are procured from China.

Recent investigations highlighting the expansion of the practice to India

The two recent anti-subsidy proceedings highlight the full scope of what Indian exporters now face, one targeting the Indian solar sector and the other its chemical industry.

In the anti-subsidy investigation into exports of solar cells and modules, a breadth of programmes was examined, including various export incentives, producing a preliminary subsidy rate of 125.87%. However, a more consequential development was the allegation that Chinese-origin polysilicon and wafers were being supplied to Indian solar manufacturers at below-market prices as a result of Chinese state subsidies, which is a classic transnational subsidy theory. Commerce issued a transnational subsidies questionnaire to the Government of China in that investigation. While the programmes alleged were not examined individually, because of non-cooperation by the interested parties, the transnational subsidy allegation was neither adjudicated nor dismissed. It simply collapsed into the adverse facts available (AFA) rate without producing any separate, visible finding. The final determination is awaited in July 2026.

The other investigation was that into exports of Citric Acid case, in which the mandatory respondent, Daffodil Pharmachem, and the Government of India cooperated with the Commerce. However, the Government of China did not file response to the transnational subsidies questionnaire issued by the Commerce. Commerce treated this as a failure to act to the best of its ability and applied adverse facts available (AFA) to the financial contribution and benefit analyses for the transnational subsidy programme. Thus, even in an otherwise complete cooperation in the investigation by Government of India and the exporter from India, the single most consequential finding was based on adverse facts available, this time directed at a foreign government rather than the Indian respondent. Commerce has found the scheme to be specific only considering the evidence provided by the Petitioner and completely disregarded the evidence provided by Government of India showing absence of specificity. More than 95% of the total preliminary subsidy rate of 64.07%, that is, 61.83% was attributable exclusively to the transnational subsidy involving the cross-border provision of Chinese-origin citric acid for less than adequate remuneration.

The two investigations together mark the arrival of transnational subsidy enforcement against India as a live and expanding legal reality when sourcing of input materials would have implications in determination of subsidy rate in trade remedial investigations. The preliminary determination for Citric Acid ion 22nd June 2026 is an early application of a legal theory, that is likely to be extended to other Indian sectors. For Indian exporters, the message is clear. Companies should proactively audit subsidy usage, review supply chains, preserve supporting documentation, and monitor developments in global jurisdictions, in order to minimize risk of a future investigation. Participation in government incentive programmes, reliance on Chinese inputs, are no longer merely commercial decisions, but are increasingly becoming factors in trade remedial investigations globally.

- Divya Nair, Partner

Fixation of six new Standard Input Output Norms under "Chemical and Allied Product" (01 Jun)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has notified the fixation of the following 6 new Standard Input Output Norms under Chemical and Allied Product in order to eliminate the need for case-by-case referrals to the Norms Committee. The norms are intended to expedite approval and ensure greater uniformity in decision making. For further details, please refer to the link herein.

- Artemether PH.I/ USP
- Artesunate PH.I
- Dihydro Artemisinin
- Doxycycline Hyclate Doxycycline Hyclate
- DR Tablets USP 150 mg Doxycycline Hyclate
- DR Tablets USP 200 mg DR Tablets USP 100 mg

Extension of timelines under Component II of Resilience & Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation (RELIEF) Intervention (29 Jun)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has notified a time-limited relief intervention under the Export Promotion Mission in order to address elevated export risks arising from geopolitical disruptions in the Gulf and West Asia maritime corridor. The Directorate has extended the eligibility timelines under Component I of the RELIEF intervention up to 30th September 2026 to support Indian exporters and mitigate logistical challenges arising out of the continuing West Asia Crisis.

Trade Agreements

Indian Updates

India-US interim trade agreement nears finalisation as the deadline for expiry of 10% tariff on India closes in

Negotiations for the first phase of the India-US interim trade agreement enter the final stages following negotiations between the Indian Ministry of Commerce and the US Trade Representative. The discussions aim for a mid-July conclusion ahead of a critical July 24 deadline, when the temporary 10% additional tariff expire and impending Section 301 investigations threaten a new 12.5% duty on imports from many countries, including India. With the prior framework reducing tariffs on Indian goods from 50% down to 18%, India is aggressively pushing to secure preferential rates to maintain a distinct competitive pricing edge over regional export rivals like Vietnam, Bangladesh, and other ASEAN nations.

India-European Union Free Trade Agreement expected to be signed in December 2026

Officials from India and European Union confirm that the India-EU Free Trade Agreement or “the mother of all deals” is on track, to be signed by December 2026 and may come in effect by early 2027. Both sides are working towards timely completion of legal vetting of the text of the agreement.

India-United Kingdom Free Trade Agreement to be come into effect in July

On 15th July 2026, the landmark India-UK Free Trade Agreement officially enters into force providing mutually beneficial boost to both economies. Both nations stand to see substantial gains by liberalizing 99% of UK tariffs for Indian exporters and 90% of Indian tariffs for British exporters. The Agreement also reduces trade costs and streamlines digital customs to release goods within 48 hours to eliminate red tape for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in both countries. Automotive exporters from the UK will see immediate and phased relief as Indian tariffs on internal combustion cars plummet from over 100% down to 10–30%, and duties on aircraft parts and electrical machinery drop to zero. In the agrifood sector, the tariffs on seafood from UK will be eliminated immediately, and the 150% tariff on Scotch Whisky will be instantly cut to 75%, eventually reducing to 40%. Furthermore, the Agreement secures long-term market access worth for UK-based financial services. Indian manufacturers will gain duty-free access to the UK market for major export sectors like textiles, leather, and gems.

India re-launches trade negotiations with the Eurasian Economic Union

India and the Eurasian Economic Union, a bloc comprising Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Russia, revived channels for trade negotiations in August 2025 by signing the Terms of Reference for a free trade agreement. India–EAEU Free Trade Agreement could strengthen the economic engagement of the country with Eurasia. The FTA would diversify trade by boosting Indian exports in pharmaceuticals, machinery, metals, coal, and services, and by opening access to markets in smaller EAEU countries such as Kazakhstan and Armenia. The Agreement may also enhance supply chain resilience and secure access to critical minerals and technology. India is set to benefit from imports of fertilizers from Belarus which have seen a decline in the previous years. Kyrgyzstan will also act as a market for Indian pharmaceuticals and apparel. However, the future negotiations are expected to proceed with phased tariff cuts and safeguards for sensitive sectors.

Global Updates

Canada and Mexico request renewal of the US-Mexico-Canada Agreement

Canada and Mexico have formally requested for renewal of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), formerly known as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) for a period of 16 years. The request cited mutual benefits enjoyed by all three parties. While negotiations in the past have progressed between Mexico and the US, trade talks between the US and Canada have seen friction over direct retaliation by Canada against IEEPA tariffs and boycott of American alcohol. It is expected that the key points of contention for any future negotiations for renewal of the USMCA will include US agricultural market access into dairy sector of Canada, and stricter rules of origin for automotives, with US demanding at least 50% of regional value content requirement. In case the three countries are unable to agree on the extension of the USMCA, the Agreement will be renewed annually, until 2036.

BIS Updates

Amendment of Standards for Rubber Tubes (03 Jun)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the amendment of certain Standards, including **IS 2415: 2025** Cycle — Rubber Tubes (Moulded/ Jointed) — Specification (Fifth Revision), with effect from 1st June 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 30th November 2026.

Substitution of Standards for certain Steel Products, Copper Carbonate and Lead Suboxide (04 Jun)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 29th May 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 29th November 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached link.

- **IS 432 (Part 1): 2026** Mild Steel and Medium Tensile Steel Bars and Cold Reduced Steel Wires for Concrete Reinforcement — Specification Part 1 Mild Steel and Medium Tensile Steel Bars (Fourth Revision)
- **IS 10125: 2026** Copper Carbonate — Specification (First Revision)
- **IS 12292: 2026** Lead Suboxide (Lead Oxide) for Lead-Acid Storage Battery — Specification (First Revision)

Amendment of Standards for certain PVC Pipes (10 Jun)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the amendment of certain Standards, including **IS 16647: 2017** Oriented Unplasticized Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC-O) Pipes for Water Supply — Specification, with effect from 9th June 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 8th December 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached link.

Substitution of Standards for certain Chemical and Medical Equipment (15 Jun)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 2nd June 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 2nd December 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached link.

- **IS 1420: 2026** Light Basic Magnesium Carbonate — Specification (Third Revision)

- **IS 13213: 2026** Solvent-Borne Polyurethane Enamel Paint (Two Pack) — Specification (Second Revision)

Substitution of Standards for Textiles (15 Jun)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including **IS 19726: 2026** Textiles — Jute Shopping Bag — Specification, with effect from 2nd June 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 2nd December 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached link.

Amendment of Standards for Cells and Batteries (25 Jun)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the amendment of **IS 1651: 2013** Stationary Cells and Batteries, Lead - Acid Type (With Tubular Positive Plates) — Specification (Fourth Revision), with effect from 10th June 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 9th December 2026.

Non-Tariff Measures

Quality Control Order for certain Fibre ropes amended (05 Jun)

The Ministry of Textiles has amended the Ropes and Cordages (Quality Control) Order, 2024. Pursuant to the amendment, the Order shall not be applicable to Fibre ropes - Polypropylene split film, monofilament and multifilament (PP2) and polypropylene high tenacity multifilament (PP3) - 3-, 4-, 8- and 12- strand ropes, where such ropes are made out of recycled plastic waste. The exemption shall be in force for a period of twelve months from the date of publication of the amendment order. The Order comes into immediate effect.

Amendments notified to Quality Control Orders for certain Footwear (12 Jun)

The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade under Ministry of Commerce has amended the Footwear made from Leather and other Materials (Quality Control) Order, 2024 and Footwear made from All Rubber and all Polymeric Material and its Components (Quality Control) Order, 2024.

As per the amended Orders, the deadline to sell the declared old stock has been extended from 31st July 2026 to 31st July 2027. The Orders have also exempted import of goods or articles of quantity upto 4,500 pairs in a year by manufacturers of leather and footwear products for the purposes of research and development and non-commercial use from the purview of the Orders. However, such goods and articles cannot be sold commercially, must be marked and embossed with the words 'Not For Sale' and be disposed of as scrap. The manufacturers will have to also maintain year-wise records and furnish it to the Government as and when required. The Orders come into immediate effect.

Quality Control Orders for certain steel products amended (20 Jun)

The Ministry of Steel has issued an amendment to the Cross Recessed Screws (Quality Control) Order, 2025. As per the amendment, enforcement of the Order with respect to Drywall Screws (IS 18507: 2024), Chipboard Screws (IS 18508: 2024), and Cross-recessed Countersunk Head Wood Screws (IS 18509: 2024) will not be operative for a period of 3 years from date of publication of the amendment.

Further, the Ministry has also amended the Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Order, 2024. Pursuant to the amendment, Mild Steel for Metal Arc Welding Electrodes (IS 2879: 1998) and Steels for Die Blocks for Drop Forging (IS 5518: 1996) will be excluded from the scope of the Order for a period of 3 years from date of publication of the amendment. Additionally, the Order shall not come into effect for Utensils, Stainless Steel Plate, Sheet and Strip, Low Nickel Austenitic Stainless-Steel Sheet and Strip for Utensils and Kitchen Appliances will not come into force till 31st March 2027.

Suspension of Quality Control Order for Linear Alkyl Benzene (25 Jun)

The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals under the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers has further extended the temporary suspension of Linear Alkyl Benzene (Quality Control) Order, 2022 due to continued disruptions in supply chain. The Order will remain suspended for a period of 3 months, from 1st July 2026 to 30th September 2026, for ensuring the continued availability of Linear Alkyl Benzene in the country during this period.

Amendment to Quality Control Order for certain copper products (30 Jun)

The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry has amended the Copper Products (Quality Control) Order, 2024. Under the amendment, the Order shall not be applicable to manufacturers of air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment that have imported Inner Grooved Copper Tubes used in air conditioner and refrigeration equipment. The temporary exemption shall be applicable till 30th November 2026. The exemption is limited to 50% of the average quantity of goods imported during financial years 2024-25 and 2025-26. The manufacturers must also maintain month-wise import records and submit them to the concerned government authorities, duly signed by an authorised signatory.

Trade Remedial Actions

Indian Updates

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

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Carbon Raiser made of Anthracite Coal from China. (30 Jun)

The DGTR has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Carbon Raiser made of Anthracite Coal from China, pursuant to an application filed by Carbon Resources Private Limited. The Authority prima facie noted that the dumping margin is positive and significant, and the volume of subject imports increased in both absolute and relative terms in the period of investigation. Further, the Authority noted that the dumped imports suppressed and depressed prices of the domestic industry and had an adverse impact on its profitability.

Chapter 28 – Inorganic chemicals

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Sodium Nitrite from China. (23 Jun)

The DGTR has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Sodium Nitrite from China, pursuant to an application filed by Deepak Nitrite Limited. The Authority prima facie noted that the dumping margin is positive and significant, and the volume of subject imports increased, and the imports have undercut and depressed the prices of the domestic industry. Due to this, performance of the domestic industry in terms of production and sales deteriorated and the domestic industry incurred losses, cash losses and recorded a negative return on capital employed in the period of investigation.

Chapter 29 – Organic Chemicals

Final findings issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Methyl Acetoacetate from Switzerland. (17 Jun)

The DGTR issued final findings in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Methyl Acetoacetate from Switzerland, initiated pursuant to an application filed by Laxmi Organics Industries Limited. The Authority found that the dumped imports were causing adverse volume and price injury to the domestic industry. However, the sole exporter of subject goods from the subject country offered a price undertaking and agreed to revise its prices to the level of Non-Injurious Price. The Authority accepted the price undertaking and found it adequate to remove the injurious effect of dumping. The price undertaking shall remain valid for a period of five years subject to review as per the Anti-Dumping Rules. Accordingly, the Authority has suspended the present investigation concerning the imports of subject goods from the subject country.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Resorcinol from China and Japan. (18 Jun)

The DGTR has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Resorcinol from China and Japan, pursuant to an application filed by Atul Limited. The Authority prima facie noted that the dumping margin is positive and significant, and that a significant volume of subject imports entered the Indian market. The subject imports undercut the prices of the domestic industry and suppressed and depressed its prices. The profitability, cash profits, and return on capital employed of the domestic industry deteriorated over the injury period. The Authority noted that there is sufficient prima facie evidence implying that the domestic industry suffered material injury due to the dumped imports from the subject countries.

Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Sulphenamides Accelerators from China, European Union and United States of America. (19 Jun)

The Central Government imposed anti-dumping duty, up to USD 1,748 per MT, on the imports of Sulphenamides Accelerators from China, European Union and the United States. The imposition of the anti-dumping duty was recommended by DGTR vide final findings Notification No. 6/52/2024-DGTR, dated 20th March 2026.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Para Nonylphenol from Russia and Taiwan. (23 Jun)

The DGTR has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Para Nonylphenol from Russia and Taiwan, pursuant to an application filed by SI Group India Private Limited. The Authority prima facie noted that the dumping margin is positive and significant, and the volume of subject imports increased in absolute and relative terms. The Authority further noted that the subject imports suppressed and depressed the prices of the domestic industry, which had an adverse impact on the profitability of the domestic industry. Accordingly, the Authority initiated the anti-dumping investigation into the imports of subject goods from the subject countries.

Final findings issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Ethylene Diamine from China, European Union, Saudi Arabia and Taiwan. (23 Jun)

The DGTR issued final findings in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Ethylene Diamine from China, European Union, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Taiwan. The application for initiation of the investigation was filed by Balaji Speciality Chemicals Limited. The Authority noted that the subject imports increased over the injury period. The subject imports were undercutting the prices of the domestic industry. Due to the presence of dumped imports from the subject countries, the production, sales and capacity utilisation of the domestic industry, along with deterioration in profitability. Therefore, the Authority recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty on the imports of subject goods from the subject countries.

Final findings issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of 4-(Bromomethyl)-2'- cyanobiphenyl also known as Bromo OTBN from China. (23 Jun)

The DGTR issued final findings in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of 4-(Bromomethyl)-2'- cyanobiphenyl also known as Bromo OTBN from China, initiated pursuant to an application filed by Neogen Chemicals Limited. The Authority noted that the dumping margin and injury margin were positive and significant. The subject imports increased over the injury period and were priced below the cost of production of the domestic industry throughout the injury period. This forced the domestic industry to sell at losses. The Authority further noted that the domestic industry incurred cash losses and recorded negative return on capital employed over the injury period. Hence, the Authority recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty on the imports of subject goods from China.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Certain Antioxidants from China, Korea and Singapore. (24 Jun)

The DGTR has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Certain Antioxidants from China, Korea and Singapore, pursuant to an application filed by Vinati Organics Limited. The Authority prima facie noted that dumping of the subject goods resulted in an increase in imports, despite the domestic industry having sufficient capacities to cater to the entirety of the demand in India. The subject imports depressed the prices of the domestic industry and prevented it from recovering its full cost and achieve a reasonable return on capital employed, thereby leading it into losses. The market share of the domestic industry was relatively low, and its capacities remain grossly underutilised. Hence, the Authority prima facie noted that the dumped imports from the subject countries have prima facie caused injury to the domestic industry and initiated the investigation.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Cyanuric Chloride from China and European Union. (30 Jun)

The DGTR has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Cyanuric Chloride from China and European Union. The application for initiation of the investigation was filed by Superform Chemistries Limited. The Authority prima facie noted that the dumping margin is positive and significant, and that the volume of subject imports increased in absolute and relative terms. The dumped imports depressed the prices of the domestic industry, leading to the industry incurring financial losses, cash losses, and negative return on capital employed. Accordingly, the Authority initiated the anti-dumping investigation into the imports of subject goods from the subject countries.

Chapter 38 – Miscellaneous chemical products

Final findings issued in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Calcium Carbonate Filler Masterbatch from Vietnam. (24 Jun)

The DGTR issued final findings in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Calcium Carbonate Filler Masterbatch from Vietnam, initiated pursuant to an application filed by Compounds and Masterbatch Manufacturers Association of India and Masterbatch Manufacturers Association on behalf of 12 applicant domestic producers. The Authority noted that the injury margin and subsidy margin were positive and significant and that the domestic industry suffered material injury on account of the subsidies provided by the government of the subject country in the form of tax benefits, interest concessions, land rebates and provisions of goods and services at less than adequate remuneration. Accordingly, the Authority recommended imposition of anti-subsidy duties on the imports of subject goods from the subject country.

Final findings issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of N-(1,3 dimethylbutyl)-N'- phenyl-p-phenylenediamine (also known as PX-13 or 6 PPD) from China, European Union, Korea and Thailand. (24 Jun)

The DGTR issued final findings in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of N-(1,3 dimethylbutyl)-N'- phenyl-p-phenylenediamine (also known as PX-13 or 6 PPD) from China, European Union, Korea and Thailand. The application for the initiation of the anti-dumping investigation was filed by NOCIL Limited. The Authority noted that the subject imports increased in absolute and relative terms and such imports undercut the prices of the domestic industry. Further, the subject imports had a depressing effect on the prices of the domestic industry. The Authority further noted that production, domestic sales, capacity utilisation and profitability of the domestic industry declined in the period of investigation. Accordingly, the Authority recommend imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from the subject countries.

Chapter 39 – Plastics and articles thereof

Final findings issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Thermoplastic Polyurethane (TPU) based Surface/Paint Protection Film from China. (12 Jun)

The DGTR issued final findings in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Thermoplastic Polyurethane (TPU) based Surface/Paint Protection Film from China. The application for the initiation of the investigation was filed by Garware Hi-Tech Films Limited. The Authority noted that the dumping of the goods resulted in an increase in imports in absolute and relative terms. The price undercutting was significant, and the subject imports suppressed and depressed the prices of the domestic industry. Further, the subject imports constitute a dominant share in the Indian market, whereas the share of the domestic industry remains substantially lower. The dumped imports have adversely impacted the prices and profitability of the domestic industry. The domestic industry suffered financial losses, cash losses and recorded negative return on capital employed during the period of investigation. In view of the above, the Authority recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from the subject country.

Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate Resin having an intrinsic viscosity of 0.72 decilitres per gram or higher from China. (19 Jun)

The Central Government continued the imposition of anti-dumping duty on the imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate Resin having an intrinsic viscosity of 0.72 decilitres per gram or higher from China, imposed vide Notification No. 18/2021-Customs (ADD) dated 27th March 2021. The anti-dumping duty shall remain in force for a further period of five years, that is, until 18th June 2031, unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Biaxially Oriented Polyamide Film (BOPA) from China and Thailand. (24 Jun)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports Biaxially Oriented Polyamide Film from China and Thailand. The application was filed by JPFL Films Private Limited. The Authority noted that the information provided by the domestic industry prima facie indicates that it suffered injury in the form of material retardation to its establishment due to the dumped imports from the subject countries. The domestic industry furnished prima facie evidence to establish that the volume of dumped imports has significantly increased despite commencement of production in India, and the subject imports were undercutting the prices of the domestic industry and prevented it from achieving its target prices. Additionally, the domestic industry was unable to utilise its capacity efficiently and incurred significant losses, cash losses and recorded negative return on investment. The actual performance of the domestic industry was lower than its projected performance.

Final findings issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Linear Low-Density Polyethylene from Kuwait, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. (25 Jun)

The DGTR issued final findings in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Linear Low-Density Polyethylene from Kuwait, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. The application for initiation of the investigation was filed by Chemicals and Petrochemicals Association of India, on behalf of Haldia Petrochemicals Limited and HPCL-Mittal Energy Limited. The Authority noted that the dumping margin and injury margin were positive and significant. The volume of subject imports increased, and such imports had have undercut and depressed the prices of the domestic industry. The Authority further noted that while the capacity of the domestic industry increased over the period, its market share declined and it faced significant idling of capacities. The domestic industry incurred financial losses, cash losses, and recorded negative return on capital employed during the period of investigation. In view of the above, the Authority recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty on the subject imports from the subject countries.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate Film above 100 microns from China, Singapore, Thailand and UAE. (30 Jun)

The DGTR has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate Film above 100 microns from China, Singapore, Thailand and UAE, pursuant to an application filed by Garware Hi-Tech Limited. The Authority prima facie noted that the dumping margin is positive and significant. The dumped imports were undercutting the prices of the domestic industry and suppressed and depressed its prices. Due to the presence of subject imports, the production, sales and market share of the domestic industry declined. The Authority further noted that the dumped imports caused losses, cash losses and negative return on capital employed to the domestic industry, warranting initiation of the investigation.

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

Initiation of sunset-review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Decor Paper from China. (23 Jun)

The DGTR has initiated a sunset-review of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Decor Paper from China, pursuant to an application filed by ITC Limited. The Authority prima facie noted that dumping continued, and volume of imports increased over the injury period. The profits, cash profits, and return on investment of the domestic industry declined in the period of investigation. It is further noted that the subject imports continued to undercut the prices of the domestic industry and caused price suppression and depression. The information provided by the domestic industry also show presence of excess capacities in the subject country, dumping by foreign producers in third country and loss of alternative export markets. In view of the above, the Authority noted that there is sufficient prima facie evidence demonstrating likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and consequent injury to the domestic industry in the event of cessation of current anti-dumping duties on imports of the subject goods from the subject country and initiated the present investigation

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Thermal Paper or Thermal Sensitive Paper from China, South Korea and United States of America (24 Jun)

The DGTR has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Thermal Paper or Thermal Sensitive Paper from China, South Korea and United States of America, China and Korea, pursuant to an application filed by Indian Association of Thermal Paper Manufacturers' & Allied Industries. Vipul Chemicals India Private Limited, Nath Industries Limited, and Sherry Speciality Papers Private Limited provided their data for the application. The Authority prima facie noted that the product under consideration from the subject countries were dumped into the Indian market. The volume of subject imports increased in both absolute and relative terms and market share of the domestic industry declined over the injury period while the market share of the subject imports increased. The Authority further noted that the domestic industry incurred losses and recorded negligible return on capital employed during the period of investigation.

Final findings issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Virgin Multi-layer Paperboards from Indonesia. (25 Jun)

The DGTR issued final findings in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Virgin Multi-layer Paperboards from Indonesia, initiated pursuant to an application filed by Indian Paper Manufacturers Association. The domestic industry was constituted by 5 member companies, namely, Aditya Birla Real Estate Limited, Emami Paper Mills Limited, JK Paper Limited, ITC Limited and Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited. The Authority noted that the dumping margin and injury margin were positive and significant, and the subject imports increased in both absolute and relative terms. The Authority further noted that the subject imports have undercut the prices of the domestic industry and caused price suppression and depression. The domestic industry witnessed a decline in its profitability, cash profits, and return on capital employed over the injury period, eventually incurring financial losses and negative return on capital employed in the period of investigation. Even after selling at losses, the inventories of the domestic industry increased over the injury period. Accordingly, the Authority has recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods from the subject country.

Chapter 53 – Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn

Final findings issued in the mid-term review concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Jute products from Bangladesh and Nepal. (25 Jun)

The DGTR issued final findings in the mid-term review concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Jute products from Bangladesh and Nepal. The investigation was initiated pursuant to an application filed by Indian Jute Mills Association and AP Mesta Twine Mills Association seeking enhancement of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of subject goods from the subject countries. The Authority noted that the export price of the subject goods declined over the period without a commensurate change in the raw material cost resulting in increased imports, which constituted a change in circumstances of a lasting nature. The Authority further noted that the subject imports continued to undercut and depress the prices of the domestic industry and inflict material injury to the domestic industry. Further, considering the rate of increase in imports, excess production capacities and increase in capacities in the subject countries and the likely suppressing or depressing effect of subject imports, the Authority noted that there is a likelihood of further injury to the domestic industry. Accordingly, the Authority noted that there is a need for re-quantification of duties.

Chapter 70 – Glass and glassware

Final findings issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Faced Glass Wool in Rolls from Egypt. (15 Jun)

The DGTR issued final findings in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Faced Glass Wool in Rolls from Egypt, initiated pursuant to an application filed by U.P. Twiga Fiberglass Limited. The Authority noted that the dumping margin and injury margin are positive and significant. The subject imports undercut and suppressed the prices of the domestic industry and were consistently priced below its cost of sales. The subject imports increased significantly in the period of investigation, whereas the production and domestic sales declined over the injury period. The Authority further noted that the profitability of the domestic industry declined significantly in the period of investigation. Accordingly, the Authority recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from the subject country.

Continuation of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Textured Tempered Glass from Malaysia. (02 Jun)

The Central Government continued the imposition of anti-subsidy duty on the imports of Textured Tempered Glass from Malaysia, pursuant to the final findings issued by the Authority vide Notification No. 7/10/2025- DGTR on 3rd March 2026. The anti-subsidy duty continued is in the range of 9.71% to 10.14% of CIF value and shall remain in force for a period of five years, that is, till 1st June 2031.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Moulded Soda-Lime Glass Vials from China. (30 Jun)

The DGTR has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Moulded Soda-Lime Glass Vials from China, pursuant to an application filed by PGP Glass Limited. The Authority prima facie noted that the dumping margin is positive and significant. The volume of subject imports increased in absolute terms, and suppressed and depressed the prices of the domestic industry. The Authority further noted that the subject imports had an adverse impact on the profitability parameters of the domestic industry. Accordingly, the Authority has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of the subject goods from the subject country.

Chapter 72 – Iron and Steel

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Cold Rolled Grain Oriented Electrical Steel and Amorphous Metal from China, Japan, Korea and Russia. (22 Jun)

The DGTR has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Cold Rolled Grain Oriented Electrical Steel (CRGO) and Amorphous Metal (AM) from China, Japan, Korea and Russia. The application was filed by JSW JFE Electrical Steel Nashik Private Limited. The Authority prima facie noted that the volume of imports of subject goods increased in absolute and relative terms and adversely impacted the profitability of the domestic industry. The Authority has further noted that the imports suppressed and depressed the prices of the domestic industry. Accordingly, the Authority has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of the subject goods from the subject countries.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Hot Rolled Flat Products of Alloy or Non-Alloy Steel from China, Japan and Russia. (25 Jun)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Hot Rolled Flat Products of Alloy or Non-Alloy Steel from China, Japan and Russia. The application was filed by JSW Steel Limited, JSW Vijayanagar Metallics Limited and Jindal Steel Odisha Limited. The Authority prima facie noted that dumping margin is positive and significant. It is alleged that the volume of subject imports increased, and that the subject imports were undercutting the prices of the domestic industry. The imports had a suppressing and depressing effect on the prices of the domestic industry, resulting in losses and declining return on investment for the domestic industry. It has been further claimed by the domestic industry that the dumped imports have threatened to cause further injury to the domestic industry on account of rapid increase in volume of imports, declining import prices, surplus capacities available with the exporters, capacity expansion plans of the exporters in the subject countries as well as trade remedial measures and tariff measures imposed by other countries.

Chapter 73 – Articles of iron and steel

Final findings issued in the mid-term review limited to the product scope of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Stainless-Steel Seamless Tubes and Pipes from China. (24 Jun)

The DGTR issued final findings in the mid-term review investigation, initiated pursuant to an application filed by Vedanta Limited, regarding the scope of product under consideration as defined in the final findings dated 23rd September 2022. The application sought to clarify that Casting & Tubing with premium threading (known as OCTG in market parlance) manufactured by using a patented process is not covered within the scope of the product under consideration. The Authority noted that the definition of the product under consideration does not distinguish between the threaded and non-threaded product. Further, the domestic industry produced and sold the product concerned in the period of investigation of the original investigation and the current period. Therefore, the Authority concluded that there is no need to change the scope of product under consideration as defined in the original investigation, and the product concerned is included in the scope of product under consideration.

Chapter 76 – Aluminium and articles thereof

Extension of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Aluminium Wire in coil form/Wire Rod in coil form having diameter ranging from 9 mm to 13 mm from Malaysia. (10 Jun)

The Central Government has extended the anti-subsidy duty on the imports of Aluminium Wire in coil form/Wire Rod in coil form having diameter ranging from 9 mm to 13 mm from Malaysia. The anti-subsidy duty shall now remain in force till 23rd March 2027, unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier.

Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of Aluminium Foil from China, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia. (10 Jun)

The Central Government has extended the anti-dumping duty on the imports of Aluminium Foil from China, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia. The anti-dumping duty shall now remain in force till 15th December 2026, unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier.

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

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Electric Tractors in 6x4 and 4x2 Axle Configuration in any form from China. (30 Jun)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Electric Tractors in 6x4 and 4x2 axle configuration in any form from China. The application for initiation of the anti-dumping investigation was filed by IPL Tech Electric Private Limited. The Authority prima facie noted that the dumping margin is positive and significant, and the volume of subject imports increased in both absolute and relative terms. The Authority has further noted that the dumped imports have suppressed the prices of the domestic industry and adversely impacted its performance. In view of this, the Authority initiated an anti-dumping investigation into the imports of subject goods from the subject country.

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

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Dialyzers from China and Malaysia. (25 Jun)

The DGTR has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Dialyzers from China and Malaysia, pursuant to an application filed by Poly Medicure Limited. The Authority prima facie noted that the dumping margin is positive and significant. The Authority further noted that the volume of subject imports increased significantly in absolute terms and suppressed and depressed the prices of the domestic industry. As a result, the domestic industry incurred financial losses, cash losses and recorded negative return on capital employed during the period of investigation. Accordingly, the Authority initiated the anti-dumping investigation into imports of subject goods from the subject countries.

International Updates

Chapter 17 – Sugars and Sugar Confectionary

Vietnam

- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on certain Sugarcane Products from Thailand. (13 Jun)

Chapter 20 – Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants

Canada

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the safeguard investigation into imports of certain Vegetable Goods. (22 Jun)

Chapter 28 – Inorganic chemicals

Brazil

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate from Canada and USA, and termination of investigation into imports from China. (8 and 9 Jun)

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Potassium Phosphate Salts from China. (01 Jun)
- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Silicon Metal from Kazakhstan. (26 Jun)

Chapter 29 – Organic Chemicals

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Citric Acid and certain Citrate Salts from Canada and India. (26 Jun)

The USDOC has preliminary determined that Indian exporters have received countervailable subsidies for production and export of subject goods during the period of investigation, that is 1^{st} January 2025 to 31^{st} December 2025. A subsidy rate of 63.88% was preliminary determined for Daffodil Pharmachem Private Limited and all other companies.

Other trade remedial actions

Columbia

- Initiation of anti-dumping duty investigation into imports of Dioctyl Orthophthalate (DOP) from China. (27 Jun)

European Union

- Final determination issued by the European Commission in the anti- dumping investigation into imports of 1,4-Butanediol from China, Saudi Arabia and USA. (22 Jun)

Türkiye

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Ethyl Acetate from China. (19 Jun)

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Melamine from China. (01 Jun)
- Initiation of the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Methionine from France, Japan and Spain. (01 Jun)
- Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of N-Cyclohexylbenzothiazole-2-Sulfenamide from China. (02 Jun)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Monosodium Glutamate from China and Indonesia. (05 Jun)

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

Final negative determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Carbazole Violet Pigment 23 from India. (22 Jun)

The USDOC has determined that the Indian exporter, Western Chemical Industries P Limited, did not dump the subject goods during the period of review, that is 1st December 2023 to 30th November 2024. A nil dumping margin was determined for the exporter.

Preliminary determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Carbazole Violet Pigment 23 from India. (25 Jun)

The USDOC has preliminary determined that certain Indian exporters have received countervailable subsidies for production and sale of subject goods during the period of review, that is 1st January 2023 to 31st December 2023. A subsidy rate of 3.38% was preliminary determined for Navpad Pigments Private Limited. Further, the USDOC has rescinded the administrative review for Sudarshan Chemical Industries Limited since the company did not have any reviewable export entries during the period of review, and for Meghmani Pigments pursuant to their timely withdrawal of request to review by the company.

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

Trade remedial measures against India

United States of America

Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Commodity Matchbooks from India. (29 Jun)

The USDOC has issued orders for continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of subject goods from India pursuant to the affirmative determinations issued by USDOC and USITC. The Indian exporters will continue to be subjected to a dumping margin up to 66.07% and subsidy rate of 9.88%.

Chapter 39 – Plastics and articles thereof

European Union

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Aliphatic-aromatic Copolyesters from China. (04 Jun)
- Termination of anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Polyethylene Terephthalate from Vietnam. (25 Jun)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyether Polyols from China (30 Jun)

Thailand

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyvinyl Chloride from China and Taiwan. (29 Jun)

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Fiberglass Door Panels from China. (15 Jun)

<u>Chapter 40 – Rubber and articles thereof</u>

Trade remedial measures against India

<u>United States of America</u>

Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires from India. (01 and 25 Jun)

The USDOC has preliminary determined that Indian exporters have continued to dump the subject goods during the period of review, that is 1st March 2024 to 28th February 2025. A dumping margin of 2.01% was preliminary determined for ATC Tires Private Limited, 1.07% was preliminary determined for Mahansaria Tyres Private Limited and 1.87% was preliminary determined for other companies. Further, the USDOC has preliminary determined that the Indian exporters have received countervailable subsidies for production and export of subject goods during the period of review, that is 1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024. A subsidy rate of 0.50% preliminary determined for Balkrishna Industries Limited, 9.30% was preliminary determined for ATC Tires Private Limited and 4.90% was preliminary determined for other companies.

Other trade remedial actions

<u>Armenia</u>

- Initiation of safeguard investigation into imports of certain Motor Car Pneumatic Tyres. (17 Jun)

<u>Türkiye</u>

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Passenger Car Tires from Czech Republic, South Korea, Serbia and Slovakia. (16 Jun)

<u>United States of America</u>

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires from South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand and anti-subsidy duty on imports from Vietnam. (01 Jun)

Chapter 44 – Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal

United States of America

- Affirmative determination issued by the USITC in the sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from China. (22 Jun)

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

South Africa

- Initiation of safeguard investigation into imports of A3 and A4 Office Paper. (09 Jun)

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

Brazil

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyester Yarns from China. (08 Jun)

Chapter 59 – Impregnated, Coated, Covered or Laminated Textile Fabrics; Textile Articles of a kind suitable for industrial use

Türkiye

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Nylon Cord Fabric from China. (16 Jun)

Chapter 60 – Knitted or crocheted fabrics

Brazil

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyester Fabrics from China. (08 Jun)

Chapter 69 – Ceramic products

Brazil

- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Ceramic Filters from China. (24 Jun)

Chapter 70 – Glass and Glassware

Brazil

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Glass Tableware from China and Egypt. (22 Jun)
- Final determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Glass for Cold-line Household Appliances from China. (24 Jun)

European Union

- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on certain Woven and/or Stitched Glass Fibre Fabrics from China and Egypt, as also extended to Morocco. (08 Jun)

Türkiye

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Solar Glass from China, Malaysia and Vietnam. (19 Jun)

Vietnam

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Colourless Float Glass from Indonesia and Malaysia. (12 Jun)

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

United States of America

- Final negative determination issued by the USITC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Unwrought Palladium from Russia. (15 Jun)

Chapter 72 – Iron and steel

Trade remedial actions against India

Thailand

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Hot-rolled Steel Sheets in Coils and Non-coils from Argentine, Algeria, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Russia, Romania, Slovakia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Ukraine and Venezuela. (08 Jun)

The Thai Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Committee initiated a sunset review of the anti-dumping duty on imports from India and 13 other countries. The existing anti-dumping duties range from 0% to 128.11% of the CIF value. For Indian producers, the applicable duty rates range from 46.41% to 50.94%. The duties were first imposed in 2003.

Other trade remedial actions

Australia

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Zinc Coated (galvanised) Steel from South Korea and Vietnam. (19 Jun)
- Preliminary determination issued in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of certain Flat Rolled Steel Products from China and South Korea. (23 Jun)

Canada

- Affirmative determination issued by the CITT in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Hot-rolled Deformed Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from China, South Korea and Türkiye. (02 Jun)
- Affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Heavy Plates from Germany and Taiwan. (04 Jun)

European Union

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Welded Steel Mesh from China and Türkiye. (03 Jun)

Japan

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Cold-rolled Steel Coil, Sheet and Strip from China, South Korea and Taiwan. (01 Jun)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Nickel-added Cold-rolled Stainless-Steel Coil, Sheet and Strip from China and Taiwan. (19 Jun)

South Africa

- Final affirmative determination issued in the safeguard investigation into imports of Corrosion Resistant Steel Coil. (19 Jun)

Türkiye

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Cold-Rolled Flat Steel (excluding Annealed), Galvanized Flat Steel and Painted Flat Steel from China and South Korea. (16 Jun)

United Kingdom

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Hight Fatigue Performance Steel Concrete Reinforcement Rebar from China. (15 Jun)

United States of America

- Initiation of the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Cut-to-Length Steel Plate from China and Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Russia. (01 Jun)

Chapter 73 – Articles of iron and steel

Trade remedial measures against India

United States of America

Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire from Brazil, India, Japan, Mexico, South Korea and Thailand, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from India. (04 Jun)

The USDODC has issued orders for continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of subject goods from India amongst other countries pursuant to the affirmative determinations issued by USDOC and USITC. The Indian exporters will continue to be subjected to a dumping margin up to 118.75% and subsidy rate of 62.92%.

Other trade remedial actions

Australia

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of certain Strata Steel Bolts from China. (01 Jun)

Morocco

- Initiation of sunset review of safeguard measures on imports of Welded Tubes and Pipes, of Iron or Steel. (22 Jun)

United States of America

- Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Oil Country Tubular Goods from China. (23 Jun)

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

Indonesia

- Revocation of safeguard measures on imports of Evaporators. (11 Jun)

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Walk-Behind Lawn Mowers from China and Vietnam, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from China. (01 Jun)
- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of certain Large Vertical Shaft Engines between 225CC and 999CC and parts thereof from China. (03 Jun)
- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Lattice Boom Crawler Cranes from Japan. (04 Jun)

Chapter 85 – Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders

Türkiye

- Affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Aluminum Frames for Photovoltaic Panels from China. (24 Jun)

United States of America

- Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products from China and Taiwan. (23 Jun)

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

Canada

- Final affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Truck Bodies from China, and termination of anti-subsidy investigation into imports from China. (04 Jun)

United States of America

- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Hand Trucks and certain parts thereof from China. (05 Jun)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Van-Type Trailers and Subassemblies thereof from China, and anti-subsidy investigation into imports from China and Mexico. (05 Jun)
- Termination of anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Van-type Trailers and Subassemblies thereof from Canada. (05 Jun)
- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Chassis and Subassemblies thereof from Mexico, Thailand and Vietnam, and anti-subsidy duty on imports of Mexico and Thailand. (18 Jun)

About Us

TPM was founded in 1999 at a time when the practice of trade remedies in India was in its infancy and there were only a handful of firms practicing in the field. TPM was the first firm to deal exclusively in the domain of trade remedies. Today, we have completed our journey of 26 years. TPM began its journey with a staff of merely 2 professionals. Today, it has a team of more than 65 professionals including Cost Accountants, Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries, Lawyers, Engineers and MBAs.

In its first two decades, TPM was primarily focused on assisting domestic producers suffering due to cheap and unfair imports into India and in other countries to avail the necessary protection under the umbrella of the WTO Agreements. TPM also represents exporters and importers facing trade remedial investigations in India or other countries. TPM has assisted exporters facing investigations in a number of jurisdictions such as Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, the European Union, the Gulf Cooperation Council, Indonesia, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Türkiye and the United States of America.

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

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