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TPM Consultants

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- Eighth trade policy review of India by WTO.
- Hon'ble High Court of Madras orders provisional assessment in writ petitions against non-imposition of anti-dumping measures.
- WTO Panel issues its report in EU - Fatty Acids.
- Prohibition of imports into India of goods manufactured through forced labor.

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Key Highlights

Indian updates

DGFT notifies procedure for determination of use of forced labour in the production of imported goods (13 Jul)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has amended the Foreign Trade Policy 2023 to introduce a framework enabling the prohibition of imports of goods produced or manufactured using forced labour. As part of this amendment, the Foreign Trade Policy now incorporates the definition of "forced labour" contained in the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 29 (Forced Labour Convention, 1930). ILO defines forced or compulsory labour to mean all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily.

The amendment reflects India's commitment to promoting ethical trade and responsible sourcing while responding to the increasing global focus on eliminating forced labour from international supply chains. Several major jurisdictions, such as the United States, the European Union, Canada, and the United Kingdom, have strengthened their regulatory frameworks to restrict the import of goods linked to forced labour. Importers are now encouraged to implement robust supplier due diligence procedures, obtain declarations regarding compliance with labour standards, assess suppliers based on geographic and sectoral risk, and maintain appropriate documentation demonstrating that imported goods are free from forced labour.

Amendment in import policy of Suspension Grade PVC Resin temporarily restricting imports below the notified price (24 Jul)

The import of suspension grade PVC Resin (S-PVC) falling under ITC (HS) code 39 04 1020, having CIF Value of less than or equal to USD 0.766 per kilogram is "Restricted" for a period of six months with immediate effect. However, the restriction will not be applicable for import by 100% Export Oriented Units (EOUs), units in the SEZ and imports under the Advance Authorisation Scheme, subject to the condition that the imported inputs are not sold into the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA).

Global updates

Eighth trade policy review of India (21 Jul and 23 Jul)

On 23rd July 2026, the WTO Secretariat published its trade policy review of India. This is the eighth trade policy review of India. In its report, WTO noted that in the post-COVID-19 pandemic period, India was consistently the fastest-growing G20 economy. Supply of services was the largest contributor of overall economic expansion of the country, accounting for 53.6% of GDP in the first half of financial year 2025-26.

India recorded a strong average annual growth of about 17.3% in digitally delivered services between 2021 and 2025, as per the WTO report, with estimates stating that India ran a digitally delivered services trade surplus of more than USD 200 billion in 2025. The launch of the India Artificial Intelligence (AI) mission in March 2024 underscored the Government's focus on emerging digital technologies.

The WTO noted that during the review period, India took steps to make the economy more outward-oriented which included the launch of a new Foreign Trade Policy in 2023. To promote exports, India maintained various duty exemption, remission, and rebate schemes. It was noted that the interest equalization on export credit scheme was discontinued in 2024, and in November 2025, the Market Access Initiatives Scheme was integrated into the Export Promotion Mission. India also shifted from Export Processing Zones and Free Trade Zones to Special Economic Zones ("SEZs"). In 2024-25, SEZs accounted for about 21% of India's total exports, including 14% of merchandise exports and 28% of services exports. During the period of review, India remained a significant user of trade remedies. Between 1st January 2021 and 30th June 2025, India notified a total of 226 anti-dumping investigations and maintained a total of 170 anti-dumping measures in force. Nine anti-subsidy investigations were undertaken, and 12 anti-subsidy measures were imposed. India notified amendments to its anti-subsidy measures legislation in 2021. India also notified three safeguard investigations and proposed suspensions of concessions.

In addition to multilateral trading, India entered into various regional trade agreements. Agreements with Australia, the European Free Trade Area, Mauritius and the UAE entered into force during the period of review. India also signed other agreements with Oman and the United Kingdom. At the end of 2025, negotiations had been completed with New Zealand and were close to conclusion with the European Union. Negotiations were also ongoing on new and existing agreements with a broad range of other partners, including the United States.

When the complainant walks away: Lessons from the decision of WTO Panel in EU - Fatty Acids.

- **Indonesia challenged the anti-dumping measures imposed by the European Commission on imports of Fatty Acids before the WTO.**

- **The WTO Panel examined two critical procedural questions among other things – Can an investigating authority continue an investigation once the domestic industry withdraws its request, and are authorities required to treat parallel anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations as the same?**

- **The WTO Panel decided against Indonesia with respect to both questions and held that the investigation conducted and measures imposed by the European Union were not in violation of its WTO obligations.**

Trade remedial investigations are often viewed through the lens of determinations of dumping/subsidy, injury and causal link. Yet, some of the most consequential legal questions arise with regard to procedure, which one takes for granted many a time. One such question surfaced before the WTO Panel in European Union - Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Fatty Acid from Indonesia (DS622), where Indonesia challenged the decision of the European Commission to continue an anti-dumping investigation even after the complaint that triggered the investigation had been withdrawn.

Indonesia's challenge covered various aspects of the anti-dumping investigation undertaken by the European Union, including the determination of normal value and dumping margin. However, one critical procedural question was raised for the Panel's examination – what is the obligation of the authority when the domestic industry which made the initial request for investigation, no longer wishes to pursue the investigation, and can authorities treat parallel anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duty investigations differently when the underlying complaint is withdrawn in both proceedings?

The WTO Panel addressed these questions through two separate legal lenses. First, it examined the implications of the withdrawal of the complaint under Article 5 of the Anti-Dumping Agreement ("ADA"). Secondly, it assessed whether the European Union's differential treatment of the parallel anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duty investigations was consistent with Article X:3(a) of the GATT 1994.

Factual background

The dispute arose with respect to the anti-dumping investigation initiated by the European Union on imports of Fatty Acids from Indonesia. During the investigation, the petitioning Union industry withdrew its request for initiation of both the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations.

The European Commission did not give effect to the withdrawal request identically. While it terminated the anti-subsidy investigation, it chose to continue the anti-dumping investigation and eventually imposed anti-dumping measures. Indonesia argued that this course of action was inconsistent with the obligations imposed by the ADA and, further, reflected a non-uniform implementation of trade remedial investigation by the European Union. Accordingly, Indonesia chose to challenge the measures under Article 5.6 of the ADA and Article X:3(a) of the GATT.

Withdrawal does not necessarily mean Termination

Indonesia's primary submission under Article 5 of the ADA was that once the complaint was withdrawn, the European Commission could not simply carry on with the investigation. Instead, before deciding to continue, the Commission was required to undertake an independent assessment and determine whether sufficient evidence justified proceeding on its own initiative, regardless of the complaint being withdrawn.

In interpreting Article 5.6, the Panel emphasized that the provision is framed as a permission, rather than an obligation and held that Article 5.6 allows authorities to initiate investigations "in special circumstances" without a written application where sufficient evidence exists. Contrary to Indonesia's argument, the Panel was of the opinion that the text does not require authorities to make a fresh Article 5.6 determination every time the original complainant withdraws its application after initiation.

Article 5.8 addresses situations involving withdrawal and states that authorities may terminate proceedings upon withdrawal but are not compelled to do so. The Panel relied heavily upon the lack of use of determinative language and held that if WTO Members States had intended withdrawal to automatically trigger termination, Article 5.8 would likely have been drafted in mandatory terms. Instead, the provision preserves discretion.

The Panel consequently rejected the proposition that the European Commission was required to conduct a separate Article 5.6 analysis as a precondition to continuing the investigation. Withdrawal may be relevant to the authority's assessment, but it does not automatically extinguish the investigation or transform it into a self-initiated proceeding requiring a new legal basis.

The Article X:3(a) Challenge: Must Parallel Investigations be treated the same?
Indonesia's second challenge was based on inconsistent administrative conduct by European Union in parallel investigations. Indonesia alleged that while the complainant withdrew its request in both the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations, yet the European Commission terminated the anti-subsidy proceedings while maintaining the anti-dumping investigation. Indonesia argued that this discrepancy demonstrated a failure to administer laws in a "uniform, impartial and reasonable manner" as required by Article X:3(a) of the GATT 1994.

The Panel, however, declined to accept Indonesia's claim. The Panel observed that anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations are legally distinct proceedings and they are governed by different legal frameworks, pursue different inquiries, and address different forms of alleged unfair trade. Anti-dumping investigations focus on dumping, whereas anti-subsidy investigations focus on actionable subsidisation and its effects. Given these differences, the Panel noted that the European Union was not required to reach identical procedural outcomes merely because the same event, the withdrawal of the complaint, occurred in both proceedings. The fact that one investigation was terminated while the other continued was not, in itself, evidence of non-uniform administration. Administrative authorities may legitimately arrive at different outcomes where the legal frameworks and logical reasonings themselves are materially different.

Beyond the immediate dispute
Viewed narrowly, the Panel's findings concern a procedural hiccup in an anti-dumping investigation. Viewed more broadly, however, the dispute touches on the role of complainants in trade remedial investigations. The question arises as to when an investigation ceases to be a matter rooted in a private complaint and instead becomes an exercise of public administration. Further, and more pertinently, consideration must be given to whether authorities should continue pursuing a case when the very industry that originally sought remedy no longer wishes for the investigation to proceed. The Panel's position is cautious rather than revolutionary as it permits that investigation may continue. Its decision leaves open a wide policy question - if trade remedy investigations exist principally to remedy domestic industries, what should authorities do when those industries decide that remedy is no longer needed?

- *Vaidehi U Menon, Senior Associate*

From the Court Room

MADRAS HIGH COURT DIRECTS PROVISIONAL ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTS PENDING ANTI-DUMPING WRIT PETITIONS

Decision dated 27th July 2026

Pursuant to the writ petitions filed before the Hon'ble Madras High Court challenging the failure of the Central Government to impose anti-dumping duties despite the Directorate General of Trade Remedies issuing affirmative final findings, the Hon'ble High Court of Madras has granted interim relief.

The Union of India argued that the writ petitions were not maintainable since the Competent Authority had already decided not to impose anti-dumping duty and further relied upon the Supreme Court's order to contend that similar interim directions of provisional assessment issued by various High Courts had been kept in abeyance. The High Court rejected this contention, observing that the Supreme Court had only put in abeyance the order directing the collection of provisional anti-dumping duty and not the order of the provisional assessment. The High Court noted that challenges to such interim orders of provisional assessment had already been dismissed by the Supreme court.

The High Court relied on its earlier decision dated 30th August 2022, where a Coordinate Bench had directed provisional assessment of imports in a similar anti-dumping dispute despite the Central Government rejecting the Designated Authority's recommendation. The Court held that such rejection does not render the writ petitions non-maintainable at the interim stage and declined to accept the Union's preliminary objection in light of the earlier precedent.

In view of the above, the Hon’ble Court held that the petitioners had made a prima facie case, thus, the Court directed the customs authorities to undertake provisional assessment of imports of the subject goods. The Court observed that such a direction would place importers on notice that anti-dumping duty may ultimately be imposed, while ensuring that the necessary import data is preserved for quantification of liability should the petitioners succeed in the writ petitions.

Amendments to the Guidelines for Trade Regulations, Accreditation and Compliance Enablement under Export Promotion Mission (01 Jul)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade launched support for Trade Regulations, Accreditation & Compliance Enablement which offered partial reimbursement of eligible expenditure incurred by MSMEs towards testing, inspection, certification, audits, traceability systems and other conformity-assessment requirements. The Directorate has issued the following amendments and insertions for operational clarity:

1. The list of eligible testing, inspections and certifications will be dynamic and periodically reviewed for inclusion and exclusion of certifications.
2. The level of financial assistance has been differentiated as follows. The maximum cumulative reimbursement admissible shall be ₹50 lakh per IEC per financial year
   a. Micro and Small Enterprises: Up to 95% of the actual cost
   b. Medium Enterprises: Up to 80% of the actual cost
3. Disbursement of approved support shall be in two instalments and be made directly to bank account.

For further details, please refer to the link herein.

Procedure for allocation of Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQs) under the India-Oman CEPA is notified (13 Jul)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has notified the procedure for allocation of Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQs) under the India-Oman Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement. The last date for submission of applications for annual allocation for FY 2027-28 and onwards shall be 28th February of the preceding financial year. For further details, please refer to the link herein.

Clarifications on Interest Subvention Support for Pre- and Post- Shipment Export Credit under Export Promotion Mission (14 Jul)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade launched the Interest Subvention Scheme for Pre-Shipment and Post-Shipment Export Credit with immediate effect to facilitate improved access to pre-and post-shipment rupee export credit for MSME exporters on 2nd January 2026**.** Thereafter, certain representations were made by various institutions seeking point-wise clarifications on operational difficulties and technical compliance parameters concerning the implementation of guidelines. Accordingly, the Directorate has issued the clarification. Some of the major clarifications are as follows:

1. Banks may submit additional claims for eligible cases before 31st July 2026 for: (a) export credit disbursed on or after 2nd January 2026 and (b) UIN generated on or before 31st May 2026
2. The relaxation permitting UIN generation up to 31st May 2026 is applicable only for eligible export credit disbursed during FY 2025-26 on or after 2nd January 2026. This relaxation does not extend to disbursements made in FY 2026-27.
3. The time limit for filing claim shall be one month from the date of disbursement
4. A single UIN shall not be used for both pre-shipment and post-shipment benefits
5. The claim filed in respect of a UIN must be specific to the year in which the disbursal of credit was/is made.

For further details, please refer to the link herein.

Launch of Global Outreach for Branding, Labelling and Export Packaging under Export Promotion Mission (14 Jul)
The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has launched the Global Outreach for Branding, Labelling and Export Packaging under Export Promotion Mission (EPM) – Niryat Disha with immediate effect. The intervention seeks to strengthen 'Brand India' globally by enhancing the image and recognition of Indian goods and services through a structured Unified Brand India framework with sector-specific branding, international marketing, and collaborative initiatives with State/District Authorities, EPCs, and industry bodies. For further details, please refer to the link herein.

India - UK Comprehensive Economic Trade Agreement comes into effect from 15th July 2026
The UK-India Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement entered into force on 15th July 2026. Under the agreement, India has eliminated tariffs on 90% of tariff lines, creating new opportunities in manufacturing, services and technology sectors.

Syncing of ITC (HS), 2022- Schedule-1 (Import Policy) with Finance Act, 2026 (22 Jul)
The ITC (HS) 2022, Schedule-l (Import Policy), has been amended in sync with the Finance Act, 2026. The Schedule will come into force with immediate effect. For further details, please refer to the link herein.

Harmonisation of Schedule-II (Export Policy), ITC (HS) 2022 with Finance Act, 2026 (27 Jul)

The Schedule- II (Export Policy), ITC (HS) 2022 has been amended in line with the Finance Act, 2026. The Schedule will come into force with immediate effect. For further details, please refer to the link herein.

Trade Agreements

Indian updates

India and Maldives concluded the first round of negotiations for a free trade agreement and bilateral investment treaty

India and Maldives successfully concluded trade negotiations for a free trade agreement and a Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) marking a significant milestone in bilateral economic relations. The virtual discussions which took place from 29th June to 7th July 2026, focused on market access, streamlining trade procedures, and strengthening cooperation across key sectors, including tourism, digital payments, services, investments, fisheries, and start-ups.

India and Canada set to conclude trade negotiations over the India-Canada Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement by the end of this year

India and Canada advanced discussions on the proposed Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, with the third round of talks held from 6th to 10th July 2026. Canada has emphasized that the agreement intends to provide preferential market access for Canadian goods and services in India. The negotiations also highlighted mutual focus on trade in energy, critical minerals, agri-food, clean technologies, education, and services.

India and Israel conclude second round of negotiations over the bilateral trade agreement

India and Israel conclude the second round of negotiations for the free trade agreement from 20th to 23rd July 2026. The discussions covered a broad range of areas, including trade in goods and services, rules of origin, technical barriers to trade, intellectual property rights, customs procedures, trade facilitation, and economic cooperation.

Global Updates

South Korea and Mongolia finalise Economic Partnership Agreement

On 9th July 2026, South Korea and Mongolia signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, establishing a new framework for trade, investment and supply chain cooperation. The agreement is Mongolia's second trade agreement after an agreement with Japan and is designed to diversify the country's export markets beyond mining and reduce its reliance on China. The agreement provides for tariff liberalization for Mongolian-origin rare earth minerals including copper. For Mongolia, the Agreement ensures market access to South Korea's consumer goods such as cosmetics, ramyeon, dried seaweed etc.

BIS Updates

Amendment of Standards for Modified Bitumen (06 Jul)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the amendment of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 22nd June 2026. However, the previous unamended Standard will remain in force concurrently till 21st December 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached link.

- **IS 15462: 2019** Polymer Modified Bitumen (PMB) — Specification (First Revision)
- **IS 17079: 2019** Rubber Modified Bitumen (RMB) — Specification

Amendment of Standards for Steel Hinges (08 Jul)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the amendment of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 25th June 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 24th December 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached link.

- **IS 206: 2010** Tee and Strap Hinges — Specification (Fifth Revision)
- **IS 1341: 2018** Steel Butt Hinges — Specification (Sixth Revision)
- **IS 3843: 1995** Steel Back Flap Hinges — Specification (Second Revision)
- **IS 12817: 2020** Stainless Steel Butt Hinges — Specification (Third Revision)

Substitution of Standards for Crude Oil Products (09 Jul)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 23rd June 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 23rd December 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached link.

- **IS 534: 2026** Benzene — Specification (Sixth Revision)
- **IS 1459: 2026** Kerosene — Specification (Fifth Revision)

Non-Tariff Measures

Continued suspension of Quality Control Order for n-Butyl Acrylate (09 July)

The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals under the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers further extended the temporary suspension of n-Butyl Acrylate (Quality Control) Order, 2021 due to continued disruptions in the supply chain. The suspension has been further extended from 10th July 2026 to 31st July 2026.

Indian Updates

Chapter 27 - Mineral Fuels, Mineral Oils and Products of their Distillation; Bituminous Substances; Mineral Waxes

Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Low Ash Metallurgical Coke from Australia, China, Colombia, Indonesia, Japan and Russia. (27 Jul)
The Central Government vide Notification No. 18/2026-Customs (ADD) dated 27th July 2026 has imposed anti-dumping duty on imports of Low Ash Metallurgical Coke from Australia, China, Colombia, Indonesia, Japan and Russia. During the investigation, the Authority issued its Preliminary Findings on 14th November 2025. The preliminary anti-dumping duty was imposed by the Ministry of Finance on 31st December 2025 vide Customs Notification No. 41/2025-Customs (ADD). Pursuant to the investigation and recommendation by DGTR, the Central Government has now imposed definitive duty on imports of Low Ash Metallurgical Coke from the abovementioned countries.

Chapter 28 - Inorganic chemicals, organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes

Provisional assessment of imports of Insoluble Sulphur from China pursuant to initiation of anti-absorption investigation. (03 Jul)
The Central government vide Notification No. 13/2026-Customs (ADD), on 3rd July 2026 has recommended provisional assessment of imports of Insoluble Sulphur from China, pending the completion of the anti-absorption review into the imports of the subject goods from the subject country.

Chapter 29 – Organic Chemicals

Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of Arylides from China (10 Jul)
The Central Government vide Notification No. 17/2026-Customs (ADD), on 10th July 2026 has extended the anti-dumping duty on imports of Aceto Acetyl Derivatives of aromatic or heterocyclic compounds also known as Arylides from China. The duty was levied by the Government of India, vide Notification No. 60/2021-Customs (ADD), dated 14th October 2021. The duty has been extended till 13th January 2027.

Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Normal Butanol or N-Butyl Alcohol from Malaysia, South Africa and United States of America. (03 Jul)

The Central government continued the imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Normal Butanol or N-Butyl Alcohol from Malaysia, South Africa and United States of America subsequent to a second sunset-review investigation into the imports of subject goods from the subject countries. The anti-dumping duty on the product under consideration was originally imposed vide Notification No. 13/2016-Customs (ADD) dated 13th April 2016. The anti-dumping duty imposed shall be in the range of USD 13.24 per MT to USD 149.31 per MT and shall remain in force for a further period of five years, that is, until 2nd July 2031 unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier.

Chapter 38 - Miscellaneous chemical products

Provisional assessment of imports of Glufosinate and its salt from China pursuant to initiation of anti-absorption investigation. (03 Jul)

The Central Government vide Notification No. 14/2026-Customs (ADD), on 3rd July 2026 has recommended provisional assessment of imports of Glufosinate and its salt from China, till a decision under sub-rule (3) of rule 31 of the Rules is taken by the Central Government. The provisional assessment shall be subject to a guarantee for payment of differential anti-dumping duty, if any, that may become payable consequent upon the recommendations of the designated authority and the decision of the Central Government.

Chapter 73 – Articles of Iron or Steel

Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of seamless tubes and pipes from China (06 Jul)

The Central Government vide Notification No. 16/2026-Customs (ADD), on 6th July 2026 has extended the anti-dumping duty on imports of seamless tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of iron, alloy or non-alloy steel (other than cast iron and stainless steel), whether hot finished or cold drawn or cold rolled of an external diameter not exceeding 355.6 mm or 14” OD from China. The duty was levied by the Government of India, vide Notification No. 64/2021-Customs (ADD), dated 28th October 2021. The duty has been extended till 27th January 2027.

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

Initiation of remand proceeding in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Semi-Finished Ophthalmic Lens from China. (14 Jul)
The Hon'ble CESTAT vide Final Order dated 27th April 2026, set aside the final findings issued by the Authority in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Semi-Finished Ophthalmic Lens from China in so far as Essilor Group was treated as non-cooperative exporter/producer. The Authority will now re-examine the relevant information on record, provide all interested parties an opportunity to make submissions under the Anti-Dumping Rules and re-determine the normal value, export price, and dumping margin for Essilor Group by treating it as a cooperative exporter/producer.

International Updates

Chapter 07 – Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America
Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Preserved Mushrooms from Chile, China, India and Indonesia. (31 Jul)
The USDOC and USITC have determined that revocation of anti-dumping duties on imports of subject goods from India and other subject countries is likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to the US industry. An anti-dumping duty of 243.87% will continue on the Indian exporters.

Other trade remedial actions

United States of America
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Fresh Mushrooms from Canada. (17 Jul)

Chapter 11 – Products of the Milling Industry; Malt; Starches; Inulin; Wheat Gluten.

Canada

- Affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Wheat Gluten from Australia, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany and Lithuania. (30 Jul)

Chapter 17 – Sugars and Sugar Confectionery.

Canada

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Refined Sugar from Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, UK and USA. (03 Jul)

Chapter 28 – Inorganic chemicals

Japan

- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Dipotassium Carbonate from South Korea. (03 Jul)

United States of America

- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Silicon Metal from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland and Malaysia. (06 Jul)

Chapter 29 – Organic Chemicals

Trade remedial actions against India

Brazil

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Liquid and Crystalline Sorbitol from China and India. (07 Jul)

The SECEX has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of subject goods from India and China, upon receipt of application from Ingredion Brasil Ingredientes Industries Limitada. The period of investigation is from 1st July 2024 to 30th June 2025. All participating exporters are required to submit a response to the exporters' questionnaire by 27th August 2026.

Other trade remedial actions

United States of America

- Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of certain Choline Salts from China. (20 Jul)
- Initiation of anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Alkyl Phosphate Esters from China, when produced and exported from Canada using components produced in China. (23 Jul)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of certain Fatty Acids from Malaysia and Indonesia. (23 Jul)
- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of L-Lysine from China. (23 Jul)
- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Monomers and Oligomers from South Korea. (28 Jul)

Chapter 38 – Miscellaneous chemical products

Trade remedial measures against India

United States of America

Initiation of administrative review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid from India. (09 Jul)

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 anti-dumping duty review is 14th November 2024 to 30th April 2026 and for anti-subsidy duty review is 13th September 2024 to 31st December 2025. The anti-dumping duty ranging between 6.10% to 25.85% and anti-subsidy duty ranging between 5.29% to 6.32% was originally imposed in 2025.

Chapter 39 – Plastics and articles thereof

Trade remedial measures against India

United States of America

Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet and Strip from India. (08 July)

The USDOC has determined that Indian exporters have continued to dump its goods during the period of review, that is 1st July 2023 to 30th June 2024. Further, the Indian exporters have received countervailable duties during the period of review, that is January 2023 to 31st December 2023. A subsidy rate of 10.07% was determined for Cosmo First Limited and 135.38% was determined for JPFL Films Private Limited. Further, a dumping margin of 24.14% was determined for Cosmo First Limited.

Other trade remedial actions

Madagascar

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the safeguard investigation into imports of Tableware, Kitchenware, and Household and Packaging Articles of Plastics. (06 Jul)

South Korea

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyvinyl Chloride Suspension Resin from China. (08 Jul)

Türkiye

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyvinyl Chloride Suspension from Germany and USA. (03 Jul)
- Initiation of safeguard investigation into imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate Chips. (17 Jul)
- Final affirmative determination issued in the safeguard investigation into imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate Resin. (17 Jul)

United Kingdom

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Linear Low-density Polyethylene from USA. (01 Jul)

United States of America

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from Vietnam. (17 July)

Chapter 40 – Rubber and articles thereof

United States of America

- Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tyres from China. (16 Jul)

Chapter 44 – Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal

European Union

- Initiation of anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Hardwood Plywood from China, by imports of slightly modified Hardwood Plywood from China. (24 Jul)

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from China, Indonesia and Vietnam. (21 Jul)

Chapter 48 – Paper and paperboard

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 Paper Plates from China, when produced and exported from Cambodia and Mexico using paperboard produced in China. (10 Jul)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Crepe Paper Products from China. (24 Jul)

Chapter 68 – Articles of Stone, Plaster, Cement, Asbestos, Mica or Similar Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware

South Africa

- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Gypsum Plasterboard from Indonesia and Thailand.

Chapter 70 – Glass and Glassware

European Union

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Solid Glass Microsphere from China. (16 Jul)

Chapter 72 – Iron and steel

Brazil

- Preliminary determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Steel Wires from Egypt, Malaysia and Spain. (07 Jul)

European Union

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Zinc Coated (galvanised) Steel from South Korea and Vietnam. (06 Jul)

Japan

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping duty investigation into imports of Hot-dipped Galvanized Sheets, Coils and Strips from China and South Korea. (24 Jul)

Mexico

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Steel Wire Rod from China. (23 Jul)

South Africa

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Flat-rolled Products of Iron, Non-Alloy or Alloy Steel (excluding stainless steel) from China. (10 Jul)
- Initiation of safeguard investigation into imports of Flat-rolled Products of Iron, Non-Alloy or Alloy Steel (excluding stainless steel). (10 Jul)

South Korea

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Tin Mill products from China. (10 Jul)

Türkiye

- Initiation of safeguard investigation into imports of Wire Rods. (17 Jul)

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Bulgaria, Egypt and Vietnam, and anti-subsidy investigation into imports from Algeria, Egypt and Vietnam. (06 and 30 Jul)
- Initiation of anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Corrosion Resistant Steel Products from China, when produced and exported from Thailand using components produced from China. (06 Jul)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire from Algeria. (08 Jul)

Vietnam

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Pre-Stressing Steel Bar products from China. (27 Jul)

Chapter 73 – Articles of iron and steel

Trade remedial measures against India

United States of America

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Utility Scale Wind Towers from India, Malaysia, Spain and anti-subsidy duty on imports from India and Malaysia. (02 Jul)

The USDOC has initiated a sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties with respect to imports from India and other countries. The review has been initiated based on request filed by the petitioner. The duties were initially imposed in 2021. The Indian exports are currently subject to anti-dumping duty upto 54.03% and anti-subsidy duties ranging from 2.25% to 397.70%.

Other trade remedial actions

Brazil

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Welded Conduit Pipes from China. (03 Jul)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of CNG Cylinders from China. (23 Jul)

Türkiye

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Stainless-Steel from Vietnam. (03 Jul)

United States of America

- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Standard Steel Welded Wire Mesh from Mexico. (01 and 07 Jul)
- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Seamless Carbon and Alloy Steel Standard, Line, and Pressure Pipe from Czech Republic, Russia, South Korea and Ukraine, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from Russia and South Korea. (06 Jul)

- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders from China. (17 Jul)

Chapter 76 – Aluminium and Articles Thereof

Argentina
- Revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Aluminum Tubes from China. (03 Jul)

Chapter 82 – Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal

United States of America
- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Diamond Sawblades and parts thereof from China. (06 Jul)

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

United States of America
- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Lattice Boom Crawler Cranes from Japan. (23 Jul)
- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Vertical Shaft Engines between 99cc and up to 225cc, and parts thereof from China. (31 Jul)

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

Trade remedial measures against India

United States of America

Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Large Diameter Graphite Electrodes from China and India. (30 Jul)

The USDOC has preliminarily determined that Indian exporters have received countervailable subsidies for production and sale of subject goods during the period of investigation, that is 1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025. A subsidy rate ranging between 3.68% to 6.99% was preliminary determined for Indian exporters.

Other trade remedial actions

Argentina

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Wind Turbines from China. (16 Jul)
- Revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Electric Ovens from China. (30 Jul)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Connection Terminals from China and Germany. (30 Jul)

Canada

- Affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Photovoltaic Modules and Laminates from China. (2 Jul)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Unarmored Building Cables from China. (29 Jul)

European Union

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Primary Cells and Primary Batteries of Alkaline Manganese Dioxide from China. (02 Jul)

United States of America

- Initiation of anti-circumvention investigation concerning imports of Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, whether or not assembled into modules from China, by Solar cells and modules produced and exported from Ethiopia, using components produced from China, and Solar cells produced in Ethiopia using inputs and components from China, assembled into modules in Vietnam and exported from Vietnam to USA. (17 Jul)

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

Canada

- Final affirmative determination issued by the CITT in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Truck Bodies from China. (03 Jul)

United States of America

- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of certain Chassis and Subassemblies thereof from China. (29 Jul)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Truck Bed Covers from China. (31 Jul)

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

Türkiye

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Dental CNC Milling Machines from China. (04 Jul)

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

United States of America

- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Mattresses from China, Cambodia, Malaysia, Serbia, Thailand and Türkiye. (24 Jul)
- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Boltless Steel Shelving Units Prepackaged for sale from China. (31 Jul)

Chapter 96 – Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles

Türkiye

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on the imports of Ballpoint Pens with Liquid Ink from China. (04 Jul)

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 27 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, Saudi Arabia, Southern African Customs Union, South Korea, Taiwan, Türkiye, the United Kingdom 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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