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Key Highlights

<u>Brazil initiates WTO dispute against additional duties imposed by U.S. under Section 301</u>(30 Jul)

Brazil has initiated a WTO dispute settlement proceeding against the U.S. by requesting consultations concerning additional duties, pursuant to two Section 301 investigations. The measures include an additional 25% ad valorem duty on products originating in Brazil, subject to certain exemptions; and an additional 12.5% ad valorem duty resulting from a separate Section 301 investigation concerning allegations relating to forced labour. Brazil contends that these additional duties, which are imposed over and above the duties applicable, under the U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule, are inconsistent with various provisions of the GATT 1994 and the WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU).

<u>India seeks WTO consultation with U.S. over years long Quartz Surface Tariff Quota</u> (17 Aug)

India has sought WTO consultations with the United States challenging the four-year tariff-rate quota on imports of quartz surface products. India has raised concerns that the measure restrict market access for Indian exporters and adversely affects India's exports of quartz surface products to the US. India has requested examination of the measure for its consistency with the U.S.' obligations under the GATT 1994 and other relevant WTO Agreements.

<u>WTO members adopt panel report regarding EU duties on Fatty Acid from Indonesia</u> (28 Aug)

On 28th August 2026, the WTO Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) adopted the panel report - *European Union – Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Fatty Acid from Indonesia.* The panel found that the EU had imposed an anti-dumping duty in excess of the established dumping margin by failing to use the exchange rate applicable on the date of sale while converting certain export transactions from euros into US dollars, thereby acting inconsistently with the WTO Anti-Dumping Agreement. Indonesia welcomed the findings and called for a prompt implementation, while the EU emphasised that the inconsistency identified was a narrow issue concerning currency conversion in a minor portion of export transactions and maintained that most aspects of its investigation and measures were found consistent with the WTO Agreement.

Forced Labor- A New Era of Global Trade Accountability

- ***United States Trade Representative (USTR) initiated investigation on countries which have not prohibited imports through forced labour.***

- ***USTR imposed additional duty of either 10% or 12.5% on 60 economies.***

- ***India amended its Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) and Handbook of Procedure (HBP) to introduce provisions on import ban of the goods produced out of forced labour.***

Various economies have, for several years, maintained laws and regulations prohibiting the importation of goods produced using forced labour. However, the enforcement of such measures has historically remained limited, with investigating and enforcement authorities seldom invoking these provisions or giving them significant attention.

The topic has come to spotlight after the United States Trade Representative (USTR) on March 12, 2026, announced to initiate investigation under Section 301 of the Trade Act, 1974 into 60 economies including India, which together account for 99.40 percent of U.S. imports. The purpose was to determine whether each of these economies' have taken sufficient action to prohibit the importation of goods produced with forced labour. The report published by the office of the USTR dated June 2, 2026, has categorized 60 economies into following two categories.

a. The economies that have both failed to impose a legal prohibition on the importation of goods produced wholly or in part with forced labour and to effectively enforce such a prohibition. 54 economies including India falls under this category.
b. Economies that have a prohibition in place but have failed to enforce it effectively. Canada, Ecuador, the European Union, Indonesia, Mexico and Pakistan fall in this category.

Having concluded that these economies lack adequate means to prohibit imports produced through forced labour, the USTR imposed additional custom duties on imports from these countries. Countries that have made commitments to adopt and effectively enforce force labour import prohibits will have a 10% Tariff. India falls into this category because India has made commitments to introduce provisions on prohibition of import ban of goods made out of forced labour. The countries that have failed to adopt a law on forced labour import prohibition will have a 12.5%. The applicable tariff becomes effective from July 24, 2026.

This is not the first time the United States has restricted imports produced through forced labour. The history of restrictions/sanctions date as long as 100 years where US has prohibited the importation of goods produced with forced labour under Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930. Infact, the US makes it mandatory in all the free trade Agreements negotiated, the agreement have provisions on elimination of goods produced of forced labour.

Among many sanctions imposed by USA, a classic case to refer is the import ban on products produced wholly or in part in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) of China, or by entities named on the U.S. Government's UFLPA entity list. The ban followed the United States enaction of Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) on December 23, 2021, which become effective on June 21, 2022. The Act stem from Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and creates a rebuttable presumption that product produced are made of forced labour used against the Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities in the XUAR.

Any entity which intended to import goods into USA has to show evidence to demonstrate that goods were not mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in the Xinjiang region of China or by forced labour in the said region. This requirement is set out in the strategy to prevent the importation of Goods Mined, Produced, or Manufactured with Forced Labor in the People's Republic of China.

Forced labour provisions in various jurisdictions.

USTR had found that various economies failed to impose a legal prohibition or restriction on the imports of goods produced with forced labour. At the same time, USTR had also found that while six countries have had legal prohibitions, they have failed to effectively enforce a forced labour import prohibition. Out of these six countries, three have been analysed closely.

Canada has a legal prohibition since 2020 under Customs Tariff item 9897.00.00 to cover goods mined, manufactured or produced wholly or partly by forced labour. As per the USTR report, since the introduction of the law, Canada had intercepted 50 shipments out of which two were ultimately denied entry.

Mexico on February 17, 2023, issued a decree under which goods imported under any tariff heading must not have been produced wholly or partly using forced or compulsory labour. Similarly, European Union adopted Regulation 2024/3015 on 27th

November 2024, which prohibits imports of products made with forced labour. The regulation will become applicable on 14th December 2027.

India's response and the way forward.

Pursuant to the investigation undertaken by USTR, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has amended the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023 vide Notification No. 23/2026-27 dated 13th July 2026 and inserted the following paras-

a. Para 2.20B is an enabling provision stating that the import of goods produced or manufactured, wholly or in part, through the use of forced labour is prohibited.
b. Para 11.64 defines the meaning of forced labour and states that forced labour shall be considered as defined under the International Labour Organization Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)

DGFT has also amended the Handbook of Procedure (HBP) 2023 vide Notification No. 21/2026-2027 dated 13th July 2026 and inserted para 2.50A which sets the procedure for undertaking an investigation on imports of products produced using forced labour.

Considering the stringent yardsticks set up by USTR that even where there is a law on prohibition existed, the law lacked the elements needed to make it work. Therefore, effective implementation may require clarity on how the DGFT will conduct an investigation. The provisions under FTP 2023 and HBP 2023 now empower the DGFT to undertake the investigation and make appropriate recommendations in the form of sanctions. A standard list of evidence setting out the investigation procedure that DGFT will accept may be prescribed. The clarity may most likely come through detailed rules or guidelines which may be issued by the DGFT time to time.

- *Sarika Bharti, Senior Associate*

Introduction of seven new Standard Input Output Norms (SIONs) under Chemicals and Allied Products (03 Aug)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has introduced the Standard Input Output Norms for the following seven products under "Chemicals and Allied Products" with immediate effect. The Norms are as follows:

Export Product	Qty.	SI. No.	Import Item	Qty. Allowed
Theophylline (Anhydrous)	1 kg.	1	Cyano Acetic Acid 70%	0.89 kg.
PLAOBES 6 mg./ml. Pen Liraglutide Injection 18 mg. /3 ml. (6 mg./ml.) (Each 3 ml. contains Liraglutide 18 mg.)	1 Number	1	Liraglutide	19.8 mg.
Lumefantrine	1 kg.	1	9H FLUORENE	0.814 kg.
		2	Di N Butylamine	0.390 kg.
		3	Sodium Borohydride	0.040 kg.
		4	Para Chloro Benzaldehyde	0.336 kg.
		5	Di Methyl Formamide	0.555 kg.
MEROPENEM 500 mg. Powder for Solution for Injection or Infusion (Each Vial Contains: Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients Meropenem Trihydrate equivalent to Meropenem Anhydrous...500 mg.	1 Number	1	Meropenem and Sodium Carbonate (Sterile Bulk)	672.6 mg/Vial
MEROPENEM 1000 mg. Powder for Solution for Injection or Infusion (Each Vial Contains: Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients Meropenem Trihydrate equivalent to Meropenem Anhydrous … 1000 mg.	1 Number	1	Meropenem and Sodium Carbonate (Sterile Bulk)	1345 mg/Vial

MEROPENEM 2 gm Powder for Solution for Injection or Infusion (Each Vial Contains: Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients Meropenem Trihydrate equivalent to 2000 mg. Meropenem Anhydrous	1 Number	1	Meropenem and Sodium Carbonate (Sterile Bulk)	2690 mg./Vial
Ophthalmic Solution (Eyes & Ear Drops)	1 kg.	1	Relevant Bulk drug/s	1.02 kg.

Availability of License-wise Voluntary Duty Payment Details for processing of Export Obligation Discharge Certificate applications under Advance Authorisation and Export Promotion Capital Goods Schemes (05 Aug)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has undertaken an initiative to integrate license-wise voluntary duty payment data received from Customs/ICEGATE with the DGFT online system. The initiative aims to facilitate a seamless, digital, and paperless mechanism for processing Export Obligation Discharge Certificate (EODC) applications under the Advance Authorisation and Export Promotion Capital Goods Schemes. By making authenticated duty payment information electronically available on the DGFT portal, the system seeks to reduce manual intervention, physical receipts, improve data accuracy, and ensure uniformity in processing across regional authorities thereby enhancing the overall efficiency and transparency of EODC-related procedures. For further details please refer to the link herein.

Operationalisation of the Inventory-based Cross-border E-Commerce Facilitation Framework under the Handbook of Procedures (05 Aug)

The Director General of Foreign Trade has implemented procedures for operationalisation of the Inventory-Based Cross-Border E-Commerce Facilitation Framework under Chapter 9 of the Handbook of Procedures and introduced the Aayaat Niryaat Form (ANF) 9A for registration of Exporters-on-Record, with immediate effect. For further details please refer to the link herein.

Inclusion of eligible DPIIT-Recognized Start-ups under "Source from India" on the Trade Connect Platform (06 Aug)

On 1st November 2025, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade rolled out "Source from India". To facilitate start-up exporters in creating their profiles on the "Source from India" facility of the Trade Connect Platform, the Directorate has now decided to amend the eligibility criteria for exporters to avail the said facility. Thus, DPIIT-recognized Start-ups fulfilling a minimum export realisation of USD 100,000 in at least one of the previous three financial years at the time of application, may be encouraged to register under the "Source from India" feature on Trade Connect Platform and shall be recognized with a unique start-up badge mapped to the said profiles. For further details, please refer to the link herein.

Institutional transition of Implementing Agency from the Reserve Bank of India to the Export-Import Bank of India for the Interest Subvention Support for Pre- and Post-Shipment Export Credit under Export Promotion Mission (EPM) (07 Aug)

The Interest Subvention Scheme was initially operationalized through the Reserve Bank of India on a pilot basis. However, following an institutional transition decision taken during the 4th Steering Committee Meeting on the Interest Subvention Scheme, approval has been formally accorded for the transition of the Implementing Agency from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to the Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM Bank) with effect from 1st April 2026. For further details please refer to the link herein.

Comments / suggestions invited on the Draft Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for reporting of Inward Remittance Messages pertaining to NBFC Factors (12 Aug)

In order to streamline the reporting of Inward Remittance Messages (IRMs) pertaining to export transactions involving NBC Factors and to facilitate seamless self-generation of Electronic Bank Realisation Certificates (eBRCs), the Directorate General of Foreign Trade has prepared a Draft Standard Operating Procedure for reporting of IRMs pertaining to NBFC Factors

In this regard, stakeholders including exporters, banking institutions, NBFC Factors, Export Promotion Councils, Trade Bodies, and other interested parties have been invited to examine the Draft SOP and furnish their comments, suggestions, and inputs if any for further action. The last day to file comments is 11th September 2026. For further details please refer to the link herein.

Amendment in Import Policy and Policy condition of Clear Float Glass (18 Aug)

The Import Policy and Policy Condition of Clear Float Glass (4 mm-12 mm), falling under HS Codes 70 05 1090 and 70 05 2990, has been revised from "Free" to "Restricted". However, imports shall be "Free" if CIF value is INR 734,000 and above per MT. This restriction is not applicable for imports by Advance Authorisation holders, Export Oriented Units (EOUs), and units in the SEZ subject to the condition that the imported inputs under the above ITC (HS) Codes are not sold into Domestic

Tariff Area (DTA). The Minimum Import Price (MIP) condition will remain applicable for a period of one year with immediate effect

Introduction of Automated Facility for Grant of Export Obligation Extension through PRC/EPCG Committee (21 Aug)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has introduced an automated facility for grant of Export Obligation (EO) extension in respect of Advance Authorisation (AA) and EPCG Authorisation cases considered by the PRC / EPCG Committee. The measure has been undertaken to simplify and reduce manual intervention with a view to facilitate the trade community and further enhance ease of doing business. For further details please refer to the link herein.

Amendment in Foreign Trade Policy, 2023 with regard to Export House status (21 Aug)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has amended the Foreign Trade Policy, 2023 to allow granting of One Star Export House Status to applicants who possess export performance in any two out of the three preceding financial years subject to compliance with other provisions under Para 1.25 of FTP, 2023.

Enhancements in the Pre-Shipment Inspection Agency / Pre- Shipment Inspection Certificate process (25 Aug)

On 26th April 2022, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade introduced and subsequently enhanced the electronic filing and recognition process for Pre-Shipment Inspection Agencies (PSIAs) and the issuance and verification of Pre-Shipment Inspection Certificates (PSICs). In continuation of this, and with a view to further strengthen, build compliance into the system, reduce reliance on manual intervention, and enhance transparency in the process, the Directorate has implemented some changes in the PSIA/PSIC Module on the DGFT portal. For further details please refer to the link herein.

Introduction of new features in the Bank Guarantee Repository Module on DGFT portal (28 Aug)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has deployed enhanced functionalities in the Bank Guarantee (BG) Repository Module on the DGFT Portal, covering the Customer Portal (CP) and Back Office (BO) interfaces, with a view to streamline processing and facilitate proactive monitoring of Bank Guarantees. For further details please refer to the link herein.

Trade Agreements

Indian updates

India and the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) sign Terms of Reference for a Preferential Trade Agreement

On 12th August 2026, India and the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), comprising of South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Lesotho, and Eswatini signed the Terms of Reference (ToR) to guide negotiations for a Preferential Trade Agreement. The ToR has revived the trade negotiations which were stalled since 2010. Pursuant to the ToR, negotiations will create preferential market access for India in the SACU countries for exports of automobiles, pharmaceuticals, industrial machinery, textiles, diamonds, and agro-processed goods.

India announces intent to engage in review of India-Japan CEPA

The Indian Commerce Minister has announced India's intent to engage in a review of the India-Japan CEPA. While the terms of reference for the review are yet to be finalised, it is expected that the renewed agreement will increase the scope of coverage to include movement of professionals, and expand cooperation in sectors such as textiles, pharmaceuticals, agriculture, automobiles, and industrial capital goods. The Minister also highlighted the policy changes made in recent years to address the concerns of Japanese investors.

Global Updates

South Korea and Bangladesh finalise CEPA

On 4th August 2026, South Korea and Bangladesh signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement. The Agreement has been finalised after five rounds of negotiations. Pursuant to the Agreement, 97% of exports from Bangladesh will enjoy liberalised tariffs. Further, 87% of exports from South Korea will see reduced tariffs, including exports of Korean instant noodles, coffee, seaweed snacks, diesel, and vehicle parts. The agreement is also aimed to attract investments from Korea into the electronics, automotive, and manufacturing sector of Bangladesh.

Amendment of Standards for Steel Products (12 Aug)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the amendment of certain Standards, including **IS 13983: 1994** Stainless Steel Sinks for Domestic Purposes — Specification, with effect from 3rd August 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 2nd February 2027. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached link.

Substitution of Standards for Textiles Products (12 Aug)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 4th August 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 4th February 2027. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached link.

- **IS 3256: 2026** Textiles — Inland Packaging of Ropes and Cordages — Code of Practice (Second Revision)
- **IS 11916: 2026** Textiles — Continuous Filament Glass Yarn for Aerospace and Other Purposes — Specification (Second Revision)
- **IS 19763: 2026** Textile Floor Coverings — Aircraft Woven Carpet — Specification
- **IS 19783: 2026** Textiles — 100 Percent Nylon Woven Fabric — Specification

Substitution of Standards for Various Chemicals (12 Aug)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 3rd August 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 3rd February 2027. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached link.

- **IS 5647: 2026** p-Toluidine — Specification (Second Revision)
- **IS 5649: 2026** o-Toluidine — Specification (Third Revision)
- **IS 6156: 2026** Chlorosulphonic Acid — Code of Safety (First Revision)
- **IS 10870: 2026** Hexane — Code of Safety (First Revision)

INDIAN UPDATES

Chapter 29 – Organic Chemicals

Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Phthalic Anhydride from China and Korea. (05 Aug)

The Central government continued the imposition of anti-dumping duty on the imports of Phthalic Anhydride from China and Korea subsequent to a sunset review investigation initiated on 27th January 2026 via No. 7/26/2025-DGTR. The anti-dumping duty on the product under consideration was originally imposed vide Notification No. 43/2021 -Customs (ADD) dated 9th August 2021. The anti-dumping duty imposed shall be in the range of USD 40.08 per MT to USD 140.17 per MT and shall remain in force for a further period of five years, that is, until 4th August 2031.

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

Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of Natural Mica based Pearl Industrial Pigments excluding Cosmetic Grade from China. (21 Aug)

The Central government vide Notification No. 21/2026-Customs (ADD) dated 21st August 2026 has extended the anti-dumping duty on imports of Natural Mica based Pearl Industrial Pigments excluding Cosmetic Grade from China. The duty was originally levied by the Government of India, vide Notification No. 47/2021-Customs (ADD), dated 26th August 2021. The duty has been extended till 25th February 2027.

INTERNATIONAL UPDATES

Chapter 07 – Edible Vegetables and Certain Roots and Tubers.

Canada

- Affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Whole Potatoes from USA. (28 Aug)

Chapter 08 – Edible Fruit and Nuts; Peel of Citrus Fruit or Melons

United States of America

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Fresh Winter Strawberries from Mexico. (21 Aug)

Chapter 28 – Inorganic chemicals

EU

- Initiation of anti-absorption investigation into anti-dumping duty on imports of Titanium Dioxide from China. (25 Aug)

United States of America

- Imposition of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Silicon Metal from Australia and Norway. (21 Aug)

Chapter 29 – Organic Chemicals

Trade remedial measures against India

United States of America

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

The USDOC has preliminary determined that Indian exporters have dumped the subject goods in the U.S. market during the period of investigation, that is 1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025. A dumping margin ranging between 100.21 to 151.73% was determined for Indian exporters.

Other trade remedial actions

Columbia

- Initiation of anti-dumping duty investigation into imports of Citric Acid from China. (10 Aug)

EAEU

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Citric Acid from China. (25 Aug)

EU

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Terephthalic Acid from Mexico and South Korea. (10 Aug)

South Korea

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation on imports of Ethyl Acetate from China. (18 Aug)

United States of America

- Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Corrosion Inhibitors from China. (06 Aug)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Difluoromethane (R-32) from China. (11 Aug)
- Preliminary negative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Citric Acid and certain Citrate Salts from Canada. (26 Aug)

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

Trade remedial measures against India

United States of America

Revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Carbazole Violet Pigment 23 from China and India and anti-subsidy duty on imports from India. (07 Aug)

The USDOC has revoked the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of subject goods from India. It was noted that in the absence of any participation by any domestic producer in the present review, there was no requirement for continuation of duties. Anti-dumping duties up to 69.23% were originally determined for Indian producers in 2004, which were eventually reduced to 0% in 2025 for certain Indian producers, such as Meghmani Pigments and Meghmani LLP. Further, anti-subsidy duties upto 33.61% were determined for Indian companies in 2004, which were eventually reduced to 3.28%-5.51% in 2025 for certain Indian producers, including Meghmani Pigments and Meghmani LLP.

Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Oleoresin Paprika from India. (21 Aug)

The USDOC has determined that Indian producers have dumped the subject goods in the U.S. market during the period of investigation, that is 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025. Further, the USDOC has determined that Indian producers have received countervailable subsidies for production and sale of subject goods during the same period of investigation. Dumping margin ranging between 4.24% to 5.78% and subsidy rate ranging between 18.67% to 25.42% was determined for the mandatory respondents. A dumping margin of 5.08% and subsidy rate of 21.90% was determined for other Indian producers.

Chapter 39 – Plastics and Articles thereof

Brazil

- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of PVC Resin (Suspension) from China. (04 August)

EAEU

- Termination of anti-dumping investigation into imports of High-density Polyethylene from Azerbaijan, and Polypropylene and Propylene Copolymers from Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan. (04 Aug)

South Korea

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of PET Film from Taiwan, Thailand and UAE. (27 Aug)

United Kingdom

- Initiation of safeguard investigation into imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate. (05 Aug)

Chapter 44 – Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal

United States of America

- Imposition of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Fiberglass Door Panels from China. (06 Aug)

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

Canada

- Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Paperboard Cups and Containers from China. (17 Aug)

United States of America

- Initiation of anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Tissue Paper Products from China, when produced and exported from Vietnam using jumbo paper rolls produced in China. (06 Aug)

Chapter 56 – Wadding, felt and nonwovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and Articles Thereof

Brazil

- Preliminary determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of non-woven fabrics from China, Egypt and Israel. (24 Aug)

Chapter 68 – Articles of Stone, Plaster, Cement, Asbestos, Mica or Similar Materials

South Africa

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Gypsum Plasterboard from China PR and Saudi Arabia. (07 Aug)

Chapter 70 – Glass and glassware

Brazil

- Preliminary determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Fiberglass from China and Egypt. (17 Aug)

EU

- Initiation of anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Open Mesh Fabrics of Glass Fibres from China, through imports from Kosovo, Moldova, North Macedonia, and Serbia. (06 Aug)

Chapter 72 – Iron and Steel

EU

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Wires of Silico-manganese Steel from China. (10 Aug)

Malaysia

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Flat-rolled Products of other Alloy and Non-alloy Steel from China, Taiwan and Vietnam. (06 Aug)
- Initiation of expiry review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Pre-painted, Painted or Color Coated Steel Coils from China and Vietnam. (06 Aug)

Chapter 73 – Articles of iron and steel

Trade remedial measures against India

Canada

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Grinding Media from India. (04 Aug)

The CBSA and CITT have initiated an expiry review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties imposed on imports from India. The duties were first imposed on 27th August 2021. At present, the Indian exports are subject to anti-dumping duty upto 38.7%. Further, an anti-subsidy duty of ₹ 24,831 per MT was originally imposed. All participating exporters are required to submit their questionnaire responses by 11th September 2026.

United States of America

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Welded Stainless Line and Pressure Pipe from India, Türkiye and UAE, and anti-subsidy investigation into imports from India and Türkiye. (10 Aug)

The USDOC has initiated anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations based on a petition filed by three domestic producers, Bristol Pipe and Tube, Inc., Felker Brothers Corporation, and Primus Pipe and Tube, Inc. It has been alleged that the Indian producers amongst other subject countries have dumped the subject goods in the U.S. market which have caused material injury to the domestic industry and are threatening to cause further injury to the domestic industry. Further, it is alleged that producers from India and Türkiye are receiving countervailable subsidies for production and sale of subject goods. The period of investigation of anti-dumping investigation will cover the period 1st July 2025 to 30th June 2026 and of anti-subsidy investigation will cover the period 1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025.

Initiation of administrative review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders from India. (10 Aug)

The USDOC has initiated an administrative review of the duties on imports of subject goods from India based on timely requests for review filed by various interested parties. The period of review for administrative review of anti-dumping duty will cover the period 1st June 2025 to 31st May 2025 and of anti-subsidy duty will cover the period 1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025. A dumping margin of upto 6.27% and a subsidy rate of 2.26% to 2.48% % was originally determined for Indian producers in 2025.

Initiation of administrative review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of certain High Chrome Cast Iron Grinding Media. (10 Aug)

The USDOC has initiated an administrative review of the anti-subsidy duty on imports of subject goods from India based on timely requests for review filed by various interested parties. The period of review for administrative review of anti-subsidy duty will cover the period 4th October 2024 to 31st December 2025. A subsidy rate of 3.16% was originally determined for Indian producers in 2025.

Other trade remedial actions

Australia

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Welded Steel Mesh Sheets from China and Malaysia. (07 Aug)

Canada

- Final affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Oil and Gas Well Casing from Austria. (04 Aug)
- Final determination issued by the CBSA in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Forged Grinding Media from China. (24 Aug)

EAEU

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Steel Pipes and Tubes from Ukraine. (13 Aug)
- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Leaf Springs from China. (25 Aug)

United Kingdom

- Affirmative determination issued in the expiry review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Welded Tubes and Pipes from China. (20 Aug)

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Seamless Carbon and Alloy Steel Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe from China. (03 Aug)
- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders from China. (04 Aug)
- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Pre-stressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from China. (04 and 06 Aug)
- Affirmative determination issued by the USITC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tubes from China, Mexico, South Korea and Türkiye, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from China. (14 Aug)

Chapter 76 – Aluminium and articles thereof

United States of America

- Initiation of anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Disposable Aluminum Containers, Pans, Trays and Lids from China, when produced and exported from Indonesia and Malaysia using Aluminum foil produced in China. (06 Aug)

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

United Kingdom

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Boom Lifts from China. (19 Aug)

United States of America

- Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Large Vertical Shaft Engines between 225cc and 999cc, and parts thereof from China. (20 Aug)

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

Argentina

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty into imports of Crosses and Tri-crosses from China. (19 Aug)

United States of America

- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Chassis and Subassemblies thereof from China. (04 Aug)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Van-Type Trailers and Subassemblies thereof from Canada and Mexico. (04 Aug)
- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Van-Type Trailers and Subassemblies thereof from China. (31 Aug)
- Affirmative determination issued by the USITC in the anti-dumping duty on imports of Hand Trucks and certain parts thereof from China. (14 Aug)

Chapter 90 – Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision, Medical or Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; parts and Accessories Thereof

Trade remedial actions against India

China

Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Single-mode Optical Fiber from India. (13 Aug)

The Ministry of Commerce of China has issued an affirmative determination in the sunset review of the anti-dumping duty on imports from India. The Ministry has decided to continue to impose anti-dumping duties in the range of 7.4% to 30.6%, with effect from 14th August 2026. The duties were originally imposed on 13th August 2014 and will continue to remain in force till 13th August 2031.

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

United States of America

- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Boltless Steel Shelving Units Prepackaged for sale from China. (04 Aug)

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.

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

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