ADHYATAN

Edition 83

TPM Consultants

November 2026

In This Edition

- G20 Trade Ministers highlight concerns over government-induced structural excess capacity and non-market policies distorting global trade, undermining fair competition, displacing domestic industries.
- Article on injury in the form of material retardation in trade remedial investigations and legal interpretation.
- Office Memorandum issued by CBIC pursuant to provisional assessment orders of Gujarat High Court.

Visit us at: *www.tpm.in*
Follow us on LinkedIn: *TPM Solicitors & Consultants*

Index

Key Highlights.....3

Not Yet Established: Material Retardation under WTO Law and Indian Practice. 5

From the court room 9

Foreign Trade Policy 11

Trade Agreements.....13

BIS and QCO Updates.....15

Non-tariff measures.....16

Trade Remedial Actions.....18

About Us.....32

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

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

Key Highlights

Office Memorandum issued by Ministry of Finance Tax Research Unit on provisional assessment of imports.

The Tax Research Unit of the Ministry of Finance issued instructions to Customs following interim orders by the Gujarat High Court directing the provisional assessment of imports for Acrylonitrile Butadiene Rubber, LNG Fuel Tanks, Beta Naphthol, and DASDA. These court orders stemmed from writ petitions filed by domestic producers after the Ministry of Finance decided not to implement the recommendations by the Directorate General of Trade Remedies. For LNG Fuel Tanks, and Beta Naphthol, Customs was instructed to comply with the provisional assessment order while simultaneously filing an appeal or stay application. For Acrylonitrile Butadiene Rubber, Customs was instructed to filing an appeal or stay application. In contrast, for DASDA, the Ministry directed pure compliance with the High Court's directions without pursuing further legal appeal.

Bureau of Indian Standards (Recruitment to Scientific Cadre) Regulations, 2026 notified

The Bureau of Indian Standards (Recruitment to Scientific Cadre) Regulations, 2026 have been notified vide Notification F. No. BS/11/07/2026-27, dated 27th October 2026, superseding the BIS (Recruitment to Scientific Cadre) Regulations, 2019. The new Regulations prescribe the framework governing the constitution of the BIS Scientific Cadre, recruitment methods, eligibility criteria, educational qualifications, age limits, pay levels and promotion procedures. For the full Regulations, please refer to the attached link.

G20 Ministers issue joint statement on addressing structural excess capacity and production

G20 Trade Ministers from 15 economies, including India, issued a Joint Ministerial Statement on addressing structural excess capacity and production, highlighting concerns over the adverse effects of government interventions and non-market policies on global trade, competition and domestic industries. The statement identifies key sectors of concern, including automobiles and electric vehicles, batteries, chemicals, foundational semiconductors and solar panels, noting that excess capacity distorts prices, discourages market-based investment, displaces domestic production and threatens jobs. Ministers called on the countries to address market-distorting policies and practices and agreed to establish dedicated sectoral platforms to examine the issue,

exchange non-confidential information and data, and explore coordinated measures to mitigate its impact.

WTO Members conclude review of US import surcharge following the withdrawal of the measure

The WTO Committee on Balance of Payments concluded its consultations with the U.S. concerning the 10% import surcharge imposed on imports from all trading partners under Section 122 of the US Trade Act of 1974. Following the termination of the measure on 24th July 2026, Members finalised the consultation report, which was adopted ad referendum on 12th October and will be submitted to the General Council for review. The consultations had examined the U.S balance-of-payments position and the necessity, design and application of the import surcharge, which the United States had justified on the grounds of fundamental international payment difficulties.

Trade Facilitation Committee makes progress on the TFA review and strengthens discussions on implementation support

The Trade Facilitation Committee continued its second review of the operation and implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), with discussions focusing on the draft factual report, future committee work and recommendations. Members reiterated their commitment to finalising the review by the end of 2026, while highlighting the need for continued technical assistance and capacity-building support. The Committee also held experience-sharing sessions on the use of data analytics and artificial intelligence in customs risk management, authorised economic operator programmes and advance rulings. Further, members raised eight specific trade facilitation concerns relating to the practices of other members, including customs procedures, pre-shipment inspection requirements and e-commerce handling fees.

WTO members intensify discussions on WTO reform, guided by substantive proposals

At the transparency session, WTO members discussed ways to advance reform discussions into a more interactive and substantive phase, with support for shifting from broad discussion tracks to focused, thematic or issue-based deliberations. Members emphasised the need for member-driven, transparent and balanced processes, supported by mapping exercises to identify areas of agreement and facilitate work across the four tracks. Members also called for more efficient meetings, timely circulation of documents and facilitator reports, and greater use of small-group consultations to encourage constructive exchanges while ensuring transparency and representativeness.

Not Yet Established: Material Retardation under WTO Law and Indian Practice.

- ***WTO and Indian trade remedy laws recognize material retardation as a distinct form of injury, although there are no specific provisions regarding the same.***

- ***The WTO jurisprudence as well as the past practice of DGTR have provided necessary guidance regarding examination of material retardation to the establishment of a new industry.***

- ***An establishing industry can be one which has recently commenced production. However, there is no bar that an industry that has not yet commenced production can seek remedy against material retardation.***

- ***In case of material retardation, the DGTR evaluates the industry's existing performance even if for a short period, as well as a comparison of its actual performance vis-a-vis its anticipated or projected performance.***

In any trade remedial investigation against a WTO member or any country with whom India has a most favoured nation agreement, no duty may be imposed unless the Authority finds that the dumped or subsidized imports from a country are causing injury to the domestic industry. In order to examine the existence of injury, the Authority normally analyses the impact of such imported goods on the performance of the industry over the course of a defined period, called the injury period. This period in most cases covers four years. For this purpose, the domestic industry provides detailed costing and pricing information for the product in question covering the defined injury period which is then examined by the Authority. Based on such information, the Authority examines whether the imports have resulted in a material deterioration in the performance of the domestic industry. However, in certain cases, where an industry is new and is in the process of establishment, it may not have been in operations for the four-year injury period, to allow an examination regarding deterioration in performance. In such situations, the Authority instead undertakes an examination of whether the establishment of the new industry is being materially retarded as a result of the dumped or subsidized imports. This form of injury is known as material retardation.

Legal position regarding material retardation

Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) recognizes that imports of goods from a country sold at less than normal value can cause or threaten to

cause material injury to an established industry in another country or materially retard the establishment of a domestic industry in such country. This position was adopted in the WTO Anti-Dumping Agreement and the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

The Indian Customs Tariff Act, the Anti-Dumping Rules and the Countervailing Duty Rules also provide that injury to a domestic industry can be in the form of – (a) material injury; (b) threat of material injury; and (c) material retardation to the establishment of an industry in the country. Injury to a domestic industry can be in the form of material retardation to its establishment. However, what constitutes 'material retardation' or how an investigation concerning a claim of material retardation should be undertaken is not specified in either the GATT and WTO Agreements or the Indian Rules.

In a communication circulated on 21st April 2011 by the WTO Negotiating Group on Rules, it was noted that various WTO members proposed and discussed the need to incorporate provisions in the WTO Agreements elaborating on the concept of material retardation. However, since the members were unable to reach a unanimous decision on when an industry may be considered in establishment, no clearly defined provisions could be incorporated into the Agreements. While various WTO Panels and the Appellate Body have dealt with disputes concerning claims regarding material retardation, there is no clear definition regarding the same.

Based on well-settled jurisprudence as well as past investigations, it is understood that material injury is for an existing unit, while material retardation is an injury for a possible establishment of a new unit.[2]

Domestic industry in the process of 'establishment'

The WTO Agreements as well as the Indian Rules clearly provide that injury in the form of material retardation can be considered with respect to a domestic industry in the process of establishment. However, neither the Agreements nor the Rules elaborate on what constitutes an industry 'in the process of establishment'. In particular, there is no clear guidance on whether only a domestic industry that has recently commenced production can be considered to be in the process of establishment, or whether an industry that has not yet commenced production can also be considered to be in the process of establishment. In 2007, proposals were made regarding possible amendments to the Anti-dumping Agreement. These included a clarification on material retardation, providing that an industry may be considered in establishment

[2] *Trinseo Europe GmbH vs. Union of India, 2019 (366) E.L.T. 1065 (Tri. - Del.)*

where genuine and substantial commitment has been made by a producer, even if the production had not yet begun[3]. However, the proposal was not accepted.

While the legal texts remain silent, the WTO jurisprudence provides guidance on the matter. The WTO Panel in Mexico – Olive Oil (EC)[4] stated that there is no requirement that a producer, seeking countervailing duty measures, must actually be in production at the time of filing of an application or during the period of investigation. The WTO Panel in Morocco – Hot-rolled Steel (Türkiye)[5] also noted that in exceptional circumstances, an industry that has already started production may be considered as not yet established. Thus, it can be inferred that in other circumstances, an industry that has not yet started production can be considered as in the process of establishment.

In India, the Manual of Standard Operating Procedures issued by the DGTR also recognizes that an industry that is not yet established can be one which is still in the process of starting production. The Manual clarifies that material retardation is evaluated for an industry that is not yet established, which can be a nascent industry (one industry that has just started production) or an embryonic industry (in the process of starting). Such position was noted by the DGTR in the anti-dumping investigation concerning Halobutyl-Rubber wherein it was noted that the law allows for consideration of injury even to an industry that has not yet commenced production and has merely made a substantial commitment to production[6]. However, the DGTR has not, till date, conducted an investigation into the claim of material retardation where the domestic industry had not yet started production.

Examination of injury in case of material retardation

As mentioned above, the WTO Anti-Dumping Agreement as well as the Indian Rules recognize injury in the form of material retardation to the establishment of industry. However, neither the Agreement nor the Rules provide the factors that are required to be analysed by an investigating authority to determine the existence and extent of injury in the form of material retardation. In the absence of specific guidelines, the investigating authorities have relied on "positive" evidence which is affirmative, objective, of verifiable character, and which is credible.

The DGTR has a well-established practice with respect to examination of injury in case of material retardation. In cases where the industry has commenced commercial production but has a history of less than four years, the DGTR considers the

[3] *Draft Consolidated Chair Texts of the AD and SCM Agreements, TN/RL/W/213, 30th November 2007*
[4] *Mexico – Definitive Countervailing Measures on Olive Oil from the European Communities (WT/DS341/R)*
[5] *Morocco – Anti-dumping Measures on Certain Hot-Rolled Steel from Turkey (WT/DS513/R)*
[6] *Anti-dumping investigation into Halobutyl-Rubber (HIIR) originating in or exported from Japan, Russia, Singapore, the UK and USA, F. No. 6/19/2023-DGTR, dated 28th December 2024*

performance for the entire history of the domestic industry, irrespective of how short it is. The DGTR also normally undertakes a quarterly analysis for the period of operation to examine the inter-se performance of the industry during its short period of operations. The DGTR has in some investigations also undertaken a comparison between the actual performance achieved by the producer and the anticipated or projected performance envisaged by the company prior to its decision to establish the plant. This assessment also seeks to ascertain whether the plant was conceived and established on the basis of a commercially viable business model and the viability was realistic at the time the investment decision was made. In case the domestic industry has not been able to achieve anticipated/ projected performance due to the presence of dumped imports, it can be concluded that dumped or subsidized imports are materially retarding the performance of the domestic industry.

Material retardation remains one of the lesser defined concepts in trade remedy law. Although the WTO Agreements and the Indian Rules recognise it as a distinct form of injury, there are no express provisions dealing with the same. Investigating authorities have therefore had to rely on WTO jurisprudence as well as their own case-specific determinations. While such sources are useful, they are neither universal nor binding. Thus, there is a clear need for well-settled legal texts with respect to material retardation, through amendments to the Agreements or codified domestic rules, in order to provide the necessary guidance to investigating authorities and industry alike.

- *Ojasvi Nautiyal, Principal Consultant*

Delhi High Court dismisses Writ Petition challenging seizure of imported stainless-steel coils at ICD, Dadri for lack of territorial jurisdiction

The Hon'ble Delhi High Court has dismissed a writ petition challenging the seizure of imported designer and decorative Stainless-steel Coils at ICD, Dadri, holding that no part of the cause of action had arisen within its territorial jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution of India.

The Petitioners had imported designer and decorative Stainless-steel Coils from China, which were seized at the Inland Container Depot (ICD), Dadri, Uttar Pradesh (UP), by the Customs Authority under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Customs, Noida. The seizure was premised on the allegation that the goods were not correctly classifiable under Customs Tariff Heading (CTH) 73269060 as claimed by the Petitioners, and required Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) certification under IS 6911 in terms of the Steel Quality Control Order issued by the Ministry of Steel. Aggrieved by the seizure, the Petitioners approached the Delhi High Court seeking setting aside of the seizure memos and a direction to the Union of India and the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) to issue directions to the seizing authority not to rely upon a certificate issued by a Chartered Engineer for determining the classification of the goods.

The domestic industry, represented through Adv. Rajesh Sharma, after being impleaded as a Respondent, raised a preliminary objection regarding lack of territorial jurisdiction to entertain the writ petition. The Respondents relied upon the decision of this Court in *M/s Meever India Private Limited v. Union of India & Ors.* On the other hand, the Petitioners contended that the Delhi High Court had territorial jurisdiction since the all-India headquarters of the Customs Commissionerate is located in Delhi, CBIC which exercises all-India jurisdiction, and ICD, Dadri is a regional unit of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), whose headquarter office is located in Delhi. The Petitioners relied upon a Full Bench decision in *Sterling Agro*, to contend that even a minuscule part of the cause of action would confer jurisdiction upon the High Court, and upon the decision of the Supreme Court in *Bakshish Ahmad* to contend that the Delhi High Court has jurisdiction in respect of the detention of goods at ICD, Dadri.

The High Court held that the entire cause of action arose at ICD, Dadri, which falls within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Customs, Noida. It observed that the

issues concerning the correct classification of the imported goods (that is, whether they were correctly declared under CTH 73269060 or were Flat-rolled Stainless-steel Coils) and whether reliance upon the Chartered Engineer's Certificate for that purpose accorded with the CBIC policy were matters to be examined by the Commissioner of Customs, Noida, and not by the headquarters of the DRI at Delhi or by the CBIC. The Court further held that the Petitioners could not invoke the territorial jurisdiction of the Delhi High Court merely by referring to the location of the headquarters of a central authority or by alleging non-compliance with a policy issued by the CBIC. The Petitioners' contentions (that the detention contravened the CBIC policy, that the Chartered Engineer's certificate could not have been relied upon, and that similar goods had been cleared by other ICDs) were of no avail for invoking the jurisdiction of the Delhi High Court for release of the goods or for challenging the detention at ICD, Dadri, as they only supported the claim on merits that the goods were correctly declared under CTH 73269060.

The Court held that the Full Bench decision in Sterling Agro did not advance the Petitioners' case, as the Larger Bench was considering a reference arising from a jurisdictional objection founded on the location of the Revisional Authority in Delhi. In that matter, the Authority responsible for detaining the goods was also situated outside the territorial jurisdiction of the Court, and not even an infinitesimal part of the cause of action had arisen in Delhi. Accordingly, the doctrine of forum conveniens was held to be inapplicable, the issue being one of territorial jurisdiction rather than the convenience of the forum.

Similarly, in the present case, the goods were detained at the Inland Container Depot (ICD), Dadri, Uttar Pradesh, and the proceedings are pending before the Commissioner of Customs, Noida, Uttar Pradesh and therefore, situated outside the territorial jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court.

Accordingly, the Delhi High Court dismissed the writ petition for lack of territorial jurisdiction, while granting liberty to the Petitioners to avail remedies for themselves in accordance with law before the appropriate forum, and disposed of all pending applications.

Foreign Trade Policy

Amendment in Import Policy of Glufosinate and its salts covered under Chapter 38 of Schedule-I (Import Policy) (12 Oct)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has extended the Minimum Import Price (MIP) condition on the import of Glufosinate and its salts falling under HS Codes 38 08 9193, 38 08 9199, 38 08 9361, 38 08 9391, 38 08 9399, 38 08 9912, 38 08 9991 and 38 08 9999 of Chapter 38 of Schedule I (Import Policy) of ITC (HS) 2022, imposed vide Notification No. 10/2026-27 dated 13th April 2026, till 12th April 2027.

Amendment to the provisions relating to PSIC requirements for import of metallic waste and scrap under the Handbook of Procedures (21 Oct)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has amended the Handbook of Procedures, 2023 to set out in more precise terms the scope of the PSIC exemption for metallic waste and scrap, imported from Safe Countries/Regions, including its applicability to eligible consignments cleared through an Inland Container Depot.

Fixation of new Standard Input-Output Norms under Chemical and Allied Product (23 Oct)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has introduced the Standard Input Output Norms for the following four products under "Chemical and Allied Product" with immediate effect. The Norms are as follows:

Export Product	Quantity	Sl. No.	Import Item	Quantity Allowed
Doxycycline Tablets, USP 50 MG 100 S	1	1	Doxycycline USP (Monohydrate)	54.84 mg
Doxycycline Tablets, USP 100 MG 50 S	1	1	Doxycycline USP (Monohydrate)	109.68 mg
Doxycycline Tablets, USP 100 MG 500 S	1	1	Doxycycline USP (Monohydrate)	109.68 mg
Clobetasol Propionate BP / EP / USP	1	1	Betamethasone 17 Propionate	1.08 kg

Amendments and Clarifications to the Guidelines for Support for Alternative Trade Instruments under Export Promotion Mission (EPM) (26 Oct)

On 20th February 2026, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade had notified the support for Alternative Trade Instruments intervention under EPM – Niryat Protsahan. The following amendments and clarifications have been issued for the same:

a) The requirement of submitting a declaration of intent and obtaining a Unique Identification Number (UIN) prior to availing the factoring facility is discontinued. Exporters will be identified through their Importer-Exporter Code (IEC) at all stages of application, claim, and disbursal.
b) The relevant event for determining eligibility shall be the date of export.
c) For the avoidance of doubt, an eligible MSME exporter availing Interest Subvention for Pre and Post- Shipment Export Credit may concurrently avail support under this intervention, and vice versa.

For further details, kindly refer to the link herein.

Constitution of Sub-Committee for Resilience & Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation (RELIEF) under Export Promotion Mission (30 Oct)

On 19th March 2026, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade notified time-limited support for Indian exporters, namely the Resilience & Logistics Intervention for Export Facilitation (RELIEF) under the Export Promotion Mission. The Directorate has constituted a Sub-Committee for RELIEF with immediate effect to facilitate better utilisation of funds and improved uptake of the intervention. For further details, kindly refer to the link herein.

Trade Agreements

Indian Updates

India and Mexico sign Terms of Reference for a Preferential Trade Agreement

India and Mexico signed the Terms of Reference ('ToR') to commence negotiations for a Preferential Trade Agreement. The ToR sets out the framework, scope, modalities and roadmap for the negotiations, which will cover market access for goods, rules of origin, customs procedures and trade facilitation, dispute settlement, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, technical barriers to trade and trade remedies. Sectors identified for cooperation include automotive, chemicals, electronics, pharmaceuticals, agri-food, energy, critical minerals, medical devices and advanced manufacturing. The PTA is also aimed at safeguarding Indian exporters from Mexico's tariff regime in force since 1st January 2026, which imposes duties of 5% to 50% on more than 1,400 product categories from countries without a preferential trade arrangement with Mexico, including India.

India-New Zealand FTA entered into force

The India-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement, signed on 27th April 2026, entered into force on 20th October 2026. Pursuant to the Agreement, New Zealand will eliminate tariffs on all Indian exports, while India will eliminate or reduce tariffs on about 95% of imports from New Zealand, with sensitive agricultural products, including dairy, being protected.

India and Canada hold fifth round of CEPA negotiations

India and Canada held the fifth round of negotiations for the proposed Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement. Both sides have reiterated their aim to conclude the agreement by the end of 2026. The discussions revolved around market access for goods and services, investment parameters, rules of origin and trade remedies. The Canadian Trade Mission to India stressed cooperation in areas of artificial intelligence, quantum computing, aviation infrastructure and smart mobility. The next round of negotiations is expected to be held in November 2026.

India and the EU aim to sign the Free Trade Agreement by December 2026

India and the European Union are reportedly completing the procedures for the Free Trade Agreement, with signing targeted for 17th or 18th December 2026. For India, the Agreement brings duty-free access to the EU for its labour-intensive sectors such as textiles, leather, gems and jewellery. The recent meeting of the delegations also aimed

to discuss procedure for smooth implementation and roll-out of the Agreement in December.

Global Updates

Canada and the United Arab Emirates sign CEPA

On 27th October 2026, Canada and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement. Upon entry into force, the UAE will eliminate duties on over 99% of Canadian exports to the UAE. The Agreement covers industrial products, agriculture, forestry, seafood, environmental services and engineering, and is expected to enter into force in 2027, subject to ratification.

Vietnam and EFTA sign Free Trade Agreement

On 18th October 2026, Vietnam and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), comprising Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland, signed a Free Trade Agreement. The negotiations, which began in 2012 and stalled after 2018, were relaunched in September 2025 and concluded in July 2026. Pursuant to the Agreement, Customs Duties on industrial, fish and agricultural products will be eliminated or reduced. The Agreement also covers trade in services, intellectual property rights, trade remedies and sustainable development.

Türkiye-Ukraine Free Trade Agreement entered into force

The Free Trade Agreement between Türkiye and Ukraine, signed on 3rd February 2022, entered into force on 1st October 2026 after both countries completed ratification. Türkiye's process was completed through a Presidential Decree published on 4th October 2024, while the Ukrainian President approved the agreement on 31st July 2026. The concessional Customs Duties under the Agreement will take effect from 1st January 2027.

BIS and QCO Updates

Substitution of Standards for Ferrosilicon (13 Oct)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including **IS 1110 : 2026** Ferrosilicon — Specification (Sixth Revision), with effect from 06th October 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 06th April 2027. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached link.

Substitution of Standards for certain Textiles (13 Oct)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 6th October 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 6th April 2027. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached link.

- **IS 5177: 2026** Textiles — Jute Lines and Ropes — Specifications (Second Revision)
- **IS 12100: 2026** Textiles — High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sack for Packaging of Flour — Specification (First Revision)
- **IS 19914: 2026** Textiles — Synthetic Filament Yarns — Determination of Dynamic Thermal Draw-Force of Partially Oriented Yarns (POY) (ISO 12834: 2024, MOD)
- **IS 19932: 2026** Textiles — Polypropylene (PP) Woven Hermetically Sealed Sack for Packaging of Bulk Foodstuffs — Specification
- **IS 19938: 2026** Textiles — Determination of Fineness of Flax Fibres — Permeametric Methods (ISO 2370: 2021, MOD)

Substitution of Standards for Aluminium Alloy Plate (13 Oct)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including **IS 736: 2026** Wrought Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy Plate for General Engineering Purposes — Specification (Fourth Revision), with effect from 6th October 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 06th April 2027. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached link.

Non-tariff measures

Quality Control Order for Air Conditioner and its related parts amended (01 Oct)
The Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has amended the Air Conditioner and its related Parts, Hermetic Compressor and Temperature Sensing Controls (Quality Control) Order, 2019. The amendment exempts Scroll Hermetic compressor of rated capacity imported by manufacturers of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment for their own manufacturing during financial year 2024-25 from the application of the Order till 31st March 2027.

Further, manufacturers who are either certified by the Bureau of Indian Standards or have applied for certification for the relevant goods may domestically manufacture or import up to 6,000 units of Hermetic Compressors and Heat Exchangers per year for maintenance and sales for a period of three years from the commencement of this amendment Order. However, the manufacturers have to declare their existing stock and maintain year-wise records of such goods to claim the exemption and the records must be furnished to the Central Government and the Bureau. Further, Hermetic Compressors and Heat Exchangers domestically manufactured or imported by such manufacturers before the commencement of this amendment Order may be sold, displayed or offered for sale until 30th September 2026, subject to a declaration to the Bureau of Indian Standards.

Quality Control Orders on Woven Sacks amended (6 Oct)
The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, under the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, has amended the three Quality Control Orders on woven sacks to extend their date of implementation.

- Textiles – High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging of 50 kg Cement (Quality Control) Order, 2023 – Implementation extended to 6th January 2027.
- Textiles – Polypropylene (PP) Woven, Laminated, Block Bottom Valve Sacks for Packaging 50 kg Cement (Quality Control) Order, 2023 – Implementation extended to 6th November 2026.
- Textiles – Polypropylene (PP)/High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Laminated Woven Sacks for Mail Sorting, Storage, Transport and Distribution (Quality Control) Order, 2023 – Implementation extended to 6th January 2027.

Quality Control Order notified for Hand Tools (9 Oct)

The Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has notified the Hand Tools (Quality Control) Order, 2026 in supersession of the previous Quality Control Order. Pursuant to the Order, the hand tools must conform to the following Indian standards. The Order will be implemented on 1st April 2027 for all enterprises, other than small and micro enterprises. For small enterprises, the Order will be implemented on 1st July 2027 and on 1st October 2027 for micro enterprises.

- Pipe wrenches (IS 4003:2026)
- Open jaw wrenches (IS 2028:2026)
- Ring wrenches (IS 2029:2026)
- Single-ended open jaw adjustable wrenches (IS 6149:2026)
- Chain pipe wrenches (IS 4123:2024)
- Open ended slugging wrenches (IS 4508:2024)
- Ring slugging wrenches (IS 4509:2024)
- Specification for combination side cutting pliers (IS 3650:2026)

Quality Control Order notified for Cookware, Utensils and Cans for Foods and Beverages (13 Oct)

The Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has notified the Cookware, Utensils and Cans for Foods and Beverages (Quality Control) Order, 2026 in supersession of the previous quality control order. Pursuant to the Order, the Cookware, Utensils and Cans for Food and Beverages must conform to the following Indian standards. The Order will be implemented on 1st April 2027 for all enterprises, other than small and micro enterprises. For small enterprises, the Order will be implemented on 1st July 2027 and on 1st October 2027 for micro enterprises.

- Wrought Aluminium Utensils (IS 1660:2024)
- Aluminium cans for beverages (IS 14407:2023)

INDIAN UPDATES

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

Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Titanium Dioxide from China. (24 Oct)

The Central Government vide Notification No. 26/2026-Customs (ADD) dated 24th October 2026 has imposed anti-dumping duty on the imports of Titanium Dioxide from China. The duty imposed is in the range of USD 460 per MT to USD 681 per MT. The imposition of anti-dumping duty was recommended by DGTR vide final findings Notification No. 6/03/2024-DGTR dated 3rd August 2026.

Chapter 29 – Organic Chemicals

Final findings in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Aceto Acetyl Derivatives of Aromatic or Heterocyclic Compounds also known as 'Arylides' from China. (12 Oct)

DGTR issued final findings in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Aceto Acetyl Derivatives of Aromatic or Heterocyclic Compounds also known as 'Arylides' from China, initiated pursuant to an application filed by Laxmi Organic Industries Limited. The Authority noted that the subject goods have continued to be exported to India at dumped prices and the imports have increased by 18% in absolute terms over the injury period. Price undercutting is positive and the subject imports have suppressed and depressed the prices of the domestic industry. The Authority further noted that while the volume parameters of the domestic industry have improved, it has incurred cash losses and recorded negative return on investment in the period of investigation. The injury margin and dumping margin are positive and significant. The Authority noted that there is likelihood of continuation of dumping and injury in the absence of the existing anti-dumping duty on account of significant idle capacity with the exporters in the subject country, India being an important export market, landed price being below cost of sales of domestic industry, third-country exports of producers being priced predominantly below the non-injurious price, increase in imports into India and corresponding decline in exports to third countries. Accordingly, the Authority recommended continuation of anti-dumping duty on the imports of subject goods from the subject country.

Chapter 32 – Tanning or Dyeing Extracts; Tannins and Their Derivatives; Dyes, Pigments and Other Colouring Matter; Paints and Varnishes; Putty and Other Mastics; Inks

Final findings in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Natural Mica based Pearl Industrial Pigments excluding Cosmetic Grade from China. (21 Oct)

DGTR issued final findings in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Natural Mica based Pearl Industrial Pigments excluding Cosmetic Grade from China. The application for initiation of the sunset review was filed by Sudarshan Chemical Industries Limited. The Authority noted that while the volume of imports has declined over the injury period post imposition of anti-dumping duty, they continue to undercut the prices of the domestic industry. Even though the capacity utilisation and volume parameters of the domestic industry have improved, a substantial portion of the available capacity remains unutilised. The Authority further noted that China's exports to third countries are likely to be diverted to India at dumped prices in the absence of the anti-dumping duty in force as the participating producers are exporting almost all of their exports to third countries at dumped prices. The idle capacity of one of the participating producers is more than twice the total demand in India during the period of investigation. The producers in China have undertaken additional capacity expansion and possess excess capacity relative to the Indian market. Further, the producers of subject goods in China are export oriented. Considering such factors, the Authority concluded that there is likelihood of continuation of dumping and injury to the domestic industry in the absence of the existing duties and hence, recommended continuation of the same.

Chapter 39 - Plastics and Articles Thereof

Preliminary findings in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of PVC Suspension Resin from China. (26 Oct)

DGTR issued preliminary findings in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of PVC Suspension Resin from China, initiated pursuant to an application filed by Chemplast Cuddalore Vinyls Limited, DCM Shriram Limited and DCW Limited. The Authority provisionally concluded that the domestic industry has faced material injury on account of subsidised imports from the subject country. The subject imports have increased in absolute and relative terms, exceeding the increase in demand in India, and have also depressed the prices of the domestic industry. Even when the domestic industry has sold the subject goods at losses and compromised on its profitability, the

subject imports have undercut the domestic prices. The Authority further noted that the market share of the domestic industry and the Indian industry has declined while that of the subject imports has increased. The inventories of the domestic industry have more than doubled over the injury period. The Authority also found that the losses have intensified during the period of investigation, and it has recorded negative return on capital employed, thereby adversely impacting its ability to raise capital investment. Accordingly, the Authority recommended imposition of provisional anti-subsidy duty on imports of subject goods from the subject country.

Chapter 73 - Articles of Iron or Steel

Final findings in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Seamless Tubes, Pipes & 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. (23 Oct)

DGTR issued final findings in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Seamless Tubes, Pipes & 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 application for initiation of the sunset-review investigation was filed by Jindal Saw Limited, Kirloskar Ferrous Industries Limited and Maharashtra Seamless Limited. The Authority noted that the dumping margin is positive and significant, and the subject imports have increased in absolute and relative terms. The subject imports have suppressed and depressed the prices of the domestic industry. The domestic industry has further lost market share and has operated at less than 50% capacity utilisation throughout the injury period. The Authority further noted that the profits, cash profits and return on capital employed of the domestic industry have declined significantly. The Authority further noted that there is likelihood of continuation of dumping and consequent injury to the domestic industry as the exporters in China have surplus capacities and face significant trade remedial measures and other tariff measures in third countries. Further, China is the largest exporter of steel and steel products globally. In view of the above, the Authority recommended continuation of the anti-dumping duty on the imports of subject goods from the subject country.

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

Final findings in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Axle for Trailers from China. (22 Oct)

DGTR issued final findings in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Axle for Trailers from China, initiated pursuant to an application filed by York Transport Equipment (India) Pvt. Ltd. The Authority noted that the subject imports have continued to be dumped in India during the period of investigation and they have undercut the prices of the domestic industry despite anti-dumping duty in force. While there has been an improvement in the performance of the domestic industry, the Authority noted that there is likelihood of continuation of dumping and injury to the domestic industry on account of excess capacity with the exporters, export orientation of such exporters, lower third-country prices of exports from the subject country and continued dumping in India. Accordingly, the Authority recommended continuation of existing duties on the imports of subject goods from the subject country.

INTERNATIONAL UPDATES

Chapter 02 – Meat and edible meat offal

Philippines

- Initiation of safeguard investigation into imports of Pork. (21 Oct)

Chapter 17 – Sugars and sugar confectionery & Chapter 18 – Cocoa and cocoa preparations

Madagascar

- Initiation of safeguard investigation into imports of Sugar, Cocoa and Chocolate Confectionery. (12 Oct)

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

Zimbabwe

- Initiation of safeguard investigation into imports of Pasta Products. (23 Oct)

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

Australia

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Consumer Pineapples from the Philippines. (15 Oct)

EU

- Final affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Prepared or Preserved Citrus Fruits (namely Mandarins etc.) from China. (22 Oct)

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

Ukraine

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Cement from Türkiye. (13 Oct)

Chapter 28 – Inorganic chemicals

Trade remedial actions against India

USA

Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Chromium Trioxide from India and Türkiye, and anti-subsidy investigation into imports from India. (08 Oct)

The USDOC has determined that the Indian and Türkish exporters have dumped the subject goods in the U.S. market during the period of investigation, that is 1st July 2024 to 30th June 2025. Further, it is determined that the Indian exporters have received countervailable subsidies for the production and sale of subject goods during the period of investigation, that is 1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024. A dumping margin of 14.44% and a subsidy rate of 29.35% have been determined for the Indian exporters.

Other trade remedial actions

USA

- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Potassium Phosphate Salts from China. (05 Oct)

Chapter 29 – Organic Chemicals

Colombia

- Termination of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Dioctyl Orthophthalate from China. (01 Oct)

EU

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Furfuryl Alcohol from China. (16 Oct)

Türkiye

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Sodium Gluconate from China. (14 Oct)

USA

- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Melamine from China. (02 & 05 Oct)
- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Methionine from France, Japan and Spain. (05 Oct)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of N-Cyclohexylbenzothiazole-2-Sulfenamide from China. (08 Oct)
- Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of certain Amine Compounds from China. (26 Oct)

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

Trade remedial actions against India

USA

Imposition of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duty on imports of Oleoresin Paprika from India. (08 Oct)

The USDOC has issued orders for the imposition of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports from India. The USITC had earlier determined that imports of dumped and subsidized goods from India were causing injury to the U.S. industry. The USDOC determined dumping margins in the range of 4.24% to 5.78% and subsidy rates in the range of 21.90% to 25.42% for Indian exporters.

Final determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Carbazole Violet Pigment-23 from India. (26 Oct)

The USDOC has determined that Navpad Pigments Private Limited has continued to export subsidized goods during the period of review, that is 1st January 2023 to 31st

December 2023. Further, the USDOC has rescinded the review for Sudarshan Chemical Industries Limited since the company has not exported the subject goods during the period of review. A subsidy rate of 2.81% was determined for Navpad Pigments Private Limited. The duties were originally imposed in 2004.

Other trade remedial actions

Japan

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Rutile Titanium Dioxide from China PR. (17 Oct)

Chapter 39 – Plastics and articles thereof

Trade remedial actions against India

EU

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyvinylidene Fluoride from China, India, and Japan. (28 Oct)

The Commission has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyvinylidene Fluoride from China, India, and Japan. The period of investigation will be 1st July 2025 to 30th June 2026. The Union industry has claimed that the subject imports have caused injury and are also threatening to cause further injury to the industry.

USA

Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet and Strip from India. (19 Oct)

The USDOC has preliminarily determined that certain Indian exporters have continued to dump the subject goods during the period of review, that is 1st July 2024 to 30th June 2025. Further, the USDOC has rescinded the review for certain exporters based on timely withdrawal of the request for review. A dumping margin of 0.61% was determined for SRF Limited. The duties were originally imposed in 2002.

Other trade remedial actions

EAEU

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Virgin High Density Polyethylene from Uzbekistan. (21 Oct)

EU

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the safeguard investigation into imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate. (26 Oct)
- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of PET Spunbond from China. (30 Oct)

Madagascar

- Final affirmative determination issued in the safeguard investigation into imports of Plastic Tubes, Pipes and Hoses, and Fittings thereof. (06 Oct)

Chapter 40 – Rubber and articles thereof

USA

- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires from Vietnam. (05 Oct)

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

USA

- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of High Purity Dissolving Pulp from Brazil and Norway, and anti-subsidy investigation into imports from Brazil. (16 Oct)

Chapter 48 – Paper and paperboard

Trade remedial actions against India

USA

Preliminary determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Paper Shopping Bags from India. (07 Oct)

The USDOC has preliminarily determined that Ckaari Packaging Private Limited and Velvin Packaging Solution Private Limited have continued to dump the subject goods during the period of review, that is 3rd January 2024 to 30th June 2025. Further, the USDOC has rescinded the administrative review for seven companies which have not exported the subject goods during the period of review. Dumping margins ranging from 1.23% to 3.01% were determined for Indian exporters. Duties were originally imposed in 2024.

Other trade remedial actions

EU

- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Heavyweight Thermal Paper from South Korea. (20 Oct)

USA

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Thermal Paper from Germany, Japan, South Korea and Spain. (01 Oct)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Corrugated Die-Cut Cardboard Boxes from China, Malaysia and Türkiye, and anti-subsidy investigation into imports from Türkiye. (26 Oct)

Chapter 54 – Man-Made Filaments, Strips and the Like of Man-Made Textile Materials

Trade remedial actions against India

Vietnam

Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyester Filament Yarn from China, India, Indonesia and Malaysia. (13 Oct)
The Ministry of Industry and Trade has concluded that there is likelihood of continuation of dumping and recurrence of injury by exports from China, India, Indonesia and Malaysia, in case duties are allowed to expire. Accordingly, anti-dumping duties have been extended till 15th October 2031. Indian exports are subject to the highest duties at 54.9%, whereas exports from Indonesia and Malaysia are subject to duties at 21.94% and 21.45% respectively. Exports from China are subject to duties ranging from 3.36% to 17.45%.

Chapter 55 – Man-made staple fibres

Trade remedial actions against India

USA
Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber from India. (19 Oct)
The USDOC has preliminarily determined that Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company Limited has continued to dump the subject goods during the period of review,

that is, 1st July 2024 to 30th June 2025. Further, the USDOC rescinded the review with respect to Reliance Industries Limited based on timely withdrawal of request for review. A dumping margin of 21.43% was determined for the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company Limited. Duties were originally imposed in 2018.

Chapter 70 – Glass and glassware

Australia

- Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Glass Wool Insulation Batts from China and Malaysia. (23 Oct)

Chapter 72 – Iron and Steel

EU

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Wire Rod from China. (12 Oct)

Japan

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Nickel-added Cold-Rolled Stainless-Steel Coils, Sheets and Strips from China and Taiwan. (27 Oct)

South Africa

- Preliminary determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Flat-Rolled Products of Iron and Non-Alloy Steel from China. (17 Oct)

USA

- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from China and Russia. (05 Oct)

Chapter 73 – Articles of iron and steel

Trade remedial actions against India

USA

Initiation of administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain High Chrome Cast Iron Grinding Media from India. (01 Oct)

The USDOC has initiated an administrative review of the anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from India based on timely requests filed by various interested

parties. The period of review will cover the period 6th December 2025 to 31st May 2026. A dumping margin of 9.79% was originally determined for the Indian exporters in 2025.

Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from India, South Korea, Türkiye, Vietnam and Ukraine. (22 Oct)
The USDOC and USITC have determined that revocation of anti-dumping duties on imports of subject goods from India and other countries is likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to the U.S. industry. Dumping margin ranging up to 11.24% will continue on the Indian exporters.

Rescission of administrative review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of High Chrome Cast Iron Grinding Media from India. (28 Oct)
The USDOC has rescinded the administrative review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of subject goods covering the period of review, 4th October 2024 to 31st December 2025, based on timely withdrawal of request for review by all parties. A subsidy rate of 3.16% was originally determined for Indian exporters in 2025.

Rescission of administrative review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of certain Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders from India. (28 Oct)
The USDOC has rescinded the administrative review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of subject goods covering the period of review, 1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025, based on timely withdrawal of request for review by all parties. A subsidy rate ranging from 2.26% to 2.48% was originally determined for Indian exporters in 2024.

Other trade remedial actions

EAEU

- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Seamless Steel Oil Country Tubular Goods from China. (09 Oct)

South Korea

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Seamless Steel Pipes from China. (08 Oct)

USA

- Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Standard Steel Welded Wire Mesh from Mexico. (26 Oct)

- Affirmative determination issued by the USITC in the sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders from China. (08 Oct)

Chapter 74 – Copper and Articles Thereof

USA

- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Seamless Refined Copper Pipes and Tubes from Vietnam. (28 Oct)

Chapter 76 – Aluminium and Articles thereof

Australia

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Aluminium Windows and Doors from China. (14 Oct)

EU

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Aluminium Flat Rolled Products from China. (09 Oct)

USA

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Aluminium Foil from Armenia, Brazil, Oman, Russia and Türkiye, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from Oman and Türkiye. (01 Oct)

Chapter 81 – Other Base Metals; Cermets; Articles thereof

USA

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Magnesium from China. (01 Oct)

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

USA

- Affirmative determination issued by the USITC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Diamond Sawblades and parts thereof from China. (28 Oct)

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

USA

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Stationary and Portable Air Compressors from China, Malaysia and Vietnam. (01 Oct)
- Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Small Vertical Shaft Engines between 99cc and up to 225cc and parts thereof from China. (26 Oct)

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

Canada

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Small Power Transformers from South Korea and Taiwan. (02 Oct)
- Final affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Unarmoured Building Cables from China. (27 Oct)

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

EU

- Initiation of safeguard investigation into imports of certain New Hybrid Vehicles for the transport of persons. (30 Oct)

USA

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Truck Bed Covers from China. (01 and 19 Oct)
- Imposition of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Van-Type Trailers and Subassemblies thereof from China. (28 Oct)

Chapter 94 – Furniture; Bedding, Mattresses, Mattress Supports, Cushions and Similar Stuffed Furnishing; Lamps and Lighting Fittings, Not Elsewhere

Specified Or Included; Illuminated Signs, Illuminated Name-Plates and the Like; Prefabricated Building

USA

- Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Boltless Steel Shelving Units Prepacked for Sale from China. (14 Oct)
- Affirmative determination issued by the USITC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Mattresses from Cambodia, Malaysia, Serbia, Thailand, Türkiye and Vietnam, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from China. (22 Oct)

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.

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


011 – 4989 2200


info@tpm.in


www.tpm.in


TPM Solicitors & Consultants