

ADHYATAN



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Key Highlights

Indian Updates

Amendment in Import Policy Condition of import of Virgin Multi-layer Paper Board (22 Aug)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has amended the Import Policy Condition and imposed Minimum Import Price (MIP) of INR 67,220 per MT on Cost, Insurance, and Freight (CIF) value on import of Virgin Multi-layer Paper Board (VPB) under ITC (HS) Codes 48 05 9100, 48 05 9200, 48 05 9300, 48 10 9200 and 48 10 9900 till 31st March 2026.

Updates concerning Measures by and against the USA

The USA hikes ‘anti-fentanyl’ tariffs on Canada under IEEPA (31 Jul)

In February, the USA had imposed a tariff of 25% on Canadian imports, purportedly in response to the flow of illicit drugs from Canada to the USA. On 31st July 2025, the tariff rate was increased to 35%. The order continues the exemption from tariffs granted to USMCA-compliant goods. As a result, most goods exported from Canada to the USA continue to be free of tariffs.

The USA reciprocal tariffs enter into force, revised tariff rates notified (07 Aug)

On 31st July 2025, the USA announced revised rates of reciprocal tariffs under IEEPA to counter perceived trade barriers of its trade partners. The tariffs entered into force on 7th August 2025. The tariff rate for India has been set at 25%. The tariff rates for other countries such as Japan and the European Union, which announced last-minute framework deals with the USA, have been tariffed at 15%. The Executive Order also announces an additional ‘transshipment tariff’ of 40% for goods that were transhipped to evade duties.

The USA defers application of country-specific reciprocal tariffs against China (11 Aug)

In view of the ongoing negotiations with China PR, the USA has suspended the application of the country-specific reciprocal tariff for China. The tariffs were supposed to enter into force on 12th August 2025. However, the tariffs have now

been deferred till 10th November 2025. In the interim, reciprocal tariffs will apply to Chinese imports at the flat rate of 10%, announced in April for all countries.

The USA adds 407 new HS codes to list of products subject to Section 232 measures on steel and aluminum (15 Aug)

On 15th August 2025, the US Department of Commerce added 407 HS codes to the list of steel and aluminum products subject to Section 232 measures. The measures are *ad valorem* and only the steel and aluminum content of these products will be subject to Section 232 measures. The updated list took effect on 18th August 2025 and is available on the [link](#) herein.

Brazil initiates WTO dispute regarding tariffs imposed by the USA (11 Aug)

Brazil has formally requested consultations with the USA under the Dispute Settlement Understanding, regarding the tariffs imposed by the USA against imports from Brazil. Presently, imports from Brazil are subject to reciprocal tariffs at 10% and additional tariffs at 40%, imposed due to alleged erosion of democracy in Brazil. Brazil has claimed that the measures are inconsistent with the United States' obligations under various provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Dispute Settlement Understanding. If the consultations do not yield a satisfactory resolution within 60 days, Brazil is permitted to request constitution of a panel to adjudicate the matter.

European Union proposes tariff reductions to advance the deal between the European Union and the USA (28 Aug)

On 28th August 2025, the European Commission introduced two legislative proposals to begin implementing the EU-US Joint Statement as agreed on 21st August 2025. The first proposal aims to eliminate tariffs on a range of industrial goods imported from the USA and grant preferential market access for selected seafood and non-sensitive agricultural products from the USA. The second proposal extends existing duty-free treatment for lobster from the USA to include processed lobster. Both proposals must be approved by the European Parliament and the Council through an ordinary legislative procedure before they can take effect.

In return, the USA is expected to implement additional tariff relief measures. These include zero or near-zero tariffs on certain exports from the European Union, such as cork and other unavailable natural resources, all aircraft and aircraft parts, as well as generic pharmaceuticals and their chemical precursors.

These goods will be subject to Most-Favoured Nation (MFN) tariff treatment, and both sides have agreed to work toward expanding this list in the future.

Global Updates

WTO releases its annual report for 2024-25 (07 Aug)

WTO released its annual report, covering its activities in 2024 and the early part of 2025. The report provides an overview of the WTO and the WTO Secretariat, the funding and administration related issues, as well as activities undertaken during the period, including the thirteenth Ministerial Conference.

Nepal accepts the WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies (18 Aug)

On 18th August 2025, the WTO Director received Nepal's acceptance of the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies. The WTO Director praised Nepal, calling it a crucial step towards ocean sustainability. Only three more WTO member acceptances are needed for the Agreement to come into force.

The Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies, adopted at the 12th Ministerial Conference of WTO in June 2022, introduces binding multilateral rules to curb harmful subsidies, including those that support illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, subsidies for fishing of overfished stocks and those for fishing on unregulated high seas. Recognizing the challenges faced by developing and least-developed countries, the WTO has established a Fish Fund to provide technical assistance and capacity-building to implement the Agreement.

China initiates a WTO dispute regarding Canadian surtaxes, quotas on steel, aluminum goods (20 Aug)

On 20th August 2025, China requested dispute consultations with Canada. This is regarding the Canadian measures imposing a surtax in the form of tariff rate quota on imports of certain steel goods originating from non-free trade agreement partners for Canada, including China. This also concerns the surtax imposed by Canada on imports of certain steel and aluminum goods that contain steel or aluminum originating from China.

Bilateral safeguard measures as a means of protecting industry in face of concessions under trade agreements

- *With increased execution of trade agreements by India, there is often increased competition with the imported products, at reduced Customs duties. Bilateral safeguard measures are an important tool to address any adverse impact of such competition.*
- *Bilateral safeguard measures can be imposed pursuant to an increase in imports, which causes or threatens to cause injury to the industry in India.*
- *It is imperative to demonstrate that the increase in imports is due to the concessions given or duties eliminated under trade agreement.*
- *Bilateral safeguard measures would take the form of suspension of any further reduction in Customs duty, or withdrawal of concessions given under the agreement.*
- *The duration of safeguard measures is normally limited, and the industry must demonstrate the steps it would take to adjust to the concessional duty rates, once the measures are allowed to lapse.*
- *Similar to safeguard measures under the Agreement on Safeguards, bilateral safeguard measures must be progressively liberalized over the period.*
- *Some of the trade agreements also incorporate a provision concerning transition period, and no measure can be invoked once the transition period is over.*

With an increase in bilateral trade agreements being executed, bilateral safeguard measures have increasingly become a fundamental tool for regulating trade. Trade agreements eliminate or reduce Customs duty, thereby allowing the signing countries to improve their trade relations and integrate their economies. They also contribute to the growth of local and small producers by giving them access to new markets. However, these tariff concessions often come at the expense of increased competition for the local producers, who may find it difficult to maintain their market and performance, faced with an influx of imports. Since

member parties to an agreement are generally keen to ensure that the interests of their domestic producers are safeguarded, trade agreements generally have a bilateral safeguard provision that acts as an emergency measure. The provision allows a member country to apply temporary restrictive measures on the bilateral member country by suspension of tariff reductions to protect its domestic industry from serious injury caused by a sudden increase in imports from the other party to that agreement.

Provisions concerning bilateral safeguard measures were first introduced by the United States in a trade agreement between the United States of America and Mexico in 1942 where the USA included an 'escape clause' to withdraw the concessions granted, in case they cause injury to the domestic producers of the importing country. After this, the USA began to include this clause in all its future agreements. Gradually, bilateral safeguard provisions have become an important clause in trade deals and negotiations and ensure economic growth which is not at the cost of the domestic producers.

Pre-conditions for imposition of bilateral safeguard measures

The prerequisites for invocation of bilateral safeguard measures are a) there must be a sudden increase in the imports of a particular product; b) the increase should be a result of tariff concessions granted under a trade agreement and c) such increase has caused or threatens to cause serious injury to domestic producers of that product. Essentially, a country under an agreement can impose bilateral safeguard measures to remedy the injury caused due to a significant increase in imports as a result of the reduction or elimination of Customs duty pursuant to that agreement. These measures can be in the form of:

- a) suspension of any further reduction of Customs duty on that particular product or,
- b) an increase in the rate of Customs duty to the lower of Custom duty applicable on the imports from most favoured nations as on
 - i. date on which measures are taken.
 - ii. date on which the agreement was entered into.

Provisions normally incorporated in bilateral trade agreements

The specific provisions concerning conditions for invocation of bilateral safeguard measures, and the procedure to be followed may vary from agreement to agreement. Further, the provisions concerning production of like article or

directly competitive article in India, constitution of domestic industry, analysis of injury, existence of causal link, and allowing participation to various stakeholders, remain similar to that in other trade remedial investigations. However, certain special features which can be normally found in various agreements signed by India are as follows:

Duration

Bilateral safeguard measures may be applied for such period as required to remedy the serious injury that has been caused to the domestic producers. However, almost all agreements executed by India prescribe a maximum duration of 2 years, which is extendable for a further period of up to 3 or 4 years. Therefore, bilateral safeguard measures are normally invoked for shorter duration.

Adjustment Plan

The domestic producers are normally required to provide their plan for adjusting to the reduced tariffs when the safeguard measures expire. Adjustment plans are steps intended to be taken by the industry to adapt to import competition during the application of the measure. Since the bilateral safeguard measures are of temporary nature, the purpose of the adjustment plan is to evaluate how the industry will become more competitive considering including progressive liberalization of the measure over time.

Imposition of Provisional Measures

Provisions concerning bilateral safeguard measures usually allow for imposition of provisional measures, pending conclusion of the investigation. Such provisional measures are intended to address critical circumstances, where any delay in applying the measures would cause damage to the domestic producers, which may be difficult to repair. Such provisional measures may be imposed for a period not exceeding two hundred days.

Progressive Liberalisation

The country applying the safeguard measure is also normally required to progressively liberalise the measures imposed at regular intervals. This process helps facilitate the domestic industry to adjust to the increased competition and allows for the gradual opening of trade by making the measure less restrictive, typically over a period of more than one year. Safeguard measures once imposed cannot remain at the same level over their life and have to be gradually reduced. For example, in a recently concluded bilateral safeguard investigation on imports

of Ferro Molybdenum from Korea, the Directorate General of Trade Remedies had recommended bilateral safeguard measures for two years in the form of increased rate of Customs duty to 100% level of duty applicable to most favoured nations in the first year which was then gradually reduced to 75% in the second year.

Transition Period

Certain agreements also have a clause for transition period, that is, the maximum period during which a bilateral safeguard measure can be invoked. Agreements may provide that bilateral safeguard measures may only be invoked in case the imports increase, and cause injury to the domestic industry of the importing country, during a temporary period of transition. For example, in case of the ASEAN India Free Trade Agreement, the members have a right to initiate a safeguard measure on any product within the transition period of 5 years for that product only. This implied that the industry could file an application only within 5 years from the date of complete elimination of measures. Since the period of 5 years has already expired for most products under India-ASEAN agreement, it is not possible to seek bilateral safeguard measures at this stage. However, in case of India UAE Free Trade Agreement, the requirement for the transition period has been removed.

Thus, it is evident that the imposition of bilateral safeguard measures is subject to strict requirements. Nevertheless, they remain a key remedy available to the industry, to safeguard their interests in situations where the imports show a dramatic increase pursuant to a free trade agreement. This is especially crucial since India is moving towards a more liberalised foreign trade strategy with a significant number of trade deals being negotiated. With multiple free trade agreements already in force, and many ongoing negotiations for new agreements, it is clear that the Government is focused on increased use of trade agreements to make the country a global manufacturing powerhouse. With the increased liberalized trade, bilateral safeguard measures would become a key for ensuring that the interests of the Indian industry are duly addressed.

- Nishtha Gupta, Principal Business Analyst

From the WTO Panel

European Union - Countervailing duties on imports of Biodiesel from Indonesia

WT/DS618/R dated 22nd August 2025

The dispute arose pursuant to the findings of the European Commission, leading to imposition of definitive countervailing duties on imports of Biodiesel from Indonesia. In particular, the scheme under contention was Oil Palm Plantation Fund (OPPF) and imposition of export taxes on Crude Palm Oil (CPO).

Indonesia had challenged the following observations in the determination made by the European Commission -

- a. The European Commission noted that the Government of Indonesia (GOI) subsidizes the Indonesian biodiesel industry by providing grants to Indonesian biodiesel producers through the OPPF. Under the fund, OPPF management agency is entrusted to collect export levies on exports of CPO commodities. The fund collected is then disbursed to biodiesel producers. The purpose of disbursement of funds is to support the Government mandate to blend biodiesel with petroleum-based diesel for resale to the domestic economy. The European Commission considered this disbursement of funds is done through ‘government or any public body within the territory of a member’ and constitutes as ‘grants.’
- b. The European Commission also noted that the GOI has implemented a policy imposing export taxes on CPO, which is the main raw material used to produce biodiesel in Indonesia. The export taxes was considered to be a market intervention by the GOI, artificially controlling the domestic CPO prices. Such intervention ensured that CPO is sold in the domestic market at lower prices.

After examining the issue, Panel found merit in the determination of the Commission that the GOI provides financial contribution through a government or public body in the form of grant under SCM Agreement by disbursing funds to biodiesel producers, which thereby confers benefits. The Panel also considered that the disbursement of funds under OPPF is *de jure* specific. Therefore, the Panel

found that the program resulted in provision of a grant. Accordingly, it concluded that the European Commission has not acted inconsistently in determining the benefit calculation methodology and in determination of the countervailing duty amount.

As regards the imposition of export duty, the Panel noted that the European Commission reasoned that the program in place allowed biodiesel producers to have access to main raw material and cost at a price below the market price and actions of GOI contributed to income received by biodiesel producers. The European Commission considered that measures put in place allows biodiesel producers to realize higher profits. However, the Panel held that this amounted to assessment of effects of measures in the marketplace and did not constitute income support by GOI. Accordingly, the Panel found that the European Commission has acted inconsistently by determining that by maintaining different measure, like export taxes and levies, GOI has induced the domestic CPO producers to sell CPO locally and thus entrusted or directed private CPO suppliers to provide CPO to biodiesel producers in Indonesia for less than adequate remuneration. Therefore, the Panel concluded that the European Commission acted inconsistently by considering export tax and export levy resulted in conferment of a countervailable subsidy.

Foreign Trade Policy

Port restriction on import of certain goods from Bangladesh to India (11 Aug)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has notified that imports of the following goods would not be allowed at any land ports, except the Nhava Sheva port with immediate effect:

- 531090 - Bleached and unbleached woven fabrics of jute or of other textile bast fibre
- 560890 - Twine, cordage, rope, etc. of jute
- 560790 - Twine, cordage, rope, and cables
- 630510 - Sacks and bags of jute

Amendment in Import Policy Condition of imports of Virgin Multi-layer Paper Board (22 Aug)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has amended the Import Policy Condition and imposed Minimum Import Price (MIP) of INR 67,220 per MT on Cost, Insurance, and Freight (CIF) value on imports of Virgin Multi-layer Paper Board (VPB) under ITC (HS) Codes 48 05 9100, 48 05 9200, 48 05 9300, 48 10 9200 and 48 10 9900 till 31st March 2026.

Fixation of new Standard Input Output Norms under ‘Chemical and Allied Products’ (22 Aug)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has notified the following two new Standard Input Output Norms under ‘Chemical and Allied Products’.

SION No	Export Product	Quantity	Import Item	Quantity Allowed
A-3693	Minoxidil Topical Aerosol 5% (Foam) (60 gm. CAN)	1 Number	Minoxidil USP	3.06 gram
A-3694	Benfotiamine	1 kg	Thiamine Hydrochloride (Vitamin B1 HCL)	0.922 kg

Amendment in Foreign Trade Policy with reference to the Export Obligation Period (28 Aug)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has extended the Export Obligation Period against the import of the products that are subjected to mandatory Quality Control Orders by the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals (DCPC), under Advance Authorization from 6 months to 18 months.



Trade Agreements

Indian Updates

India and Australia conclude the 11th round of the India – Australia CECA

The eleventh round of negotiations for the India–Australia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) concluded on 23rd August 2025, with discussions focused on key areas including trade in goods and services, mobility, digital trade, rules of origin, legal and institutional provisions, environment, labour, and gender. The CECA is expected to build on the existing India–Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA), which came into force in December 2022.

India and Eurasian Economic Union sign Terms of Reference to launch Free Trade Agreement Negotiations

On 20th August 2025, India and the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), which includes Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic and Russia signed the Terms of Reference (ToR) to formally begin negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement. The proposed FTA is expected to enhance market access for Indian exporters, support MSMEs, attract investment, and diversify trade across Eurasia. Both sides expressed commitment to conclude negotiations swiftly, aiming to strengthen cooperation in sectors such as pharmaceuticals, engineering, and energy.

India – ASEAN Trade Agreement review underway with back-to-back negotiation rounds

India and ASEAN held the tenth round of the review meeting of the ASEAN – India Trade in Goods Agreement (AITIGA), originally signed in 2009. The representatives discussed Customs procedures, rules of origin, trade remedies, market access, and regulatory alignment. The next round is scheduled to be held in October with focus on priority sectors, logistics, digital trade, and cross-border facilitation.

India and the Philippines begin negotiations for a Bilateral Preferential Trade Agreement

On 5th August 2025, India and the Philippines officially begin negotiations for a Preferential Trade Agreement aimed at enhancing bilateral trade and strategic cooperation. The PTA will build on the existing ASEAN–India Trade in Goods Agreement (AITIGA), allowing both countries to tailor concessions for improved market access. India is expected to seek greater access for its agricultural exports such as potatoes and grapes. The Philippines has expressed interest in Indian technologies for seaweed cultivation and investments in major infrastructure projects. Both sides also aim to expand digital economy collaboration.

Global Updates

Angola and the United Arab Emirates sign a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement

Angola and the UAE have signed the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, with an aim to strengthen bilateral ties and boost non-oil trade. The CEPA is projected to contribute a billion USD to each economy and generate around 30,000 jobs. The CEPA prioritizes sectors like gemstones, minerals, mining, digital trade, and agri-tech, leveraging the Atlantic coastline of Angola as a strategic logistics hub. UAE will enjoy duties reductions and eliminations on exports of petroleum distillates, iron, steel, and perfumes, while goods from Angola such as diamonds, gold, copper, and grains, will also enjoy preferential duties. Along with the CEPA, the two countries have also signed MoUs for enhanced cooperation in AI, central banking and agriculture.

The Philippines - Japan Reciprocal Access Agreement (RAA) to enter into force on 11th September 2025

On 12th August 2025, the officials from Japan and the Philippines exchanged notes to enter into force the Philippines - Japan Reciprocal Access Agreement. The Agreement was signed in July 2024. The RAA is set to enhance interoperability between the forces of the two countries. In addition, the RAA provides a legal and procedural framework for the entry and departure of the defence forces, vessels, aircraft and equipment of one country from the territory of the other, for activities mutually agreed upon by the parties.

New Zealand - United Arab Emirates Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement enters into force

The UAE – New Zealand Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), has come into force on 27th August 2025. The Agreement aims to provide preferential access on multiple goods. New Zealand has offered 100% duty-free access to exports from UAE, while the UAE has offered 98.5% duty-free access to imports from New Zealand. The Agreement promotes collaboration in key sectors such as food production, renewable energy, education, and advanced technologies.

The United States of America and the European Union signed Framework Agreement on Reciprocal, Fair, and Balanced Trade

On 21st August 2025, the United States of America and the European Union announced a landmark Framework Agreement on Reciprocal, Fair, and Balanced Trade. The European Union has committed to eliminate tariffs on all the industrial goods of the USA and offer preferential access to American agricultural and seafood exports. In return, the USA has committed to put a 15% ceiling in tariffs on EU-origin goods along with key exemptions for aircraft, cork, and generic pharmaceuticals. The deal also reduces Section 232 tariffs on European automobiles and parts and promotes mutual recognition of standards to 15%. The European Union has also agreed to offer additional flexibilities in the CBAM implementation for small and medium-sized businesses in the USA. The European Union has also confirmed that it will not adopt or maintain network usage fees and both parties have decided not to impose Customs duties on electronic transmissions.

Non-Tariff Measures

Indian Updates

Draft Standards on Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Power Supply for Telecom Equipment Issued by TEC (08 Aug)

The Telecommunication Engineering Centre (TEC), under the Department of Telecommunications (DoT), has circulated draft Standards titled Generic Requirements (GR) on Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Power Supply for Telecom Equipment's (Standard No. TEC 66090:2025, revision of TEC 66090:2017). These Standards define the requirements for SPV power systems catering to telecom equipment operating at 12V, 24V, or 48V DC, covering load capacities up to 20A continuous or 480 AH per day. The SPV system includes solar modules, battery banks, charge controllers, and hybrid arrangements with float chargers for a regulated DC power supply. The initiative seeks to ensure reliable, sustainable, and non-conventional power solutions for telecom applications. Comments are invited within 60 days from the notification, that is, by 7th October 2025.

Draft Standards on Metal-Free Optical Fibre Cable issued by TEC (15 Aug)

The Telecommunication Engineering Centre (TEC), under the Department of Telecommunications (DoT), has circulated draft Standards titled Generic Requirements (GR) on Metal Free Optical Fibre Cable (G.652 D Fibre) (Standard No. TEC 85140:2025, revision of GR/OFC-17/01.JUN 2007)". These Standards pertain to metal-free optical fibre cables designed for underground installation in ducts, with an HDPE inner sheath and an outer jacket of Polyamide-12/Nylon-12. The initiative aims to update and improve the specifications of fibre optic infrastructure to ensure durability, reliability, and compliance with modern telecom requirements. Comments are invited within 60 days from the notification, that is, by 14th October 2025.

Quality Control Order for Electrical Appliances for Commercial Dispensing and Vending (22 Aug)

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has issued an order in supersession of the Electrical Appliances for Commercial Dispensing and Vending (Quality Control) Order, 2024. The order will be called the Cookware, Utensils and Cans

for Foods and Beverages (Quality Control) Order, 2025. The Order shall come into force on 1st October 2025. However, for small enterprises, the Order shall come into force on 1st January 2026 and for micro-enterprises on 1st April 2026.

Global Updates

China

Draft Regulation on Passenger Car Fuel Consumption and NEV Credits in China (22 Aug)

The Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of China has issued a draft Regulation titled “Passenger Cars Corporate Average Fuel Consumption (CAFC) and New Energy Vehicle (NEV) Credits Regulation in 2026–2027”. The Regulation sets requirements for the proportion of CAFC and NEV credits during 2026-27, while also optimising and adjusting technical specifications for new energy vehicles. The initiative aims to protect the environment, promote energy efficiency, and support sustainable development in the automotive sector. The stakeholders may submit comments within 60 days, that is, by 21st October 2025.

The United States of America

Draft Rule on Nail Products containing Triphenyl Phosphate (TPhP) proposed by California DTSC

The U.S. Department of Toxic Substances Control, State of California, has proposed amendments under the Safer Consumer Products Regulations to list down nail products containing triphenyl phosphate (TPhP), at concentrations greater than 250 ppm, as a Priority Product. The purpose of this proposal is to strengthen consumer protection by addressing potential health and safety risks associated with TPhP. The initiative seeks to prevent deceptive practices, enhance product quality requirements, and safeguard public health. Stakeholders may submit their comments by 22nd September 2025.

Total Number of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) notified by WTO: 368

The number of Technical Barriers to Trade (TBTs) notified by WTO: 228

For a full list of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) along with the reporting country, please refer the [link](#) herein.

Bureau of Indian Standards

Substitution of Standards for some Chemicals (05 Aug)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, effective 24th July 2025. However, the previous unamended Standard will remain in force concurrently till 24th January 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

- **IS 5158: 2025** Phthalic Anhydride, Technical — Specification (Third Revision)
- **IS 6961: 2025** 3-Bromobenzanthrone, Technical — Specification (Second Revision)

Withdrawal of Standard for some Chemicals (05 Aug)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the withdrawal of certain Standards, including the following. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 21st July 2025. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

- **IS 38 – 1976** Specification for Antimony Oxide for Paints (First Revision)
- **IS 3520: 1992** Water-Soluble Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose — Specification (Second Revision)
- **IS 13966: 1994** Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose for use in Oil Industry — Specification

Substitution of Standards for some Chemicals (05 Aug)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, effective 24th July 2025. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 24th January 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

- **IS 7351: 2025** Styrenated Phenol — Specification (Second Revision)
- **IS 8195: 2025** 4-Nitro-chlorobenzene — Specification (First Revision)
- **IS 8397: 2025** 2-Nitrotoluene — Specification (First Revision)
- **IS 12887: 2025** Poly (Ethylene Terephthalate) (PET) Bottles for Packaging of Edible Oils — Specification (First Revision)
- **IS 19221: 2025** Vinyl Sulphone Ester of 2,5- Dimethoxyaniline — Specification

Substitution of Standards for Metals (05 Aug)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, effective 29th July 2025. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 29th January 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

- **IS 266: 2025** Sulphuric Acid — Specification (Fifth Revision)
 - **IS 1984 (Part 4): 2025 ISO 8362-2: 2024** Injection Containers and Accessories Part 4 Closures for Injection Vials (First Revision)
 - **IS 9968 (Part 1): 2025** Elastomer Insulated Cables — Specification Part 1 For Working Voltages up to and including 1,100 volts (Second Revision)
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Trade Remedial Actions

Indian Updates

Chapter 28 – Inorganic chemicals

Final Findings in anti-absorption review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Untreated Fumed Silica from China. (11 Aug)

The DGTR issued final findings in the anti-absorption review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Untreated Fumed Silica from China. The Authority noted that the export price of Shandong Dongyue Silicone Material Co., Ltd. has declined while the cost of sales has increased. Further, the decline in export price to India was higher than the decline in export price to other countries. The dumping margin and injury margin that have been determined for the exporter are higher than that determined in the previous investigation. Therefore, the Authority concluded that the anti-dumping duty in force has been absorbed and recommended enhancement of the current anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods from Shandong Dongyue Silicone Material Co., Ltd.

Chapter 29 – Organic Chemicals

Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of Toluene Di-Isocyanate (“TDI”) from European Union and Saudi Arabia. (19 Aug)

The Central Government, on 19th August 2025 extended the anti-dumping duty on imports of Toluene Di-Isocyanate (“TDI”) from European Union and Saudi Arabia. The duty was initially imposed vide Notification No. 28/2021-Customs (ADD), dated 27th April 2021. The duties have been extended pending conclusion of review, till 1st March 2026.

Chapter 37 – Photographic or cinematographic goods

Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Black Toner in powder form from China, Malaysia and Taiwan. (04 Aug)

The Central Government, on 4th August 2025, continued anti-dumping duty on imports of Black Toner in powder form from China, Malaysia and Taiwan pursuant to recommendations made by the DGTR vide Final Findings

Notification No. 07/12/2024-DGTR, dated 6th May 2025. The duty was initially imposed vide Notification No. 12/2021-Customs (ADD), dated 5th March 2021. The duties in force are in the range of USD 159 – 1568 per MT and are to remain in force for a period of five years.

Chapter 39 – Plastics and articles thereof

Final Findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyvinyl Chloride Suspension Resins from China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and United States of America. (14 Aug)

The DGTR issued final findings in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyvinyl Chloride Suspension Resins from China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and United States of America. The Authority noted that the applicants accounted for major proportion of Indian production, particularly since the other domestic producers were importing significant quantities of the product under consideration. The Authority found dumping of the subject goods and noted that the subject imports have increased over the injury period, and such imports were undercutting of prices of the domestic industry. The subject imports had captured the market share of the domestic industry as well as that of other imports. The domestic industry has suffered from financial losses, cash losses and has recorded as negative return on capital employed in the period of investigation. The Authority has thus, recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods from the subject countries for a period of 5 years.

Final Findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Liquid Epoxy Resin from China, Korea, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, and Thailand. (18 Aug)

The DGTR issued final findings in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Liquid Epoxy Resin from China, Korea, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, and Thailand. The Authority noted that the volume of the subject imports increased over the injury period at a pace higher than the increase in demand in India. The domestic industry was forced to reduce its selling price in order to compete with the subject imports. The domestic industry had sold the subject goods at losses in order to remain competitive against subject imports, leading to the significant deterioration in the profitability of the domestic industry over the period. The domestic industry also suffered cash losses and faced negative returns on capital employed. Thus, the Authority has recommended imposition of anti-dumping

duty on imports of subject goods from the subject countries for a period of 5 years.

Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of Fluoroelastomers (FKM) from China. (19 Aug)

The Central Government, on 19th August 2025, extended the anti-dumping duty on imports of Fluoroelastomers (FKM) from China. The duty was initially imposed vide Notification No. 40/2020-Customs (ADD), dated 27th November 2020. The duties in force remain to be in the range of USD 1.04 – 8.86 per KG and are extended to be in force till 26th February 2026.

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

Final Finding in sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Woven Fabric (having more than 50% Flax Content) from China and Hong Kong. (08 Aug)

The DGTR issued final findings in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Woven Fabric (having more than 50% Flax content) commonly known as “Flax Fabric” from China and Hong Kong. The Authority found that the imports from the subject countries had increased significantly. The subject imports were undercutting the prices of the domestic industry, preventing it from increasing its selling price commensurate to the increase in its cost of sales. The domestic industry suffered financial losses, declining cash profits and return on investment.

Further, the Authority found that there is a likelihood of recurrence or continuation of dumping and injury to the domestic industry as the subject imports has caused material injury to the domestic industry during the period of investigation, the capacities of the producers in the subject countries is more than the demand in their countries and the producers in the subject countries are export oriented. Accordingly, the Authority has recommended continuation of anti-dumping duty for a period of 5 years. The duties were previously extended by the Central Government, pending conclusion of review till 9th February 2026, vide Notification dated 6th August 2025.

Chapter 55 – Man-made staple fibres

Final Findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Acrylic Fibre from China, Peru and Thailand. (18 Aug)

The DGTR issued final findings in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Acrylic Fibre from China, Peru and Thailand. The Authority noted that the volume of imports made by Indian Acrylics Limited were negligible and the eligibility of the said producer to constitute domestic industry is not hampered due to such imports. It has been found that while the demand for the product has declined and the Indian industry has enough capacity to cater to the entire demand in India, the subject imports have increased over the injury period. The landed price of subject imports is undercutting the prices of the domestic industry, and the domestic industry has been forced to sell the product at losses and cash losses. Even then, the production, sales and capacity utilization of the domestic industry has declined. Therefore, the Authority has recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from the subject countries for a period of 5 years.

Chapter 72 – Base metals and articles of base metal

Final Findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Hot Rolled Flat Products of Alloy or Non-Alloy Steel from Vietnam. (13 Aug)

The DGTR issued final findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Hot Rolled Flat Products of Alloy or Non-Alloy Steel from Vietnam. The Authority noted that while there were no imports of subject goods from the subject country in 2020-21, the imports have increased substantially over the injury period. Further, such imports have increased at prices below the selling price of the domestic industry and have suppressed and depressed the prices of the domestic industry. The domestic industry has suffered material injury due to subject imports as the profitability, cash profit and return on capital employed of the domestic industry declined over the injury period. It has also been noted that there is a threat of further injury to the domestic industry. Accordingly, the Authority has recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from the subject country for a period of 5 years.

Final Findings in safeguard investigation into imports of Non-Alloy and Alloy Steel Flat Products. (16 Aug)

The DGTR issued final findings in safeguard investigation into imports of Non-Alloy and Alloy Steel Flat Products. The Authority has noted that there is a recent, sudden, sharp and significant increase in imports of product under consideration into India as a result of unforeseen developments and the effect of obligations under GATT. The subject imports have caused serious injury to the domestic industry in India as the market share of imports has increased, while that of the domestic industry has declined, the domestic industry has unutilised capacities, and the production of the domestic industry has declined. Even then the inventories of the domestic industry have increased. The profitability of the domestic industry has declined significantly.

Further, there is threat of serious injury to the domestic industry as the global steel capacities have increased substantially, there are several trade remedial actions on the product under consideration globally and economies such as Japan, South Korea and China have huge capacities exceeding domestic consumption. Therefore, the Authority has recommended imposition of safeguard duty on imports of subject goods for a period of 3 years.

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

Final Findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of T-Shaped Elevator/Lift Guide Rails and Counterweight Guide Rails from China. (27 Aug)

The DGTR issued final findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of T-Shaped Elevator/Lift Guide Rails and Counterweight Guide Rails from China. The Authority noted that despite the domestic industry having the capacity to cater to almost half the domestic demand, the market share of the domestic industry had reduced significantly due to subject imports. The landed price of the subject imports has fallen to a level below the raw material cost of the domestic industry. Due to this the profitability, cash profit, PBIT and return on capital employed of the domestic industry declined over the injury period. Therefore, the Authority recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from the subject countries.

Global Updates

Chapter 11 – Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten

China

- Initiation of the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Pea Starch from Canada. (12 Aug)

Chapter 15 – Animal or Vegetable Fats and Oils and Their Cleavage Products; Prepared Edible Fats; Animal or Vegetable Waxes

Mexico

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Epoxidized Soybean Oil from Brazil and China. (5 Aug)

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

European Union

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Certain Prepared or Preserved Sweetcorn in Kernels from China. (07 Aug)

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

Trade remedial actions against India

European Union

Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Barium Carbonate from China and India. (11 Aug)

The European Commission has preliminarily determined that Barium Carbonate from China and India are being dumped in the European Union during the period of investigation, that is 1st October 2023 to 30th September 2024. The dumping margin of 4.6% was determined for Vishnu Barium Private Limited and all other Indian exporters.

Other trade remedial actions

Japan

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Dipotassium Carbonate from South Korea. (20 Aug)

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued by USDOC in the sunset review of the anti-dumping duty on imports of Silicon Metal from the Russian Federation. (29 Aug)

Chapter 29 – Organic Chemicals

China

- Continuation of the anti-dumping duty on imports of Phenol from the European Union, Japan, South Korea, Thailand, and the United States of America. (28 Aug)

European Union

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Terephthalic Acid from Mexico and South Korea. (13 Aug)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Valine from China. (14 Aug)

Japan

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Bisphenol A from South Korea and Taiwan. (20 Aug)

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of the anti-subsidy duty on imports of Chlorinated Isocyanates from China. (04 Aug)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Certain Monomers and Oligomers from Taiwan. (29 Aug)

Chapter 33 – Essential Oils and Resinoids; Perfumery, Cosmetic or Toilet Preparations

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USITC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Oleoresin Paprika from India. (11 Aug)

The USITC has preliminary determined that the domestic industry is materially injured by the imports of subject goods alleged to be sold at dumped prices during the period of investigation 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025 and were subsidized during the period of review, that is, 1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024.

Chapter 34 – Soap, Organic Surface-Active Agents, Washing Preparations, Lubricating Preparations, Artificial Waxes

European Union

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Candles, Tapers, and the like from China. (14 Aug)

Chapter 39 – Plastics and Articles thereof

Trade remedial actions against India

European Union

Final affirmative determination issued in the sunset review investigation of the anti-subsidy duty on imports of certain Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) from India. (19 Aug)

The European Commission has determined that the Indian producers have received countervailable subsidies for the production of subject goods during the period of review, which is 1st July 2023 to 30th June 2024. It was determined that Futura Polyesters Limited have not received any countervailable subsidies during the period of review. While Futura Polyesters Limited was not found to be

receiving countervailing subsidies, countervailing duty rates of 2.3% to 13.8% were determined for other Indian producers.

United States of America

Initiation of administrative review of the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duty on imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate Film from India. (22 Aug)

The USDOC has initiated an administrative review of the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duty on imports of subject goods from India upon receiving timely request for initiation of administrative review from the interested parties. The period of review for administrative review of anti-dumping duty is 3rd January 2024 to 31st May 2025 and of anti-subsidy duty is 1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024. An anti-dumping duty of up to 53.05% was originally imposed on 24th May 2024 and anti-subsidy duty ranging between 2.38% to 4.81% were originally imposed on 18th July 2024.

Other trade remedial actions

Brazil

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyvinyl Chloride Resins from China. (13 Aug)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyethylene Resins from Canada and the United States of America. (20 Aug)

European Union

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene Resins from South Korea and Taiwan. (18 Aug)

South Korea

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyvinyl Chloride Paste Resin from France, Germany, Norway, and Sweden. (06 Aug)

Türkiye

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Plastic Baby Products from China and Thailand. (07 Aug)

- Initiation of anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Coagulated Artificial Leather from China, when imported from Egypt, Italy, and United Arab Emirates. (26 Aug)

United States of America

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Polypropylene Corrugated Boxes from China. (20 and 28 Aug)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Fiberglass Door Panels from China. (21 Aug)

Chapter 40 – Rubber and articles thereof

Trade remedial actions against India

China

Preliminary determination issued in the anti-dumping duty into imports of Halogenated Butyl Rubber from Canada, India and Japan. (12 Aug)

The MOFCOM has preliminary determined that the Indian exporters have not dumped the subject goods during the period of investigation. Further, it was determined that the exporters from other subject countries have dumped the subject goods during the period of investigation, that is, 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2024. The duties ranging between 26.2% to 40.5% was imposed on Canadian exporters and duties ranging between 13.8% to 30.1% was imposed on exporters from Japan.

Chapter 48 – Paper and paperboard; and articles thereof

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Initiation of the administrative review of the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duty on imports of certain Paper Shopping Bags from India. (22 Aug)

The USDOC has initiated an administrative review of the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duty on imports of subject goods from India upon receiving timely

request for initiation of administrative review from the interested parties. The period of review for administrative review of anti-dumping duty is 3rd January 2024 to 4th June 2025 and of anti-subsidy duty is 6th November 2023 to 31st December 2024. The anti-dumping duty of up to 53.05% was originally imposed on 24th May 2024 and anti-subsidy duty ranging between 2.38% to 4.81% were originally imposed on 18th July 2024.

Other trade remedial actions

Canada

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the CITT in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Thermal Paper Rolls from China. (11 Aug)

European Union

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Décor Paper from China. (6 Aug)

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Paper File Folders from Sri Lanka. (8 Aug)
- Initiation of anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duty on imports of Certain Paper Plates from China when imported from Columbia. (22 Aug)

Chapter 55 – Man-made staple fibres

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Initiation of the administrative review of the anti-dumping duty on imports of Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber from India. (22 Aug)

The USDOC has initiated an administrative review of the anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from India upon receiving timely request for initiation of administrative review from the interested parties. The period of review is 1st July 2024 to 30th June 2025. Anti-dumping duty ranging from 14.48% to 15.49% was originally imposed on 20th July 2018.

**Chapter – 59 Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics;
textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use**

Türkiye

- Initiation of anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyurethane Artificial Leather from China, when imported from Egypt, Italy and the United Arab Emirates. (25 Aug)

**Chapter 68 – Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar
materials**

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of the anti-dumping duty on imports of Quartz Surface Products from India and anti-subsidy duty on imports from India and Turkey. (19 and 28 Aug)

The USDOC has determined that the revocation of anti-subsidy duty on imports of subject goods would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies being received by the exporters of subject goods. It was also determined that revocation of anti-dumping duty is likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping of Indian imports into the United States of America. A subsidy rate ranging from 1.57% to 2.34% and a dumping margin of 5.15% was determined for Indian exporters, while a subsidy rate of 2.34% was determined for exporters from Türkiye.

Other trade remedial actions

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Sol Gel Alumina-Based Ceramic Abrasive Grains from China. (15 Aug)

Chapter 69 – Ceramic Products

Trade remedial actions against India

Vietnam

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Ceramic and Porcelain Tiles from India. (18 Aug)

The Ministry of Industry and Trade has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of subject goods. The period of investigation would be 1st July 2024 to 30th June 2025. The petition was filed by nine domestic producers alleging that the Indian exporters have dumped the subject goods into the country and have caused material injury to the domestic industry.

Other trade remedial actions

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duty on imports of Ceramic Tiles from China. (25 and 27 Aug)

Chapter 70 – Glass and glassware

Brazil

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Glass fibres from China and Egypt (5 Aug).

Türkiye

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Glass Household Goods from China and Egypt. (29 Aug)

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

United States of America

- Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Unwrought Palladium from Russia Federation. (22 Aug)

Chapter 72 – Iron and Steel

Canada

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Plate from Ukraine. (6 Aug)

Japan

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Hot Dipped Galvanized Steel Coil, Sheet and Strip from China and Korea. (13 Aug)

Türkiye

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Hot Roll Flat Steel Thick Plate from Korea. (30 Aug)

United States of America

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the changed circumstances review of the anti-subsidy duty on imports of Certain Corrosion Resistance Steel Products from Korea. (20 Aug)
- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of the anti-subsidy duty on imports of Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from China. (26 Aug)
- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Certain Corrosion Resistance Steel Products from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Türkiye, the United Arab Emirates and Vietnam and anti-subsidy investigation into imports from Brazil, Canada, and Mexico. (29 Aug)

Vietnam

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Coated Steel from China and Korea. (14 Aug)

Chapter 73 – Articles of iron or steel

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Preliminary negative determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from India. (8 Aug)

The USDOC has preliminarily determined that Mangal Steel Enterprises Limited did not make sales of subject goods below the normal value during the period of review, that is 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2024. A zero-dumping margin was determined for Mangal Steel Enterprises. Anti-dumping duty of up to 22.86% was originally imposed on 9th April 2020.

Initiation of the administrative review of the anti-dumping duty on imports of Certain Cold-Brown Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel from India. (22 Aug)

The USDOC has initiated an administrative review of the anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from India upon receiving timely request for initiation of administrative review from the interested parties. The period of review is 1st June 2024 to 31st May 2025. Anti-dumping duty ranging between 8.26% to 33.80% was originally imposed on 11th June 2018.

Initiation of the administrative review of the anti-dumping duty on imports of Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders from India. (22 Aug)

The USDOC has initiated an administrative review of the anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from India upon receiving timely request for initiation of administrative review from the interested parties. The period of review is 1st December 2023 to 31st May 2025. Anti-dumping duty ranging up to 6.27% was originally imposed on 13th June 2024.

Other trade remedial actions

Canada

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Oil Country Tubular Goods from Mexico, the Philippines, South Korea, Türkiye, and the United States of America. (11 Aug)

European Union

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of High-Pressure Seamless Steel Cylinders from China. (5 Aug)

Türkiye

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Articulated Link Chains and their parts from China when imported from European Union except Spain. (25 Aug)
- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Woven Fabrics of Synthetic Filament Yarn from China, Malaysia, South Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand when imports from Egypt. (28 Aug)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Pipe Fittings from Egypt. (30 Aug)

United States of America

- Initiation of anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Steel Wire Garment Hangers from China and Vietnam and anti-subsidy on imports of subject goods from Vietnam when imported from Columbia. (12 Aug)
- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from China. (15 Aug)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Temporary Steel Fencing from China. (19 Aug)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duty on imports of Oil Country Tubular Goods from China when imported from Thailand. (19 Aug)
- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Slag Pots from China. (28 Aug)

Chapter 76 – Aluminium and articles thereof

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Preliminary determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of the anti-subsidy duty on imports of Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from India. (11 Aug)

The USDOC has preliminary determined that certain Indian producers have received countervailable subsidies for the production of subject goods during the period of review, that is 1st January 2023 to 31st December 2023. The USDOC rescinded the review for Hindalco Industries Limited, Jindal Aluminum Limited, and Virgo Aluminum Limited as they timely withdrew their request for conducting an administrative review. A subsidy rate of 3.10% was determined for Manaksia Aluminum Company Limited.

Other trade remedial actions

European Union

- Final Affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Certain Aluminum Foil in Rolls from China. (7 Aug)

Chapter 83 – Miscellaneous articles of base metal

United States of America

- Imposition of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duty into imports of Certain Brake Drums from China and Türkiye. (12 Aug)

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

Türkiye

- Final affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of the anti-dumping duty on imports of Gas-Fired Instant Water Heaters from China. (30 Aug)

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

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled into Modules from India, Indonesia, and Lao. (12 Aug)

The USDOC has initiated an anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigation into imports of subject merchandise. The period of investigation for anti-dumping investigation is 1st July 2024 to 30th June 2025 and for anti-subsidy investigation is 1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024. The petition was filed by Alliance for American Solar Manufacturing and Trade. The petitioner has alleged that the exporters of subject goods from the subject countries have received countervailable subsidies and have dumped the subject goods into the country. Therefore, the subject goods have caused material injury and are threatening to cause further injury to the domestic industry.

Other trade remedial actions

Türkiye

- Final affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of the anti-dumping duty on imports of Water Heater – Electric, Storage Water Heater from China, Italy, and Serbia. (30 Aug)

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of the anti-dumping duty on imports of Small Diameter Graphite Electrodes from China. (26 Aug)

Chapter 86 – Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof; railway or tramway track fixtures and fittings and parts thereof; mechanical traffic signaling equipment of all kinds

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Certain Freight Rail Couplers and Parts Thereof from the Czech Republic and India. (18 Aug)

The USDOC has initiated anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigation into imports of subject goods. The period of investigation for anti-dumping investigation is 1st July 2024 to 30th June 2025 and for anti-subsidy investigation is 1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024. The petition has been filed by Coalition of Freight Coupler Producers. The petitioner has alleged that the exporters of subject goods from the subject countries have received countervailable subsidies and have dumped the subject goods into the country. It has been claimed that the subject goods have caused material injury and are threatening to cause further injury to the domestic industry.

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

Other trade remedial actions

Mexico

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Adult Bikes from China. (13 Aug)

United States of America

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of certain Chassis and subassemblies thereof from Mexico and Thailand. (01 Aug)
- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Low-Speed Personal Transportation Vehicles from China. (04 Aug)

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

Trade remedial actions against India

China

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

The MOFCOM has initiated a sunset review of the anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from India, pursuant to an application filed by 5 producers on 5th June 2025. The period of review has been determined as 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025. The duties ranging between 7.4% to 30.6% was originally imposed in August 2014, which were continued in 2020.

Other trade remedial actions

United States of America

- Termination of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Nebulizers from China. (15 Aug)

Chapter 93 – Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof

United States of America

- Imposition of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duty on imports of certain Tungsten Shot from China. (27 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 26 years. TPM began its journey with a staff of merely 2 professionals. Today, it has a team of more than 65 professionals including Cost Accountants, Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries, Lawyers, Engineers and MBAs.

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

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

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