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ADHYATAN

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In this Edition

- An overview of the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies and its impact.
- 16 final determinations issued, and 31 investigations initiated by DGTR within the month of September.
- Additional duties imposed on imports of timber, lumber, and their derivative products into the USA.
- Clarification issued regarding exemption of imports of Virgin Paper Board by SEZs and EOUs, and imports under duty exemption schemes shall not be subject to Minimum Import Price.

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Key Highlights

Updates concerning Measures by and against the USA

CBP issues guidance on the additional 25% tariffs for imports from India (27 Aug)

On 26th August 2025, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) issued guidance regarding the implementation of additional tariffs on certain imports from India effective 27th August 2025. For imports of Indian origin articles, that are entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on 27th August 2025, an additional 25% tariff will be imposed. Such tariff would be in addition to the reciprocal tariff imposed earlier, raising the total tariff rate to 50%. However, no tariff shall be imposed on products classifiable under headings 9900.01.85 - 9900.01.89 and on products other than those for personal use included in accompanied baggage of persons arriving in the United States. Further, the guidance also listed exceptions to the additional duties. For more details, kindly refer the link herein.

The Federal Circuit Holds the IEEPA Fentanyl and Reciprocal Tariff Illegal (29 Aug)

On 29th August 2025, the Federal Circuit in V.O.S Selections, Inc. v. Trump concurred with the decision of the Court of International Trade that the fentanyl and reciprocal tariffs imposed under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) are unlawful as the IEEPA does not clearly authorize the President to impose tariffs. However, the Federal Circuit found it appropriate to remand the matter back to the Court of International Trade to consider whether a universal and permanent injunction issued was appropriate. In the interim, the tariffs imposed shall continue.

Modifying the scope of reciprocal tariffs and establishing procedures for implementing trade and security agreements (05 Sep)

On 5th September 2025, the US President issued an Executive Order to modify the scope of reciprocal tariffs and to establish procedures for implementing trade and security agreements. Under the new order, some items previously excluded will now face reciprocal tariffs while certain goods under tariff codes have been removed from the list. The changes take effect for goods entering the U.S. or withdrawn from the warehouse on or after 8th September 2025. For more details, kindly refer the link herein.

The US Department of Commerce initiates Section 232 investigations into medical goods, machine tools and industrial robots (25 Sep)

On 24th September 2025, the USDOC initiated Section 232 national security investigations into imports of medical goods (including PPE, medical consumables, equipment, and devices) and robotics/industrial machinery (such as programmable systems, CNC machines, metalworking tools, lasers, and industrial ovens). The investigation will examine whether the US production can meet demand, the risks of dependence on foreign supply chains, and whether foreign trade practices threaten the US security. Based on findings, the President may impose tariffs, quotas, or other restrictive measures.

Additional measures imposed on imports of timber, lumber and their derivative products into the United States of America (29 Sep)

On 29th September 2025, the President of USA issued a proclamation under Section 232 imposing additional duties of 10% on softwood lumber, 25% on certain upholstered wood goods, and 25% on kitchen cabinets and vanities. The measures were imposed pursuant to a report by the Secretary of Commerce, which stated that the quantities and circumstances of imports of such products were weakening the US economy, threatening closures of wood mills and disruptions of wood product supply chains, and diminishing the utilization of production capacity of the domestic wood industry. However, the imports from the United Kingdom, European Union, and Japan would be subjected to more favourable terms. The Secretary of Commerce shall monitor the magnitude and impact of these imports, propose adjustments, and by 1st October 2026, submit an update on hardwood imports and domestic industry capacity to the President.

Global Updates

The European Union appeals dispute panel report regarding duties on imports of biodiesel from Indonesia (26 Sep)

On 26th September 2025, the European Union announced its decision to appeal the panel report in European Union – Countervailing Duties on Imports of Biodiesel from Indonesia (DS618), even though the WTO Appellate Body currently remains non-functional at present. Indonesia expressed regret over the appeal under the status quo, and the European Union reiterated its invitation for Indonesia to join the Multi-Party Interim Appeal Arbitration (MPIA) as a way to preserve a binding appellate option in the absence of a functioning Appellate Body.

Zambia Trade Policy Review (23 and 25 Sep)

The fifth review of the trade policies and practices of Zambia took place on 23 and 25 September 2025. The basis for the review is a report by the WTO Secretariat and a report by the Government of Zambia. Zambia is focusing on aligning its growth strategy with rising global demand for critical minerals like copper while managing drought risk; despite macroeconomic challenges, foreign direct investment in mining is rebounding, and the government is pushing diversification into manufacturing, agriculture, and energy. Copper remains the backbone of exports, while Zambia is actively integrating into regional trade frameworks, improving trade facilitation, modernizing its trade and investment regimes, and implementing reforms across its tax, procurement, intellectual property, and regulatory landscapes to support more resilient and inclusive development.

Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies: An Overview

- *On 15th September 2025, two-thirds of the WTO members submitted their documents of acceptance of the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies, leading to the Agreement entering into force for such members.*

- *The Agreement is the first multilateral agreement to focus on environmental sustainability and global governance.*

- *In 2022, a partial agreement was adopted which prohibited subsidies that contribute towards Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing. The remaining Agreement, which prohibits subsidies regarding Overfished Stocks, is yet to be adopted. However, if the two agreements are not adopted by 2029, the entire Agreement shall stand terminated.*

- *India has taken a position that the Agreement does not balance the interests of developing countries, which have historically not contributed to over-exploitation. India also maintains that it has provided extremely low fishing subsidies in contrast to other members.*

- *Accordingly, India has refused to ratify the Agreement, and instead sought that the WTO members that have provided huge subsidies and engaged in large-scale fishing in the past undertake more obligations, based on the 'polluter pays principle'.*

On 15th September 2025, the WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies ("the Agreement") entered into force for members who ratified the Agreement, after two-thirds of the WTO members submitted their instruments of acceptance. Aimed at curbing harmful subsidies that deplete the marine fish stocks, it is the first multilateral agreement to focus on environmental sustainability and global governance. The Agreement also provides for a Fish Fund to assist developing and least-developed country (LDCs) members that have submitted their instrument of acceptance. Most of the major exporters of the world including China, Norway, Vietnam, Chile, Ecuador, the USA, Russia, European Union, South Korea, and Japan have ratified the Agreement. However, India, Thailand,

and Indonesia have not yet ratified the Agreement, despite being some of the larger fish exporters.

Background of the Agreement

As per the Food and Agriculture Organization, over the last five decades, the share of overfishing of global fish stocks has been increasing. As of 2021, about one-third of the global fish stocks have been overfished. In this backdrop, negotiation on fisheries subsidies began in 2001 among WTO members. Thereafter, in 2015, a dedicated target for prohibition of harmful fisheries subsidies was included under the Goal 14.6 Life Below Water of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

In 2022, a partial agreement was adopted at the Twelfth WTO Ministerial Conference (MC12) (Fish 1 Agreement) which prohibited subsidies that contribute towards Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing. The remaining portion of the Agreement which prohibits subsidies regarding Overfished Stocks (Fish 2 Agreement) is yet to be adopted. Fish 1 Agreement was adopted with a caveat that unless all comprehensive disciplines and that Fish 2 Agreement are not adopted within four years from the Agreement coming into force, the Agreement shall stand terminated unless decided by the General Council. Thus, WTO members have time till September 2029 to adopt the full agreement.

Salient features of the Agreement

The Agreement is aimed at prohibiting subsidies provided by WTO members which are related fishing or fishing related activities. The definition of subsidy under the Agreement has been directly derived from Article 1.1 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (ASCM). Accordingly, financial contributions or price support by a government body which confers a benefit specific to marine wild capture fishing and fishing related activities at sea constitutes a subsidy under the Agreement. However, subsidies provided with respect to aquaculture and inland fisheries are excluded from the scope of this Agreement as the primary focus of the agreement is to curb the exploitation of marine fish stocks.

The subsidies are further categorised into three types – (a) subsidies contributing to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (Article 3), (b) subsidies regarding overfished stocks (Article 4), and (c) other subsidies (Article 5).

As per Article 3, subsidies contributing to Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing are prohibited. The Agreement does not explicitly define what constitutes Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing and derives the same from International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing adopted by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 2001. Illegal fishing refers to fishing by a vessel in the waters under the jurisdiction of a State, without the permission of that State. Unreported fishing activities are those activities which are unreported or misreported to a relevant national authority in contravention of laws and regulations of that state. Unregulated fishing refers to activities in the area under application of relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organization conducted by the vessels of state not party to such organization. The subsidy would be prohibited when it is determined that such subsidy contributes to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by a coastal member (member in whose water the activity has been undertaken), a flag State Member (member under whose flag the vessel was sailing) or the relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organization. The prohibition would remain in effect for the duration of the sanction imposed by the authority that made the determination regarding illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

Article 4 prohibits subsidies for fishing or related activities targeting overfished stocks. The Agreement considers a fish stock to be overfished if it is recognized as overfished by the coastal Member under whose jurisdiction the fishing is taking place or by a relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organization in areas and for species under its competence, based on best scientific evidence available to it.

Similar to the ASCM, the Agreement provides for a transition period of two years from the date when the agreement enters into force with respect to subsidies provided by developing country members and LDC members under Article 3 and Article 4. However, in contrast to the ASCM, the Agreement expressly recognises provision of transnational or cross-border subsidies. Footnote 3 of the Agreement expressly provides that the subsidy would be attributed to the country conferring it regardless of the flag or registry of the vessel involved or the nationality of the recipient.

India and Fisheries Subsidies

In 2019, India provided fisheries subsidies amounting to USD 316 million, significantly lower than the top seven subsidizing entities, each of which provided over USD 1 billion. Approximately one-third of subsidies from India would fall under the ambit of the Agreement, and a considerable share of these are fuel subsidies under various schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana Sagarmala initiatives. Although fish exports significantly contribute to foreign reserves of India, the majority are frozen shrimps from aquaculture rather than wild capture and therefore lie outside the scope of the Agreement.

India has not ratified the Agreement till date. It has consistently advocated for a fairer agreement which recognizes that developing countries, that have not historically contributed to over-exploitation, require additional time and support for phasing out subsidies. India has maintained its position by claiming that it has provided some of the lowest fisheries subsidies despite such a large population. Further, India maintains that it has not exploited its resources indiscriminately like other advanced fishing nations. Thus, India has claimed that those WTO Members who have provided huge subsidies in the past and engaged in large-scale industrial fishing leading to depletion of fish stocks, should take more obligations to prohibit subsidies based on the 'polluter pays principle' and 'common but differentiated responsibilities'.

While the Agreement has come into force at present, it has not yet been ratified by all WTO members, including India. Further, at present only Fish 1 Agreement has been adopted and ratified. Fish 2 Agreement is yet to be adopted. However, if the WTO Members fail to adopt Fish 2 Agreement within the stipulated deadline, Fish 1 Agreement may also lapse. Thus, it is critical that the upcoming agreement balances the interests of the opposing members, which would allow the agreement to be adopted by all members at the earliest, to ensure that the global fish stocks are not further depleted.

- Nikita Lal, Associate

Foreign Trade Policy

Amendment in Import Policy Condition of ATS-8 covered under Chapter 29 of ITC HS, 2022 (18 Sep)

The import of ATS-8 that comprises of the following chemicals under Chapter 29 of ITC HS, 2022, having a CIF value of less than US$111 per kg, is 'Restricted' till 30th September 2026 with immediate effect. However, the inputs imported by Advance Authorization holders, EOUs, and SEZ shall be exempted from the MIP condition.

1. (4R-Cis)-1,
2. 1-Dimethylethyl-6- cyanomethyl-2,
3. 2-dimethyl-1-3-dioxane-4-acetate

Additional Export Policy Condition for Second Generation (2G) Ethanol notified (24 Sep)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has notified the Additional Export Policy Condition for Second Generation (2G) Ethanol. As per the notification, the export of Second Generation (2G) Ethanol is permitted for fuel and non-fuel purposes, subject to a valid Export Authorisation and feedstock certification from the relevant competent authority. The exports permitted for fuel, industrial, or other permissible uses subject to the conditions, which may include:

1. BIS 15464 compliance and subsequent amendments.
2. Valid export authorization from DGFT.
3. Relevant certificates (feedstock origin, quality tests from accredited laboratories, safety documentation) as applicable.
4. Compliance with destination country requirements.

Second Generation (2G) Ethanol is produced through cellulosic material such as bagasse, wood waste, other renewable resources, industrial wastage, lignocellulosic feedstocks, non-food crops (e.g. grasses, algae) and residue streams having low COz emissions or high G H reduction, and which do not compete with food crops for land use and meets IS 15464 specifications.

Fixation of new Standard Input Output Norm under 'Chemical and Allied Products' (03 Sep)

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

SION No	Export Product	Quantity	Import Item	Quantity Allowed
A-3695	Acetyl Salicylic acid 75 mg. Film-coated Tablets.	1 Number	Acetyl Salicylic Acid	76.50 mg./ Tablet

Clarification regarding applicability of Minimum Import Price (MIP) on Virgin Multi- layer Paper Board (VPB) (03 Sep)

Vide Notification dated 22nd August 2025, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade had imposed Minimum Import Price on import of Virgin Multi-layer Paper Board till 31st March 2026. The Directorate has clarified the applicability of the provisions of the MIP as follows:

1. Imports of Virgin Multi-layer Paper Board by 100% Export Oriented Units and units located in Special Economic Zones shall not be subject to the Minimum Import Price, provided that such imported goods are not sold into the Domestic Tariff Area.
2. Imports of Virgin Multi-layer Paper Board under Advance Authorization or Duty-Free Import Authorization schemes shall also be exempted from the Minimum Import Price.

Extension of RoDTEP Scheme (30 Sep)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has notified that the RoDTEP Scheme will remain in force and will be applicable to exports made from Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) units, Advance Authorisation holders, SEZ units and EOU Units till 31st March 2026.

Trade Agreements

Indian Updates

India-EFTA trade agreement to take effect on 1st October 2025

The Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement signed by India and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) will come into effect on 1st October 2025. Under the agreement, EFTA commits to invest $100 billion in India over 15 years and create one million direct jobs. India will also provide preferential access to Swiss exports such as watches, chocolates, and pharmaceuticals by reducing or eliminating duties.

India and Oman expected to sign the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement in the coming weeks

India and Oman are set to sign the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) soon, with negotiations reaching a conclusion. The Agreement aims to reduce or eliminate customs duties, promote trade in services, and attract investments. Major imports into India include urea, polymers of propylene and ethylene, petroleum coke, gypsum, chemicals, iron and steel. The CEPA is expected to widen this trade basket for both countries.

Global Updates

Indonesia and Canada sign the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement

Indonesia and Canada signed the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) on 24th September 2025. The CEPA is set to take effect in 2026 and is expected to provide substantial benefits in terms of reduction or elimination of tariffs. The Agreement seeks to boost trade in key sectors such as agriculture, energy, and technology. It aims to eliminate more than 90 per cent of tariffs on Indonesian imports. Canada has committed to reduce tariffs on 95 per cent of Canadian exports to the Indonesian market.

Indonesia and the European Union sign the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement

The Indonesia–European Union Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IEU-CEPA) was signed on 23rd September 2025. The agreement is expected to remove up to 98% of tariffs and reduce trade barriers, including those linked to environmental regulations. The Agreement is reported to double Indonesia's exports to the EU. Key sectors expected to benefit include Indonesian palm oil, textiles, and footwear, while the EU gains enhanced access to food, agriculture, automotive, and chemical industries.

Non-Tariff Measures

Indian Updates

Amendment of Quality Control Order for different types of Woven Sacks (04 Sep)

The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) has amended the following Quality Control Order of HDPE/ PP packaging bags. The amendment shall now come into force on 6th January 2026.

- The Textiles — High-Density Polyethene (HDPE)/ Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging of 50 kg Cement (Quality Control) Second Amendment Order, 2025.
- The Textiles — Polypropylene (PP) Woven, Laminated, Block Bottom Valve Sacks for Packaging of 50 kg Cement (Quality Control) Second Amendment Order, 2025.
- The Textiles — Polypropylene (PP)/ High Density Polyethene (HDPE) Laminated Woven Sacks for Mail Sorting, Storage, Transport and Distribution (Quality Control) Second Amendment Order, 2025.

Amendment of Quality Control Orders for certain Chemicals Amended (16 Sep)

The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) has amended the following Quality Control Orders. The amended Orders shall now come into force on 12th September 2026.

- The Vinyl Chloride Monomer (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 2025.
- The Ethylene Dichloride (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 2025.
- The Polycarbonate (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 2025.

Amendment of Quality control order for certain Metals (25 Sep)

The Ministry of Mines has amended the following Quality Control Orders. The amended Orders shall now come into force on 17th April 2026.

- The Refined Zinc (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 2025.
- The Refined Nickel (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 2025.
- The Primary Lead (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 2025.
- The Tin Ingot (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 2025.

Global Updates

China

Draft Regulation on New Energy Vehicle Production and Product Access in China

The Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of China has issued a draft regulation titled "Regulations on the Management of New Energy Vehicle Production Enterprises and Product Access". The regulation outlines requirements for companies producing New Energy Vehicles (NEVs) within China, including standards for their production activities and product eligibility. The initiative aims to protect human health and safety by ensuring that NEVs meet specific quality and safety benchmarks. Stakeholders may submit comments within 60 days from the notification dated 05th September 2025, i.e., by 04th November 2025.

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*Total Number of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) notified by WTO: **491***
*The number of Technical Barriers to Trade (TBTs) notified by WTO: **328***
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 certain Metal products, Chemicals and Textiles (01 Sep)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain standards, including the following, effective 26th August 2025. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 26th February 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached link.

- **IS 3134: 2025** Natural Menthol — Specification (Second Revision)
- **IS 5504: 2025** Spiral Welded Pipes — Specification (Second Revision)
- **IS 8502: 2025** Petroleum Coke — Specification (Third Revision)
- **IS 18250: 2025** Synthetic Menthol — Specification (First Revision)
- **IS 1531: 2025** Textiles — Blanketing Cloth —Specification (Third Revision)
- **IS 1670: 2025** Textiles — Yarn — Determination of Single-End Breaking Force and Elongation at Break (Third Revision)

Substitution of Standards for Textiles (01 Sep)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, effective 09th August 2025. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 09th February 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached link.

- **IS 1552: 2025** Textiles — Pitch-Bound Wire Reeds for Jute Looms — Specification (Third Revision)
- **IS 4459: 2025** Textile Dyestuffs — Method for Determination of Strength of Direct Dyestuffs by Dyeing Test (Second Revision)
- **IS 10921: 2025** Textiles — Carpet Yarn Made from Pure New Wool — Specification (First Revision)

Substitution of Standards for Medical Equipment (03 Sep)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including, the **IS 17568: 2025** Thermal Paper — Specification (First Revision), effective 28th August 2025. However, the previous unamended Standard will remain in force concurrently till 28th February 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached link.

Amendment of Standard for Gas Cylinder (24 Sep)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified amendment of **IS 15975: 2020** Gas Cylinders — Conditions for Filling Gas Cylinders (First Revision) with effect from 05th September 2025. However, the previous unamended Standard will remain in force concurrently till 04th March 2026.

Substitution of Standards for Potassium Silicate (24 Sep)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including, **IS 8813: 2025** Potassium Silicate, Technical — Specification (Second Revision), with effect from 13th September 2025. However, the previous unamended Standard will remain in force concurrently till 13th March 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached link.

Trade Remedial Actions

Indian Updates

Chapter 28 – Inorganic chemicals

Final Findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Soda Ash from Turkey, Russia, USA and Iran. (29 Sep)

The DGTR issued final findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Soda Ash from Turkey, Russia, USA and Iran. The application requesting initiation of anti-dumping investigation and imposition of anti-dumping duty was filed by Alkali Manufacturers Association of India on behalf of DCW Limited, Nirma Limited, RSPL Limited, Tata Chemicals Limited and GHCL Limited. The Authority held that the subject goods were being dumped into the Indian market from the subject countries, causing material injury to the domestic industry. The imports from subject countries increased significantly over the injury period, at prices below the domestic prices. The domestic industry had suffered a decline in market share, deterioration in profitability and return on investment, build-up of inventories, and erosion of cash flow. Therefore, the Authority has recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods from the subject countries for a period of 5 years.

Chapter 29 – Organic Chemicals

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of 2-Ethyl Hexanol from European Union, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, Taiwan and USA. (09 Sep)

The DGTR initiated a sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of 2-Ethyl Hexanol from European Union, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Taiwan and USA pursuant to an application filed by Andhra Petrochemicals Limited. The existing anti-dumping duties on imports of 2-Ethyl Hexanol from the subject countries are set to lapse on 25th March 2026. The Authority noted that there is prima facie evidence of likelihood of continuation of dumping and consequent injury to the domestic industry, as the imports have caused injury to the domestic industry during the injury period as well, in the form of adverse impact on profitability. Further, there are surplus capacities in the subject countries and the producers in the subject countries are export oriented. India is a price attractive market, and other jurisdictions have imposed trade remedial measures on imports of subject goods from the subject countries, showing likelihood of further increase in imports.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Ethambutol Hydrochloride from China and Thailand. (23 Sep)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Ethambutol Hydrochloride from China and Thailand pursuant to an application filed by Lupin Limited. The Authority noted that there was prima facie evidence furnished by the applicant of material injury caused to the domestic industry due to dumping of the subject imports into India. The subject imports were undercutting the prices of the domestic industry and have suppressed the domestic prices. The profitability of the domestic industry has declined over the injury period, as the domestic industry was forced to lower prices to compete with dumped imports and to maintain market share.

Final Findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Mono Ethylene Glycol from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Singapore. (23 Sep)

The DGTR issued final findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Mono Ethylene Glycol from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Singapore. The application for initiation of anti-dumping investigation was filed by Chemicals and Petrochemicals Manufacturers Association of India on behalf of Reliance Industries Limited. The Authority has noted that the significant dumping of the subject imports caused material injury to the domestic industry. The subject imports increased, and such imports were undercutting the prices of the domestic industry. The production, capacity utilization and profitability of the domestic industry declined. Further, the Authority found threat of further injury to the domestic industry. Accordingly, the Authority has 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 certain Antioxidants from China and Singapore. (23 Sep)

The DGTR issued final findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Antioxidants from China and Singapore. The application for initiation of anti-dumping investigation was filed by Vinati Organics Limited. The Authority has noted that the dumping margin is positive and significant. Further, dumping of the subject goods from the subject countries caused material injury to the domestic industry. The subject imports increased, even though the domestic industry has set up capacities sufficient to meet the entire demand in the country. The domestic industry was forced to sell at prices below its cost of sales and below the landed price of imports as it was a new producer in the market. The capacities of the domestic industry were underutilized, and the domestic industry suffered significant losses during the period of investigation. Thus, the Authority has recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods from the subject countries for a period of 5 years.

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Hydroflurocarbon (HFC) Component R-32 from China. (24 Sep)

The DGTR initiated a sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Hydroflurocarbon (HFC) Component R-32 from China pursuant to an application filed by SRF Limited. The original anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods from the subject country was levied on 21st December 2021. The Authority has noted that there is prima facie evidence of likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and consequent injury to the domestic industry as the imports have remained below the cost of production of the domestic industry. Further, there are surplus capacities in the subject country and trade remedial measures have been imposed by other jurisdiction on imports of subject goods from the subject country. It was also noted that dumping has continued in the Indian market even after imposition of anti-dumping duty.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Hydroflurocarbon (HFC) Component R-125 from China. (24 Sep)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Hydroflurocarbon (HFC) Component R-125 from China pursuant to an application filed by SRF Limited and Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited. The Authority noted that there was prima facie evidence of material injury to the domestic industry due to dumped imports from the subject country. The increase in subject imports has adversely impacted the performance of the domestic industry. The profitability as well as the return on capital employed have declined over the injury period.

Final Findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Resorcinol from China and Japan. (24 Sep)

The DGTR issued final findings in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Resorcinol from China and Japan. The application for initiation of anti-dumping investigation and imposition of anti-dumping duty was filed by the sole producer of the subject goods in India, Atul Limited. The Authority noted that dumping of subject goods from the subject countries had caused material injury to the domestic industry. The subject imports suppressed and depressed the prices of the domestic industry, and the domestic industry was forced to reduce its prices to a point below its cost of sales. The domestic industry incurred financial losses, cash losses and recorded a negative return on capital employed. Accordingly, the Authority has recommended imposition of benchmark form of anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from the subject country for a period of 5 years.

Final Findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane or R-134a from China. (26 Sep)

The DGTR issued final findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of 1,1,1,2- Tetrafluoroethane or R-134a from China. The application for initiation of an anti-dumping investigation and imposition of anti-dumping duty was filed by SRF Limited which is the sole producer of the subject goods in India. The Authority noted that the dumping margin was positive and significant, and the landed price of imports was below the domestic selling price. The subject imports depressed the prices of the domestic industry due to which the profits, cash profit and return on capital employed of the domestic industry had been adversely impacted. Accordingly, the Authority has recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods from the subject country for a period of 5 years.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Diisononyl Phthalate from Malaysia. (27 Sep)

Pursuant to an application filed by KLJ Plasticizers Limited and KLJ Petroplast Limited, the DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Diisononyl Phthalate from Malaysia. The Authority has noted that there is prima facie evidence indicating that exporters from Malaysia have exported the subject goods to India at dumped prices, resulting in injury to the domestic industry. The imports from the subject country have increased in absolute and relative terms. The subject imports were priced below the cost of sales of the domestic industry.

The domestic industry has incurred financial losses, cash losses and recorded a negative return on capital employed. Thus, the Authority has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of subject goods from the subject country.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of BIS (2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-4-Pepridyl) Sebacate (UV 770) from European Union and China. (27 Sep)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of BIS (2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-4-Pepridyl) Sebacate (UV 770) from European Union and China pursuant to an application filed by Clean Science and Technology Limited and Clean Fino-Chem Limited. The applicants are related producers, that have started production of the subject goods during the injury period. The Authority has noted that there is prima facie evidence of dumping of subject goods from the subject countries which has materially retarded the establishment of the domestic industry in India. The subject imports have increased in absolute terms and are priced below the cost of sales of the domestic industry. The domestic industry has not been able to achieve its projected sales and selling price. The imports have prevented the domestic industry from breaking even. Thus, the Authority has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of subject goods from the subject countries.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Normal Butanol or N-Butyl Alcohol from Taiwan and Saudi Arabia. (27 Sep)

Pursuant to an application filed by Andhra Petrochemicals Limited, the DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Normal Butanol or N-Butyl Alcohol from Taiwan and Saudi Arabia. The Authority has noted that there is prima facie evidence of dumping and injury to the domestic industry. The imports of the subject goods from the subject countries have increased significantly in absolute terms and relative to domestic production and demand. The dumping margins are significant, and the imports are undercutting and depressing he domestic prices and preventing necessary price increases. Due to this the profitability of the domestic industry has deteriorated over the injury period. Accordingly, the Authority has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of subject goods from the subject countries.

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Normal Butanol or N-Butyl Alcohol from Malaysia, South Africa and United States of America. (27 Sep)

The DGTR initiated a sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Normal Butanol or N-Butyl Alcohol from Malaysia, South Africa and United States of America pursuant to an application filed by Andhra Petrochemicals Limited. While the applicant was the only producer in the original investigation, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited has also started production of subject goods in 2021. The Authority noted that dumped imports have continued to cause injury to the domestic industry. The volume of imports has increased in absolute and relative terms, and the subject imports have depressed the domestic prices. The domestic industry has suffered financial losses, cash losses, losses before interest and taxes, and recorded a negative return on capital employed. Further, there is likelihood of continuation of dumping and consequent injury to the domestic industry as there are surplus capacities in the subject countries, the producers in the subject countries are export orientation, and India is a price attractive market.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of 4-Aminodiphenylamine (4-ADPA) from China and European Union. (29 Sep)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of 4-Aminodiphenylamine (4-ADPA) from China and European Union pursuant to an application filed by NOCIL Limited. The Authority has noted that there is prima facie evidence of dumping and injury to the domestic industry. The subject imports have depressed the prices of the domestic industry and have increased significantly over the injury period. The domestic industry has been prevented from increasing its prices to recover full cost and has sold the subject goods at losses. The domestic industry suffered financial losses and losses before interest and tax. Therefore, the Authority has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of subject goods from the subject countries.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Phosphonic Acids viz., (I) HEDP Acid and (II) ATMP Acid from China. (29 Sep)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Organophosphonates – Phosphonic Acids viz., (I) HEDP Acid and (II) ATMP Acid from China pursuant to an application filed by Aquapharm Chemical Limited and Excel Industries Limited. There are no other domestic producers of the subject goods in India. The Authority noted that there is prima facie evidence that dumped imports of Phosphonic Acids have caused injury to the domestic industry. The dumping margin is significant and above the de minimis levels for both the products. There was a stiff competition between the imports of HEDP Acid from the subject country and that manufactured by the domestic industry. The domestic industry was forced to sell the said product below its cost of sales, leading to significant losses and cash losses. As regard ATMP Acid, the landed price of the subject goods has created a strain on the prices of the domestic industry. The domestic industry has suffered losses and cash losses. Accordingly, the Authority has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of the subject goods from the subject countries.

Initiation of Bilateral Safeguard Investigation into imports of Non-Phthalate Plasticizers under India-Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement. (30 Sep)

The DGTR initiated a Bilateral Safeguard Investigation into imports of Non-Phthalate Plasticizers in the form of Dioctyl Terephthalate (DOTP) and Diethylhexyl Cyclohexane (DEHCH) under the India-Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement pursuant to an application filed by KLJ Plasticizers Limited seeking withdrawal of duty concessions on imports of subject goods from the subject country. The Authority has noted that imports from South Korea have increased significantly in absolute terms and relative to Indian production. The increase in imports is more than the increase in Indian demand. The subject imports are entering at prices below the cost of sales of the domestic industry. Due to this the domestic industry has suffered losses, cash losses, and recorded a negative return on capital employed in the most recent period.

Chapter 34 – Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, candles, modelling pastes, dental preparations with a basis of plaster

Termination of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Siloxane Polyoxyalkylene Copolymers having viscosity upto 2500 cst from China. (26 Sep)

The Authority on request made by the domestic industry, Momentive Performance Material (India) Private Limited, terminated the investigation initiated vide Notification No. 6/13/2024-DGTR dated 30^{th} September 30^{th} 2024 into imports of Siloxane Polyoxyalkylene Copolymers having viscosity upto 2500 cst from China.

Chapter 38 – Miscellaneous chemical products

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) Blends from China. (24 Sep)

The DGTR initiated a sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) Blends from China pursuant to an application filed by SRF Limited. The original anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from the subject country was levied on 22nd December 2021. The Authority has noted that there is prima facie evidence of likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and consequent injury to the domestic industry as the imports have remained below the cost of production of the domestic industry. Further, there are surplus capacities in the subject country and trade remedial measures have been imposed by other jurisdiction on imports of subject goods from the subject country.

Final Findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Calcium Carbonate Filler Masterbatch from Vietnam. (27 Sep)

The DGTR issued final findings in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Calcium Carbonate Filler Masterbatch from Vietnam. The application for initiation of anti-dumping investigation was filed by the Compounds and Masterbatch Manufacturers Association of India. For the purpose of the present investigation, 12 producers of the subject goods provided their data, and 21 producers supported the application. The Authority noted that the dumping margin was positive and significant. The volume of subject imports increased in absolute and relative terms, and such imports have undercut the prices of the domestic industry. The imports suppressed the prices of the domestic industry, and as a result, the domestic industry suffered losses, cash losses and recorded a negative return on capital employed. Further, there is threat of further material injury to the domestic industry due to dumping of the subject goods in India. Thus, the Authority has recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty into imports of subject goods from the subject country for a period of 5 years.

Chapter 39 – Plastics and articles thereof

Final Findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polytetrafluroethylene (PTFE) from China and Russia. (19 Sep)

The DGTR issued final findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polytetrafluroethylene (PTFE) from China and Russia. The application for initiation of anti-dumping investigation and imposition of anti-dumping duty was filed by Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited. The Authority noted that the dumping margin was positive and significant. The domestic industry suffered material injury due to dumping of subject goods from the subject countries. The subject imports increased in absolute and relative terms and were undercutting the prices of the domestic industry. While the domestic industry had enough capacities to cater to the Indian demand, the production, capacity utilization, and domestic sales have declined in the period of investigation. The profits, cash profit, and return on capital employed of the domestic industry also declined. Accordingly, the Authority has recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods from the subject countries for a period of 5 years.

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) Resin from China. (23 Sep)

The DGTR initiated a sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) Resin from China pursuant to an application filed by Indorama Yarns Private Limited, IVL Dhunseri Petrochem Industries Private Limited and Reliance Industries Limited. The Authority has noted that there is likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury to the domestic industry, in case of cessation of anti-dumping duty as the domestic industry has remained fragile due to the continuous increase in subject imports over the injury period. Further, the Chinese producers hold excess capacities and are expanding capacities. The producers in China are export oriented and India is a price attractive market. The imports have entered into India at prices below the selling price of the domestic industry. Accordingly, the Authority has initiated a sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from the subject country.

Final Findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Copolymer Polyol of hydroxyl value >= 23 from China. (26 Sep)

The DGTR issued final findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Copolymer Polyol of hydroxyl value >= 23 from China. The application for initiation of anti-dumping investigation and imposition of anti-dumping duty was filed by Expanded Polymer Systems Private Limited. The Authority has noted that the dumping margin was positive and significant, and such dumping caused material injury to the domestic industry. While the volume parameters of the domestic industry had not declined, the domestic industry had suffered in terms of profitability parameters. The domestic industry had suffered losses, cash losses and recorded a negative return on capital employed during the injury period. The Authority has recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods from the subject country for a period of 5 years.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Mobile Covers from China. (29 Sep)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Mobile Covers from China pursuant to an application filed by All India Mobile Covers Manufacturers Association. The Indian industry producing mobile covers is a fragmented industry and belongs to MSME category. The association represents 43 producers of subject goods out of which 17 producers have filed information for the purposes of the investigation. The Authority has noted that there is *prima facie* evidence of dumping of subject goods from the subject country which has caused material injury to the domestic industry. The subject imports have increased significantly over the injury period. The landed price of subject imports is below the selling price of the domestic industry. The key performance indicators of the domestic industry such as profits, cash profits, and return on investment have declined over the injury period.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Solar Encapsulants excluding EVA Encapsulants from China. (29 Sep)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Solar Encapsulants excluding EVA Encapsulants from China pursuant to an application filed by RenewSys India Private Limited. The Authority has noted that there is prima facie evidence of dumping of subject goods from the subject country and injury being caused to the domestic industry. The imports of the subject goods from the subject country have increased over the injury period. The subject imports are undercutting the prices of the domestic industry and have suppressed and depressed the domestic prices. As a result, the domestic industry was compelled to sell at non-remunerative prices to maintain market share, leading to deterioration in profitability.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Solar Encapsulants from South Korea, Thailand and Vietnam. (29 Sep)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Solar Encapsulants from South Korea, Thailand and Vietnam pursuant to an application filed by RenewSys India Private Limited. The subject goods are polymer-based components used in the manufacturing of solar PV modules. The Authority noted that there is prima facie evidence that dumped imports from the subject countries are significantly undercutting the prices of the domestic industry. Further, the import price has depressed the prices of the domestic industry and prevented the domestic industry from increasing prices. Due to this the profitability of the domestic industry has declined over the injury period. Accordingly, the Authority has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of the subject goods from the subject countries.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Melamine from China. (29 Sep)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Melamine from China pursuant to an application filed by Gujarat State Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited. The Authority noted that there is prima facie evidence of dumping and injury to the domestic industry. The subject imports have increased in absolute and relative terms. The increase in imports is much more than the increase in demand in India. The dumped imports are undercutting the prices of the domestic industry. The applicant has suffered financial losses, cash losses, and has incurred losses even before payment of interest. Accordingly, the Authority has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of subject goods from the subject country.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Nylon 6 in any form, with relative viscosity of RV – 3.0 to 3.6 from China, Russia, Taiwan and Thailand. (30 Sep)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Nylon 6 in any form, with relative viscosity of RV – 3.0 to 3.6 from China, Russia, Taiwan and

Thailand pursuant to an application filed by Gujarat State Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited. The applicant is the sole producer of the subject goods in India. The Authority noted that the applicant has provided prima facie evidence of dumping and injury to the domestic industry due to dumping of subject goods from the subject countries. The imports of the subject goods from the subject countries have increased significantly in absolute as well as relative terms over the injury period. These imports prices have suppressed and depressed the prices of the domestic industry due to which the profitability and overall financial performance of the domestic industry have deteriorated. In view of the foregoing, the Authority has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of subject goods from the subject countries.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate Film (PET Films) from Bangladesh, China, Thailand and USA. (30 Sep)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate Film (PET Films) or Biaxially oriented polyethylene terephthalate film of 8-100 microns from Bangladesh, China, Thailand and USA pursuant to an application filed by Chiripal Poly Films Limited, Ester Industries Limited and Vacmet India Limited. The product used in solar panels is excluded from the scope of the product under consideration. The Authority has noted that the subject imports have increased significantly in both absolute and relative terms and are undercutting, suppressing, and depressing the prices of the domestic industry. The domestic industry was forced to reduce its prices below its costs due to which it has suffered significant losses, cash losses, and recorded negative returns. It has been further noted that there is prima facie evidence of threat of further injury as well. Accordingly, the Authority has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of the subject goods from the subject countries.

Chapter 40 – Rubber and articles thereof

Final Findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Acrylonitrile Butadiene Rubber (NBR) from China, European Union, South Korea and Russia. (25 Sep)

The DGTR issued final findings in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Acrylonitrile Butadiene Rubber (NBR) from China, European Union, Korea and Russia. The application for initiation of anti-dumping investigation and imposition of anti-dumping duty was filed by Apcotex Industries Limited. The Authority has noted that dumping of the subject goods has caused material injury to the domestic industry. The import price has declined more than the decline in the raw material and is priced below the selling price of the domestic industry. While the domestic industry has not suffered volume injury, the profitability parameters of the domestic industry including financial profits, cash profit and return on capital employed have declined significantly. In light of these factors, the Authority has recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from the subject countries for a period of 5 years.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Medical Examination Rubber Gloves from Malaysia and Thailand. (30 Sep)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Medical Examination Rubber Gloves from Malaysia and Thailand pursuant to an application filed by Navco Industries Private Limited and Wadi Surgical Private Limited. The Authority noted that there is prima facie evidence of injury to the domestic industry. The imports from the subject countries have increased significantly during the period of investigation at prices which are undercutting and suppressing the domestic prices. Despite growth in production, sales, and capacity, capacity utilization of the domestic industry remains sub-optimal. The domestic industry has suffered losses and recorded a negative return on investment. Accordingly, the Authority has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of the subject goods from the subject countries.

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

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Wallpapers from China. (27 Sep)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Wallpapers from China pursuant to an application filed by Eximus Wallpapers Private Limited. The product under consideration is limited to Polyvinyl Chloride Wallpapers and Non-Woven Wallpapers. The Authority has noted that there is prime facie evidence of dumping and material injury to the domestic industry. The imports from subject countries were undercutting the prices of the domestic industry. The domestic industry is not able to utilise its capacities at optimum levels and profitability of the domestic industry has declined significantly.

Final Findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Virgin Multi-Layer Paperboards from Chile and China. (29 Sep)

The DGTR issued final findings in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Virgin Multi-Layer Paperboards from Chile and China. The product under consideration includes folding box board, solid bleached sulfate board, cupstock and liquid packaging board, all in the range of 140-450 GSM. The Authority noted that, pursuant to dumping of the subject goods, the volume of subject imports increased in both absolute terms and relative terms, accounting for majority of imports into India. Such imports were undercutting the prices of the domestic industry. The profitability of the domestic industry had declined significantly over the injury period. Further, the Authority has also noted that the subject goods were not a raw material and used for packaging purposes. Accordingly, there will be no adverse impact of imposition of anti-dumping duty on the downstream industry. Since the domestic industry had suffered material injury due to dumping of subject goods from the subject countries, the Authority has recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty for a period of 5 years.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Sublimation Paper from China and South Korea. (29 Sep)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Sublimation Paper from China and South Korea pursuant to an application filed by GT Papers, Hi-Tech Papers and Zibo Paper Industries. The application has been supported by three other domestic producers in India, namely, Elysium Industries Private Limited, Shrinathji Marketing Company and Solver Papercoats Private Limited. The Authority has noted that there is prima facie evidence of dumping and injury. The imports from the subject countries have increased significantly in absolute terms and in relation to production and consumption in India. These imports are undercutting domestic prices and are priced below the cost of sales of the domestic industry, leading to decline in profitability. Based on the prima facie evidence of dumping and injury, the Authority has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of subject goods from the subject countries.

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

Initiation of anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Jute Products from Bangladesh and Nepal. (29 Sep)

The DGTR initiated a countervailing duty investigation into imports of Jute Products from Bangladesh and Nepal pursuant to an application filed by Indian Jute Mills Association and A.P. Mesta Twine Mills Association. The applicants have provided prima facie evidence indicating that the Governments of Bangladesh and Nepal have provided countervailable subsidies to producers/exporters of the subject goods due to which the domestic industry has suffered material injury. The subject imports have suppressed and depressed the prices of the domestic industry, due to which the domestic industry has witnessed a decline in profits, cash profits, and return on investment.

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

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Belting Fabric made of 80% or more of polyester or nylon from China. (27 Sep)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Belting Fabric made of 80% or more of polyester or nylon from China pursuant to an application filed by SRF Limited. The application has been supported by Grabtech Fabrics LLP, Madura Industrial Textile, Sanreha Technical Textiles Limited and NRC Limited. The Authority has noted that there is prima facie evidence of dumping and injury to the domestic industry. The subject imports are undercutting the prices of the domestic industry and have depressed the domestic prices. Due to this, the profitability and return on capital employed of the domestic industry has declined.

Chapter 70 - Glass and glassware

Final Findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Glass Fibre from Bahrain, China and Thailand. (08 Sep)

The DGTR issued final findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Glass Fibre from Bahrain, China and Thailand. The application for initiation of anti-dumping investigation and imposition of anti-dumping duty was filed by

Owens Corning (India) Private Limited. The Authority noted that there was significant dumping of subject goods from the subject countries. As a result, the domestic industry had suffered material injury due to dumping of subject goods from the subject countries. The subject goods had increased at a pace higher than the increase in demand in India. The subject imports were undercutting the prices of the domestic industry due to which the domestic industry had been forced to sell at prices reduced prices. The profits, cash profit and return on capital employed of the domestic industry had declined. Accordingly, the Authority has recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods from the subject countries for a period of 5 years.

Initiation of anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Clear Float Glass from Malaysia and Indonesia. (29 Sep)

The DGTR initiated an anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Clear Float Glass from Malaysia and Indonesia pursuant to an application filed by Sisecam Flat Glass India Private Limited, Gold Plus Glass Industry Limited, Gold Plus Glass Private Limited and Saint-Gobain India Private Limited. The applicants have provided prima facie evidence indicating that the Governments of Malaysia and Indonesia have provided countervailable subsidies to producers/exporters of the subject goods due to which the domestic industry has suffered material injury. The volume of subject imports has increased in both absolute and relative terms. The alleged subsidised imports have suppressed and depressed the prices of the domestic industry. The domestic industry has incurred cash losses, losses before interest and tax and recorded a negative return on capital employed.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Borosilicate Table and Kitchen Glassware from China. (30 Sep)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Borosilicate Table and Kitchen Glassware from China pursuant to an application filed by Borosil Limited. The scope of the product under consideration does not include jars, carafe, tea / coffee kettle, water / juice jug, water bottle, round storage jar, square storage jar and oil dispensers. The Authority noted that there is prima facie evidence that dumped imports have materially retarded the establishment of the domestic industry by entering the Indian market at significantly low prices and undercutting the domestic prices. The dumped imports are priced even below the cost of sales of the domestic industry. As a result of the increase in subject imports, the domestic industry was unable to utilize its capacities and faced decline in production, increase in inventories, heavy losses and negative returns. The domestic industry has not been able to achieve its projected performance. Accordingly, the Authority has noted that there is sufficient prima facie evidence to show that dumping of subject imports has materially retarded the establishment of domestic industry in India.

Chapter 72 – Base metals and articles of base metal

Final Findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Cold Rolled Non-Oriented Electrical Steel from China. (19 Sep)

The DGTR issued final findings in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Cold Rolled Non-Oriented Electrical Steel from China. The application for initiation of anti-dumping investigation and imposition of anti-dumping duty was filed by POSCO Maharashtra Steel Private Limited and CSCI Steel Corporation India Private Limited. The Authority noted the subject imports had been dumped in India and dumping had caused material injury to the domestic industry. The volume of imports had increased, and the subject imports were priced below the selling price as well as cost of sales of the domestic industry. The capacity utilization of the domestic industry had remained low during the injury period despite enough demand in the country. The losses of the domestic industry had increased and it had recorded a negative return on capital employed. Thus, the Authority has recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods from the subject countries for a period of 5 years.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Cold Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel 300 and 400 series from China, Indonesia and Vietnam. (29 Sep)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Cold Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel 300 and 400 series from China, Indonesia and Vietnam pursuant to an application filed by Indian Stainless Steel Development Association (ISSDA). Jindal Stainless Limited and Steel Authority of India Limited have filed detailed information for the purpose of the present investigation. The Authority has noted that there is prima facie evidence of dumping of subject goods from the subject countries and injury to the domestic industry. The volume of subject imports has increased in both absolute and relative terms. The dumped imports are undercutting the prices of the domestic industry. The performance of the domestic industry deteriorated in terms of profit, cash profit, and return on investment. The domestic industry has also requested retrospective imposition of duties due to the significant amount of dumping in a short period of time.

Chapter 76 – Aluminium and articles thereof

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Aluminium Foil 80 micron and below from China, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. (29 Sep)

The DGTR initiated a sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Aluminium Foil 80 micron and below from China, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand pursuant to an application filed by Raviraj Foils Ltd, LKSB Aluminium Foils Private Limited, Hindalco Industries Limited, Shyam Sel and Power Limited, Shree Venkateshawa Electrocast Private Limited and SRF Altech Limited. The Authority noted that there is prima facie evidence of likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and consequent injury to the domestic industry, in case of cessation of anti-dumping duty in force. The dumping of subject goods has continued in India, and the performance of the domestic industry has remained adverse. Further, there are surplus capacities in subject countries and the producers in the subject countries are export orientation. The producers have lost market in third countries due to imposition of trade remedial measures. Therefore, the Authority has initiated a sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from the subject countries.

Initiation of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Aluminium Foil 80 micron and below from China (29 Sep)

The DGTR initiated an anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Aluminium Foil 80 micron and below from China pursuant to an application filed by Raviraj Foils Ltd, LSKB Aluminium Foils Private Limited, Hindalco Industries Limited, Shyam Sel and Power Limited, Shree Venkateshawa Electrocast Private Limited and SRF Altech Limited. The applicants have provided prima facie evidence showing that the Government of China has provided countervailable subsidies to producers/exporters of the subject goods due to which the domestic industry has suffered material injury. The subject imports have suppressed the prices of the domestic industry, due to which the domestic industry has witnessed a decline in profits, cash profits, and return on investment.

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

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Printed Circuit Board Tools from China. (26 Sep)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Printed Circuit Board Tools from China pursuant to an application filed by Ind-Sphinx Precision Limited. The scope of product under consideration is limited to PCB drill and PCB router with a shank diameter of standardized size of 3.175 mm. The investigation has been initiated based on prima facie evidence of dumping and injury to the domestic industry. The subject imports have increased in the period of investigation despite the domestic industry have capacities to cater to the entire Indian demand. The subject imports are undercutting the prices of the domestic industry due to which the domestic industry has incurred losses in the injury period barring the base year.

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

Final Findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Certain Cranes from China. (19 Sep)

The DGTR issued final findings in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Certain Cranes from China. The application for initiation of anti-dumping investigation was filed by Action Construction Equipment Limited. The Authority noted that the dumping margin was positive and significant, which caused material injury to the domestic industry. The volume of subject imports increased and were undercutting the prices of the domestic industry. The production, capacity utilization and domestic sales of the domestic industry had declined while the inventories have increased. Further, the losses of the domestic industry had increased over the injury period. The domestic industry has recorded a negative return on capital employed. Thus, the Authority has 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 Black Toner Powder Cartridge from China. (26 Sep)

The DGTR issued final findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Black Toner Powder Cartridge from China. The application for initiation of anti-dumping investigation and imposition of anti-dumping duty was filed by Indrayani Sales Private Limited. The Authority has noted that the domestic industry had suffered material injury due to dumping of subject imports into India. The subject imports increased in India and were undercutting the prices of the domestic industry. The production, capacity utilization, domestic sales, and market share of the domestic industry declined. The domestic industry had suffered increasing losses over the injury period. Thus, the Authority has recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods from the subject country for a period of 5 years.

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

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Copper Data Cables from China. (18 Sep)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Copper Data Cables from China pursuant to an application filed by Birla Cable Limited and Sterlite Technologies Limited. The Authority noted that there was prima facie evidence of dumping and injury to the domestic industry. The volume of subject imports increased significantly over the injury period and such imports were entering the domestic market at prices below the cost of sales and the selling price of the domestic industry. Due to this, the domestic industry was forced to reduce prices which led to decline in profits, cash profits and return on capital employed.

Final Findings in anti-dumping investigation into imports of Solar Cells whether or not assembled in Modules or made up into Panels from China. (29 Sep)

The DGTR issued final findings in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Solar Cells whether or not assembled in Modules or made up into Panels, produced using c-Si or thin film technology from China. Jupiter International Limited and FS India Solar Ventures Private Limited have been considered as domestic industry. The Authority has noted that the domestic industry suffered injury due to dumping of subject goods from the subject country. The volume of imports had increased significantly over the injury period. The price of imports had declined in India which had forced the domestic industry to reduce its selling price and sell the subject goods at losses in order to compete with imports. While the domestic industry had unutilised capacities, the inventories of the domestic industry have increased. The domestic industry has lost significant contracts even after reducing prices and has suffered losses, cash losses and recorded negative return on capital employed. The actual performance of the domestic industry was much less than the projected performance. Thus, the Authority has recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from the subject countries for a period of 3 years.

Global Updates

Chapter 02 – Meat and edible meat offal

China

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Pork and Pork By-Products from European Union. (05 Sep)

Chapter 08 – Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons

China

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Pecans from Mexico and the United States of America. (25 Sep)

Chapter 17 – Sugar and sugar confectionery

United States of America

- Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Sugar from Mexico. (19 Sep)

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

Dominican Republic

- Initiation of safeguard investigation into imports of Sweet and Salty Biscuits. (29 Sep)

Chapter 28 – Inorganic chemicals

United States of America

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Silicon Metal from Angola and Laos, and anti-subsidy investigation into imports from Australia, Laos, Norway, and Thailand. (26 Sep)
- Imposition of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Sol Gel Alumina-Based Ceramic Abrasive Grains from China. (29 Sep)

Chapter 29 – Organic Chemicals

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Hexamethylenetetramine from Germany, India and Saudi Arabia, and anti-subsidy investigation into imports from India. (23 Sep)

The USDOC has determined that the Indian exporters received countervailable subsidies for production and export of subject merchandise during the period of investigation, that is 1st April 2023 to 31st April 2024. Further, it determined that the Indian exporters have dumped the subject merchandise in the United States during the period of investigation, that is 1st July 2023 to 30th June 2024. Dumping margin ranging between 5.11% to 105.76% and subsidy rate ranging between 2.34% to 139.57% was determined for mandatory Indian exporters. A dumping margin of 5.11% and subsidy rate of 2.34% was determined for all other Indian companies.

Other trade remedial actions

Brazil

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Acrylic Acid from China. (17 Sep)

European Union

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Alkyl Phosphonic Acids and their sodium salts from China. (18 Sep)

United States of America

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Monomers and Oligomers from Taiwan. (09 Sep)
- Imposition of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties into imports of Hexamethylenetetramine from China. (11 Sep)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Methylene Diphenyl Diisocyanate from China. (16 Sep)

Chapter 31 – Fertilisers

European Union

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Urea from Russia. (25 Sep)

Chapter 39 – Plastics and articles thereof

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Granular Polytetrafluoroethylene Resin from India. (19 Sep)

The USDOC has determined that Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited received countervailable subsidies for the production and export of subject merchandise during the period of review, that is 1st January 2023 to 31st December 2023. A subsidy rate of 5.16% has been determined for Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited. A subsidy rate of 31.89% was originally determined for the company in 2022.

Other trade remedial actions

Canada

- Final affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) Resin from

China and Pakistan, and anti-subsidy investigation into imports from China. (15 Sep)

European Union

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Polyvinyl Alcohols and their sodium salts from China. (25 Sep)

Thailand

- Initiation of safeguard investigation into imports of Polypropylene. (8 Sep)

Chapter 44 – Wood and Articles of Wood; Wood Charcoal

Morocco

- Continuation of safeguard duty on imports of Coated Wood Panels. (17 Sep)

Vietnam

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Fiberboard Products from China and Thailand. (05 Sep)

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

United States of America

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of High Purity Dissolving Pulp from Brazil and Norway, and anti-subsidy investigation into imports from Brazil. (09 Sep)

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

Canada

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Thermal Paper Rolls from China. (10 Sep)

United States of America

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Paper File Folders from Sri Lanka. (29 Sep)

- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Thermoformed Molded Fiber Products from Vietnam, and anti-subsidy investigation into imports from China and Vietnam. (30 Sep)

Chapter 52 – Cotton

Indonesia

- Final affirmative determination issued in the safeguard investigation into imports of Cotton Fabric. (16 Sep)

Chapter 55 – Man-made staple fibres

Trade remedial actions against India

Brazil

Final determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyester Fibers from China, India, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. (02 Sep)

The DECOM has determined that exporters from China, India, Thailand and Vietnam dumped the subject goods in Brazil during the period of investigation, that is 1st July 2022 to 30th June 2023. Additionally, it was determined that the exporters from Malaysia did not dump the subject goods. A dumping margin of $194.69/MT was determined for all Indian exporters and dumping margin ranging between $74.98/MT to $390/MT was determined for other subject countries. The duties will be in effect till 1st September 2030.

Chapter 56 – Wadding, felt and nonwovens; Special Yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof

European Union

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of PET Spunbond from China. (15 Sep)

Chapter 64 – Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles

Jordan

- Final affirmative determination issued in the safeguard investigation into imports of Safety and Protective Footwear. (02 Sep)

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

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Initiation of administrative review of the anti-dumping duty on imports of Quartz Surface Products from India. (25 Sep)

The USDOC has initiated an administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from India upon receiving timely request from the interested parties. The period of review for administrative review is 1st June 2024 to 31st May 2025. Duties were originally imposed in 2020.

Other trade remedial actions

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Certain Quartz Surface Products from Türkiye. (02 Sep)

Chapter 72 – Iron and steel

Trade remedial investigation against India

Canada

Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire from China, Chinese Taipei, India, Italy, Malaysia, Portugal, Spain, Thailand, Türkiye, and Vietnam. (04 Sep)

The CBSA has preliminary determined that exporters from India and other subject countries dumped the subject goods during the period of investigation, that is 1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024. Provisional duties of 138.6% have been imposed on exports from India. Further, provisional duties ranging between 3.5% to 138.6% have been imposed on exports from other subject countries. The duties will be payable on the subject imports on or after 4th September 2025.

European Union

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Cold-Rolled Flat Steel products from India, Japan, Taiwan, Türkiye, and Vietnam. (18 Sep)

The European Commission has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain cold-rolled flat steel products from India and other subject countries. The request for initiation of investigation was filed by Eurofer on 4th August 2025. The period of investigation covers the 1st July 2024 to 30th June 2025.

United States of America

Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Silicomanganese from India. (11 Sep)

The USDOC has preliminary determined that Indian exporters did not dump the subject merchandise in the United States during the period of review, that is 1st May 2023 to 30th April 2024. A de minimis dumping margin of 0.48% was determined for Maithan Alloys Limited. Duties were originally imposed in 2002.

Other trade remedial actions

Australia

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Chrome-Plated Steel Bar from Romania. (30 Sep)

Canada

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Steel Strapping from China, South Korea, Türkiye, and Vietnam, and anti-subsidy investigation into imports from China. (16 Sep)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Plate from Brazil, Denmark, Indonesia, Italy, Japan and South Korea. (18 Sep)
- Revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Plate and High-Strength Low-Alloy Steel plate from Ukraine. (22 Sep)

Egypt

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in separate safeguard investigations into imports of Hot Rolled Flat Steel, Semi-Finished Products of Iron or Non-Alloy Steel (Billets) and Cold Rolled Coil, Galvanized Steel and Pre-painted Steel. (10 Sep)

South Korea

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Hot-Rolled Coils from China and Japan. (01 Sep)

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Kitchen Appliance Shelving and Racks from China. (02 Sep)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Mexico and anti-subsidy duty on imports from Türkiye. (02 Sep)

Chapter 73 – Articles of Iron and Steel

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Initiation of administrative review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from India. (25 Sep)

The USDOC has initiated an administrative review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of subject goods from India upon receiving timely requests from the interested parties. The period of review for the anti-dumping review is 1st August 2024 to 31st July 2025. The period of review for anti-subsidy review is 1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024. Duties were originally imposed in 2017.

Other trade remedial actions

Australia

- Initiation of anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on Hollow Structural Sections from China, Korea, Malaysia and Taiwan, by imports of modified Hollow Structural Sections with Drill Holes from China, Korea, Malaysia, and Taiwan. (04 Sep)

Brazil

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on Seamless Carbon Steel Conduction Pipes from Ukraine. (19 Sep)

Canada

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the CITT in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Cast Iron Soil Pipe from China. (09 Sep)
- Initiation of sunset review in the anti-dumping duty on imports of Corrosion Resistant Steel Sheets from Türkiye and Vietnam, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from Türkiye. (10 Sep)

United States of America

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Temporary Steel Fencing from China. (02 Sep)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Small Diameter Graphite Electrodes from China. (04 Sep)
- Preliminary determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Standard Steel Welded Wire Mesh from Mexico, by imports of certain Low Carbon Steel Wire from Mexico. (16 Sep)

Chapter 74 – Copper and articles thereof

South Korea

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Seamless Copper Pipes from Thailand. (12 Sep)

Chapter 76 – Aluminium and articles thereof

Eurasian Economic Union

- Final affirmative determination issued by the EAEU in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Aluminium Foil from China. (25 Sep)

<u>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</u>

<u>China</u>

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Analog Chips from the United States of America. (13 Sep)

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

<u>United States of America</u>

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Chassis and Subassemblies thereof from Mexico, Thailand and Vietnam. (29 Sep)

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

<u>China</u>

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Non-Dispersion-Shifted Single-Mode Optical Fibers from the United States of America, by imports of Cut-off Wavelength-Shifted Single-Mode Optical Fibers imported from the United States of America. (03 Sep)

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

<u>United States of America</u>

- Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components thereof from China. (17 Sep)

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.

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