

ADHYATAN



JULY 2025

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Key Highlights

Indian Updates

Ministry of Mines launches the National Critical Mineral Mission (24 Jun)

The Ministry of Mines has set up the National Critical Mineral Mission for seven years from 2024-25 to 2030-31. The objective of the mission is to develop a robust critical mineral supply chain to support India's goals of boosting economic activities, combating climate change, guaranteeing food security and ensuring sustainable development for all. In the course of seven years, the Ministry will increase the domestic production through expanding exploration, mining offshores, private exploration and recovering critical minerals. The Ministry will also work towards acquiring mineral assets abroad, recycle critical minerals, undertake research and development towards advancement of minerals and develop effective funding, financing and fiscal incentives. Moreover, the Ministry will focus on eliminating import duties and other barriers on critical minerals and on recyclable minerals, while focusing on a harmonised tariff structure through trade agreements. Currently, the Ministry has proposed an expenditure of ₹16,300 crore with ₹18,000 crore investment from PSUs.

Port restriction on import of certain goods from Bangladesh to India (27 Jun)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has notified that the imports of the following goods from Bangladesh to any land port on India Bangladesh Border, except for Nhava Sheva Seaport Indian port shall not be allowed with immediate effect:

- a. Flax tow and waste
- b. Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted
- c. Jute (excluding flax, true hemp and ramie)
- d. Single flax yarn
- e. Single yarn of jute or of other textile bast fibres
- f. Multiple folded
- g. Woven fabrics or flax
- h. Unbleached woven fabrics of jute or of other textile bast fibres

Continuation of Quantitative Restrictions on imports of Low Ash Metallurgical Coke. (30 June)

On 30th June 2025, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) issued a notification extending Quantitative Restrictions on imports of Low Ash Metallurgical Coke for a further period of six months from 1st July 2025 to 31st December 2025. The Quantitative Restrictions have been imposed and continued as a safeguard measure, pursuant to a significant increase in imports of Metallurgical Coke into India, which caused serious injury to the domestic industry. Therefore, the DGTR recommended imposition of safeguard measures in the form of country-wise quotas, vide final findings dated 26th December 2024. The measures were originally imposed vide Notification No. 44/2024-25 dated 26th December 2024, till 30th June 2025. The country-wise quota allocations originally notified remain unchanged during this extended period.

Updates concerning Measures by and against the USA

Amendment to additional measures imposed by the U.S. on imports of Steel and Aluminium articles and derivatives thereof (4 Jun)

On 3rd June 2025, the U.S. President issued a proclamation notifying amendment to the additional tariff measures imposed on imports of steel and aluminium articles and derivatives. Pursuant to the amendment, the additional tariffs on steel and aluminium imports were enhanced from 25% to 50%. As per the proclamation issued by the U.S. President, the previously imposed tariffs have not yet enabled American industries to develop and maintain the rates of capacity utilization that are necessary for the sustained health and projected national defence needs.

It has been clarified that imports of steel and aluminium articles from the UK will be subjected to the additional tariffs of only 25%, pursuant to the U.S.-UK Economic Prosperity Deal, unless it is found that the UK has not complied its commitments under the aforementioned deal. Further, imports of aluminium articles from Russia will be subject to the 200% additional tariffs imposed previously. Moreover, articles constituting aluminium content smelted or casted in the U.S. are not subject to these additional tariffs.

Additionally, the Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce issued a notice, dated 12th June 2025 announcing inclusion of eleven new HTS

sub-headings under Chapter 84 and 94 to the list of steel derivatives attracting 50% additional tariffs. The newly added sub-headings majorly constitute house appliances such as refrigerators, dryers, washing machines, etc.

Reciprocal and anti-drug trafficking IEEPA tariffs challenged before the U.S. Supreme Court (17 Jun)

On 17th June 2025, two American importers, namely Hand2Mind and Learning Resources approached the U.S. Supreme Court, pending the decision of the Federal Court of Appeals in the matter concerning the reciprocal and Anti-drug trafficking IEEPA tariffs imposed by the U.S. President. The two importers had previously challenged the IEEPA tariffs imposed by the U.S. President, before the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, stating that imposition of such tariffs was beyond the executive powers of the President under the IEEPA. The District Court had agreed and found that the tariffs imposed under the IEEPA were not sustainable.

In response, the U.S. Government approached the U.S. Court of Appeals challenging the ruling of the District Court, which is pending. While petitioning to the U.S. Supreme Court, the importers have highlighted that a decision on the validity of such tariffs require immediate action, considering its massive impact on every business and consumer across the nation.

Global Updates

India objects to proposed import control by Indonesia on cotton yarn at the WTO (03 Jun)

On 24th May 2025, Indonesia proposed safeguard measures against imports of cotton yarn due to concerns regarding about serious threat to its domestic industries. As an exporter of textiles products, India has objected to these proposed safeguard measures and has sought consultations with Indonesia to review and exchange views on the extension of the measure.

Uzbekistan affirms focus on concluding WTO accession by Ministerial Conference 14 (13 Jun)

The Deputy Prime of Uzbekistan has presented a roadmap entitled “Road to Yaoundé MC14”, recalling the ambitious target of concluding WTO Accession of Uzbekistan by MC14. This outlines all necessary steps to finalize the accession

process with a clear timeline. The Prime Minister has also stated that Uzbekistan has taken tangible steps to advance accession and has undertaken key domestic market reforms like elimination of export-contingent subsidies and exclusive rights for state-owned enterprises in sectors such as gas, electricity and metals. Other reforms include the liberalization of price controls, acceleration of privatization and compliance with WTO intellectual property norms.

Sixth review of the trade policies and practices of Colombia (18 Jun)

The sixth review of the trade policies and practices of Colombia took place on 18th to 20th June 2025. One of the main national policy objectives has been to move from an extractive economy, based primarily on the export of mining and energy products, to a knowledge economy, based on innovation, science and technology, and trade in services. However, Colombia made no substantial changes to either its economic policy or its trade policy during the review period, even though its national policy plans state that the country is seeking to amend its productive structure.

Canada strengthens its measures to protect Canadian steel and aluminum workers and industries (19 Jun)

The Government of Canada announced a series of measures to protect Canadian steel and aluminium producers and workers. These measures come in response to the enhanced additional tariff measures imposed by the U.S. Among other things, Canada has announced that it will adjust the existing counter-tariffs on U.S. steel and aluminium imports so as to align them with the progress in broader trade discussions. Further, the Government of Canada will implement reciprocal procurement rules, wherein access to federal procurement opportunities will be limited to Canadian suppliers and trusted international partners offering reciprocal access through trade agreements. New Tariff Rate Quotas, equivalent to 100% of import levels as in 2024 will apply to steel imports from non-FTA countries, in order to prevent trade diversion and support market stability. Lastly, the government will immediately create two government-stakeholder task forces, one for steel and one for aluminium. These committees will meet regularly to closely monitor trade and market trends to support government decision making as well as steel and aluminium industries.

China expands zero-tariff policy for least developed countries (19 Jun)

China has notified the WTO of its expanded zero-tariff policy for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) that maintain diplomatic relations with Beijing, raising product coverage from 98% to 100%. In addition to this, China pledged further steps to promote trade in goods, and to strengthen skills and technical training programs for African LDCs. These measures by China were broadly welcomed by WTO members.

Panel established to review Canadian surtaxes, Chinese duties on farm and fish products (23 Jun)

The Dispute Settlement Body has decided to create two new dispute settlement panels. At the request of China, the panel will investigate Canadian surtax measures on some of the Chinese goods, such as steel and aluminium goods and electric cars. Another panel will examine the new import taxes levied by China on specific Canadian agricultural and fisheries items, at Canada's request.

Change in Circumstances as Pre-Condition for Mid-Term Review

- *A mid-term review involves an examination of whether there is a need for continuation of anti-dumping duty, or modification of quantum of anti-dumping duty, during the tenure of the duty.*
- *For withdrawal or re-quantification of duty, it must be shown that there has been a change in circumstances, which existed at the time of original imposition of duty. Further, it must be shown that the said change in circumstances was of a lasting nature.*
- *While the requirement that the circumstances be of a lasting nature is not provided for in the law, it is followed as a practice by various investigating authorities, including in India.*
- *In the Doha Development Round in 2008, appropriate amendment was proposed, to include the phrase “change in circumstances of a lasting nature” to the Anti-Dumping Agreement. However, these amendments have not yet been incorporated.*
- *The requirement that changes be of a lasting nature, however, continues to remain necessary to ensure that a mid-term review is not being conducted for each temporary fluctuation, which may lead to a continuous cycle of reviews.*

A mid-term review allows for re-examination of an existing anti-dumping duty before its expiry. The scope of a mid-term review is limited to assessing if the reasons for imposing the anti-dumping duty still exists or there has been a change in circumstances warranting removal or modification of the duty. If an investigating authority finds that the continuation of the duty is no longer warranted or there is a need for change in the quantum of duty, the duty may be withdrawn or modified accordingly to keep the anti-dumping measures fair and aligned with the current economic realities.

The provision for mid-term reviews is provided under Article 11.2 of the WTO Anti-Dumping Agreement and Rule 23(1A) of the Anti-Dumping Rules, 1995. The provision provides that a mid-term review can be initiated before the expiry

of the duty, either by the Authority on its own motion or pursuant to application filed by any interested party submitting positive evidence that the review is needed. A review may be initiated after a reasonable period of time has elapsed since the imposition of the duty. As per Trade Notice 1/2010, such reasonable period of time has been defined as at least one year since the imposition of duty.

However, a mid-term review cannot be conducted merely at the whim of any party seeking re-quantification or withdrawal of duty. A key requirement that must be demonstrated before a mid-term review can be initiated is that there has been a “change in circumstances” significant enough to justify a withdrawal or modification of duty. Further, it must also be demonstrated that the change in circumstances is of a lasting nature and is not temporary.

The words “change in circumstances” or “lasting nature” are not provided for under any provision but are frequently used in practice. The language of the provisions is clear in that there must be sufficient justification for a review, in terms of the situation that formed the basis of imposition of duty has changed in a manner which is material and enduring. If mid-term reviews are allowed to be initiated based on changes in circumstances that are transient in nature, it would lead to an unsustainable cycle where any temporary change could lead to a request for review. Since markets often naturally keep changing, a review based on temporary fluctuations would lead to a situation where one review would be followed by another, leading to multiple reviews before the original anti-dumping duty even expires. For example, in the case of a product prone to price fluctuations, exporters would seek a review whenever prices rise, while the domestic industry would do the same when the prices fall.

This would weaken the stability of the anti-dumping framework by creating uncertainty and inefficiency. It would also increase the administrative pressures on the investigating authority conducting these reviews.

Practice in various jurisdictions

In 2008, amendments were proposed to the Anti-Dumping Agreement as a part of the Doha Development Round. These amendments were aimed at clarifying and improving disciplines under the Agreement. The Chair of the Negotiating Group, in his draft, proposed that the phrase “change in circumstances of a lasting nature” should be incorporated and added into Article 11.2. Though this draft has not yet been adopted, the intention shows an enduring change in circumstances

has been incorporated into domestic anti-dumping rules and practices in several countries, including the United Kingdom and the European Union.

In the United Kingdom, an application requesting initiation of mid-term review must show that since the measures were put in place, there has been a change in circumstances of a lasting and significant nature.

In the Anti-Dumping Basic Regulations of the European Union, Article 11 requires the Commission to consider whether the circumstances have changed “significantly”, in a mid-term review. However, the General Court in the case of *CHEMK and KF v Council of the European Union* held that in a mid-term review, the applicant is required to prove that the circumstances have changed in a lasting manner since the imposition of duty.

Despite the absence of an explicit multilateral obligation, the requirement to establish a change in circumstances of a lasting nature has become an accepted standard for mid-term reviews.

Practice in India

In India, a mid-term review may be conducted, where there has been a change in circumstances of a lasting nature. Though the Anti-dumping Rules do not expressly contain such a requirement, the Manual of Operating Practices for Trade Remedy Investigations issued by DGTR requires that an applicant requesting for initiation of a mid-term review must submit positive evidence showing the need for review due to “lasting nature of changed circumstances.”

Further, the practice of the DGTR is also evident from various reviews conducted in India in the past. In the Final Findings issued in the mid-term review of anti-dumping duty on Décor Paper from China, the Designated Authority held that mere changes in cost and price of the product under consideration cannot be considered as a change in circumstances, warranting modification. Rather, it is pertinent to see whether the changes are of lasting nature and materially impact the determination of anti-dumping duty.

Similarly, the Authority has examined change in circumstances being of lasting nature in other mid-term reviews, including those concerning anti-dumping duty imposed on Chinese imports of Carbon Black, DASDA, Natural Mica-based industrial pigments, and Aniline.

The practice of the Authority found affirmation in the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of *Rishiroop Polymers Pvt. Ltd. v. Designated Authority and Additional Secretary*. The Court held that that scope of the mid-term review is limited and the duty continues ordinarily, unless it is found in the review that there has been a “significant” change in facts and circumstances that makes it necessary to withdraw or modify the duty.

Thus, it is now an established practice in India that the changed circumstances must be of lasting nature and this requirement has been applied through judicial interpretation and consistent practice of the Designated Authority.

The requirement to show a change in circumstances of a lasting nature reflects an effort to balance flexibility with stability in anti-dumping measures. It is an important safeguard that ensures that mid-term reviews are based on meaningful changes, and avoids multiple reviews, pursuant to temporary fluctuations. The requirement for lasting nature has become an established part of the mid-term review process. Its use across different jurisdictions shows its importance in keeping the anti-dumping framework fair, reliable and consistent.

- Vidisha Mathur, Associate

Foreign Trade Policy

Fixation of a new Standard Input Output Norms (SIONs) under ‘Chemical and Allied Products’ (10 Jun)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has notified the fixation of SION for Sodium Citrate, allowing 0.740 kg of Citric Acid Monohydrate to be imported per kg of finished product.

‘Source from India’ launched on Trade Connect ePlatform for all Status Holders (13 Jun)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has launched the ‘Source from India’ feature on the Trade Connect ePlatform. The new portal will allow Status Holders to create their own micro pages where they can provide their product details as well as the credentials of their entity. Micropages of such exporters will be publicly made visible on ‘Source from India’ page of Trade Connect ePlatform (<https://www.trade.gov.in/pages/sourcefrom-india>) once approved. For further information, please refer to the [link](#) herein.

Port restriction on import of certain goods from Bangladesh to India (27 Jun)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has notified that the imports of the following goods from Bangladesh to any land port on India Bangladesh Border, except for Nhava Sheva Seaport Indian port shall not be allowed with immediate effect:

- i. Flax tow and waste
- j. Jute and other textile bast fibres, raw or retted
- k. Jute (excluding flax, true hemp and ramie)
- l. Single flax yarn
- m. Single yarn of jute or of other textile bast fibres
- n. Multiple folded
- o. Woven fabrics or flax
- p. Unbleached woven fabrics of jute or of other textile bast fibres

Extension in Minimum Import Price (MIP) Condition on import of Soda Ash covered under Chapter 28 (30 Jun)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has extended the Minimum Import Price (MIP) of ₹ 20,108 per MT for Soda Ash (Disodium Carbonate) on the following HS Codes, for a period of six months, that is, from 1st July 2025 up to 31st December 2025:

- a. 28362010
- b. 28362020
- c. 28362090

Trade Agreements

Indian Updates

India and Kyrgyzstan sign the Instrument of Ratification of the Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT)

The Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) between India and Kyrgyzstan has come into force from 5th June 2025. The new BIT replaces the previous agreement signed between the two countries in 2000. Some of the features include an emphasis on sustainable development and provisions for investor-state dispute settlement with mandatory exhaustion of local remedies.

India and Canada to resume trade negotiations after a 21-month long hiatus

India and Canada are set to resume trade negotiations after a gap of 21-months, marking a significant step towards revitalizing their economic partnership. The trade negotiations, which were suspended in September 2023, will focus on the Early Progress Trade Agreement (EPTA) as a precursor to a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA). This decision follows a meeting between the prime ministers of both the countries on the sidelines of the G7 Summit in Canada. The resumption of negotiations comes amid improved diplomatic relations and growing bilateral trade, despite past political tensions. Both nations emphasized the importance of enhancing collaboration in areas such as clean energy, digital transformation, mobility and supply chain resilience.

Trade negotiations between India and USA slowdowns over contentious issue of crops, steel and pharmaceuticals.

India and the US are facing hurdles in trade negotiations as they aim for an interim deal before the potential tariffs by USA come into force. The trade agreement has faced contentious issues including demands by USA for market access for genetically-modified crops and relaxed regulations on medical devices and for storage of data on local servers. India seeks exemptions from tariffs on steel, automobiles, and pharmaceuticals in USA, currently threatened by the proposed reciprocal measures.

Global Updates

Afghanistan and Uzbekistan Sign Preferential Trade Agreement

Uzbekistan and Afghanistan have signed a Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) and a Cooperation Program for 2025-2026 on 11th June 2025. The Trade Agreement aims to enhance economic cooperation between the two nations and focuses on simplifying cross-border trade procedures and expanding logistics routes.

The UAE-Serbia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement comes into force

The Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between the UAE and Serbia came into force on 1st June 2025. The Agreement was signed in October 2024 and aims to boost bilateral non-oil trade, by eliminating or reducing customs duties. Customs duty will be eliminated on 96% of the tariff lines on imports from Serbia. Similarly, UAE has committed to eliminate 95% of imports from UAE.

USA and the UK finalise the general terms for the U.S.-UK Economic Prosperity Deal

USA and the UK signed the Economic Prosperity Deal on 8th May 2025. This Agreement rolls back some of the tariffs imposed by U.S. President earlier this the year. Key highlights of the Agreement include a reduction in tariffs on UK cars imported into the U.S. from 27.5% to 10%, and the elimination of tariffs on UK steel and aluminium. The Agreement also includes reciprocal market access for beef and reduced tariffs on ethanol. Negotiations will continue to formalize and expand the terms of this Agreement, aiming for further economic cooperation.

Non-Tariff Measures

Indian Updates

Quality control order for certain woven sacks amended (11 Jun)

The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) has amended the Quality Control Orders for the following products. These Orders shall now come into force on 6th September 2025.

- High Density Polyethene (HDPE)/ Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging of 50 kg Cement (Quality Control) Order, 2023.
- Polypropylene (PP) Woven, Laminated, Block Bottom Valve Sacks for Packaging 50 kg Cement (Quality Control) Order, 2023
- Polypropylene (PP)/ High Density Polyethene (HDPE) Laminated Woven Sacks for Mail Sorting, Storage, Transport and Distribution (Quality Control) Order, 2023.

Quality control order for Polyethylene Material for Moulding and Extrusion amended (12 Jun)

The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) has amended the Polyethylene Material for Moulding and Extrusion (Quality Control) Order, 2022. Pursuant to the amendment, the Order would not apply to Linear Low-Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) Butene Grades. Further, the order would also not be applicable to High density polyethylene for pharmaceutical moulding EP /USP grade CAS No.25087-34-7 for manufacturing of Disposable Hypodermic Syringes plunger and IV Catheter/cannula.

Quality control order for Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) Homopolymers amended (20 Jun)

The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) has amended the Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) Homopolymers (Quality Control) Order, 2024. The amended Order shall now come into force on 24th December 2025.

Quality control order for Polypropylene) Materials for Moulding and Extrusion amended (23 Jun)

The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) has amended the Polypropylene (PP) Materials for Moulding and Extrusion (Quality Control) Order, 2024. The amended Order shall now come into force on 24th October 2025.

Draft quality control order for Bearing Components and Accessories notified

The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade has issued a draft Bearing Components and Accessories (Quality Control) Order, 2025, to ensure quality standards for key bearing parts like rings, rollers, and cages. The Order aims to prevent deceptive practices, protect consumers, ensure safety, and safeguard the environment. It will take effect twelve months after its publication in the E-Gazette, and comments from all stakeholders are invited within 60 days of the notification.

Global Updates

China

Draft National Standard issued for electromagnetic compatibility of Road Vehicles

The State Administration for Market Regulation (Standardisation Administration of China) has released a draft national standard that sets electromagnetic emission limits, immunity performance requirements, and test methods to ensure electromagnetic compatibility in road vehicles and their electrical or electronic sub-assemblies. It applies to M, N, and L category vehicles, and may also be used as a reference for other vehicle types. The objective is to protect human health and safety. The standard is proposed to take effect on 1st July 2026, and stakeholders may submit comments within 60 days of notification.

United States of America

Draft Risk Evaluations notified for Dibutyl Phthalate (DBP) and Diethylhexyl Phthalate (DEHP)

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has released draft risk evaluations for Dibutyl Phthalate and Diethylhexyl Phthalate under the Toxic

Substances Control Act (TSCA). These evaluations aim to determine whether the chemicals pose an unreasonable risk to human health or the environment under current conditions of use, especially for vulnerable or exposed groups. Based on available scientific evidence, EPA has preliminarily found that both chemicals present risks, mainly due to specific use cases. Public comments have been invited, which must be received by 4th August 2025, and all feedback will be considered before finalising the evaluations.

*Total Number of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) notified by WTO: **442***
*The number of Technical Barriers to Trade (TBTs) notified by WTO: **310***
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 Standard for Wrought Aluminium and its Alloys (13 Jun)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including **IS 14712:2025** Wrought Aluminium and its Alloys — Chequered/Tread Sheets for General Engineering Purposes — Specification (First Revision), with effect from 19th May 2025. However, the previous unamended Standard shall remain in force concurrently till 19th November 2025. For a full list of products, please refer to the [link](#) herein.

Substitution of Standards for certain chemicals (13 Jun)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, effective 2nd June 2025. However, the previous unamended Standard will remain in force concurrently till 2nd December 2025. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

- **IS 44: 2025** Iron Oxide Pigments for Paints — Specification (Third Revision)
- **IS 7886: 2025** Barium Chromate for Explosives and Pyrotechnic Industry — Specification (Second Revision)

Amendment of Standards for Automotive Tyres (13 Jun)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the amendment of certain Standards, including the following, effective 2nd June 2025. However, the previous unamended Standard will remain in force concurrently till 2nd December 2025. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

- **IS 15523: 2018** Automotive Tyres — Pre-cured Patches for Repairing Cross Ply/ Radial Tyres and Inner Tubes — Specification (First Revision)
- **IS 15709: 2018** Automotive Vehicles — Retreaded Pneumatic Tyres for Passenger Car — Specification (First Revision).
- **IS 15753: 2007** Automotive Tyres — Tyre Curing Bladder — Cold Process

Substitution of Standard for Synthetic Resin (13 Jun)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including **IS 848: 2025** Synthetic Resin Adhesives for Plywood (Phenolic, Aminoplastic and Biomaterials Based) — Specification (Third Revision), with

effect from 27th May 2025. However, the previously unamended Standard shall remain in force concurrently till 27th November 2025. For a full list of products, please refer to the [link](#) herein.

Substitution of Standard for certain chemicals for the Explosive industry (20 Jun)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, effective 9th June 2025. However, the previous unamended Standard will remain in force concurrently till 9th December 2025. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

- **IS 10977: 2025** Pentaerythritol for Explosive Industry — Specification (First Revision)
- **IS 12681: 2025** Sodium Nitrate for Explosives and Pyrotechnic Industry — Specification (First Revision)

Amendment of the standard for Man-Made Fibres (23 Jun)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the amendment of certain Standards, including **IS 11928: 2023** Textiles — Round Slings Made of Man-Made Fibres for General Service — Specification (First Revision), with effect from 9th June 2025. However, the previous unamended Standard shall remain in force concurrently till 8th December 2025.

Trade Remedial Actions

Indian Updates

Chapter 27 – Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes

Continuation of Quantitative Restriction on imports of Low Ash Metallurgical Coke into India. (30 Jun)

On 30th June 2025, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) issued a notification extending safeguard measures in the form of Quantitative Restrictions on imports of Low Ash Metallurgical Coke for a further period of six months from 1st July 2025 to 31st December 2025. The Quantitative Restrictions have been imposed pursuant to a recommendation by the DGTR vide final findings dated 26th December 2024. The measures were originally imposed vide Notification No. 44/2024-25 dated 26th December 2024, till 30th June 2025.

Chapter 29 – Organic chemicals

Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Vitamin-A Palmitate from China, the European Union and Switzerland. (06 Jun)

The Central Government, on 6th June 2025, imposed anti-dumping duties on imports of Vitamin-A Palmitate from China, the European Union and Switzerland, pursuant to recommendations made by the DGTR vide Final Findings Notification No. 06/07/2024-DGTR, dated 10th March 2025. The duties are in the range of USD 0.87 per KG to USD 20.87 per KG.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Para Nitrotoluene (PNT) from the European Union. (16 Jun)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Para Nitrotoluene (PNT) from the European Union based on an application filed by Aarti Industries Limited. The Authority noted that prima facie evidence suggests that subject imports were entering the Indian market at dumped prices and were undercutting the prices of the domestic industry. This has forced the domestic industry to reduce its prices leading to financial losses, cash losses and negative return on capital employed.

Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Acetonitrile from China, Russia and Taiwan. (19 Jun)

The Central Government, on 19th June 2025, imposed anti-dumping duties on imports of Acetonitrile from China, Russia and Taiwan pursuant to recommendations made by the DGTR vide Final Findings Notification No. 06/04/2024-DGTR, dated 21st March 2025. The duties imposed are in the range of USD 202 per MT to USD 481 per MT.

Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Pretilachlor in any of its form and its intermediate – 2, 6-Diethyl-n-(2-propoxy-ethyl) Aniline (PEDA) from China. (19 Jun)

The Central Government, on 19th June 2025, imposed anti-dumping duties on imports of Pretilachlor in any of its form and its intermediate (PEDA) from China pursuant to recommendations made by the DGTR vide Final Findings Notification No. 6/31/2023-DGTR, dated 21st March 2025. The duties imposed are in the range of USD 1,305.60 per MT to USD 2,017.90 per MT.

Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Potassium Tertiary Butoxide (KTB) from China and United States of America, and Sodium Tertiary Butoxide (STB) from China. (24 Jun)

The Central Government, on 24th June 2025, imposed anti-dumping duties on imports of Potassium Tertiary Butoxide (KTB) from China and United States of America, and Sodium Tertiary Butoxide (STB) from China pursuant to recommendations made by the DGTR vide Final Findings Notification No. 6/11/2024-DGTR, dated 25th March 2025. The duties imposed on KTB are in the range of USD 929 per MT to USD 1,710 per MT, and the duties imposed on STB are upto USD 304 per MT.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Methyl Acetoacetate (MAA) from Switzerland. (26 Jun)

The DGTR has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Methyl Acetoacetate from Switzerland, pursuant to an application filed by Laxmi Organics Industries Limited and supported by Jubilant Ingrevia Limited. The Authority noted that there was prima facie evidence with respect to injury suffered due to dumped imports from the subject country. The increase in subject imports impacted the performance of the domestic industry, leading to a decline in profitability, including cash losses and return on investments. The applicant

also presented evidence of price undercutting and price depression, justifying the need for this investigation.

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Methyl Acetoacetate from China. (26 Jun)

The DGTR initiated a sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Methyl Acetoacetate from China, based on an application filed by Laxmi Organics Industries Limited and supported by Jubilant Ingrevia Limited. The Authority noted that the information submitted by the applicant shows that the subject imports continued to enter the Indian market at dumped and injurious prices, which led to an adverse impact on the financial performance of the domestic industry. Further, the information submitted also shows that there is a likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury to the domestic industry if the duties are allowed to lapse.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Para-Tertiary Butyl Phenol (PTBP) from China and Taiwan. (26 Jun)

Pursuant to an application filed by Vinati Organics Limited, the DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Para-Tertiary Butyl Phenol from China and Taiwan. The Authority noted that there was sufficient prima facie evidence of dumping and resultant injury. It was noted that volume of imports of PTBP increased significantly and were sold at unfairly low prices, leading to adverse impact on domestic production, profitability, and return on investments. The applicant has also requested for retrospective imposition of duty.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of 4-(Bromomethyl)-2'-cyanobiphenyl (Bromo OTBN) from China. (30 Jun)

The DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of 4-(Bromomethyl)-2'-cyanobiphenyl (Bromo OTBN) from China, pursuant to an application filed by Neogen Chemicals Limited. The Authority examined the evidence submitted by the applicant and found that there exists prima facie evidence indicating that the injury suffered by the domestic industry is attributable to dumped imports originating from the subject country. It was noted that the volume of dumped imports increased in absolute terms and there was negative impact on the cash flow and profitability of the domestic industry, and it has suffered significant deterioration in profitability and return on investment.

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

Imposition of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Effect Pearlescent Pigments or Mica Pearlescent Pigments excluding effect pigments for automotive applications from China. (26 Jun)

The Central Government, on 26th June 2025, imposed anti-subsidy duty on imports of Effect Pearlescent Pigments or Mica Pearlescent Pigments excluding effect pigments for automotive applications from China, pursuant to recommendations of the DGTR vide Final Findings Notification No. 06/8/2024-DGTR, dated 28th March 2025. The duties are in the range of 11.18% to 25.76% of CIF Value.

Chapter 38 – Miscellaneous chemical products

Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Insoluble Sulphur from China and Japan. (06 Jun)

The Central Government, on 6th June 2025, imposed anti-dumping duties on imports of Insoluble Sulphur from China and Japan, pursuant to a recommendation made by the DGTR vide Final Findings Notification No. 06/01/2024-DGTR, dated 7th March 2025. The duties imposed are in the range of USD 259 per MT to USD 358 per MT.

Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) from Iran and Qatar. (23 Jun)

The Central Government, on 23rd June 2025, imposed anti-dumping duties on imports of Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) from Iran and Qatar pursuant to recommendations made by the DGTR vide Final Findings Notification No. 6/05/2024-DGTR, dated 26th March 2025. The duties imposed are in the range of USD 14 per MT to USD 62 per MT.

Chapter 39 – Plastics and articles thereof

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Thermoplastic Polyurethane (TPU)-based Surface/Paint Protection Film from China. (16 Jun)

Pursuant to an application filed by Garware Hi-Tech Films Limited, the DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Thermoplastic

Polyurethane (TPU)-based Surface/Paint Protection Film from China. The Authority notes that there is prima facie evidence indicating that exporters from China have exported the subject goods to India at dumped prices, resulting in injury to the domestic industry. The alleged injury is reflected in the decline of cash profits, suppressed and depressed prices, deteriorated profitability and return on investment, as domestic producers have been compelled to lower prices to compete with the dumped imports.

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Fluoroelastomer (FKM) from China. (16 Jun)

The DGTR initiated a sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Fluoroelastomer from China, pursuant to an application filed by Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited. The applicant provided prima facie evidence of capacity expansion and export orientation of Chinese exporters, decline in demand in China, measures imposed by third countries and price attractiveness of Indian market to show that there is likelihood of continuation of dumping and injury to the domestic industry in case of expiry of duties.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Linear Low-Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) from Kuwait, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates. (30 Jun)

Based on an application filed by Chemicals and Petrochemicals Association (CPMA) on behalf of the domestic industry, the DGTR initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Linear Low-Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) from Kuwait, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates. The Authority observed that the volume of subject imports increased significantly and were suppressing the prices of the domestic industry. It was noted that while the market share of the domestic industry increased over the period, such increase was due to commencement of production by a new producer. Despite the same, the decline in the profitability parameters of the domestic industry intensified.

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

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Virgin Multi-layer Paperboard from Indonesia. (30 Jun)

The DGTR has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Virgin Multi-layer Paperboard from Indonesia. The application requesting for initiation was filed by the Indian Paper Manufacturers Association (IPMA) on behalf of the domestic industry. The Authority noted that the evidence submitted indicates that the volume of subject imports increased significantly and were entering the domestic market at prices, which were below the cost of sales and the selling price of the domestic industry. These dumped imports consequently had an adverse impact on the performance of the domestic industry, as reflected by decline in profits, cash profits, and market share.

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

Initiation of mid-term review concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Jute Products from Bangladesh and Nepal. (30 Jun)

The DGTR initiated a mid-term review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Jute Products from Bangladesh and Nepal, based on an application filed by Indian Jute Mills Association and AP Mesta Twine Association. The applicants alleged that there was a need for re-evaluation of dumping and injury margins following change in circumstances such as decline in export price at rate higher than the decline in the prices of raw jute. Further, the applicants submitted that export volumes by certain producers exceeded their installed capacities, indicating the possible routing of goods produced by other manufacturers.

Chapter 70 – Glass and glassware

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Faced Glass Wool in Rolls from Egypt. (16 Jun)

Based on an application filed by U.P. Twiga Fibreglass Limited, the DGTR has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Faced Glass Wool in Rolls from Egypt. The Authority prima facie noted that imports from the subject country were entering the Indian market at dumped prices, causing material injury

to the domestic industry in the form of price undercutting, accumulated inventories and declining profitability, as the domestic industry was compelled to lower its prices in order to compete with low-priced imports.

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Faced Glass Wool from China. (16 Jun)

The DGTR initiated a sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Faced Glass Wool from China, pursuant to an application filed by U.P. Twiga Fibreglass Limited. The Authority noted that there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the expiry of existing duties may lead to continuation of injury to the domestic industry which has suffered price undercutting and price suppression leading to reduced profitability, return on investment and cash flows. Further, it was noted that there is prima facie evidence of likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury to the domestic industry.

Initiation of sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Textured Tempered Coated and Uncoated Glass from Malaysia. (24 Jun)

The DGTR has initiated sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Textured Tempered Coated and Uncoated Glass from Malaysia pursuant to an application filed by Borosil Renewable Limited and Vishakha Glass Private Limited. The applicants provided prima facie evidence indicating there is a likelihood of continuation or recurrence of subsidisation and injury to the domestic industry in case the anti-subsidy duties are allowed to expire. Further, it was noted that the domestic industry is already forced to sell below its cost of production resulting in reduced profitability, decline in return on investment and adverse impact on capacity utilization.

Chapter 73 – Articles of iron or steel

Initiation of mid-term Review concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Stainless-Steel Seamless Tubes and Pipes from China. (26 Jun)

The DGTR initiated a mid-term review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Stainless-Steel Seamless Tubes and Pipes from China pursuant to an application filed by Vedanta Limited. The applicant requested initiation of review to specifically clarify that Casting and Tubing with premium threading (OCTG) manufactured using Seal-Lock XD process (which is patented by HSEPL) that are being exported from China are not covered within the scope of the product

under consideration. The Authority noted that there is prima facie evidence established by the applicant affirming the need for a mid-term review.

Chapter 76 – Aluminium and articles thereof

Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Aluminium Foil upto 80 microns from China. (06 Jun)

The Central Government, on 19th June 2025, imposed anti-dumping duties on imports of Aluminium Foil upto 80 microns from China pursuant to recommendations made by DGTR vide Final Findings Notification No. 06/35/2023-DGTR, dated 20th March 2025. The duties imposed are in the range of USD 479 per MT to USD 721 per MT.

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

Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Plastic Processing Machines from China and Taiwan. (26 Jun)

The Central Government, on 26th June 2025, imposed anti-dumping duties on imports of Plastic Processing Machines from China and Taiwan pursuant to recommendations made by the DGTR vide Final Findings Notification No. 06/09/2024-DGTR, dated 27th March 2025. The duties imposed are upto 63% of CIF Value.

Imposition of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Digital Offset Printing Plates from China and Taiwan. (27 Jun)

The Central Government, on 27th June 2025, imposed anti-subsidy duty on imports of Digital Offset Printing Plates from China and Taiwan pursuant to recommendations of the DGTR vide Final Findings Notification No. 06/25/2023-DGTR, dated 28th March 2025. The duties imposed are upto USD 1.16 per SQM.

Global Updates

Chapter 03 – Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from India. (11 Jun)

The USDOC has preliminary determined that Indian exporters dumped the subject goods during the period of review, that is 1st February 2023 to 31st January 2024. A dumping margin of 2.01% was determined for Devi Fisheries and its affiliates, 5.32% for Sandhya Aqua Exports Private Limited and 3.96% for all other companies.

Chapter 7 – Edible vegetable and certain roots and tubers

Brazil

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Fresh or Refrigerated Garlic from China. (17 Jun)

Chapter 17 – Sugars and Sugar Confectionary

Vietnam

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Sugar from Thailand. (13 Jun)

Chapter 28 – Inorganic chemicals

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Preliminary determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Sodium Nitrite from India. (04 Jun)

The USDOC has preliminary determined that Indian producer, namely Deepak Nitrite Limited, did not dump the subject goods during the period of review, that is 17th August 2022 to 31st January 2024. Accordingly, a dumping margin of 0% was determined for the producer. However, it was determined that the Indian producer received countervailable subsidies for the production of subject goods during the period of review, that is 21st June 2022 to 31st December 2023. Subsidy rates of 5.26% and 12.08% were determined for the Indian exporters.

Other Trade remedial actions

Brazil

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate from Canada, China and USA. (12 Jun)
- Termination of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Food Grade Phosphoric Acid from China, Morocco and Mexico. (25 Jun)

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Calcium Hypochlorite from China. (02 Jun)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide from China. (02 Jun)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Sol Gel Alumina-based Ceramic Abrasive Grains from China. (02 Jun)
- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Refined Brown Aluminum Oxide from China. (04 Jun)

Chapter 29 – Organic Chemicals

Brazil

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Ethanolamines from China. (25 Jun)

China

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Toluidine from the European Union. (27 Jun)

European Union

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of 1,4-Butanediol from China, Saudi Arabia and the USA. (06 Jun)
- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Vanillin from China. (12 Jun)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Choline Chloride from China. (30 Jun)

United States of America

- Final Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Vanillin from China. (06 Jun)
- Imposition of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Alkyl Phosphate Esters from China. (11 Jun)
- Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of L-Lysine from China. (24 Jun)

Chapter 39 – Plastics and articles thereof

Canada

- Preliminary 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. (17 Jun)

Türkiye

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polystyrene from Iran. (23 Jun)

Chapter 44 – Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal

European Union

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Hardwood Plywood from China. (10 Jun)

United States of America

- Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from China, Indonesia and Vietnam. (16 Jun)

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

Brazil

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Uncoated Decorative Paper from China. (30 Jun)

Canada

- Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of certain Thermal Paper Rolls from China. (12 Jun)

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Lightweight Thermal Paper from China. (02 Jun)
- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of certain Brake Drums from China and Türkiye. (18 Jun)

Chapter 54 – Man-made filaments; strip and the like of man-made textile materials

Trade remedial measures against India

United States of America

Final negative determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyester Textured Yarn from India. (12 Jun)

The USDOC has determined that Indian exporter, namely AYM Syntex Limited, did not dump the subject goods during the period of review, that is 1st January 2023 to 31st December 2023.

Other trade remedial actions

Türkiye

- Initiation of safeguard investigation into imports of Nylon Yarns. (19 Jun)

Chapter 55 – Man-made staple fibres

Türkiye

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Woven Fabrics of Synthetic and Artificial Staple Fibres from China. (23 Jun)

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

Philippines

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Standard Gypsum Board from Thailand. (18 Jun)

Chapter 69 – Ceramic Products

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Imposition of anti-subsidy duty into imports of Ceramic Tiles from India. (16 Jun)
The USDOC and the USITC have determined that the Indian producers received countervailable duties for the production of subject goods and exports of such subsidized goods have caused injury to the American domestic industry. Pursuant to the final determination issued by both authorities, the USDOC has issued imposition of duty orders equivalent to a subsidy rate of 3.45% for Antiqua Minerals, 3.06% for Win-Tel Ceramics Private Limited and 3.18% for all other companies.

Other trade remedial actions

Brazil

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Refractory Ceramic Filters from China. (24 Jun)

Chapter 70 – Glass and Glassware

Brazil

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Safety Glass from China. (24 Jun)

European Union

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Woven and/or Stitched Glass Fibre Fabrics from China and Egypt. (13 Jun)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Continuous Filament Glass Fibre Products from Egypt. (24 Jun)

Mexico

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Clear Float Glass from China and Malaysia. (13 Jun)

Chapter 72 – Iron and Steel

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Preliminary determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Stainless-Steel Bars from India. (11 Jun)

The USDOC has preliminarily determined that certain Indian producers dumped the subject goods during the period of review, that is 1st February 2023 to 31st January 2024. Dumping margin of 30.92% was determined for Atlas Stainless Corporation Private Limited and its affiliates and 15.46% for all other companies. However, it was preliminarily determined that Aamor Inox Limited has not dumped the subject goods during such period, and its exports would not be subject to anti-dumping duty.

Initiation of administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Silicomanganese from India. (25 Jun)

The USDOC has initiated an administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from India. The period of investigation is 1st May 2024

to 30th April 2025. The request for initiation was filed by the petitioner and various interested parties. The duties were originally imposed in 2001.

Other trade remedial actions

Brazil

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Flat-rolled products, of iron or alloy steel or non-alloy steel from China. (02 Jun)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Carbon Steel Wire Rod from China and Russia. (16 Jun)

China

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Stainless-Steel Billets and Hot-Rolled Stainless-Steel Plates or Coils from the European Union, Indonesia, South Korea and the United Kingdom. (30 Jun)

European Union

- Termination of anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Seamless Pipes and Tubes from China. (02 Jun)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Ferrosilicon from China and Russia. (30 Jun)

Malaysia

- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Cold-rolled Coils of Iron or Non-alloy Steel from China and Japan, and revocation of duty on imports from South Korea and Vietnam. (29 Jun)

Mexico

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Cold-Rolled Sheets from China. (09 Jun)
- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Cold rolled sheets from Kazakhstan and Russia. (09 Jun)

United Kingdom

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Hot-Rolled Steel Plates from South Korea. (6 Jun)

United States of America

- Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Algeria, Egypt and Vietnam. (30 Jun)

Chapter 73 – Articles of Iron and Steel

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from China and India. (02 Jun)

The USDOC has preliminary determined that the producers from India and China have dumped the subject goods during the period of investigation, 1st October 2023 to 30th September 2024. Dumping margin ranging between 87.20% to 124.86% respectively was determined for the mandatory respondent and other producers in India. Dumping margin ranging between 734.33% to 778.31% was determined for the Chinese producers.

Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Stainless-Steel Flanges from India. (05 Jun)

The USDOC has determined that the Indian producers dumped the subject goods during the period of review, that is 1st October 2022 to 30th September 2023. A dumping margin of 0.62% was determined for Chandan Steel Limited, 0.90% for BFN Forgings Private Limited and its related companies and 0.73% was determined for other non-examined companies.

Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from India. (13 Jun)

The USDOC has determined that certain Indian producers received countervailable subsidies for the production of subject goods during the period of review, that is, 1st January 2022 to 31st December 2022. Additionally, the USDOC rescinded the review for 30 Indian companies because they did not export the subject goods during the period of review. A subsidy rate of 2.02% was

determined for Norma (India) Limited and its affiliates, 1.71% for R.N. Gupta & Company Limited and 1.81% for all other companies.

Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from China, India, Taiwan and Thailand. (26 Jun)

The USDOC and USITC have determined that revocation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties imposed on the exporters from India and other subject countries is likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping or exports of subsidized goods, and injury to the American industry, warranting continuation of duties. The duties were originally imposed in February 2020. The Indian exporters are currently subject to anti-dumping duties ranging between 2.27% - 28.34% and anti-subsidy duties ranging between 6.07% - 211.72%.

Other trade remedial actions

Australia

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Light Gauge Steel Stud and Track from China. (30 Jun)

European Union

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Screws without heads from China. (16 Jun)

Türkiye

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Welded Stainless-Steel Tubes, Pipes and Profiles from China and Taiwan. (23 Jun)

United States of America

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings from China. (16 Jun)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Temporary Steel Fencing from China. (20 Jun)

Chapter 74 – Copper and articles thereof

Canada

- Final affirmative determination issued by the CITT in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Circular Copper Tubes from Brazil, Greece, China, Mexico and South Korea, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from China. (18 Jun)

Chapter 76 – Aluminum and articles thereof

Australia

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Aluminium Extrusions from Malaysia. (23 June)

United States of America

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Aluminum Wires and Cables from China: (18 Jun)

Chapter 83 – Miscellaneous articles of base metal

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Collated Steel Staples from China: (02 Jun)

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

Canada

- Final affirmative determination issued by the CITT in the sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Thermoelectric Containers from China. (02 Jun)

United States of America

- Termination of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Large Top Mount Combination Refrigerator-Freezers from Thailand. (11 Jun)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Slag Pots from China. (17 Jun)

**Chapter 85 – Electrical Machinery and Equipment; Sound Recorders
and Reproducers, Television Image and Sound Recorders and
Reproducers and Parts and Accessories of such articles**

Trade remedial actions against India

European Union

Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Optical Fiber Cables from India. (11 Jun)

The European Commission has determined that the Indian producers received countervailable subsidies and that exports of subsidized products from India caused injury to the Union industry. The duties have been imposed in the range of 3.7% - 8.1%. The investigation was conducted based on a request filed by Europacable. The duties have been imposed for a period of five years, upto 12th June 2030.

Other trade remedial actions

Japan

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Graphite Electrodes from China. (27 Jun)

Türkiye

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Wind Turbine Blades from China. (28 Jun)

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

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of certain Low-Speed Personal Transportation Vehicles from China. (23 Jun)

Chapter 94 – Furniture; bedding, mattresses, cushions and similar stuffed furnishing; luminaires and lighting fittings; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates; prefabricated building

United States of America

- Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Vertical Metal File Cabinets from China. (11 Jun)

Chapter 96 – Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles

Argentina

- Revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Thermos Flasks from China. (26 Jun)



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 50 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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