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TPM Consultants

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In This Edition

- An insight into the decision of the Supreme Court of the US concerning the tariffs, and repercussions of the same.
- Temporary import surcharge imposed by the USA to address fundamental international payments problems.
- Various support measures, introduced by the DGFT, to strengthen export finance, encourage compliance with regulatory requirements, and address logistics challenges, by MSMEs.

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Key Highlights

Indian Updates

India and the USA announce framework for Interim Agreement (07 Feb)

Earlier this month, India and the USA announced the framework for Interim Agreement regarding reciprocal and mutually beneficial trade. India agreed to eliminate or reduce tariffs on all US industrial goods and a wide range of US food and agricultural products. On the other hand, the USA agreed to apply a reciprocal tariff rate of 18% on textile and apparel, leather and footwear, plastic and rubber, organic chemicals, home decor, artisanal products, and certain machinery. As per the framework, India would not be subject to the additional ad valorem rate of duty of 25% with immediate effect. The USA would have also removed reciprocal tariffs after successful completion of the Agreement on various products including pharmaceuticals, gems and diamonds, and aircraft parts. Further, the USA also agreed to remove tariffs on certain aircraft and aircraft parts from India and give India preferential tariffs on imports of automatic parts. The refund of duties, as applicable, would have been processed pursuant to applicable law and the standard procedures of the US Customs and Border Protection for such refunds. However, with the IEEPA tariffs having been struck down, there is a lack of clarity, as the tariffs agreed upon under the framework may need to be revisited. This is especially since no agreement, interim or final, has yet been signed.

WTO Dispute Settlement Body establishes Panel to review certain Indian incentive schemes (24 Feb)

The WTO Dispute Dispute Settlement Body has agreed to establish a Panel after second request by China to examine Indian incentive schemes supporting advanced chemistry cell batteries, automobiles, auto components, and electric vehicles. China has alleged that the measures discriminate against foreign firms and violate WTO rules, including national treatment and the prohibition of import-substitution subsidies. India has expressed regret, but has maintained that its measures are WTO-consistent.

Global Updates

Imposition of a Temporary Import Surcharge to address Fundamental International Payments Problems (20 Feb)

The US President has issued a proclamation declaring that the USA is experiencing “fundamental international payments problems” within the meaning of Section 122 of the Trade Act, 1974. As a result, a temporary 10% ad valorem import surcharge for 150 days, effective February 24th, 2026, through July 24th, 2026, has been imposed.

The surcharge will be applicable in addition to other duties. The surcharge will be treated as a regular Customs duty and will include specific rules for goods entering Foreign Trade Zones. However, the surcharge will not be applicable to certain selected goods and goods covered under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 which authorizes the US President to impose tariffs on imports that threaten national security. The Proclamation provides multiple exceptions based on economic necessity, supply limitations, or statutory considerations. Exemptions include certain critical minerals, energy products, pharmaceuticals, specific agricultural goods, selected electronics and vehicles, aerospace products, qualifying goods under the Dominican Republic–Central America Free Trade Agreement, and goods in transit before the effective date. The United States Trade Representative will monitor conditions and recommend modification, suspension, or termination if warranted.

US Supreme Court Ruling on IEEPA Tariffs: Key Takeaways

- **Between April to August 2025, the US Government imposed tariffs on virtually all trading partners under International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA). In February 2026, the Supreme Court held that IEEPA did not authorise the President to unilaterally impose tariffs. Accordingly, the Supreme Court found the tariffs to be ultra vires the IEEPA.**
- **Pursuant to such decision, the US Customs and Border Protection issued a formal guidance and ceased collecting tariffs with effect from 24th February 2026.**
- **However, it is unclear whether importers shall be eligible to refund of tariffs paid, irrespective of whether they have filed an appeal.**
- **The limitation period for filing such an appeal does not expire until either of (a) two years after the institution of IEEPA tariffs; or (b) two years after the date of entry of the specific entry that was subject to IEEPA tariffs.**
- **In view of the withdrawal of the measures, the US Government has announced a tariff of 10% on merchandise imports from all countries to address a ‘balance-of-payments disequilibrium’, pursuant to Section 122 of the Trade Act. Unless extended by the US Congress, such measures can remain in force only for a period of 150 days.**
- **Considering the change in circumstances, the framework deal agreed upon between India and the USA may also require re-balancing, particularly since reduction in tariffs formed a key cornerstone of the framework.**

The Scope of the SCOTUS Ruling

The International Emergency Economic Powers Act (‘IEEPA’) permits the President of the United States to take measures to ‘regulate international commerce’ in the event of a national emergency.

On 2nd April 2025, the Trump administration declared that the ‘large and persistent’ merchandise trade deficit of the USA amounted to a national emergency and accordingly, announced tariffs on merchandise imports from virtually all trading

partners². In February 2025, the administration had also declared a national emergency over trafficking of the narcotic, fentanyl and declared tariffs on Canada³, Mexico⁴ and China⁵ for purportedly enabling or facilitating such trafficking.

In August 2025, the administration also imposed tariffs on imports from India for its purchases of crude oil from Russia, in furtherance of a national emergency recognised earlier arising out of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine⁶. Though these tariffs were withdrawn on 6th February 2026⁷, the withdrawal was contingent on fulfilment of certain continuing commitments, and therefore, it is worth noting that these tariffs were also imposed pursuant to the IEEPA.

On 20th February 2026, in *Learning Resources v Trump*⁸, Supreme Court of the US (“SCOTUS”) ruled that IEEPA did not authorise the President to unilaterally impose tariffs, as tariffs are essentially taxes and imposition of taxes is within the exclusive domain of the legislature, unless expressly delegated. Accordingly, all tariffs imposed by the President pursuant to IEEPA were *ultra vires*. Consequently, the Trump administration issued an executive order directing U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to cease collection of tariffs imposed under IEEPA ‘as soon as practicable’⁹. The US CBP issued a formal guidance to this effect, stating that the tariffs would cease to be applicable from 24th February 2026¹⁰.

The Question of Refunds

SCOTUS did not rule on the question of refunds. Therefore, as yet, there is no clarity on whether importers are eligible for refund of tariffs already paid. Clarity is expected to emerge only once the US Court of International Trade (‘CIT’), the court of first

² *Executive Order 14257 of 2 April 2025 (Regulating Imports With a Reciprocal Tariff To Rectify Trade Practices That Contribute to Large and Persistent Annual United States Goods Trade Deficits)* (United States, 2 April 2025)

³ *Executive Order: Imposing Duties to Address the Flow of Illicit Drugs Across Our National Border* (United States, 1 February 2025)

⁴ *Executive Order: Imposing Duties to Address the Situation at Our Southern Border* (United States, 1 February 2025)

⁵ *Executive Order: Imposing Duties to Address the Synthetic Opioid Supply Chain in the People’s Republic of China* (United States, 1 February 2025)

⁶ *Executive Order 14329 of 6 August 2025 (Addressing Threats to the United States by the Government of the Russian Federation)* (United States, 6 August 2025)

⁷ *Executive Order: Modifying Duties to Address Threats to the United States by the Government of the Russian Federation* (United States, 6 February 2026)

⁸ 607 U.S. ____ (2026) | Docket No. No. 24–1287

⁹ *Executive Order: Ending Certain Tariff Actions* (United States, 20 February 2026)

¹⁰ CSMS # 67834313 – *Ending Collection of International Emergency Economic Powers Act Duties* (U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 22 February 2026)

instance for international trade matters, issues its ruling on the cases filed before it requesting refunds.

Further, there is lack of consensus on the eligibility conditions for refunds. While it is possible the CIT may issue a *carte blanche* order directing universal refunds, it may also limit the scope of its orders to the specific appellants before it only. If so, companies would have to file appeals before the CIT specifically requesting refunds, and in fact, several companies have filed such ‘me-too’ appeals already.

However, the limitation period for filing such an appeal does not expire until either of (a) two years after the institution of IEEPA tariffs; or (b) two years after the date of entry of the specific entry that was subject to IEEPA tariffs¹¹. Further, CIT has clarified that filing of protests with the CBP regarding liquidation of entries is not necessary for claiming refunds¹². Therefore, unless a party has very significantly high stakes, waiting for further clarity to emerge is advisable, since the costs involved in pursuing such claims is likely to be high.

Potential Trade Measures under Other Legislations

In view of the imminent withdrawal of the tariffs imposed under IEEPA, the Trump administration has announced a tariff of 10% on merchandise imports from all countries to address a ‘balance-of-payments disequilibrium’, pursuant to Section 122 of the Trade Act, 1974¹³. Thought it was announced by the administration shortly thereafter that the tariff would be levied at 15% (the maximum permissible rate under the provision)¹⁴, the official proclamation has not yet been revised to reflect this, and the guidance issued by CBP prescribes a rate of 10%¹⁵. The tariffs came into effect on 24th February 2026 and can remain in force for a maximum of 150 days, unless extended by the US Congress (the federal legislature of the USA). The duties will be leviable in addition to existing MFN duties and any other duties (anti-dumping duties, countervailing duties etc) applicable.

¹¹ 28 U.S.C. § 1581(i)

¹² *AGS Company Automotive Solutions v. United States*, CIT Slip Op. 25-154

¹³ *Proclamation: Imposing a Temporary Import Surcharge to Address Fundamental International Payments Problems* (United States, 20 February 2026)

¹⁴ *President Trump 15% tariff increase after Supreme Court decision* (*The Hindu* 23 February 2026)

¹⁵ CSMS # 67844987 – *Imposing Temporary Section 122 Duties* (U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 23 February 2026)

It is worth noting that under Article XII of GATT and the Understanding on the Balance-of-Payments Provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994¹⁶, measures taken to address balance-of-payments issues are reportable to the WTO Committee on Balance-of-Payments, which is mandated to carry out consultations in order to review all restrictive import measures taken for balance of payments purposes.

In the coming days, it is expected the administration may also take a variety of other measures to re-institute the tariffs in effect. The most prominent recourses available with the administration are summarised below.

Legal Provision	Legal Grounds	Procedural Requirements	Temporal Limit	Tariff Ceiling
Section 232, Trade Expansion Act, 1962	Threat to national security	Investigation by US DOC	N/A	N/A
Section 201, Trade Act, 1974	Serious injury to the domestic industry	Investigation by US ITC	4 years (extendable to 8 years by executive action)	50%
Section 301, Trade Act, 1974	Violation of rights of the US under an international trade agreement or burden or restriction on US commerce	Investigation by USTR	4 years (extendable indefinitely by executive action)	N/A
Section 122, Trade Act, 1974	Large and serious balance-of-payments deficit	N/A	150 days (extendable indefinitely with legislative approval)	15%

¹⁶ Understanding on the Balance-of-Payments Provisions of the *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994*, WTO Doc 09-BOPS (adopted 27 August 2002)

Section 338, Tariff Act 1930	Discrimination against commerce US	N/A	None	50%
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Impact on Trade Deal between India and the USA

On 7 February 2026, India and the USA announced the finalisation of the framework for an interim trade agreement¹⁷. Pursuant to the agreed framework, the rate of levy of reciprocal tariffs was decreased from 25% to 18%. In light of the withdrawal of the reciprocal tariffs pursuant to the SCOTUS verdict, there is some uncertainty regarding the deals, since the reciprocal tariffs were a core issue under negotiation and presumably formed the basis for multiple concessions.

The framework provides that ‘in the event of any changes to the agreed upon tariffs of either country, the USA and India agree that the other country may modify its commitments’. Therefore, in view of the withdrawal of the reciprocal tariffs, it remains a possibility that the scope of the trade agreement may be revisited, especially since only a framework has been agreed upon and an agreement, interim or final, has not been signed yet. Recently, the Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal, has also highlighted the fact that the framework provides for ‘rebalancing’ in the event of a change in circumstances¹⁸. However, it may take some time for clarity to emerge on this issue.

- Inan Gupta, Senior Associate

¹⁷ Press Release, Press Information Bureau, Government of India (Release ID: 2224783) (Press Information Bureau, New Delhi, 7 Feb 2026)

¹⁸ ‘India-US Trade Deal May Be Rebalanced — Piyush Goyal’ (Economic Times, 27 February 2026)
This article was first published by author on Mondaq, available at [link](#) herein.

From the Court Room

Shri Narayan and Co. & Anr. v. Union Of India & Ors.

Decision dated 26th February 2026

The Hon'ble Delhi High Court dismissed a writ petition by an importer challenging the seizure of its 'Designer and Decorative Stainless-Steel Coils for Wall Panelling' at ICD Dadri. Physical examination by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence ('DRI') revealed the goods were actually 'Flat-Rolled Stainless Steel Coils,' misclassified under CTH 7326 instead of CTH 7219. As CTH 72193520 requires a mandatory BIS licence under the Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control Order), 2024, in absence of such licence, the authorities deemed the consignment prohibited and seized it under Section 110A of the Customs Act, 1962. The importer argued the goods were not prohibited, citing clearance of similar items under CTH 73269060 at other ports and an interim order in *Pradeep Industries* granting provisional release. The importer pressed for a similar relief, pending adjudication.

Before proceeding the matter on merits, a preliminary objection was raised with respect to the maintainability of the petition on ground of lack of territorial jurisdiction. In response, the importer argued that they invoked the jurisdiction of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi as the importer operates its business in Delhi as well as most of the Respondents including Ministry of Finance, the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and the DRI, have headquarters in Delhi.

The Hon'ble High Court declined to examine the merits of the dispute and dismissed the petition on the ground of lack of territorial jurisdiction. The Court was of the prima facie view that ICD Dadri, does not fall within its territorial jurisdiction. While relying upon *Meever India*²⁰ judgment, the Court ruled that the conduct of business by the importer in Delhi or mere location of the head offices of the Respondent in Delhi is insufficient to confer jurisdiction, unless any part of the cause of action arose within its territorial limits. The Court permitted the importers to withdraw its petition with liberty to approach the appropriate High Court upon dismissal.

²⁰ Judgement dated 22.01.2026 in W.P.(C) 16297/2025

Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited v. Union Of India & Ors.

Interim decision dated 26th February 2026

In a petition filed by the domestic industry, the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court on 26th February 2026, extended the anti-dumping duty until the next date of hearing, that is, 5th March 2026. This decision came after the Hon'ble Court was apprised about the inactions of the Central Government which had not communicated its decision within 90 days pursuant to the recommendation of DGTR for continuation of anti-dumping duties in the SSR. The existing duties was set to expire on 26th February 2026.

The domestic industry argued that even after lapse of three months, it had no knowledge of the decision taken by the Central Government on the final imposition of duty, despite positive recommendation for continuation of duty by the DGTR. It sought an extension of existing duties, noting settled law that if an existing anti-dumping duty is not extended prior to its expiry, the same cannot be extended at a later stage. In response, the Union of India contended that a decision not to impose the duty had been taken within the period of 90 days from the date of the Final Findings as prescribed in Rule 18 of the Anti-Dumping Rules, 1995. He further emphasized that the Government is not obligated to communicate its decision for not accepting the recommendations of the DGTR.

To balance the equity and as an interim relief, the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court, at the request of the domestic industry, extended the existing anti-dumping duty till the next date of hearing. The Court observed that such interim protection was necessary to ensure that the levy remains alive during the pendency of the proceedings and subject to the outcome of the petition, the duty collected could be refunded. The Court further noted that the issue concerning communication of the decision of the Central Government would be examined on next date of hearing.

Foreign Trade Policy

Extension of filing Annual RoDTEP Returns (05 Feb)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has extended the period for filing of Annual RoDTEP Return (ARR) for FY 2023-24 from 30th November 2025 to 31st March 2026, with composition fee of ₹ 15,000.

Implementation of NPCI-based Workflow for Bank Account Validation in IEC Applications and Modifications (06 Feb)

In order to strengthen the IEC ecosystem, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade has implemented integration with the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), with effect from February 2026. This has been done for real-time validation of bank account details furnished at the time of IEC issuance as well as IEC modification ensuring authenticity of IEC-linked bank accounts and enabling a fully digital, automatic and trusted trade facilitation framework. The process for IEC Applications / Modifications based on NPCI is available at the [link](#) herein.

Request for comments on the draft of ‘The Digital Trade Facilitation Bill, 2026’ (09 Feb)

In the Union Budget 2025-26, the Government announced the implementation of the Bharat Trade Net as a Digital Public Infrastructure for trade. However, the Government notified that the existing legal framework does not fully recognise electronic trade documents or provide a comprehensive basis for cross-border digital trust services.

Accordingly, a draft ‘The Digital Trade Facilitation Bill, 2026’ has been prepared to address these requirements. The Bill seeks to provide statutory recognition to electronic trade documents, enable trusted digital verification mechanisms, and facilitate secure cross-border exchange of trade records. Stakeholders and industry experts may provide their feedback, comments and suggestions by 11th March 2026. The Bill is available at the [link](#) herein.

Launch of various support schemes for MSMEs under NIRYAT PROTSAHAN and NIRYAT DISHA (20 Feb)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has implemented the following support schemes for MSMEs.

1. Support for Alternative Trade Instruments Intervention under Export Promotion Mission (EPM) – NIRYAT PROTSAHAN¹. The intervention seeks to strengthen access to export finance for MSMEs and to supplement bank-based export credit, with an initial focus on export factoring.
2. Support for Trade Regulations, Accreditation & Compliance Enablement (TRACE) under Export Promotion Mission (EPM) – NIRYAT DISHA². The Support shall be limited to partial reimbursement of eligible expenditure incurred by MSMEs towards testing, inspection, certification, audits, traceability systems, and other conformity-assessment requirements. The Support aims to facilitate MSMEs in meeting regulatory requirements of importing countries
3. Support for Logistics Interventions for Freight & Transport (LIFT) under Export Promotion Mission (EPM) – NIRYAT DISHA³, to address geographical disadvantages and logistics gaps affecting MSMEs in low export intensity areas.
4. Support for Integrated Support for Trade Intelligence & Facilitation (INSIGHT) intervention under the Export Promotion Mission (EPM) – NIRYAT DISHA⁴. The assistance will aim to enhance export readiness, competitiveness, and market responsiveness through structured interventions.
5. Support for Facilitating Logistics, Overseas Warehousing & Fulfilment (FLOW) under Export Promotion Mission (EPM) – NIRYAT DISHA⁵, to mitigate logistics-related constraints faced by MSMEs in accessing overseas markets, and to facilitate improved delivery efficiency, reduced logistics costs and enhanced market responsiveness.

The Support schemes are applicable with immediate effect. Stakeholders may submit comments and suggestions on the Guidelines by 22nd March 2026. The Policy is available at the [link](#) herein.

Rationalisation of RoDTEP rate (23 Feb)

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade has restricted the benefit under the RoDTEP scheme for HS Lines as notified in Appendix 4R and Appendix 4RE to 50% of the existing rates and, where applicable, 50% of the notified value caps with immediate

effect. However, the reduced rates and value caps are not applicable for the export products falling under ITC HS Chapter 01 to 24.

Amendment in Handbook of Procedure with reference to EPCG scheme (26 Feb)

In order to provide relief to exporters, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade has amended the Handbook of Procedure. In sectors where total exports in that sector/product group has declined by more than 5% as compared to the previous year, the Average Export Obligation for the year has been reduced proportionate to reduction in exports of that particular sector/product group during the relevant year as against the preceding year. Thus, the sector/product group that witnessed such decline in 2024-25 as compared to 2023-24 would be entitled for such relief. A list of product groups showing the percentage decline in exports during 2024-25 as compared to 2023-24 is available at the [link](#) herein.

Trade Agreements

Indian Updates

India and the GCC sign terms of reference and initiate negotiations to sign a free trade agreement

India and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), comprising of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates, have issued a joint statement announcing the initiation of negotiations for the Free Trade Agreement. The parties have already signed the Terms of Reference for the proposed agreement. India is reported to benefit in exports of its engineering goods, rice, textiles, machinery, and gems and jewellery to the GCC while benefitting from cheaper imports of crude oil, LNG, petrochemicals, and gold. The agreement is expected to secure energy supplies for India and better market access to the GCC countries.

India and Israel conclude first round of trade negotiations

India has announced conclusion of the first round of trade negotiations for the India-Israel Free Trade Agreement. Both sides have reportedly discussed broad issues concerning trade in goods and services, rules of origin, sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures, technical barriers to trade (TBT), Customs procedures and trade facilitation, intellectual property rights, digital trade and cybersecurity. The parties have agreed to hold the next round of negotiations in Israel in May.

Global Updates

Bangladesh and the USA agree on Framework Agreement on Reciprocal Trade

The USA and Bangladesh have announced a Framework for an Agreement on Reciprocal Trade. Under the Agreement, Bangladesh has agreed upon better market access for US products including chemicals, medical devices, machinery and motor vehicles and parts, information and communicational technology (ICT) equipment, energy products etc. The United States has agreed to reduce the reciprocal tariff rate on originating goods of Bangladesh to 19% and has identified additional products eligible for a zero-tariff rate, including certain textile and apparel goods from Bangladesh. The Agreement has also led to commercial deals between the two parties for purchase of aircrafts, wheat, soy, cotton and corn.

Indonesia and the USA sign the US-Indonesia Agreement on Reciprocal Trade

The USA and Indonesia have finalized a reciprocal trade agreement that provides the US with unprecedented market access across key sectors such as agricultural products, health products, information and communications technology, automotive products, and chemicals. Indonesia has committed to eliminate tariffs on over 99% of the US imports of agriculture products, health products, automotive items, seafood, and chemicals. Further, Indonesia has agreed to exempt US companies from local content requirements and accepted US motor vehicle safety and emissions standards and FDA certifications for medical devices and pharmaceuticals. Indonesia has also removed export restrictions for exports of critical minerals to the USA. The USA has agreed to maintain a 19% reciprocal tariff for imports from Indonesia, with duty-free treatment extended apparel and textile imports from Indonesia.

UAE and Sierra Leone sign Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement

The UAE and Sierra Leone have signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement aimed at expanding trade, investment and private-sector collaboration across minerals, agriculture and strategic industries. Sierra Leone is a major global producer of rutile and also exports diamonds, cocoa and fish. The Agreement aims to reduce trade barriers for high-value sectors such as iron ore, bauxite, rutile, cocoa and fisheries. The Agreement shall also allow Sierra Leone to attract more foreign capital and enhance its export opportunities and deepen presence of the UAE in Africa.

Bangladesh and Japan sign Economic Partnership Agreement

Bangladesh has signed the Economic Partnership Agreement with Japan, marking a major milestone in its trade diplomacy. The Agreement is expected to offer Bangladeshi exporters duty-free access to 1,039 products, while encouraging greater Japanese investment in automotive industry of Bangladesh. Further, Bangladesh is set to open 97 service sub-sectors to Japan, while Japan will open 120 to Bangladesh.

UAE - Vietnam Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement enters into force

The UAE – Vietnam Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement has entered

into force on 3rd February 2026. The Agreement eliminates and reduces tariffs on more than 90% of UAE exports to Vietnam. Similarly, 95% of Vietnamese exports to UAE will enjoy tariff reduction. The Agreement is expected to provide benefits in trade of industrial goods, food and agricultural products, electronics, machinery, logistics-related inputs, and energy-related equipment. It will also open new opportunities in renewable energy, technology, agriculture and advanced manufacturing, strengthening role of Vietnam as the largest ASEAN trading partner of the UAE.

UAE and Gabon sign Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement

The UAE and Gabon have signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement. The Agreement has reduced tariffs, removed trade barriers and will facilitate greater investment flows across key sectors such as agriculture, logistics and renewable energy. The Agreement is aligned with the broader strategy of the UAE strengthening economic engagement across Africa.

The USA and Taiwan sign the Reciprocal Trade Agreement

The USA and Taiwan have signed a reciprocal trade agreement that reduces the reciprocal duty on Taiwan to 15 percent. This has brought Taiwan in line with countries like Japan and South Korea. Taiwan has committed to significantly increasing purchases of US products from 2025 to 2029, including purchase of liquefied natural gas and crude oil, civil aircraft and engines, and power-grid and industrial equipment. The Agreement also eliminates Taiwanese tariffs which range up to 26 percent on many US agricultural imports. The USA has also reduced tariffs on Taiwanese semiconductor and other goods to 15 percent from 20 percent. The US products like auto parts, chemicals, machinery, health products, dairy, and pork will receive better access in Taiwan.

BIS Updates

Amendment of Standard for Textiles Products (04 Feb)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the amendment of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 20th January 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 19th July 2026. For a complete list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

- **IS 17265: 2023** Textiles — 100%Polyester Spun Grey and White Yarns — Specification (Second Revision)
- **IS 11652: 2017** Textiles — High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/ Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging of 50 kg Cement — Specification (Third Revision)

Substitution of Standard for certain Luminaires (10 Feb)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 2nd February 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 2nd August 2026. For a complete list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

- **IS 10322 (Part 5/Sec 2): 2026 IEC 60598-2-2: 2023** Luminaires Part 5 Particular Requirements Sections 2 Recessed Luminaires and Recessed Air-Handling Luminaires (Second Revision)
- **IS 10322 (Part 5/Sec 4): 2026 IEC 60598-2-4: 2017** Luminaires Part 5 Particular Requirements Section 4 Portable General-Purpose Luminaires (First Revision)
- **IS 10322 (Part 5/Sec 6): 2026 IEC 60598-2-8: 2013** Luminaires Part 5 Particular Requirements Section 6 Handlamps (First Revision)

Substitution of Standard for certain products, including certain Metal products (24 Feb)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 18th February 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 18th August 2026. For a complete list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

- **IS 6911: 2026** Stainless Steel Plate, Sheet and Strip — Specification (Third Revision)

- **IS 19626: 2026** Electrolytic Zinc-Nickel Alloy Coated Steel Sheet and Strip — Specification
- **IS 2062 (Part 2): 2026** Structural Steel Part 2 Hot Rolled Quenched and Tempered Steel Plates, Sheets, Strips and Wide Flats
- **IS 19603: 2026 ISO 10442: 2002** Petroleum, Chemical and Gas Service Industries — Packaged, Integrally Geared Centrifugal Air Compressors

Substitution of Standard for certain Petroleum and Metal Products (25 Feb)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 23rd February 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 23rd August 2026. For a complete list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

- **IS 19604 (Part 1 and Part 2): 2026 ISO 10440-1: 2007** Petroleum, Petrochemical and Natural Gas Industries — Rotary Type Positive Displacement Compressors Part 1 Process Compressors and Part 2 Packaged Air Compressors (Oil-Free)
- **IS 19605 (Part 1 to Part 4): 2026 ISO 10439-1: 2015** Petroleum, Petrochemical and Natural Gas Industries — Axial and Centrifugal Compressors and Expander-Compressors
 - a. Part 1 General Requirements
 - b. Part 2 Non-Integrally Geared Centrifugal and Axial Compressors
 - c. Part 3 Integrally Geared Centrifugal Compressors and
 - d. Part 4 Expander-Compressors
- **IS 19608: 2026** Hot-Rolled Carbon and Alloy Steel Plates, Sheets and Strips — Specification

Substitution of Standard for Steel products (24 Feb)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 18th February 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 18th August 2026. For a complete list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

- **IS 19626: 2026** Electrolytic Zinc-Nickel Alloy Coated Steel Sheet and Strip — Specification.

- **IS 6911: 2026** Stainless Steel Plate, Sheet and Strip — Specification (Third Revision)

Amendment of Standard for Certain Products (25 Feb)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the amendment of certain Standards, including **IS 15573: 2018** Polyaluminium Chloride (First Revision), with effect from 18th February 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 18th August 2026. For a complete list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

Substitution of Standard for certain Chemicals (17 Feb)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 06th February 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 06th August 2026. For a complete list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

- **IS 5302: 2026** Acetic Anhydride — Code of Safety (First Revision)
- **IS 10897: 2026** Zinc Phosphate Pigment for Paints — Specification (First Revision)

Substitution of Standard for certain Inorganic Chemicals (25 Feb)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 18th February 2026. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 18th August 2026. For a complete list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#).

- **IS 12004: 2026** Isoproturon, Technical — Specification (First Revision)
- **IS 13330: 2026** Bitertanol, Technical — Specification (First Revision)
- **IS 13402: 2026** Anilophos, Technical — Specification (First Revision)
- **IS 1251: 2026** Zinc Phosphide, Technical — Specification (Fourth Revision)
- **IS 13329: 2026** Triadimefon Wettable Powder (WP) — Specification (First Revision)

Non-Tariff Measures

Amendment of Quality Control Order for Certain Products (13 Feb)

The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has amended the following Quality Control Order. The amended Order will come into force with immediate effect. For a complete list of products, refer to the [link](#) herein.

- Welding Rods and Electrodes (Quality Control) Order, 2023 dated 14th July 2023
- Insulated Flask, Bottles and Containers for Domestic Use (Quality Control) Order, 2024 dated 5th March 2024
- Electric Ceiling Type Fans (Quality Control) Order, 2023 dated 9th August 2023
- Laboratory Glassware (Quality Control) Order, 2023 dated 1st January 2024
- Air Cooler and Air Filters (Quality Control) Order, 2025 30th January 2025

The Order shall not be applicable to goods manufactured by entities, registered under Udyam Portal of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, provided that their investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹ 1 crore and the turnover does not exceed ₹ 5 crores for the previous financial year, as certified by a Chartered Accountant.

Transitional Exemption for Quality Control Order for 26 Products (13 Feb)

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has issued an order granting a transitional exemption for certain Quality Control Orders (QCOs). The exemption applies to consignments for which the Bill of Lading was issued before the implementation date of the respective QCO, and the Bill of Entry was filed within 180 days of that date.

The relief covers 26 QCOs across sectors such as aluminium products, electrical appliances, plywood, copper products, footwear, laboratory glassware, electrical accessories and other items. Importers availing this exemption must submit copies of the Bill of Lading, Bill of Entry and supporting documents to BIS within seven days of clearance, along with a signed declaration. The order comes with immediate effect. For a complete list of products, refer to the [link](#) herein.

Trade Remedial Actions

Indian Updates

Chapter 29 – Organic Chemicals

Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Toluene Di-Isocyanate (TDI) from European Union and Saudi Arabia. (10 Feb)

The Central Government, on 10th February 2026, continued the imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Toluene Di-Isocyanate (TDI) having isomer content in the ratio of 80:20 from European Union and Saudi Arabia. The continuation of anti-dumping duty was recommended by the DGTR vide Final Findings Notification No.7/14/2024-DGTR, dated 12th November 2025. The anti-dumping duty imposed is in the range of USD 102.05 to 344.33 per MT.

Final findings issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Monoisopropylamine from China. (23 Feb)

The DGTR has issued the final findings in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Monoisopropylamine from China. The application for initiation of investigation was filed by Alkyl Amines Chemicals Limited. The Authority concluded that there is significant dumping in the country. The volume of imports significantly increased in absolute and relative terms, leading to an increased market share for imports and corresponding decline for the domestic industry. The domestic industry suffered price suppression and price depression, and witnessed a steep decline in production, capacity utilisation, domestic sales and profitability. The likely impact of the anti-dumping duty on downstream products was observed to be minimal. In light of these observations, the Authority recommended imposition of anti-dumping duties on the imports of subject goods from the subject country.

Chapter 39 – Plastics and articles thereof

Initiation of anti-subsidy investigation into imports of PVC Suspension Resins from China. (26 Feb)

The DGTR initiated an anti-subsidy investigation into imports of PVC Suspension Resins from China, pursuant to an application filed by Chemplast Cuddalore Vinyls Limited, DCM Shriram Limited and DCW Limited. The Authority noted that there was

prima facie evidence of producers and exporters from the subject country benefitting from subsidies granted by the Chinese government in the form of direct transfer of funds, provision of goods and services at less than adequate remuneration, tax and VAT incentives, preferential lending, grants, export financing and credit and equity infusion. It was noted that the exports of such subsidized goods have caused significant injury to the domestic industry in India. The Authority further considered it appropriate to examine the claims of retrospective imposition of anti-subsidy duty and has recommended the Ministry of Finance to direct provisional assessment of all imports of product under consideration pending conclusion of the investigation.

International Updates

Chapter 04 – Dairy produce; birds’ eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included

China

- Imposition of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Dairy Products from the European Union. (12 Feb)

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

United States of America

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Fresh Winter Strawberries from Mexico. (13 Feb)

Chapter 15 – Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes

Mexico

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Epoxidized Soybean Oil from Argentina. (05 Feb)

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

Australia

- Termination of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Prepared or Preserved Tomatoes from Italy. (03 Feb)

European Union

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Prepared or Preserved Sweetcorn in Kernels from China. (05 Feb)
- Affirmative determination issued by European Commission in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Sweetcorn from Thailand. (17 Feb)

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

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Active Anode Material from China. (17 Feb)

Chapter 28 – Inorganic chemicals

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Final determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Sodium Nitrite from India. (12 Feb)

The USDOC has determined that the Indian exporter, Deepak Nitrite Limited, was not dumping the subject goods in the U.S. market during the period of review, that is 17th August 2022 to 31st January 2024. The duty was originally imposed in February 2023.

Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Sodium Nitrite from India. (12 Feb)

The USDOC has determined that Indian exporters exported subsidized goods to the U.S. market during the period of review, that is 21st June 2022 to 31st December 2023. A subsidy rate of 12.01% and 6.07% was determined for the years 2022 and 2023 respectively. The duty was originally imposed in February 2023.

Other trade remedial actions

South Africa

- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of the anti-dumping duty on imports of Soda Ash from USA. (19 Feb)

United States of America

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Silicon Metal from Angola, Australia, Laos and Norway, and anti-subsidy investigation into imports from Laos and Thailand. (10 and 23 Feb)
- Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Calcium Hypochlorite from China. (13 Feb)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide from China. (26 Feb)

Chapter 29 – Organic chemicals

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports from Citric Acid and certain Citrate Salts from Canada and India. (17 Feb)

The USDOC has initiated parallel anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports from India. The application requesting imposition of duties was filed by Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Cargill, Incorporated, and Primary Products Ingredients Americas LLC. The period of investigation for both the investigations is 1st January 2025 to 31st December 2025.

Other trade remedial actions

European Union

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of 1,4-Butanediol from China, Saudi Arabia and USA. (04 Feb)
- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Valine from China. (12 Feb)

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Monomers and Oligomers from Taiwan. (03 Feb)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Acetone from Belgium, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea and Spain. (06 Feb)
- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Erythritol from China. (10 Feb)
- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of 1-Hydroxyethylidene-1, 1-Diphosphonic (HEDP) Acid from China, when exported in solid or powder form. (23 Feb)

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

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Oleoresin Paprika from India. (06 Feb)

The USDOC has determined that the Indian producers and exporters were dumping Oleoresin Paprika in the U.S. market during the period of investigation, that is 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025. Accordingly, dumping margins of 18.56% and 25.41% were determined for Mane Kancor Ingredients Private Limited and Synthite Industries

Private Limited, respectively. Further, a dumping margin of 22.95% was determined for all other Indian producers.

Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Carbazole Violet Pigment 23 from India. (13 Feb)

The USDOC has determined that the Indian exporter, Western Chemical Industries Private Limited, was not dumping the subject goods in the U.S. market during the period of review, that is 1st December 2023 to 30th November 2024. The duty was originally imposed in December 2004.

Chapter 39 – Plastics and articles thereof

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet and Strip from India and Taiwan, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from India. (06 Feb)

The USDOC has determined that revocation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties would result in continued exports of dumped and subsidized goods from India. The USDOC has determined that a subsidy rate in the range of 18.57% to 29.45% and dumping margin up to 24.10% is likely to exist if duties are revoked. The duties were originally imposed on 1st July 2002.

Other trade remedial actions

Australia

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Concrete Underlay Film from Malaysia. (02 Feb)

European Union

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene Resin from South Korea and Taiwan. (12 Feb)

United States of America

- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet and Strip from China and UAE. (10 Feb)

Chapter 40 – Rubber and articles thereof

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Final determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain New Pneumatic Off-the-road Tires from India. (26 Feb)

The USDOC has determined that the Indian producers were dumping the subject goods in the U.S. market during the period of review, that is 1st March 2023 to 29th February 2024. Accordingly, the USDOC determined a dumping margin of 3.78% for ATC Tires Private Limited and other Indian exporters. However, the USDOC has determined that Asian Tire Factory Limited was not dumping the subject goods during the period of review.

Chapter 48 – Paper and paperboard

Canada

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Thermoformed Molded Fibre Tableware from China. (27 Feb)

United States of America

- Imposition of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Paper File Folders from Cambodia. (20 Feb)

Chapter 69 – Ceramic products

Philippines

- Initiation of safeguard investigation into imports of Ceramic Tiles. (10 Feb)

Chapter 70 – Glass and glassware

Brazil

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Colorless Float Glass from China, Egypt, Mexico and UAE. (11 Feb)
- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Laminated Flat Glass from China. (19 Feb)

European Union

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Continuous Filament Glass Fibre Products from China. (24 Feb)

Vietnam

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of certain Clear Float Glass from Indonesia and Malaysia. (30 Jan)

United Kingdom

- Final negative determination issued in the transition review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Continuous Filament Glass Fibre Products from Egypt. (24 Feb)

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Float Glass Products from China and Malaysia. (09 Feb)

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

United States of America

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Unwrought Palladium from Russia. (19 Feb)

Chapter 72 – Iron and steel

Trade remedial actions against India

Brazil

Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Pre-Painted Steel from China and India. (02 Feb)

The DECOM has determined that exporters from India and China were dumping the subject goods which has caused injury to the Brazilian industry. The DECOM determined a dumping margin of \$289.11 per MT for JSW Steel Coated Products Limited and all other Indian exporters. Dumping margin in the range \$329.27 to \$597.44 per MT was determined for the Chinese exporters. The duties would be in force till 2nd February 2031.

Other trade remedial actions

Australia

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Ceiling Steel Framing Members from China. (03 Feb)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Aluminium Zinc Coated Steel from South Korea and Vietnam. (10 Feb)
- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Steel Reinforcing Bar from China. (25 Feb)

Brazil

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Carbon Steel Wire Rods from China and Russia. (06 Feb)
- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Cold-Rolled Flat Products from China. (13 Feb)
- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Coated Flat Laminates from China. (19 Feb)

Canada

- Affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Sheets from Türkiye and Vietnam, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from Türkiye. (06 Feb)

Columbia

- Initiation of anti-dumping duty investigation into imports of Annealed and Galvanized Low-Carbon Alloy and Non-Alloy Steel Wires from China. (18 Feb)

Egypt

- Final affirmative determination issued in the safeguard investigation into imports of Hot Rolled Flat Steel. (18 Feb)

South Africa

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the safeguard investigation into imports of certain Flat-rolled Products of Iron or Non-alloy Steel. (03 Feb)

Thailand

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Cold-rolled Stainless Steel in Coils, Sheets and Strips from Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. (09 Feb)

Ukraine

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Silicon-manganese Steel Wires from China, when imported from Malaysia. (29 Jan)
- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Coated Carbon Steel Products from China, when imported from Malaysia. (29 Jan)

Chapter 73 – Articles of iron or steel

Canada

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Oil and Gas Well Casings from Austria. (02 Feb)

- Final affirmative determination issued by the CITT in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Cast Iron soil pipe from China. (07 Jan)

European Union

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of High-Pressure Seamless Steel Cylinders from China. (03 Feb)

Mexico

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of certain Seamless Steel Pipes from China. (06 Feb)

Ukraine

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Steel Fasteners from China, when imported from Malaysia. (29 Jan)

United Kingdom

- Final affirmative determination issued in the transition review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Ironing Boards from China. (12 Feb)

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Pipes from China, when exported from Oman and produced using hot-rolled steel produced in China. (03 Feb)
- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Seamless Oil Country Tubular Goods from China, when exported from Thailand and produced using steel billets produced in China. (27 Feb)

Chapter 76 – Aluminium and articles thereof

Argentina

- Revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Aluminum Discs from China. (12 Feb)

- Revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Aluminum Foils from China. (23 Feb)

United States of America

- Initiation of anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Disposable Aluminium Containers, Pans, Trays and Lids from China, when exported from UAE and produced using aluminium foil produced in China. (10 Feb)

Chapter 83 – Miscellaneous articles of base metal

United States of America

- Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Collated Steel Staples from China. (06 Feb)

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

Eurasian Economic Union

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Crawler Bulldozers from China. (19 Feb)

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

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-subsidy investigation into imports of Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, whether or not assembled into modules, from India, Indonesia and Laos. (26 Feb)

The USDOC has determined that Indian exporters were exporting subsidized goods to the U.S. market during the period of investigation, that is 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025. A subsidy rate of 125.87% was determined for all Indian exporters, on account of lack of cooperation.

Other trade remedial actions

Canada

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Photovoltaic Modules and Laminates from China. (02 Feb)

United States of America

- Revocation of safeguard measures on imports of Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells (Whether or Not Partially or Fully Assembled into Other Products). (17 Feb)
- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products from China and Taiwan, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from China. (10 Feb)

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

European Union

- Final affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Steel Road Wheels from China. (26 Feb)

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

Brazil

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Hypodermic Needles from China. (19 Feb)

Chapter 94 – Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions; lamps and lighting fittings, illuminated signs, prefabricated building

United States of America

- Initiation of anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Mattresses from Malaysia, Mexico and Poland, by imports of mattress components from Malaysia, Mexico and Poland which are assembled or completed into mattresses in the USA. (10 Feb)

Chapter 96 – Miscellaneous manufactured articles

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Imposition of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Hard Empty Capsules from Brazil, China, India and Vietnam. (23 Feb)

The USDOC has issued orders for imposition of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports from India and other countries. The USITC had earlier determined that the imports of dumped and subsidized goods from India were causing injury to the U.S. industry. The USDOC determined dumping margins in the range of 10.66% to 26.69% for the Indian exporters. Further, a subsidy rate of 7.06% was determined for the Indian exporters.

About Us

TPM was founded in 1999 at a time when the practice of trade remedies in India was in its infancy and there were only a handful of firms practicing in the field. TPM was the first firm to deal exclusively in the domain of trade remedies. Today, we have completed our journey of 26 years. TPM began its journey with a staff of merely 2 professionals. Today, it has a team of more than 65 professionals including Cost Accountants, Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries, Lawyers, Engineers and MBAs.

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

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

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