

ADHYATAN



AUGUST 2025

In this Edition

- **An overview of the recently concluded India-UK CETA, highlighting the key features of the agreement.**
- **A brief summary of the additional retaliatory tariffs imposed by the USA, and the ongoing India-USA trade negotiations.**
- **Imposition of increased tariffs on semi-finished copper products and intensive copper derivatives by the USA.**
- **Withdrawal of quality control orders for certain chemicals, in light of public interest.**

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Key Highlights

Updates concerning Measures by and against the USA

Retaliatory Tariffs imposed by the USA have come into effect

On 2nd April 2025, the USA imposed additional tariffs under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), which consisted of:

- A baseline tariff of 10% on all imports (effective 5th April 2025)
- A reciprocal, country-specific tariff (effective 9th April). This was based on a list of 57 countries with tariffs ranging from 11% to as high as 50%
- Imports from India were subjected to additional tariff of 27%.

Temporary suspension of retaliatory tariffs

The baseline tariff of 10% became effective on 5th April 2025, and all imports into the USA were subject to an additional tariff of 10%, over and above the Basic Customs Duty. However, through an Executive Order of the US President, the country-specific retaliatory tariffs were temporarily suspended. A 90-day moratorium or an adjustment period was put into effect, till 9th July 2025. The temporary suspension of duties was applicable to all countries subject to retaliatory tariffs, except China.

On 7th July 2025, the US President issued another Executive Order, whereby the temporary suspension of implementation of the retaliatory tariffs was extended further. By virtue of the order, the retaliatory tariffs have now come into effect from 1st August 2025.

In the same order, the USA modified the retaliatory tariffs for Japan, South Korea, South Africa, Kazakhstan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Tunisia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Serbia, Cambodia and Thailand. While the tariffs for Japan and Tunisia were increased marginally, the tariffs for all other countries were reduced. Further, it was notified that there may be additional modifications to the tariff structure for other countries as well.

Trade negotiations with trading partners

The imposition of retaliatory tariffs was accompanied with a general advisory that the USA was open to negotiations on the quantum of such measures. It was clarified that negotiations with all trading partners were welcome, as long as such partners agreed to remove tariff and non-tariff barriers and expand market access for American exporters. As on 31st July 2025, the following trade deals have been agreed to between the USA and respective trading partners –

- a. Vietnam – On 2nd July 2025, the US President announced that the USA and Vietnam agreed to a trade deal. It was announced that the retaliatory tariffs on Vietnam would be reduced to 20%, from 46%. Vietnam committed to provide preferential market access to American goods including large-engine cars. However, the trade deal has not been formally announced.
- b. Indonesia – On 22nd July 2025, Indonesia and the USA reached a trade deal. As a result of the deal, the reciprocal tariffs on Indonesian imports were reduced from 32% to 19%. Indonesia agreed to eliminate tariff barriers on a preferential basis on over 99% of American exports.
- c. Japan – The USA and Japan agreed to a trade deal, which was announced on 23rd July 2025. Under the deal, Japan agreed to invest USD 550 billion, directed by the USA, to rebuild and expand core American industries. In response, the retaliatory tariffs on Japanese imports were reduced to 15%, from 24%.
- d. European Union – On 28th July 2025, the USA and the European Union announced a trade deal. The European Union agreed to purchase USD 750 billion in US energy and make investments worth USD 600 billion in the USA by 2028. As against such investment, the USA agreed to reduce the retaliatory tariffs on European imports, from 20% to 15%.
- e. Brazil – On 30th July 2025, the USA announced tariffs of 50% on most imports from Brazil, in response to, *inter alia*, political developments in Brazil. However, important sectors, including aircraft, energy and orange juice have been excluded.
- f. Pakistan – On 30th July 2025, the USA and Pakistan announced a trade deal. Pursuant to this deal, imports from Pakistan would be subject to tariffs at 19% and in response, the USA would invest in oil exploration in Pakistan.
- g. Mexico – On 31st July 2025, the USA granted a reprieve of another 90 days for imports from Mexico. Pursuant to this, application of retaliatory tariffs on Mexico would be deferred by another 90 days, to allow the USA and Mexico to negotiate a trade deal.

Trade negotiations with India

While some trading partners have agreed to trade deals with the USA, India is yet to agree to a trade deal on similar lines. On 30th July 2025, the US President announced that imports from India would be subject to tariffs at 25%, starting 1st August 2025. The announcement also indicated that further tariffs or other measures may be in the offing, in response to India's arms and energy imports from Russia.

India notifies WTO of suspension of concessions in response to the US Tariffs on automobile parts (04 Jul)

On 4th July 2025, India notified the WTO of its proposed retaliatory tariffs against the USA. India maintains that increased tariffs imposed under Section 232 were in essence safeguard duties that had not been properly notified to the WTO. India argued that these measures were inconsistent with the obligations of the USA under WTO Law. Accordingly, India has proposed suspending concessions of equivalent value by increasing tariffs on selected products originating in the USA. The estimated tariff collection from the proposed concessions is USD 723.75 million.

The US President Issues Executive Order Suspending Duty-Free De Minimis Treatment (30 Jul)

On 30th July 2025, the US President issued an Executive Order suspending duty-free de minimis treatment for imports from all countries, effective 29th August 2025. Under the de minimis treatment, imported goods that are valued at or under USD 800 were exempt from tariff duties.

Previously, the de minimis treatment had been suspended only for Mexico, Canada, Hong Kong and China due to fentanyl related concerns, which was later paused due to lack of a system to collect duties. However, the said system is now in place, and the suspension has been expanded to all countries.

Under this new treatment, all shipments (except certain postal shipments) must pay all applicable duties, taxes, fees and other charges and an ACE filing must be made for such shipments. Further, Section 3 of the Executive Order provides the duty rates for the international postal shipments.

The US President Issues Executive Order Imposing 50% Tariff on Semi-Finished Copper Products and Intensive Copper Derivatives (31 Jul)

On 30th July 2025, the US President issued a Presidential proclamation imposing 50% tariff on all imports of semi-finished copper products and intensive copper derivative products. The list of products subject to the tariff is provided in the link [herein](#).

The tariff applies to goods entered or withdrawn for consumption on or after 12:01 am, EDT, 1st August 2025 and is in addition to existing duties, taxes and fees or any other applicable charges. Further, the Secretary of Commerce must establish a process within 90 days to potentially expand the product scope.

The products with non-copper content will still be subjected to other applicable tariffs, including those under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, addressing the national emergency on fentanyl and drug trafficking. However, if a product falls under both copper tariffs and automobile / auto parts tariff, only the automobile related tariff will apply.

Global Updates

8th Trade Policy Review of Norway concluded

On 30th June and 2nd July 2025, Norway's trade policies were reviewed under the WTO's Trade Policy Review Mechanism. Member delegations commended Norway for its swift ratification of the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies and its participation in initiatives on services regulations, e-commerce, gender and trade, and investment facilitation. Norway was also praised for its active role in modernizing trade governance and for extending support to developing countries through initiatives such as Aid-for-Trade, technical assistance, and funding programs. Additionally, its growing digital integration and high level of transparency was commended as well. As a party to the EEA Agreement, Norway enjoys access to the EU internal market. However, concerns were raised about its agricultural policies, which are not covered by the EEA Agreement and remain protectionist, characterized by high tariffs and other trade barriers.

India–UK Trade Agreement: A Strategic Economic Partnership

- *India and the United Kingdom signed a Comprehensive and Economic Trade Agreement (CETA) on 24th July 2025.*
 - *Apart from reducing tariffs, the Agreement also aims to promote trade in services, through mutual recognition of professional qualifications, and facilitating investment in key sectors like technology, pharmaceuticals, clean energy, and education.*
 - *The Agreement provides for reduction in tariffs on key products such as automotive components, machinery, food products, and alcoholic beverages.*
 - *Presently, major products exported from India to the UK include apparel and clothing, organic chemicals, textiles, footwear, and precious metals and stones. On the other hand, India has significant imports of machinery for reactors and boilers, aluminium articles, measuring instruments, pearls and stones, and essential oils and perfumes from the UK.*
 - *The cumulative trade involved at present between the two countries is USD 14.29 billion worth of exports from India, while goods worth USD 8.40 billion have been imported into the country.*
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India and the United Kingdom share a multi-faceted relationship shaped by a colonial history, vibrant people-to-people ties, and expanding economic interests. With cumulative bilateral trade reaching USD 22.7 billion in 2023–24, the two nations are strategically aligned for deeper economic engagement. Following Brexit, the UK has actively pursued new trade partnerships to strengthen its global trade footprint, identifying India as a pivotal partner in its Indo-Pacific strategy. Simultaneously, India, now the fourth-largest economy in the world with a GDP exceeding USD 3.7 trillion, has striven to assert its role as a global growth engine and investment destination. In this context, the India–UK Comprehensive and Economic Trade Agreement (CETA) stands as a landmark initiative that aims not only to enhance bilateral trade and investment flows, but also to deepen

strategic, technological, and sustainable development cooperation between two major democracies.

Objectives of the India–UK CETA

The CETA aims to create a dynamic and forward-looking economic partnership. Its primary goals include:

- Reducing or eliminating tariffs and non-tariff barriers to boost bilateral trade.
- Facilitating investments in key sectors like technology, pharmaceuticals, clean energy, and education.
- Promoting services trade through easier professional mobility, qualification recognition, and streamlined visa regimes.
- Advancing climate action and sustainable development through shared commitments to labour standards and environmental safeguards.
- Encouraging innovation in areas such as fintech, cybersecurity, and digital trade.

Unlike traditional trade deals, this CETA is positioned as a strategic platform to align economic cooperation with long-term diplomatic objectives.

Key Chapters and Modern Features

The Agreement is comprehensive, encompassing 29 chapters across various sectors. Key chapters include:

- **Trade in Goods:** Reduction in tariffs on automotive components, machinery, food products, and alcoholic beverages.
- **Trade in Services:** Liberalisation in IT, finance, healthcare, and legal services, coupled with mutual recognition of professional qualifications.
- **Investment Protection:** Transparent regulatory environment and investor dispute resolution mechanisms.
- **Digital Trade:** Policies on cross-border data flows, consumer protection, and cybersecurity.
- **Intellectual Property Rights:** Enhanced protection for patents, trademarks, and copyrights.
- **Sustainable Development:** Provisions on environmental regulations, labour rights, and climate goals.
- **Government Procurement:** Access to public procurement markets in both countries.
- **Dispute Settlement:** Fair and efficient frameworks to resolve conflicts.

- **Trade Remedies:** Provides a structured framework to address unfair trade practices such as dumping and subsidies, and to manage import surges that threaten domestic industries. It includes provisions for anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures, global and bilateral safeguards, and transparent investigation procedures, all grounded in WTO rules.

The CETA also introduces progressive elements such as youth mobility schemes, SME support, and AI-fintech collaboration—making it a modern, inclusive trade model.

India–UK Trade at a Glance

Trade between the two countries has seen steady growth. Exports from India to the UK reached USD 14.29 billion in 2024, up from USD 7.76 billion in 2020, while imports rose from USD 4.71 billion to USD 8.40 billion in the same period. The trade balance has consistently favoured India, reaching a surplus of USD 5.88 billion in 2024.

Major products exported from the UK to India (with % tariff lines covered for tariff concessions):

- Machinery for reactors and boilers – 90%
- Aluminium articles – 89%
- Measuring instruments – 88%
- Pearls and stones – 80%
- Essential oils and perfumes – 83%

Major products exported from India to the UK (with % tariff lines covered for tariff concessions):

- Apparel and clothing accessories – 82%
- Organic chemicals – 82%
- Textile articles – 80%
- Footwear – 78%
- Precious metals and stones – 81%

The tariff concessions under the Agreement are expected to significantly lower costs and increase the competitiveness of these sectors.

Strategic Benefits of the CETA

- **Tariff Elimination:** Reduction in trade barriers will promote affordability and accessibility for both consumers and industries.
- **Enhanced Services Trade:** Indian IT, consulting, and education sectors will benefit from better mobility provisions, while UK professionals gain access to India's large market.
- **Investment Growth:** Stronger investor protection mechanisms will attract capital into green technologies and infrastructure.
- **Support for MSMEs:** Simplified compliance and digital integration will help small and medium enterprises scale operations internationally.
- **Diplomatic Leverage:** The CETA elevates bilateral ties into a broader global narrative, supporting democratic values and collaborative development.
- **Sustainable Progress:** Environmental chapters help align the CETA with global climate goals, ensuring long-term, eco-friendly trade practices.

The India–UK Agreement has the potential to become a landmark in global economic diplomacy. It blends ambition with responsibility, balancing trade growth with inclusivity and innovation with sustainability. As final negotiations reach a crucial phase in 2025, both nations have an opportunity to craft a forward-looking agreement that can serve as a model for equitable and strategic partnerships.

More than just a bilateral deal, the India–UK CETA represents a new vision for international trade, one that reflects the aspirations of the Global South and the strategic foresight of advanced economies. This Agreement will not only increase trade volumes and job creation but also reshape how trade deals of the future are designed: people-centric, sustainable, and mutually empowering.

- Nihit Gupta, Partner
Keshav Kishore, Business Analyst

Foreign Trade Policy

Notification for procedure concerning the safeguard measures continued on Quantitative Restrictions on imports of Low Ash Metallurgical Coke (02 Jul)

The Directorate has notified the procedure for filing application for obtaining Import Authorisation for import of Low Ash Metallurgical Coke. The applications seeking authorization may be filed up to 13th July 2025 for the entire period of restriction. Further, the country wise application has to be filed, i.e. one application should mention only one supplier country and maximum three applications can be filed by one importer. For further details, refer to the [link](#) herein.

Fixation of new Standard Input Output Norm under ‘Chemical and Allied Products’ (08 Jul)

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

SION No	Export Product	Quantity	Import Item	Quantity Allowed
A-3687	Azithromycin Dihydrate	1 kg	Azithromycin Amine	0.9434 kg
A-3691	Aldehyde C10 (Capric Aldehyde)	1 kg	Fatty Alcohol C10 (98% purity)	1.40 kg
A-3692	Ceftazidime Powder for formulation of solution for Intramuscular and Intravenous administration	1 number	Ceftazidime for Injection Bulk Sterile	1280 mg

Clarification regarding Customs clearance of goods under Advance Authorization where the Authorization was received subsequent to date of shipment (22 Jul)

The Foreign Trade Policy allowed for goods that were already imported / shipped / arrived, but where the importer had not yet received an Advance Authorization, to first warehouse the goods without the Authorization; and thereafter clear the goods for home consumption against an Authorization subsequently. However, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade received representations that the provision was being interpreted as to mandatorily require warehousing in all cases, where the Authorization was issued subsequent to the date of shipment, that is, date of Bill of Lading. Accordingly, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade has now clarified that goods already imported / shipped / arrived, may be cleared against an Authorization issued subsequent to the date of shipment, without any mandatory requirement of warehousing.

Fixation of new Standard Input Output Norm under ‘Chemical and Allied Products’ (29 Jul)

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

SION No.	Export Product	Quantity	Import Item	Quantity Allowed
A-3690	Betamethasone Valerate EP/BP/USP	1 kg	Betamethasone	0.915 kg
A-3691	Ferrous Fumarate USP/BP/FCC/IP	1 kg	Fumaric Acid 99%	0.725 kg
A-3692	Ferrous Fumarate USP/BP/FCC/IP	1 kg	Maleic Anhydride	0.65 kg

Trade Agreements

Indian Updates

Free Trade Agreement between India and Oman reach final stages

India has announced that the Free Trade Agreement with Oman has nearly reached its final form and that the negotiations are in an advanced stage. The India - Oman Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement negotiations formally started in November 2023. The deal aims to boost bilateral trade and investment, potentially impacting Indian exports to Oman like petroleum products, textiles, electronics, and machinery, which currently face a 5% import duty.

Agreement between India and European Free Trade Association (EFTA) to come into force from 1st October 2025

India has announced that its Free Trade Agreement with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) will take effect from 1st October 2025. The Agreement was signed in March 2024. The announcement was made after the agreement was ratified by Switzerland. Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway have already ratified the Agreement.

Global Updates

Pakistan and Afghanistan sign a Preferential Trade Agreement

Pakistan and Afghanistan have signed a preferential trade agreement to reduce tariffs on key agricultural exports. The Agreement will come into effect from 1st August 2025 and aims to reduce import duties on grapes, pomegranates, apples, and tomatoes from Afghanistan, and mangoes, kinnows, bananas, and potatoes from Pakistan. Tariffs on these goods, that previously exceeded 60%, will now be reduced to 27%. Substantial duty reductions have been implemented for eight key agricultural products. The Agreement is valid for one year and can be renewed, potentially including additional products in the future.

The USA and European Union agree on a trade agreement

On 27th July, the USA and the European Union agreed to end the months long stand-off to come to a conclusion on a trade agreement. Most notably, the retaliatory tariffs imposed by the USA under IEEPA on the European Union were

reduced from 20% to 15%. The 50% tariff on imports of steel and aluminium from the European Union will continue, open for further negotiations for a quota system. The agreement also outlines substantial commitments by European Union, including purchase of energy products like oil, gas, and nuclear fuel from the USA to the tune of USD 750 billion, as well as an additional USD 600 billion in investments in the USA. However, the parties have admitted that the agreement is not legally binding and further negotiation will be undertaken to fully implement the agreement.

The United Arab Emirates and Azerbaijan sign a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement to enhance investment ties

The United Arab Emirates and Azerbaijan have signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, which seeks to boost investment flows and open up opportunities in sectors like renewable energy, tourism, logistics, and construction services. The Agreement is also expected to enhance private sector collaboration, strengthen supply chains, and empower small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to expand their operations internationally.

Indonesia and the European Union conclude negotiations over a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement

The European Union issued a statement announcing the finalization of the EU–Indonesia CEPA. European importers are expected to benefit with respect to trade in chemical products, vegetable oil, cocoa beans, footwear and electrical equipment. Indonesian imports of vehicles, pharmaceuticals, electronic and medical instruments, are expected to be benefitted once the Agreement is ratified.

The United Arab Emirates and EaEU sign a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement

On 27th June 2025, the United Arab Emirates and the Eurasian Economic Union (EaEU) signed a CEPA to enhance bilateral trade cooperation. Under the Agreement, import duties will be reduced from 5% to 0.6% on goods from the EaEU. Further, preferential duties shall be granted to agricultural products and industrial products from the EaEU, such as steel products, petroleum products, and drilling tools. Further, liberalization is also expected in the trade of chemical products.

Non-Tariff Measures

Indian Updates

Amendment in quality control order for Cotton Bales (03 Jul)

The Ministry of Textiles has amended the Cotton Bales (Quality Control) Order, 2023. Pursuant to the amendment, the order shall come into force on 27th August 2026.

Quality control order issued for Hand Tools (24 Jul)

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade) has issued the Hand Tools (Quality Control) Order, 2025. The order has been issued in supersession of the Hand Tools (Quality Control) Order, 2024. The order shall come into force on 1st October 2025. However, for small enterprises as defined under the MSME Act, 2006, it shall come into force on 1st January 2026. For micro enterprises as defined under the MSME Act, 2006, it shall come into force on 1st April 2026.

Quality control order for some chemicals withdrawn (23 Jul)

The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals), through three separate notifications dated 23rd July 2025, has withdrawn the Quality Control Orders for the following chemical substances –

1. Acetic Acid (Quality Control) Order, 2019
2. Methanol (Quality Control) Order, 2019
3. Aniline (Quality Control) Order, 2019

Accordingly, BIS certification is no longer mandatory for these chemicals. The withdrawal has been done in the public interest, effective from the date of publication.

Global Updates

China

National Standards proposed for Lithium-Ion Battery for Electric Mopeds and Motorcycles (25 Jul)

The State Administration for Market Regulation (Standardization Administration of the P.R.C.) has released a draft national standard that sets safety requirements and test methods for battery cells, packs, and systems used in electric mopeds and motorcycles. The objective is to protect human health and safety by ensuring reliable performance of lithium-ion batteries in these vehicles. The standard is proposed to take effect twelve months after approval, and stakeholders may submit comments within 60 days of the notification, that is by 23rd September 2025.

National Standard proposed for Electro-Hydraulic Control Systems in Powered Support for Coal Mine (25 Jul)

The State Administration for Market Regulation (Standardization Administration of the P.R.C.) has issued a draft national standard that outlines terms, requirements, test methods, inspection rules, and guidelines for marking, packaging, transport, storage, operation, and maintenance of electro-hydraulic control systems used in powered supports for coal mines. The aim is to prevent deceptive practices, protect consumers, ensure safety, and enhance quality and productivity. The standard will come into effect twelve months after approval, and stakeholders may submit comments within 60 days of the notification, that is by 23rd September 2025.

Total Number of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) notified by WTO: 477

The number of Technical Barriers to Trade (TBTs) notified by WTO: 293

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

Bureau of Indian Standards

Substitution of Standards for some Textiles (07 Jul)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 24th June 2025. However, the previous unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 24th December 2025. For a full list of products, please refer to the [link](#) herein.

- **IS 1963: 2025** Textiles — Woven Fabrics — Determination of Number of Threads Per Unit Length (Third Revision)
- **IS 1964: 2025** Textiles — Mass Per Unit Length and Mass Per Unit Area of Fabrics — Methods of Test (Third Revision)
- **IS 4726: 2025** Textiles — Light Weight Nylon Fabrics for Parachutes — Specification (Second Revision)
- **IS 9568 (Part 3): 2025** Textiles — Metallic Card Clothing — Specification Part 3 Wires for Cylinder, Doffer and Licker-In (First Revision)

Substitution of Standards for food grades (07 Jul)

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

- **IS 7237: 2025** Carob Bean Gum, Food Grade — Specification (Second Revision)
- **IS 7238: 2025** Tragacanth Gum, Food Grade — Specification (Second Revision)
- **IS 7908: 2025** Sulphur Dioxide, Food Grade — Specification (Second Revision)
- **IS 13462: 2025** Ascorbyl Palmitate, Food Grade — Specification (First Revision)

Amendment of Standard for some chemicals (10 Jul)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the amendment of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 8th July 2025. However, the previous

unamended Standards will remain in force concurrently till 7th January 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the attached [link](#) herein.

- **IS 170: 2020** Acetone — Specification (Fifth Revision)
- **IS 537: 2025** Toluene — Specification (Third Revision)
- **IS 5295: 2023** Ethylene Glycol — Specification (Third Revision)
- **IS 9908: 2020** Specification for Formic Acid (First Revision)

Substitution of Standard for Barytes (17 Jul)

The Bureau of Indian Standards has notified the substitution of certain Standards, including the following, with effect from 10th July 2025. However, the previous unamended Standards shall remain in force concurrently till 10th January 2026. For a full list of products, please refer to the [link](#) herein.

- **IS 8194: 2025** 3-Nitro-Chlorobenzene — Specification (First Revision)
 - **IS 8399: 2025** 1,3-Dinitrobenzene — Specification (First Revision)
 - **IS 8400: 2025** 2,4-Dinitro-chlorobenzene — Specification (First Revision)
 - **IS 16713: 2025** ISO/TS 16096 : 2021 Reclaimed Isobutene-Isoprene Rubber (IIR) — Evaluation Procedure (First Revision)
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Trade Remedial Actions

Indian Updates

Chapter 29 – Organic Chemicals

Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Aniline from China. (18 Jul)

The Central Government, on 18th July 2025 continued anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Aniline from China pursuant to recommendations made by the DGTR vide Final Findings No. 07/10/2024-DGTR, dated 22nd April 2025. The DGTR concluded that the removal of the duty would likely result in continued dumping and injury to the domestic industry due to unfair pricing and risk of export diversion from China. The duties are in the range of USD 36.90-121.79 per MT.

Chapter 70 – Glass and Glassware

Extension of anti-dumping duty on imports of Clear Float Glass from Malaysia. (10 Jul)

The Central Government, on 10th July 2025, extended the anti-dumping duty on imports of Clear Float Glass from Malaysia originally imposed vide Notification No. 37/2020-Customs (ADD), dated 11th November 2020. The duties have been extended at the request of the DGTR, pending conclusion of the sunset review. The duties are now to remain in force up to 10th February 2026.

Chapter 74 – Copper and articles thereof

Continuation of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Continuous Cast Copper Wire Rods from Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. (03 Jul)

The Central Government, on 3rd July 2025, continued anti-subsidy duty imposed on imports of Continuous Cast Copper Wire Rods from Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam pursuant to recommendations made by the DGTR vide Final Findings No. 07/07/2024-DGTR, dated 4th April 2025. The duty on imports of subject goods from the subject countries are upto 10.27% of landed value.

Global Updates

Chapter 7 – Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers

United States of America

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico. (17 Jul)

Chapter 15 – Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oils; Prepared Edible Fats; Animal or Vegetable Waxes

Mexico

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Epoxidized Soybean Oil from the USA. (29 Jul)

Chapter 20 – Preparations of Vegetables, Fruit, Nuts or other parts of plants

New Zealand

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Preserved Peaches from China. (14 Jul)

Chapter 22 – Beverages, spirits and vinegar.

China

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Brandy from the EU. (04 Jul)

Chapter 23 – Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder

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 Organic Soybean Meal from India. (11 Jul)

The USDOC has preliminary determined that Tejawat Organic Foods were dumping the subject merchandise during the period of review, that is, 1st May

2023 to 30th April 2024. A dumping margin of 18.80% was determined for Tejawat Organic Foods. The USDOC also determined that Vinod Kumar Ranjeet Singh Bafna did not export the subject merchandise during the period of review. Further, the USDOC decided to terminate the review for all other companies pursuant to withdrawal request filed by the company.

Chapter 28 – Inorganic chemicals

European Union

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Fused Alumina from China. (17 Jul)

Mexico

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Liquid Caustic Soda from the USA. (11 Jul)

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Barium Carbonate from China. (01 Jul)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Refined Brown Aluminum Oxide from China. (18 Jul)

Chapter 29 – Organic chemicals

Brazil

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty in imports of Phthalic Anhydride from China. (25 Jul)

European Union

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Lysine from China. (10 Jul)

United States of America

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Erythritol from China. (16 Jul)
- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Hexamethylenetetramine from China. (18 Jul)

- Imposition of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties into imports of Vanillin from China. (28 Jul)

Chapter 33 – Essential oils and resinoids, perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Oleoresin Paprika from India. (22 Jul)

The USDOC has initiated anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of subject merchandise. The period of investigation would be 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2024 and 1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024 respectively. The petition requesting initiation of investigation was filed by Rezolex Limited on 25th June 2025. The petitioner alleged that the Indian producers have received benefit under 21 countervailable subsidies and have dumped the subject merchandise in the American market.

Chapter 39 – Plastics and articles thereof

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 Granular Polytetrafluoroethylene Resin from India. (11 Jul)

The USDOC has preliminarily determined that Indian producers were dumping the subject merchandise during the period of review, that is 1st March 2023 to 29th February 2024. A dumping margin of 3.38% was preliminarily determined for Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited. The original duties were imposed on 15th March 2022.

Other trade remedial actions

Argentina

- Revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyester Resins from Brazil. (04 Jul)

Brazil

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Polyether Polyols from China and the USA. (03 Jul)

European Union

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Epoxy Resins from China, Taiwan, and Thailand. (25 Jul)

Malaysia

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Biaxially Oriented Polyamide from China, Indonesia and Taiwan. (31 Jul)

Philippines

- Suspension of safeguard measures on imports of High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) pellets and granules. (18 Jul)

Türkiye

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Biaxially Oriented Polypropylene Film (BOPP film) from China, Egypt and Russia. (23 Jul)

Vietnam

- Revocation of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Plastic Products made from Polypropylene Polymers from China, Malaysia and Thailand. (14 Jul)

Chapter 40 – Rubber and articles thereof

Trade remedial actions against India

Brazil

Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Agricultural Tyres of Diagonal Construction from India. (07 Jul)

The DECOM initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of Agricultural Tyres from India. The request for initiation of investigation was filed by National Association of the Tire Industry – ANIP. The DECOM has selected four Indian producers as the sampled producers, who are required to file detailed information

in the form of a questionnaire response. The period of investigation is 1st June 2023 to 31st July 2024.

United States of America

Preliminary determination issued by the USDOC in the administrative review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain New Pneumatic Off-the Road Tires from India. (11 Jul)

The USDOC has preliminary determined that certain Indian producers were dumping the subject merchandise during the period of review, that is 1st March 2023 to 29th February 2024. However, it was preliminary determined that Asian Tire Factory Limited did not dump the subject merchandise during the period of review. The Department also determined that Indian producers have received countervailable subsidies during the period of review, that is 1st January 2023 to 31st December 2023. A dumping margin of 0% was determined for Asian Tire Factory Limited, a subsidy rate of 0.96% was determined for Balkrishna Industries Limited, and a dumping margin of 3.78% and a subsidy rate of 8.27% was determined for ATC Tires Private Limited. For all other companies, a dumping margin of 3.78% and subsidy rate of 4.62% was determined.

Other trade remedial actions

Brazil

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of New Rubber Tyres for Passenger Cars from China. (03 Jul)

United Kingdom

- Final affirmative determination issued in the transition review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Pneumatic Tyres used for Buses or Lorries from China. (31 Jul)

Chapter 44 – Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal

European Union

- Imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of Multilayered Wood Flooring from China. (11 Jul)

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

Brazil

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Semi-rigid Cardboards from Chile. (03 Jul)

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

Brazil

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Textured Polyester Filaments (Polyester Yarn) from China. (18 Jul)

European Union

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Polyamide Yarns from China. (29 Jul)

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

Türkiye

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Granite from Egypt. (19 Jul)

Chapter 70 – Glass and glassware

European Union

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Solar Glass from China. (22 Jul)

Türkiye

- Final affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Glass Fiber Reinforcement Materials from Egypt and Bahrain. (19 Jul)

United States of America

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Float Glass Products from China and Malaysia. (15 Jul)

Vietnam

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Colourless Float Glass from Indonesia and Malaysia. (18 Jul)

Chapter 72 – Iron and Steel

Trade remedial actions against India

Vietnam

Termination of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Hot-rolled Steel from India, and imposition of duty on imports from China. (04 Jul)

The TRAV issued its final determination in the anti-dumping investigation into imports from India. It was found that the volume of imports from India was less than 3% of the total import volumes. The TRAV also imposed duties ranging from 23.10% to 27.83% on imports from China.

Other trade remedial actions

Brazil

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Stainless-Steel Pipes from China. (03 Jul)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Non-oriented Grain (GNO) Steel from China, Germany, South Korea and Taiwan. (10 Jul)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on certain Seamless Carbon Steel Line Pipes from China. (25 Jul)

Canada

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Concrete Reinforcing Bars from China, South Korea and Türkiye, and anti-subsidy duty imposed on imports from China. (29 Jul)
- Affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Hollow Structural Sections made of Carbon and Alloy Steel from South Korea and Türkiye. (16 Jul)

European Union

- Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Organic Coated Steel Products from China. (24 Jul)

Japan

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Nickel-added Cold-rolled Stainless-Steel Coils, Sheets and Strips from China and Taiwan. (22 Jul)

Malaysia

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Flat Rolled Products of Iron Alloy from China, South Korea and Vietnam. (04 Jul)
- Initiation of anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of High Carbon Steel Wire Rod from China, by imports of High Carbon Steel Wire Rod added other elements from China. (31 Jul)

South Africa

- Initiation of safeguard investigation into imports of certain Flat-rolled Products of Iron or Non-alloy Steel. (31 Jul)

United Kingdom

- Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of certain Organic Coated Steel products from China. (16 Jul)

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Carbon and certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from Brazil. (01 Jul)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Ferrovandium from China and South Africa. (01 Jul)

Chapter 73 – Articles of Iron and Steel

Trade remedial actions against India

Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Oil Country Tubular Goods from India, South Korea, Türkiye, Ukraine, Vietnam and anti-subsidy duty on imports from India and Türkiye. (01 Jul)

The USDOC has initiated a sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports from India. The duties were originally imposed in September 2014. The USDOC would now decide whether termination of duty order would result in continuation of dumping and subsidization of imports.

Initiation of administrative review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders from India. (25 Jul)

The USDOC has initiated an administrative review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of subject goods from India. The period of review is 29th September 2023 to 31st December 2024. The request was filed by the US producer Warthington Enterprises. The duties were originally imposed on 13th June 2024.

Other trade remedial actions

Canada

- Initiation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of Cast Iron Soil Pipes from China. (11 Jul)
- Affirmative determination issued by the CBSA in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Plates from Brazil, Denmark, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, and South Korea. (10 Jul)

European Union

- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Tube and Pipe fittings from Malaysia, Russia and South Korea. (02 Jul)
- Initiation of anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Threaded Tube or Pipe Cast Fittings of Malleable Cast Iron from China and Thailand, by imports of Unthreaded Tube or Pipe Cast Fittings of Malleable Cast Iron from China. (15 Jul)

United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Utility Scale Wind Towers from Canada, Indonesia, South Korea, Vietnam, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from Canada and Vietnam. (01 Jul)
- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Light-Walled Rectangular Pipes and Tubes from China, Mexico, South Korea and Türkiye, and anti-subsidy duty on imports from China. (01 Jul)
- Continuation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duty on imports of Steel Propane Cylinders from China and Thailand. (10 Jul)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duty on imports of Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Pipes from China, by imports of Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Pipes completed in Oman using Hot-rolled Steel produced in China. (22 Jul)
- Continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Steel Threaded Rod from China. (22 Jul)

Chapter 74 – Copper and articles thereof

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Termination of administrative review of anti-subsidy duty on imports of Brass Rod from India. (17 Jul)

The USDOC has terminated the administrative review of anti-subsidy duty for Indian producers for the period of review, that is 29th September 2023 to 31st December 2024. The termination notice was issued pursuant to the withdrawal of request for review from the interested parties. Duty of 2.24% was originally imposed on 13th February 2024.

Chapter 76 – Aluminium and articles thereof

Trade remedial actions against India

United States of America

Termination of administrative review of anti-dumping on imports of Common Alloy Aluminium Sheet from India. (17 Jul)

The USDOC has terminated the administrative review of anti-dumping duty for Indian producers for the period of review, that is 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025. The termination notice was issued pursuant to the withdrawal of request for review from the interested parties. The duties were originally imposed in the range of 0%-47.92% on 27th April 2021.

Other trade remedial actions

United States of America

- Initiation of anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of Disposable Aluminium Containers, Pans, Trays, and Lids from China, by imports of Disposable Aluminium Containers, Pans, Trays, and Lids from Thailand and Vietnam using aluminium foil produced in China. (11 Jul)

Chapter 81 – Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof

United States of America

- Final affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations into imports of certain Tungsten Shot from China. (11 Jul)

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

South Africa

- Preliminary affirmative determination issued in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Fully Automatic Top-load Washing Machines from China and Thailand. (01 Jul)
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United States of America

- Initiation of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Tow-Behind Lawn Groomers and parts thereof from China. (01 Jul)
- Initiation of anti-circumvention investigation concerning anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Vertical Shaft Engines between 99cc and 225cc and by parts thereof, by imports of Vertical Shaft Engines of models 5C65M0 and

BC70M0 produced by Chongqing Zongshen General Power Machine Co., Ltd. (11 Jul)

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

Eurasian Economic Union

- Initiation of anti-dumping investigation into imports of Spark Plugs from China. (15 Jul)

United States of America

- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Small Diameter Graphite Electrodes from China. (02 Jul)
- Preliminary affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the anti-dumping investigation into imports of Active Anode Material from China. (22 Jul)

Chapter 91 – Clocks and watches and parts thereof.

Türkiye

- Final affirmative determination issued in the sunset review of anti-dumping duty on imports of Electric Wall Clocks from China. (22 Jul)

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

United States of America

- Affirmative determination issued by the USDOC in the sunset review of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy duties on imports of Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components thereof from China. (02 Jul)

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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