

ICC Global Trade Update

1 October 2026

***DISCLAIMER:** Given the fast-moving trade policy environment, please ensure that latest developments have been taken into account in your operations and communications. This update is prepared exclusively for ICC members and National Committees. External sharing or publication is not permitted.*

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UN General Assembly

Joint Commitment to Multilateralism

- On 21 September, during the UN General Assembly high-level week in New York, Australia, Barbados, Brazil, Canada, the European Union, India and Kenya co-sponsored a [joint declaration](#) on multilateralism, international law, peace and prosperity, subsequently joined by a further 15 signatories including Norway, Spain and Türkiye. The declaration observes that "economic interdependence is increasingly used as a source of leverage, disrupting trade, supply chains, investment and development finance" and commits signatories to "fair, open, resilient, predictable and inclusive

economic cooperation", including more diversified and resilient supply chains and reform of the multilateral trading system. The text is a political statement without operational commitments, and neither the US nor China is a signatory. The alignment of the EU, India and Brazil with Canada and Australia could influence coalition-building ahead of the next WTO General Council on 5 and 6 October.

United States of America

US-China State Visit

- President Xi Jinping's state visit to Washington from 23 to 25 September resulted in measures to stabilise bilateral relations, but core disputes over tariffs, rare earths, semiconductor export controls and Taiwan remain unresolved. According to the White House [fact sheet](#) of 25 September, the two sides operationalised the US-China Board of Trade established during President Trump's May visit to Beijing and reached consensus on recommendations for more favourable tariff treatment for USD 30 billion of non-sensitive goods in each direction. China committed to import at least 10 million metric tonnes of US coal in 2027 and 2028 and to continue work on US concerns over rare earth and critical mineral supply shortages. The two sides also launched a US-China Super Intelligence Dialogue with a bilateral channel for incident communication. China's [eight-point readout](#) similarly records a USD 30 billion reciprocal tariff reduction arrangement and an extension of the outcomes of the Kuala Lumpur consultations, without specifying an end date. Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent stated on 23 September that the truce would be extended by two months to 10 January 2027, preserving the pause on the tariff escalation that took bilateral duties to triple-digit levels in 2025.
- On 27 September, Ambassador Jamieson Greer [announced](#) the Board of Trade's recommendations under the '30-for-30' framework, stating that they cover about 30% of US exports to China, including agricultural products and medical devices, and US imports from China of household goods and toys. The Board's [working procedures](#), the [terms of reference](#) for the framework and the [recommended product lists](#) have been published. The recommendations do not change applied tariffs; they identify goods that could benefit from more favourable tariff treatment in the future. Businesses trading in the listed categories should review the product lists, while noting that no tariff change has yet been made.
- Separately, US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) issued [CSMS # 69990649](#) implementing USTR's [conforming amendments](#) (91 FR 56538) to four Section 301 product exclusions, reflecting changes to HTSUS statistical reporting categories effective 1 July 2026, with ACE functionality effective from noon on 23 September.

Sanctioning Russia and Iran Act

- On 18 September, President Trump [signed](#) H.R. 5334, the Lindsey O. Graham Sanctioning Russia and Iran Act of 2026. Under the [bill text](#), section 113 authorises duties of up to 100% ad valorem on all goods from the top five importers of Russian crude oil or natural gas over the preceding 12 months and from the top five countries facilitating sanctions evasion, while section 112 authorises duties of up to 500% on Russian-origin goods. Section 114 provides exemptions, including for agricultural and medical goods and humanitarian assistance, section 115 permits national interest waivers subject to congressional notification, and section 201 extends the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 to 2031. The sanctions provisions terminate five years after enactment. Use of the tariff authority is discretionary. The Congressional Research Service has published an [overview](#) of the Act, and Senate Finance Committee Ranking Member Ron Wyden [criticised](#) the breadth of presidential discretion it confers. Businesses sourcing from major purchasers of Russian energy should monitor for any exercise of the section 113 authority.

Section 232: Polysilicon and Pharmaceuticals

- The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) published a [temporary final rule](#) on 24 September, effective from 22 September to 3 December, to prevent stockpiling of polysilicon and its derivatives ahead of the Section 232 measures under Proclamation 11052 (91 FR 51975, 6 August 2026), which take effect on 4 December. Commerce will monitor imports and notify CBP of importers of record (IORs) importing in volumes substantially greater than their historic averages, assessed against factors including aggregate and weekly average volumes since 6 August, weekly averages in 2025 and between 1 January and 6 August 2026, and the use of affiliates or new IORs. Notified IORs are prohibited from making further entries before 4 December, although goods may be moved into a bonded warehouse. IORs registered with CBP on or after 6 August are subject to weekly quantity limits, for example 12 kg per week for polysilicon under HTSUS 2804.61.00 and 2,000 units per week for unassembled photovoltaic cells under 8541.42.00. Restricted IORs may apply to Commerce for a waiver, with a target response time of 14 days. CBP has issued implementing [guidance](#). Importers of polysilicon and solar products should compare current entry volumes against their historic averages and consider whether a waiver application is warranted.
- Separately, a Commerce [notice](#) published on 23 September, which took effect on 29 September, defines the specialty pharmaceuticals eligible for a zero Section 232 rate when sourced from jurisdictions with trade arrangements with the US, including the EU, Japan, Korea, Switzerland and the UK. Eligible categories include drugs with exclusively orphan-designated indications, nuclear medicines, plasma-derived therapies, fertility treatments, cell and gene therapies, antibody-drug conjugates and medical countermeasures. The notice also sets out a procedure, administered in consultation

with USTR and the Department of Health and Human Services, for determining that a product meets an urgent US health need.

US-Canada

- On 16 September, President Trump issued a Presidential Memorandum, [Restoring Reciprocity in Government Procurement](#), directing the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and USTR to take all steps permitted by law to remove, or make unavailable for purchase, Canadian-origin items in federal procurement, and directing agencies to identify domestic alternatives. The memorandum formalises the procurement directive reported in the 17 September edition, cites Canada's "Buy Canadian" policy and provincial procurement barriers, and tasks USTR with monitoring Canada's treatment of US goods in its procurement markets. It sets no explicit implementation deadlines. Suppliers of Canadian-origin goods into US federal procurement should review contract exposure.
- The Section 338 import exclusions on selected Canadian dairy, alcoholic beverage and motorcycle products, reported in the 17 September edition, were scheduled to take effect on 29 September 2026; no postponement had been announced at the time of writing.

USMCA Rapid Response Mechanism

- On 25 September, USTR [invoked](#) the USMCA Rapid Response Labor Mechanism (RRM), requesting that Mexico review whether workers at Yokohama Tire Manufacturing Mexico, S.A. de C.V. in Coahuila are being denied freedom of association and collective bargaining. The petition, filed on 26 August by the Liga Sindical Obrera Mexicana and the International Lawyers Assisting Workers Network, alleges unequal treatment of union supporters, restricted access for organisers, voting irregularities and unlawful dismissals. Mexico has ten days to agree to conduct a review and 45 days to complete it, and the US has suspended liquidation of all entries of tyres from the facility pending the outcome. USTR linked the action to the recent closure of Yokohama's plant in Salem, Virginia, and the layoff of approximately 600 US workers. The [Department of Labor](#) co-announced the request.

Importer-of-Record Data Enforcement

- From 18 September 2026, under Executive Order 14411 (Strengthening Customs Enforcement), CBP [may immediately void](#) an IOR number where the information submitted on CBP Form 5106 is inaccurate or incomplete, including physical business addresses, IOR-owned email addresses and telephone numbers, and tax identification numbers, and may pursue further enforcement action. Customs brokers are expected to verify the information before submission and to hold valid powers of attorney

directly with importers. Importers should confirm that their Form 5106 records are complete and current, since a voided IOR number will interrupt entry filing.

Forced Labour Enforcement

- On 15 September, USTR [convened over 50 trading partners](#) for training on imposing and enforcing forced labour import prohibitions, noting that 12 additional economies had adopted measures prohibiting the importation of goods made with forced labour by July 2026. Since then, dozens more countries have expressed interest in adopting similar measures.

US-Italy Critical Minerals MoU

- On the same day, US Secretary of State Marco Rubio and Italian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Antonio Tajani [signed a Memorandum of Understanding on critical minerals](#) in New York ([State Department remarks](#)). The MoU establishes an Italy-US Technical Working Group to exchange information and expertise on raw material supply chains, mobilise public and private investment in mining, processing and recycling, and develop "fairer price-setting mechanisms" for critical raw materials with international partners, including through the G7 Alliance for Resilience and Production. It follows Italy's accession to the US-led Pax Silica initiative on 31 July and complements the EU-US critical minerals arrangement signed in April.

European Union

Customs Reform

- Following Council approval on 3 September (reported in the 17 September edition), the European Parliament [adopted](#) the reform at second reading on 16 September. The text was published in the Official Journal on 19 September as [Regulation \(EU\) 2026/2108](#), establishing the new Union Customs Code and the European Union Customs Authority (based in Lille) and repealing Regulation (EU) No 952/2013. The Regulation entered into force on 20 September, with general application reportedly from 21 September 2027 and staged implementation thereafter, including mandatory use of the EU Customs Data Hub for e-commerce from 1 July 2028 and for all traders from 1 March 2034. Non-EU e-commerce platforms and sellers become the deemed importer responsible for customs formalities and duty, and the EUR 150 duty exemption for low-value consignments is removed.
- On 21 September, the Commission adopted a [Delegated Regulation](#) (C(2026) 6694) supplementing the new Code and setting the Union handling fee at EUR 2 per item for goods sold in distance sales and released for free circulation in the EU. Under Article 20 of the Code, the fee is to reflect the approximate costs of customs supervision of such

goods. The Commission based the amount on estimated costs for 2026 to 2028 and on the volume of items valued at EUR 150 or less. The fee will apply from the tenth day after the Delegated Regulation enters into force, which follows publication in the Official Journal once the scrutiny period for the European Parliament and the Council has elapsed. A separate fee for goods released after storage in a customs warehouse for distance sales will apply from 1 July 2028 and is not yet set. Distance sellers and marketplaces should prepare for deemed-importer obligations and factor the fee into landed-cost calculations.

EU CBAM

- On 15 September, the European Parliament [adopted its negotiating position](#) on extending the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) to downstream steel and aluminium products, with anti-circumvention measures, by 464 votes to 50 with 159 abstentions. The position reportedly covers 457 product lines, compared with approximately 180 in the Commission proposal and 200 in the Council position, including fasteners, wire, springs and household articles, and lowers the threshold at which minor modifications are treated as circumvention. Parliament will now negotiate the final text with the Council. Importers of steel- and aluminium-intensive finished goods should reassess prospective CBAM exposure beyond basic materials.
- On 23 September, the Greek verification body EmiCert [announced](#) that it had received accreditation from the Hellenic Accreditation System (ESYD) (certificate no. 874-9) to verify embedded emissions under CBAM, covering all six CBAM sectors, and described itself as the first verification body worldwide to be accredited for CBAM verification. Verified embedded emissions data will be required to support actual emissions reported in CBAM declarations for the definitive period, which began on 1 January 2026, with the first annual declaration due by 30 September 2027. The number of accredited verifiers will determine how readily third-country installations can move from default values to verified actual emissions.

Dual-Use Control List Update

- On 14 September, the Commission adopted a [Delegated Regulation](#) updating the EU dual-use control list in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2021/821, reflecting decisions taken in the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Australia Group and the Nuclear Suppliers Group. New controls cover items including semiconductor manufacturing equipment (atomic layer deposition, extreme ultraviolet mask inspection and wafer cleaning systems), advanced computing integrated circuits, ceramic matrix composites and additive manufacturing equipment for energetic materials. The update enters into force on publication in the Official Journal after the two-month scrutiny period. Exporters of dual-use items should re-screen product classifications against the revised Annex I.

Armenian Trade Preferences

- Following political agreement on 2 September (reported in the 17 September edition), the Council [adopted](#) on 24 September temporary trade-liberalisation measures for Armenian products. The measures suspend import duties on a broad range of products, including certain agricultural goods, liberalising around 80% of Armenian exports to the EU, and will apply for two years. Armenia currently exports to the EU under the Generalised Scheme of Preferences Plus (GSP+), and the autonomous measures extend preferences beyond that arrangement.

EUDR Information System

- On 23 September, the Commission published an updated [User Guide for Economic Operators](#) for the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) Information System. The guide sets out procedures for registering an account and setting up EU Login, assigning roles, submitting and managing Due Diligence Statements and Simplified Declarations, and searching and grouping submissions. Simplified Declarations were introduced by the 2025 amendments to the Regulation, and the guide reflects that change ahead of the application of the EUDR to large and medium operators from 30 December 2026. Operators in scope should complete registration and role assignment well ahead of that date.

United Kingdom

UK-Philippines JETCO

- The second UK-Philippines Joint Economic and Trade Committee (JETCO) ministerial meeting took place in Metro Manila on 22 September, co-chaired by UK Minister of State for Trade Anas Sarwar and Undersecretary Allan B. Gepty of the Philippine Department of Trade and Industry. According to the [joint statement](#), the two sides formalised an agriculture memorandum of understanding covering precision breeding, antimicrobial resistance and fisheries, and signed a financing framework under which UK Export Finance has up to GBP 5 billion of capacity available for eligible projects in the Philippines. They recognised scope to improve on the 2025 Developing Countries Trading Scheme (DCTS) utilisation rate of 68%, and the introduction of more liberal rules of origin for garments. The Philippines welcomed the completion of the UK's CPTPP accession process with Canada on 1 September 2026, and the UK supported the establishment of a CPTPP Accession Working Group for the Philippines.

European Economic Area

CBAM Incorporated into the EEA Agreement

- On 25 September, the EEA Joint Committee [incorporated](#) the CBAM Regulation, (EU) 2023/956, and its 2025 simplification amendment into the EEA Agreement. Norway and Iceland are removed from Annex III, the list of countries outside the scope of CBAM, while the Regulation will not apply to Liechtenstein and Switzerland retains its exemption. Importers in Norway and Iceland of CBAM goods from outside the EEA will require authorised CBAM declarant status and must surrender certificates, subject to the same 50-tonne annual threshold, with the definitive period starting there on 1 January 2027; importers that apply for authorisation by 31 March 2027 may continue importing while their applications are pending. Goods released for free circulation in the EU, Norway or Iceland will not be subject to CBAM again when moved between them, and the EFTA Surveillance Authority will take on review and audit tasks. Entry into force remains pending the fulfilment of constitutional requirements under Article 103 of the EEA Agreement. Producers exporting CBAM goods to Norway and Iceland should expect requests for installation-level embedded emissions data comparable to those from EU buyers.

Canada

Enabling Digital Trade Act

- On 21 September, the Government of Canada introduced [Bill C-39](#), the Building Canada Strong Act, whose Part 2 includes a new Enabling Digital Trade Act. The Act gives legal recognition to electronic trade documents on functional-equivalence principles closely aligned with the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records (MLETR): possession is satisfied through exclusive control, and transfer of possession through transfer of control. Legal effect cannot be denied solely because an electronic trade document was issued or used outside Canada, and the legislation is technology neutral and does not compel any person to use an electronic trade document without consent. It requires a "reliable method" for identification, control and protection against unauthorised alteration, but does not make legal recognition conditional on a prescribed certification regime, leaving reliability factors to regulations. The Bill also provides for the electronic submission and reuse of import and export information across federal departments under Canada's "Tell Us Once, Tell Us Digitally" approach. The ICC Digital Standards Initiative (DSI) supported the process, including through the public consultation.

India

Draft Non-Preferential Rules of Origin

- On 14 September, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) issued [Trade Notice No. 27/2026-27](#), proposing a comprehensive amendment to Para 2.93 of the Handbook of Procedures 2023 to establish non-preferential rules of origin for exports and imports. For imports, agricultural goods in ITC(HS) Chapters 1 to 14 would need to be wholly obtained in the country of origin, while other goods would need to undergo a change in tariff heading at the four-digit level or achieve a minimum of 35% value addition. For exports, minimal operations such as cleaning, sifting, sorting and classifying would not confer Indian origin. The draft provides for importer self-declaration with risk-based verification, self-certification of exports by Status Holder manufacturers and back-to-back certificates for re-exports. Comments were due by 29 September. Businesses importing into India should assess whether current sourcing satisfies the proposed change-in-heading or value-addition tests.

Asia-Pacific

China-ASEAN

- Chinese Vice Premier Ding Xuexiang [addressed](#) the opening ceremony of the 23rd China-ASEAN Expo and China-ASEAN Business and Investment Summit in Nanning on 17 September ([Chinese government readout](#)). He noted that the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area (CAFTA) 3.0 Upgrade Protocol has been signed and that both sides are completing their legal procedures to expedite its entry into force, and stated that it will "forge greater synergy" with RCEP. He set out four proposals: higher-standard regional opening, including expanded market access for services and cooperation on standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures; upgraded trade and investment cooperation and supply chain stability; cooperation in emerging sectors, including the digital economy, artificial intelligence and the removal of barriers to trade in environmental goods; and physical and institutional connectivity, including the New International Land-Sea Trade Corridor.

Korea-Central Asia Summit

- Korea hosted its first summit with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in Seoul on 16 September, at which leaders adopted a [Seoul Declaration](#) focused on critical minerals, energy, transport and artificial intelligence. The Declaration also envisages Korea Desks across the five Central Asian countries to help businesses address administrative obstacles. According to the [Presidency of Kazakhstan](#), Kazakhstan and Korea will establish a joint Centre for Rare and Rare Earth Metals in Almaty, aimed at a full production cycle from extraction to deep processing,

and around USD 19 billion in commercial agreements were signed during President Tokayev's visit. Meetings over 14 to 16 September produced more than 70 agreements and memorandums of understanding, including on local refining, smelting and advanced materials production. Leaders agreed to hold summits every two years, with Kazakhstan hosting in 2028.

Free Trade Agreements

EU-Philippines FTA

- On 22 September, the EU and the Philippines [reached substantial agreement](#) on an FTA, following a call between Commission President Ursula von der Leyen and President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. Negotiations originally started in December 2015 before stalling, and were later officially resumed in March 2024. The agreement would remove tariffs on the vast majority of bilateral trade, open access to Philippine government procurement, set rules for digital trade and support more diversified supply chains, with provisions on sustainable development. Both sides have instructed negotiators to finalise the text, with formal conclusion expected in the coming months, followed by legal scrubbing, translation and ratification.

EU-Indonesia CEPA

- On 22 September, Indonesia's Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs, Airlangga Hartarto, [stated](#) that Commission President von der Leyen and Commissioner for Trade and Economic Security Maroš Šefčovič are expected to visit Indonesia in late October or early November 2026 to advance the Indonesia-EU Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IEU-CEPA). Negotiations were concluded in September 2025, and the legal text is being finalised ahead of submission to the European Parliament and Indonesia's House of Representatives. Indonesia is targeting ratification in the second half of 2026 and implementation from early 2027, subject to completion of the necessary procedures on both sides.

EU-Ecuador SIFA

- Alongside its EU-India FTA proposals of 11 September (reported in the 17 September edition), the Commission presented to the Council the [EU-Ecuador Sustainable Investment Facilitation Agreement](#) (SIFA), the first SIFA with a Latin American partner, which sets commitments on the transparency and predictability of investment procedures alongside sustainable development provisions.

New Zealand-India FTA Ratified

- The New Zealand Parliament passed the India Free Trade Agreement Legislation Amendment Bill by 93 votes to 29 in mid-September, and on 21 September, the two sides [exchanged ratification documents](#). The agreement, signed on 27 April 2026, will enter into force on 20 October 2026. According to the New Zealand government, 57% of New Zealand exports to India will be tariff-free on entry into force, including sheep meat, wool, coal and over 95% of forestry and wood products, rising to 82% when fully implemented, with tariff reductions on the remaining 13%; a second round of tariff cuts falls on 1 January 2027. Exporters should confirm origin documentation ahead of 20 October.

Costa Rica Joins DEPA

- On 17 September, the Parties to the Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA) [announced](#) Costa Rica's accession as the fifth member, following Korea in May 2024. DEPA was established by Chile, New Zealand and Singapore in 2020 and combines disciplines on digital trade with a platform for cooperation on areas such as digital identities, e-invoicing and artificial intelligence.

RCEP General Review

- At the 5th RCEP Ministers' Meeting in Manila on 21 September, [ministers](#) mandated the development of a joint scoping paper setting out recommendations for the general review of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement. Endorsement of the scoping paper and the launch of the general review are targeted for 2027, during Singapore's ASEAN Chairship. Ministers also emphasised strengthening implementation and improving access to the Agreement's benefits for MSMEs.

World Trade Organization

Panel Established on EU CBAM

- At its meeting on 25 September, the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) [agreed](#) to a request from the Russian Federation for the establishment of a panel to review the European Union's CBAM package and an alleged export subsidy under the EU Emissions Trading System. Panel proceedings typically take more than a year, and while the EU participates in the Multi-party Interim Appeal Arbitration Arrangement (MPIA), Russia does not, so any panel report could be appealed into the void. The dispute is therefore unlikely to affect the operation of CBAM in the near term.

WTO Reform

- Plurilateral agreements have become the focus of the decision-making track, with three further communications circulated since the New Zealand, Norway and Singapore paper reported in the 17 September edition. The UK ([WT/GC/REFORM/W/13](#), 15 September) states that over 89% of Members, accounting for 98% of global merchandise exports, take part in plurilateral work, and suggests the GATS S/L/80 consultation and arbitration procedures and the Committee on Regional Trade Agreements as reference points for protecting non-participants. At the decision-making meeting convened by facilitator Ambassador Katsuro Nagai, several developing Members and LDCs, including Congo, reportedly rejected the premise that non-participation reflects an information gap, questioned the neutrality of assistance funded by proponents, and insisted that discussion proceed on Members' submissions rather than the facilitator's question matrix.
- India's communication ([WT/GC/REFORM/W/14](#), 16 September) is its first written statement of the safeguards it has sought since blocking incorporation of the Investment Facilitation for Development (IFD) Agreement at MC14. It sets out eight guiding principles, including consensus-based decision-making, protection of non-participants' rights, respect for existing mandates and limits on the use of the WTO budget and Secretariat resources, and proposes safeguards covering initiation, negotiation, conclusion, incorporation and amendment. The Indian paper signals movement, but a consensus requirement at the initiation stage would, on a literal reading, capture the joint statement initiatives that produced the IFD and E-Commerce Agreements, and Annex 4 incorporation of either agreement is probably not imminent.
- China ([WT/GC/REFORM/W/12](#), 14 September) supports plurilaterals as a building block for multilateralism, with guardrails. On the level playing field track, China's paper cautions that conditional most-favoured-nation (MFN) treatment would mark a return to power-based trade relations, rejects market shares and trade balances as benchmarks, and offers to explore updates to the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures. The US disagreed, prioritising transparency and notification obligations, while Brazil argued that notifications are a compliance matter rather than a level playing field issue. On foundational issues, the European Union (revising [WT/GC/W/986](#) through [WT/GC/REFORM/W/6](#)) reportedly no longer seeks to change the MFN rule itself but to revisit Members' 1995 commitments, primarily tariffs.

Agriculture Negotiations

- On 23 September, WTO Members [expressed their views](#) on the state of the agriculture negotiations and how best to move them forward following the inconclusive outcome of talks at MC14 in Yaoundé in March. Members appear to favour a reset of the process, with food security prominent, while long-standing divisions over domestic support, public stockholding and market access remain unresolved.

World Trade Report 2026

- The [World Trade Report 2026](#), issued on 15 September, finds that a strengthened multilateral trading system could raise global GDP by roughly 3%, about USD 3 trillion, by 2050, while failure to modernise could reduce global output by up to 10%.

Public Forum and World Trade and Tech Day

- The [2026 Public Forum](#) opened on 15 September in Geneva under the theme "Powering the Future", focused on services trade, with more than 4,600 participants. The WTO held its first [World Trade and Tech Day](#) on 14 September and, on the same day, launched a [study on the role of stablecoins in cross-border trade](#).

Trade Remedies

US Measures

- **Solar cells:** Following the final determinations reported in the 17 September edition, Commerce published on 16 September its final affirmative anti-dumping and countervailing duty determinations on crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells from [India](#), [Indonesia](#) and [Laos](#), with critical circumstances found in part, which permits retroactive application of duties to certain entries. The US International Trade Commission (USITC) final injury determination is scheduled for 14 October.
- **Linear hydraulic cylinders:** On 14 September, Commerce [initiated investigations](#) on linear hydraulic cylinders and parts from Canada, China, India, Korea and Mexico.
- **Steel wire garment hangers:** On 22 September, Commerce preliminarily found that [hangers completed in Cambodia](#) from Chinese or Vietnamese inputs circumvent the existing orders on those countries.
- **USITC:** The USITC made affirmative final injury determinations on [oleoresin paprika from India](#) (18 September), decided to [continue its investigations on perfluoroalkoxy alkane from India](#) (18 September) and issued [sunset review determinations on boltless steel shelving units from China](#) (15 September).

EU Measures

- **Pea protein:** On 25 September, the Commission imposed [definitive anti-dumping duties](#) of 40.5% to 67.1% on pea protein from China.
- **Grain-oriented electrical steel:** On 18 September, the Commission imposed [provisional safeguard measures](#) on grain-oriented electrical steel, an input for power transformers and energy infrastructure, in the form of tariff-rate quotas with price thresholds. The scope extends to laminations, cores and cores already incorporated in transformers. Importers should verify quota volumes and price-threshold mechanics before shipment.

- **Annual report:** The Commission's [2025 annual report](#) on trade defence, published on 18 September, records 32 new investigations and 26 definitive measures imposed in 2025, with 232 measures in force at the end of the year.

UK Measures

- **Limestone:** The Trade Remedies Authority (TRA) [closed its investigation](#) into creamy/white limestone from Portugal, having found no countervailable subsidy, and the requirement to register imports of the product ceased to have effect from 22 September under [Trade Remedies Notice 2026/28](#).

South African Measures

- **Flat-rolled steel:** South Africa imposed anti-dumping duties on flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel from China from 18 September under [ITAC Report No. 778](#), published in Government Gazette 55424 ([SARS tariff amendments](#)). The rates are phased, starting at 5.5% and rising in annual steps alongside a concurrent safeguard duty. On the same date, the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) published [Notice 4157 of 2026](#), requesting comment on the preliminary findings of the second phase of its steel tariff review.
- **PET and Portland cement:** On 18 September, ITAC [initiated anti-dumping investigations](#) into virgin polyethylene terephthalate (PET) from China, Egypt and Oman, following an application by Safripol, and into Portland cement from Vietnam and Mozambique, with alleged dumping margins of 37.04% and 90.51%, respectively.

Indian Measures

- **Aluminium foil:** The Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) [recommended](#) a five-year extension of anti-dumping duties of USD 93.53 to USD 976.99 per tonne on aluminium foil of 80 microns and below from China, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia following a sunset review. The Ministry of Finance will take the final decision.
- **CPVC resin:** DGTR has reportedly [initiated an anti-dumping investigation](#) into chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC) resin from China and Korea, with an anti-circumvention element covering Malaysia, Japan and Thailand.

EAEU Measures

- **Polymer-coated flat steel:** On 14 September, Russia [notified](#) the WTO Committee on Safeguards of the initiation of a safeguard investigation into certain polymer-coated flat steel products imported into the Eurasian Economic Union.

ICC News & Publications

- **News:** [Reopening Black Sea vital for global food security](#) (23 September)

What We're Reading

- **From the OECD:** [Economic Outlook, Interim Report September 2026](#), including estimates of the effect of recent US tariff changes.
- **From the WTO and UN ECLAC:** [Export Promotion Strategies for Services](#).
- **From Bruegel:** [The European Union's automotive sector needs a plan, not undue protection](#).
- **From the Department for Business and Trade:** [Import Trends Monitor](#).

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