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1. Economic and Trade Friction Cases about China

1.1 China Strengthens Control on Dual-Use Items Export to Japan

On January 6, 2025, China's Ministry of Commerce (MOC) announced that China has decided to strengthen export control on dual-use items to Japan.

The country prohibits the export of all dual-use items to Japanese military users, for Japan's military use, and for any other end-users and end-use purposes that help enhance Japan's military capabilities. Organizations or individuals from any country or region that violate the above provisions by transferring or supplying relevant dual-use items originating from China to organizations or individuals in Japan will be held legally accountable, the MOC said.

The decision was made in accordance with China's relevant laws and regulations to safeguard national security and interests as well as fulfill international obligations such as non-proliferation, the MOC said.

A spokesperson from the MOC noted that the Japanese leader recently made erroneous remarks regarding China's Taiwan region, hinting at the possibility of military intervention in the Taiwan Strait. Such comments interfered in China's internal affairs, seriously violated the one-China principle and are extremely egregious in nature and impact.

Dual-use items are goods, technologies or services that could be used for either civil purposes or military purposes, or to contribute to an increase in military potential, especially in the design, development, production or use of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

1.2 China Launches Anti-Dumping Probe into Imported Japanese Dichlorosilane

On January 7, 2025, China's MOC announced that it has initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of dichlorosilane originating from Japan. The probe was launched in response to an application submitted by a Chinese company operating in electronic materials on behalf of the domestic dichlorosilane industry. Dichlorosilane is primarily used in the production of various types of chips.

In response to a media query, a spokesperson from the MOC said the preliminary evidence filed by the applicant indicates that from 2022 to 2024, the volume of dichlorosilane imports from Japan showed an overall upward trend, while prices registered a cumulative decline of 31 percent. The preliminary evidence shows that these dumped imports have caused damages to the domestic industry.

Upon receiving the application, the investigating authority reviewed it in accordance with relevant Chinese laws and regulations and in compliance with the rules of the World Trade Organization, according to the MOC.

The review concluded that the application meets the requirements for initiating an anti-dumping investigation, and a decision was made to proceed with the investigation, the MOC said.

The anti-dumping probe will look at dichlorosilane imported from Japan between July 1, 2024 and June 30, 2025. It will also investigate any damage done to the Chinese dichlorosilane industry between Jan. 1, 2022 and June 30, 2025.

The investigating authority will carry out the probe in accordance with the law, ensure the rights of all interested parties, and render an objective and impartial ruling based on the findings.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

1.3 China to Impose Safeguard Measures on Imported Beef

On December 31, 2025, China's MOC announced that China has decided to implement safeguard measures on imported beef from Jan. 1, 2026 to Dec. 31, 2028.

The decision came after a final ruling of a safeguard investigation into imported meat of bovine animals, which was launched on Dec. 27, 2024.

The measures will be implemented in the form of country-specific tariff rate quotas, the MOC said. Imported beef exceeding the specified quantities will be subject to additional tariff rate of 55 percent. The measures will be in effect for a period of three years, and will be progressively relaxed at fixed intervals during the implementation period.

For products originating from developing countries or regions, safeguard measures shall not apply if the import share of an individual country or region does not exceed 3 percent, and the total import share of all such countries and regions does not exceed 9 percent. However, safeguard measures will apply to these countries or regions starting from the following year if the conditions are not met.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

1.4 China to apply lower tariff rates to certain imports in 2026

China will apply provisional import tariff rates lower than the most-favored-nation rates on 935 items from Jan. 1, 2026, the Customs Tariff Commission of the State Council announced on December 29, 2025.

The move aims to enhance synergy between domestic and international markets, and to leverage the resources of both in an improved manner while expanding the supply of high-quality goods, according to a commission circular.

China will, for example, reduce tariffs on certain key components and advanced materials to support high-level technological self-reliance, on certain resources to facilitate green development, and on some medical products, including artificial blood vessels, to improve people's well-being.

The country will also optimize tariff headings and national subheading notes next year. To support technological advancement and the development of sectors such as the circular economy, China will add national subheadings for products including intelligent bionic robots and bio-aviation kerosene.

To deepen economic and trade cooperation and promote regional integration, the country will continue applying agreed tariff rates to certain imported goods originating from its 34 trading partners in 2026, in accordance with 24 free trade agreements and preferential trade arrangements signed with the above-mentioned trading partners.

Next year, China will also maintain zero-tariff treatment on 100 percent of tariff lines to the 43 least developed countries having established diplomatic relations with China.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

1.5 U.S. Launches the Second Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duty Sunset Review Investigation on Chinese Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires

On January 2, 2026, the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) issued a notice initiating the second five-year (sunset reviews) of the anti-dumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders on Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires imported from China. Meanwhile, the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) instituted the corresponding second AD/CVD sunset reviews to determine whether revocation of the AD and CVD orders on Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material

injury to the U.S. domestic industry. Interested parties must file a notice of appearance with the DOC within 10 days of the publication of this notice to participate in these reviews. Interested parties should submit responses to the USITC no later than February 2, 2026, and may file comments on the sufficiency of those responses no later than March 16, 2026.

(Edited from the United States Department of Commerce.)

1.6 U.S. Issues a Partial Final Determination of Section 337 Investigation on Certain Integrated Circuits, Electronic Devices Containing the Same, and Components Thereof

On December 31, 2025, the USITC issued a notice, stating that it had made a partial final determination of Section 337 investigation on Certain Integrated Circuits, Electronic Devices Containing the Same, and Components Thereof (Investigation No. 337-TA-1450). It ruled that the USITC has determined not to review an initial determination (Order No. 16) of the presiding Administrative Law Judge on December 2, 2025. Accordingly, claims 1-9 of U.S. Patent No. 9,519,943; claims 10-12, 15, and 25 of U.S. Patent No. 7,717,350; claim 9 of U.S. Patent No. 11,841,803; claims 1-10 of U.S. Patent No. 11,741,019; and claim 17 of U.S. Patent No. 9,116,809 have been terminated from the investigation based on the withdrawal of the complaint as to those claims.

(Edited from the United States International Trade Commission.)

1.7 India Launches an Anti-dumping Investigation on Chinese Nylon 6 Chips and Granules

On December 31, 2025, the Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry issued a notice stating that, in response to an application filed by the Indian domestic producer Gujarat Polyfilms Private Limited, it has instituted an anti-dumping investigation on Nylon 6 Chips and Granules with relative viscosity (RV) below 3 originating in or imported from

China and Russia. The products under consideration are classified primarily under Indian Customs Tariff heading 3908 10 11, as well as certain products under the Indian Customs codes 3908 10 19, 3908 10 21, 3908 10 39, 3908 10 41, 3908 10 49, 3908 10 79 and 3908 90 00. This investigation expressly excludes Nylon 6 in powder form. The dumping investigation period is from July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025 (12 months), and the injury investigation periods are from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022; April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023; April 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024; and July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025.

(Edited from the Gazette of India.)

1.8 Türkiye Launches the Second Anti-dumping Sunset Review Investigation on Chinese Polyester Synthetic Filament Yarn

On December 31, 2025, the Türkiye Ministry of Trade issued a notice (No. 2025/45), stating that it had initiated the second anti-dumping (sunset reviews) investigation concerning Polyester Synthetic Filament Yarn originating in China, India, and Malaysia, upon an application filed by Turkish producers. The involved products are under Turkish Tariff Code 5402.47. Interested parties are required to submit completed questionnaires and case comments within 37 days from the date of publication of the notice.

(Translated from China Trade Remedies Information. All information is authentic in Chinese. English version is for reference only.)

1.9 Brazil Issues a Preliminary Anti-dumping Determination on Chinese Lysine

On December 31, 2025, the Secretariat of Foreign Trade of the Brazilian Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services issued Notice No. 101 of 2025, making an affirmative preliminary anti-dumping determination on Lysine for Animal Feed originating in China. The authority recommended that the investigation continue, but proposed not

to impose provisional anti-dumping measures at this stage. The involved products fall under Mercosur Common Nomenclature (NCM) Codes 2309.90.90, 2922.41.10, and 2922.41.90.

(Translated from China Trade Remedies Information. All information is authentic in Chinese. English version is for reference only.)

1.10 Mexico Issues a Final Affirmative Determination in Second Anti-dumping Sunset Review on Chinese Carbon Steel Galvanized Wire Mesh

On January 6, 2026, the Mexican Ministry of Economy issued a notice, making a final affirmative determination in the second anti-dumping sunset review concerning Carbon Steel Galvanized Wire Mesh originating in China. The authority decided to continue the imposition of anti-dumping duties at a rate of USD 2.08 per kilogram on the products concerned. The measure took effect on October 10, 2024, and will remain in force for a period of five years. The involved products fall under TIGIE Codes 7314.19.03, 7314.19.99, and 7314.31.01.

(Translated from China Trade Remedies Information. All information is authentic in Chinese. English version is for reference only.)

2. China Policies/Regulations

2.1 China adopts revised Foreign Trade Law

On December 27, 2025, Chinese lawmakers voted to adopt a revision to the Foreign Trade Law.

The revised law, which was passed at a session of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, will take effect on March 1, 2026.

The revised law incorporates provisions on safeguarding national sovereignty, security and development interests, while highlighting that China's foreign trade shall serve the national economic and social development.

In implementing related reform measures, the revision adds provisions on advancing China's efforts to actively align with high-standard international economic and trade rules, and to participate in the formulation of international economic and trade regulations.

To further optimize the development environment for foreign trade, the revised law clarifies that China will strengthen intellectual property protection related to foreign trade, and enhance the compliance and risk response capabilities of foreign trade operators regarding intellectual property rights.

The revision also enriches and improves China's legal toolkit on struggles in foreign trade arena, and supplements and refines corresponding countermeasures.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

2.2 China Unveils Regulation on Commercial Mediation to Improve Business Environment

On January 6, 2025, Chinese Premier Li Qiang has signed a State Council decree promulgating a regulation on commercial mediation to improve the country's business environment.

The new regulation, which will take effect on May 1, 2026, comprises 33 articles. It aims to regulate commercial mediation activities, resolve commercial disputes effectively, protect the legitimate rights and interests of parties involved, as well as promote the development of the commercial mediation industry.

It stipulates that commercial disputes that arise between parties in fields such as trade, investment, finance, transportation, real estate, engineering construction, and intellectual property rights shall be subject to commercial mediation.

The regulation clarifies the management system for commercial mediation work, with the judicial administrative department of the State Council guiding and regulating the work nationwide and formulating overall plans for the development of the sector.

Local governments at or above the county level shall be responsible for guiding and regulating commercial mediation work within their respective administrative regions through their judicial administrative departments, according to the regulation.

It also stresses that the country shall cultivate internationally influential commercial mediation organizations to enhance their international competitiveness and support them in carrying out cross-border commercial mediation activities, and encourage them to conduct international exchanges and cooperation.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

2.3 China Tightens Regulation of Livestreaming E-commerce, Online Trading Platforms

On January 7, 2025, China's market regulator and cyberspace authorities unveiled two separate documents to further regulate the country's livestreaming e-commerce sector and online trading platforms.

The new regulation on livestreaming e-commerce, jointly published by the State Administration of Market Regulation and the Cyberspace Administration of China, stipulates the obligations and behavioral red lines for participants in the business.

Under the new rules, operators of livestreaming rooms, as well as marketing personnel, are prohibited from engaging in activities such as false advertising, commercial defamation, and the sale of illegal products and services.

The other regulation focuses on the rules governing online trading platforms, which aim to maintain the orderly conduct of online trading and protect the legitimate rights and interests of all parties.

Online platforms should not use their rules to impose unreasonable restrictions or fees on business activities on their platforms, nor should they limit consumer rights, engage in data-driven price discrimination, or unilaterally alter membership terms, according to the new regulation.

To ensure effective implementation, market and cyberspace authorities will enhance inter-departmental cooperation through information sharing and joint consultations. Online platforms are also encouraged to conduct self-assessments and to release compliance reports regularly.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

2.4 Shanghai Unveils New Measures to Encourage Foreign Enterprises' Reinvestment

Shanghai has introduced 20 new measures to boost domestic reinvestment by foreign-funded enterprises, with the goal of enhancing the city's business environment and attracting more foreign capital.

The measures, jointly issued by the municipal development and reform commission, the municipal commission of commerce and nine other departments, focus on facilitating project implementation, easing investment operations, implementing tax incentives, and optimizing investment promotion services.

Major initiatives include supporting various reinvestment models, optimizing land allocation, encouraging technology upgrades, and

streamlining administrative processes for the domestic transfer of medical device production.

Tax policies are a major highlight, with continued implementation of preferential measures such as tax credits and the temporary suspension of withholding tax for profit reinvestment.

Shanghai's tax authority will actively identify potential reinvestment projects and provide tailored services to help foreign companies expand operations and fully benefit from the new policies.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

3. China Economic and Trade Information

3.1 China's Control on Dual-use Items Export to Japan Fully Legitimate, Justified, Lawful

China's control measures on dual-use items export to Japan are fully legitimate, justified and lawful, foreign ministry spokesperson Mao Ning said on January 7, 2025.

Mao said at a regular press briefing that Japanese Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi's erroneous remarks on Taiwan violated China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, blatantly interfered in China's internal affairs and threatened the use of force against China.

With the aim of defending national security and interests and fulfilling non-proliferation and other international obligations, China took measures in accordance with laws and regulations, Mao said, adding that these measures are fully legitimate, justified and lawful.

"We urge Japan to face up to the root cause of the issue, do soul-searching, rectify its wrongdoings and retract the erroneous remarks by Takaichi," the spokesperson said.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

3.2 China Urges Netherlands to Remove Obstacles for Supply Chain Stability

On December 31, 2025, China's MOC urged the Netherlands to correct its wrongdoing and remove obstacles to restore stability in the global semiconductor supply chain.

China has reiterated that the Dutch side's improper administrative intervention in the internal affairs of semiconductor manufacturer Nexperia has triggered a global semiconductor supply chain crisis, for which the Dutch side must bear full responsibility, the MOC spokesperson said in response to a media question.

"It is perplexing that in the face of widespread anxiety and concern within the global industry, the Dutch side remains unmoved and persists in its own course, showing no sense of responsibility whatsoever for the security of the global semiconductor industry and supply chains, nor has it taken any substantive action," said the spokesperson.

China once again urges the Dutch side to refrain from acting willfully, immediately correct its wrongdoing, and remove any obstacles that hinder the stability and security of the global semiconductor industry and supply chains, the spokesperson added.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

3.3 China Stresses Climate Cooperation with EU, Vows Measures Against Unfair Trade Rules

China is willing to work with the European Union (EU) on global climate change, but will firmly take all necessary measures in response to any unfair trade restrictions, the MOC said regarding the EU's newly effective Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) On January 1, 2025.

A spokesperson with the MOC said the EU has disregarded China's achievements in green development by imposing significantly high

default values on the carbon intensity of Chinese products in CBAM rules, which are set to increase annually over the next three years, terming the measures "unfair" and "discriminatory."

"This is inconsistent with China's current realities and future development trends," said the spokesperson, noting that the EU's practices are suspected of violating World Trade Organization principles and contradict the United Nations principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

CBAM, which officially took effect on Thursday, is the EU's measure that imposes a carbon price on emissions embedded in certain carbon-intensive goods entering the EU and aligns the carbon cost of imports with that faced by EU producers under the EU Emissions Trading System.

The spokesperson also expressed concern and firm opposition to the EU's draft legislation to expand the scope of CBAM to include 180 steel- and aluminum-intensive downstream products, such as machinery and automobiles, starting in 2028, criticizing that these designs exceed the scope of climate action and bear clear signs of unilateralism and protectionism.

Noting that the EU recently relaxed its internal green regulations by modifying the 2035 ban on new fuel vehicles, the spokesperson said the bloc is practicing a "double standard" by loosening internal rules while exercising protectionism in the name of green development.

China hopes the EU will adhere to international rules on climate and trade, abandon unilateralism and protectionism, keep its market open, and promote trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, the spokesperson said.

(Edited from Xinhua.)

3.4 China and U.S. Businesses Aim to Maintain Stable Bilateral Trade

China's top trade promotion body says China's foreign trade remains resilient, even as international trade frictions remain elevated – though there are some signs of easing.

The China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, or CCPIT, says it led a business delegation of 25 Chinese companies from key industries to the United States this month. The group held more than 20 business matchmaking events with over 170 U.S. companies and institutions, including Apple, HP, and Micron. Both sides said they aim to ensure economic and trade ties serve as a stabilizing force, rather than a stumbling block, in China–U.S. relations.

CCPIT also said trade frictions involving China remained elevated, with the related index at 102. Still, the value of those measures dropped 33.2 percent compared with a year ago. Meanwhile, official data show China's foreign trade continues to demonstrate strong resilience.

WANG WENSHUAI Spokesperson China Council for the Promotion of International Trade "In November 2025, the national trade promotion system issued a total of 791,600 certificates, up 21.6 percent year on year. The data underscore China's continued growth in foreign trade and highlight its strong resilience."

(Edited from CGTN.)



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