

China takes India to WTO

"WE URGE INDIA to abide by its relevant WTO commitments and immediately correct its erroneous practices," it said.

China's move, though customary in the sphere of multi-lateral trade disputes, comes at a time the two countries are perceived to have normalised their relations to a large extent after the long stand-off following border skirmishes.

India has multiple programmes aimed at developing a globally competitive EV ecosystem in the country. Two key production-linked incentive (PLI) schemes support manufacturing: one for advanced chemistry cells (ACC) and another for the auto and auto components sector. Additionally, the PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement Scheme (PM E-Drive) offers demand incentives for EV buyers, while the dedicated PM e-



Bus Sewa scheme focuses on electrifying public transport.

The request for consultations is the first step in the dispute resolution mechanism under the WTO. This gives the parties to the dispute an

opportunity to discuss the matter and find a satisfactory solution without resorting to litigation. Only after mandatory consultations have failed to produce a satisfactory solution within 60 days, the complainant can request adjudication by a panel.

The last stage in the dispute settlement mechanism of the appellate body, which is non-functional. In normal circumstances, it takes months to arrive at a conclusion of any dispute. As the appellate body is non-functional at WTO since December 2019, almost all disputes end in a limbo.

India will also have 60 days to respond to the Chinese request. China in its notification to the WTO has said India's subsidies violate multiple obligations at the WTO, including national treatment and import substitution subsidies, which are expressly prohibited.

Kolkata