Global Trade Alert

GTA Monthly Roundup: October 2026

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A summary of trade and industrial policy activity worldwide

The Global Trade Alert team documented 968 trade and industrial policy developments during October 2026. Four trends emerge:

1. Governments eased sanctions on Russian energy even as they widened listings and other restrictions. Washington licensed imports of Russian diesel and Moscow partly lifted its diesel export ban to match. The UK licensed shipments of Russian LNG to South Korea. The US passed a new sanctions law but waived every measure in it. Conversely, Norway adopted the EU's 21st package and the EU froze the assets of 825 Russian suppliers of weapons components. Japan, Ukraine and the United Kingdom added new listings.

2. China and the United States tightened controls over technology. China proposed to ban or restrict exports of 40 technologies in AI, biomedicine and photovoltaics, and extended dual-use export licensing to tunnel boring machines, dredger parts and some drone components. The Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) also drafted rules to impose trade, investment and staff-entry restrictions on foreign firms that infringe Chinese trade secrets. The Federal Communications Commission banned imports and sales of new devices containing chips from companies on its Covered List, including Huawei, ZTE and Hikvision. The US Treasury proposed outbound investment rules that add biotechnology to the covered sectors, and the State Department sanctioned five Chinese entities for intellectual property theft.

3. Chips, AI and power generation attracted large subsidies. Washington took a further stake of about 4% in GlobalFoundries. France will become Eramet's largest shareholder, and Ireland launched a USD 1.1 billion equity and debt initiative. Chinese policy banks allocated at least USD 2.7 billion for chip, display, AI and energy projects. Austria granted USD 356.7 million to Infineon, and Japan backed a USD 10 billion chip project in New York. US federal and Texas state lenders committed close to USD 8 billion to nuclear and gas-fired power.

4. Trade defence cases against Chinese products spread across six jurisdictions. The US, the EU, Japan, South Korea, the Southern African Customs Union and Australia opened antidumping or countervailing investigations. The cases targeted chemicals, such as amine compounds, furfuryl alcohol and titanium dioxide pigments, and metal products, such as seamless steel pipes and hexagon nuts. They also covered cardboard boxes and glass wool insulation.

The GTA Monthly Roundup provides a rapid overview of changes in import barriers, export curbs, subsidies, and related industrial policy measures. It is organised by geography, beginning with the United States, China and the European Union. The final section briefly summarises developments in further regions covered by the GTA. Links to official sources are included in the references.

Jump to the section that interests you most: United States | China | European Union | Other Regions

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United States

The United States amended its Section 338 duties on Canada again in October. Two Section 232 investigations, into wind turbines and into robotics and industrial machinery, ended with instructions to negotiate rather than with tariffs. Washington implemented its new Russia sanctions law but waived every trade measure in it, and extended Iran sanctions to the automotive and rail sectors. Federal support went to power generation, farmers, chipmakers and defence technology firms. The GTA team documented 109 new developments in October.

Import Restrictions

Washington again reshaped its Section 338 action against Canada, adding 100 tariff lines and removing 22. From 30 October, the additional 50% duty covers 100 further tariff lines in the motor vehicle case. The same proclamation removed 22 lines from the duty. The duty applies on top of Section 232 duties and regardless of USMCA preference.

The Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) ban on new devices containing chips and other logic-bearing components from companies on its Covered List took effect. Among others, this regulation bars devices manufactured by specific companies from import. Affected companies included Huawei, ZTE and Hikvision.

The President implemented the Lindsey O. Graham Sanctioning Russia and Iran Act of 2026 and waived everything it mandates. An Executive Order raised duties by 500% on all goods from Russia. It also raised duties by 100% on goods from the five largest importers of Russian oil and gas and the five largest facilitators of sanctions evasion. Simultaneously, it waived both actions on national interest grounds. It also waived the Act's ban on exports of US energy products and certain services to Russia and its blocking sanctions on Russian officials, state-owned financial institutions and new investment in Russia. Existing Russia sanctions continue under the executive orders that established them.

Separately, the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) authorised imports of Russian-origin diesel fuel until 7 April 2027. The licence was issued at the President's direction to release Russian diesel onto world markets. It does not cover crude oil, natural gas or coal.

Two Section 232 investigations concluded without new tariffs. In both cases, the proclamations instead direct the Commerce Department and the US Trade Representative (USTR) to negotiate with trading partners. They must report back by 20 April 2027 for wind turbines and by 26 April 2027 for robotics and machinery. Depending on the outcome of the talks, the Administration may consider tariffs or other import restrictions on wind turbines. For robotics and machinery, the options are tariffs, quotas, fees or a programme to encourage investment in US production. USTR proposed to extend the suspension of its Section 301 actions on China's maritime, logistics and shipbuilding sectors by two months, to 9 January 2027. The suspension, agreed under the November 2025 US–China deal, is due to end on 9 November. According to the notice, the extension would allow further negotiations with China.

Conversely, the Department of Homeland Security added three Chinese genomics companies to the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Entity List. The measure bars entry of any goods they produce. The companies are BGI Genomics, MGI Tech and Shenzhen BGI Technology, which make sequencing instruments and laboratory reagents. The list now covers 190 entities.

The US and Argentina amended the US tariff commitments in their Agreement on Reciprocal Trade and Investment, signed in February. Under the 14 October protocol, the US drops its

reciprocal-tariff waivers and 10% cap. Instead, it commits to apply MFN rates to Schedule 2 goods, subject to US trade remedy and Section 232, 201 and 301 law. Argentina's commitments are unchanged. The protocol takes effect with the agreement, which is not yet in force.

The US opened two sets of trade defence investigations and imposed a provisional duty on a Chinese rubber chemical. The International Trade Administration opened antidumping and countervailing investigations on amine compounds from China. It also opened antidumping investigations on corrugated die-cut cardboard boxes from China, Malaysia and Türkiye, and a countervailing investigation on those from Türkiye. Commerce also imposed a provisional countervailing duty of 107.6% on N-cyclohexylbenzothiazole-2-sulfenamide and a definitive countervailing duty of 134.8% on van-type trailers from China.

Subsidies

The America First Seafood Strategy redirects existing federal programmes towards domestic seafood. The Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Small Business Administration and NOAA will review existing loans, grants and tax credits to support processing and cold storage, prioritising projects that bring processing back to the United States. The Strategy also commits to promoting US seafood exports through trade missions and market development.

Federal and state lenders backed nuclear and gas-fired power. The Department of Energy made a conditional loan commitment of up to USD 4.2 billion to Vistra for upgrades at three nuclear plants in Pennsylvania and Ohio. USDA granted a USD 3.3 billion loan to Oglethorpe Power for a 1'425 MW gas plant in Georgia, and the Texas Energy Fund lent USD 459 million at a fixed 3% to Pecos Power Plant for a 452 MW gas plant in West Texas.

The Department of War's Office of Strategic Capital made three conditional loan commitments to defence-relevant technologies. It offered up to USD 1.5 billion to Wolfspeed for silicon carbide and gallium nitride wafers and devices, USD 150 million to PsiQuantum for photonic quantum computers, and USD 150 million to Stoke Space for a second Cape Canaveral launchpad. None has reached financial close.

The government also invested in chip manufacturing. Commerce agreed to acquire about 4% of GlobalFoundries on undisclosed terms, and the President valued the resulting holding at more than USD 2 billion. Commerce also reallocated up to USD 955 million of the firm's USD 1.5 billion CHIPS award, granted in November 2024, to silicon photonics, silicon germanium and advanced packaging in New York and Vermont. The government also signed a letter of intent of up to USD 175 million to Helion for high-voltage power semiconductors for its fusion generators, conditional on a minority, non-voting stake.

USDA also supported the primary sector. The USD 8 billion Harvest Fuel Relief Program makes single direct payments to producers of farm bill Title I commodities, such as grains, oilseeds, pulses, peanuts and cotton. Under the USD 180 million Seed Sovereignty Initiative, USDA will sequence its national seed bank over two years and share the data with US researchers and farmers. The SPUR Guaranteed Loan Program guarantees 90% of commercial loans of up to USD 175 million per borrower to meat, poultry and seafood processors, which USDA says will unlock at least USD 5 billion in loans. The Department will also buy up to USD 472.5 million of domestic agricultural products under its Section 32 authority to steady prices.

Other Measures: Sanctions, Investment, Labour and Public Procurement

The FCC also adopted a sales ban on new devices containing chips and other logic-bearing components from companies on its Covered List. Affected companies include Huawei, ZTE and Hikvision. In its first enforcement action, the FCC blocked sales of a dashboard camera and a wireless video transmitter that, according to the FCC, contained HiSilicon chips.

OFAC extended Iran sanctions under Operation Economic Outcast to the automotive and rail sectors. The new action exposes any person operating in those sectors to designation. This represents an addition to earlier determinations covering aviation, shipping and other sectors.
The State Department sanctioned five Chinese entities for intellectual property theft. The measure covers the start-up he founded and four funds managed by MiraclePlus, the venture capital firm that reportedly financed it. A general licence allows dealings with the funds to wind down until 19 January 2027.

Treasury proposed new rules affecting its outbound investment regime. The rules would prohibit or require notification of certain US investments in China, Cuba, Iran, North Korea and Russia in semiconductors, AI, quantum, high-performance computing, and biotechnology. Venezuela no longer meets the definition of a country of concern. The final rules will set the effective date.
The Department of Labour suspended eight technology and IT outsourcing firms from the permanent labour certification programme, with no end date. The Department will neither accept nor process their applications to sponsor foreign workers for permanent residence. The suspension covers Microsoft, Adobe, Cognizant, Infosys, Tata Consultancy Services, Wipro, HCL and Capgemini.

Federal procurement rules changed in two areas. The Department of Homeland Security published an order excluding DeepSeek products from federal civilian agencies and requiring their removal, including third-party products built on DeepSeek. The order was signed on 24 July and applied on issuance. Under the Seafood Strategy, federal agencies will also prioritise US-harvested and processed seafood in school meals, food assistance and military dining.

China

China proposed amendments to its export restrictions on 40 technologies used in AI, biomedicine and photovoltaics, and extended dual-use export controls to tunnel boring machines, dredger parts and further drone components. It also drafted powers to sanction foreign firms that infringe Chinese trade secrets. State policy banks supported chip, display, AI and energy projects. The GTA team documented 58 new developments in October.

Export Restrictions

China proposed to amend its catalogue of technologies prohibited or restricted from export, adding 40 technologies in artificial intelligence, biomedicine and photovoltaics. A consultation draft would ban exports of 14 technologies, and 26 technologies would need an export licence. Until the revised catalogue takes effect, exporters must already register transfers of all 40 technologies with the MOFCOM.

MOFCOM also amended its export controls to construction machinery, dredger parts and drone components. On construction machinery, exports and re-exports to "sensitive countries and regions that have disputes with China" will need a licence. Exports elsewhere require

registration. Controls on dredgers, in place since 2017, now extend to new machinery. For drones, licensing now reaches new components, while certain models no longer need a licence. MOFCOM published draft rules that would let it ban or restrict exports of goods and technologies to foreign entities that infringe Chinese trade secrets. The rules apply where the infringement threatens China's sovereignty, security or development interests. Chinese firms would need MOFCOM approval to deal with listed entities, and measures may be lifted once the infringement stops and losses are compensated.

China amended its export quotas for fuel, ephedra and rush. The latest batch of 2026 fuel export quotas lifts the refined fuel quota to 36.6 million tonnes and the low-sulphur marine fuel quota to 14.1 million. For 2027, the commerce ministry raised the quota for cultivated ephedra to 1'080.4 tonnes and cut the one for rush products to 14'000 tonnes.

Import Restrictions

China opened an antidumping investigation on p-nitrotoluene from the EU, following a petition by two Chinese producers. The investigation is due to conclude by October 2027.

MOFCOM's draft rules on trade secrets also include an import component. It would also allow it to ban or restrict imports of goods and technologies from foreign entities found to infringe Chinese trade secrets.

Subsidies

Four central guidelines promise support for technology and AI but set no budgets. Opinions from the CPC Central Committee and State Council on new quality productive forces call for higher R&D super-deductions, tax incentives for manufacturing upgrades and government investment funds. Separate opinions on integrating technological and industrial innovation extend the higher super-deductions to technology SMEs and call for government-funded venture capital in hard tech, such as chips, machine tools and aerospace. A State Council document on AI and employment would open stabilisation loans to AI firms and draw on the National AI Industry Investment Fund. Nine ministries led by MOFCOM called for fiscal and financial support for AI, big data and internet of things applications in retail and logistics.

State policy banks disclosed at least USD 2.7 billion in capital support for chip, display, AI, computing and energy projects under the USD 119 billion new policy-based financial instrument. The largest, from the Export-Import Bank of China, is USD 1.3 billion for an integrated circuit production base in Guangdong, whose beneficiary was not named. Through the same instrument, it also took a 36.1% stake in Hebei Runlan. The company is a new subsidiary of data centre operator Runze Zhisuan Technology Group set up for AI projects. The bank also provided USD 283.2 million for a new materials project in Zhejiang. China Development Bank funding went to chipmaker XMC in Wuhan, BOE's 8.6th-generation AMOLED line in Chengdu, iFlytek's Spark large language model platform and three data centre projects in Ulanqab, Inner Mongolia. It also backed the Jinqimen nuclear plant in Zhejiang and a 1'400 MW pumped-storage station in Xinjiang.

Local governments added targeted support for AI and research. Jiangsu offered AI token vouchers. Until 2030, Shanghai's Minhang District will fund up to half of firms' R&D spending, proof-of-concept and pilot-testing platforms, computing power purchases and future-industry demonstration projects. It will also give up to USD 4.5 million a year to firms in industrial software, the low-altitude economy, brain-computer interfaces and future energy. Hangzhou's Gongshu District launched a USD 149.4 million fund for AI and cultural technology.

China will cut or cancel export VAT rebates on several products from 1 April 2027. The rebate on new energy vehicles falls from 13% to 9%, and rebates on e-cigarette equipment, bamboo products and some other goods fall to zero. Earlier rebate cuts covered photovoltaic products and batteries.

Other Measures: Investment and Labour Market

The same draft trade secrets rules extend beyond goods trade. MOFCOM could prohibit or restrict new investment in China by foreign entities found to infringe Chinese trade secrets. It could also restrict the entry of their staff and revoke their work and residence permits.

European Union

The EU suspended duties on most Armenian goods in response to Russian trade measures against Armenia, and ended its trade defence duties on Chinese solar glass after 12 years. It also froze the assets of 825 Russian companies it says supply components for weapons systems. Germany blocked a Chinese takeover of a container logistics firm. The GTA team documented 121 new developments in October.

Import Restrictions

Trade defence affecting China moved in two directions. The Commission ended its antidumping and countervailing duties on solar glass from China, in place since 2014. Sunset reviews concluded with the termination of the antidumping duty and the countervailing duty. Duties collected since the reviews began in July 2025 will be repaid. In parallel, Brussels opened two antidumping investigations. One covers furfuryl alcohol from China. The other covers polyvinylidene fluoride from China, India and Japan. Moreover, it imposed definitive antidumping duties of up to 48.1% on PET spunbond.

Brussels initiated a safeguard investigation on imports of new hybrid passenger cars. The Commission noted that imports rose 49% between 2023 and June 2026. Any measures will be decided within nine months, and provisional measures of up to 200 days are possible.

The EU opened its market to Armenian goods for two years in response to Russian trade measures against Armenian exports. A regulation suspended ad valorem duties on Armenian products across about 3'500 HS subheadings. It also opened duty-free tariff quotas for eight Armenian fruit and vegetable products, with annual volumes of 750 to 7'000 tonnes. A safeguard clause allows the Commission to act if Armenian imports harm EU producers.

Subsidies

Two Commission strategies set out support commitments without fixed budgets for most items. The Arctic strategy commits an additional USD 223 million to Greenland in 2026 and 2027, and envisages investment in renewable energy, minerals, icebreaker capacity and a submarine cable linking Greenland to the EU. The Vision 2040 for fisheries and aquaculture proposes a reserved allocation of at least USD 2.2 billion for core fisheries policy functions in the next EU budget, and calls for public funding for vessel modernisation.

Member state support went to semiconductors, critical metals and domestic firms' expansion abroad. The Commission approved a USD 356.7 million Austrian grant to Infineon for power gallium nitride chip production. France will take part in a USD 559 million capital increase in mining group Eramet and become its largest shareholder. Ireland launched a USD 1.1 billion

initiative to help Irish firms grow abroad, through which its Strategic Investment Fund will take equity stakes and provide debt financing until 2030.

The European Investment Bank (EIB) signed financing agreements with firms and banks, including in Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. It lent USD 167.9 million to Fugro, a Dutch geo-data company, for a fleet of up to 25 uncrewed survey vessels. It also signed a USD 337.6 million risk-sharing guarantee with Deutsche Bank for corporate investment, with at least half of it reserved for security and defence projects. It also approved a USD 556.6 million guarantee with DZ BANK to support lending of up to USD 1.3 billion to German municipal utilities for energy, heating and water networks. Additionally, via Italy's state-controlled development bank, it passed a USD 560.2 million loan to support SMEs and mid-caps for research, innovation and the energy transition.

Other Measures: Sanctions and Investment Screening

The EU froze the assets of 825 Russian companies that it says supply key components for Russia's missiles, drones and aircraft. According to the regulation, these include electronics, communication equipment, explosives, and optics and navigation systems.

Germany blocked the acquisition of an 80% stake in logistics firm Zippel by China's COSCO, according to media reports. Zippel transports containers between seaports and inland destinations.

Other Regions

The GTA documented 680 developments announced by jurisdictions outside the US, China, and the European Union in the last four weeks. Significant developments include:

Argentina approved three projects under its Incentive Regime for Large Investments (RIGI). The beneficiaries are Toyota's USD 1.3 billion hybrid vehicle plant in Zárate and two oil and gas projects, the Bajo del Choique - La Invernada project and the Los Toldos II Este project. Each receives five years of tax benefits and duty-free and tax-free imports of listed capital goods.

Australia opened antidumping and countervailing investigations on glass wool insulation batts from China and Malaysia. It also imposed provisional antidumping duties of up to 70.4% and a provisional countervailing duty of 2.9% on Chinese aluminium windows and doors.

Brazil added USD 320.9 million to its support scheme for road diesel importers. The measure is a further per-litre payment for 30 days on top of the existing subsidy.

Canada directed most of its new state support to industries hit by US tariffs. The federal and Ontario governments committed USD 2.5 billion and USD 1.2 billion respectively over five years to a new Joint Steel Action Fund. They also committed up to USD 1.07 billion and up to USD 711 million over two years to automotive capital projects. Neither government specified the form of support. The federal Strategic Response Fund lent USD 117.8 million to Rio Tinto to modernise its aluminium smelters in Quebec. Beyond tariff relief, the Canada Infrastructure Bank lent USD 154 million to New Brunswick Power for the Mactaquac hydroelectric station. A USD 713 million venture capital initiative will invest through three streams, including USD 499.1 million for funds-of-funds and USD 142.6 million for life sciences.

Chinese Taipei tightened controls on both exports and imports. It added 199 organisations in 28 jurisdictions to its Strategic High-Tech Commodities (SHTC) Export Entity Management List. Exporting strategic high-tech goods to them now requires a permit. It also removed 50 organisations from the list. On imports, it banned fibreglass silicone tubing from mainland China on the grounds that opening imports could seriously harm local industry.

Egypt limited metal scrap imports to licensed factories that use scrap as an input and to licensed recyclers. These importers now need a prior annual permit, and independent traders and intermediaries can no longer import scrap.

India approved large defence purchases favouring local suppliers and adjusted fuel export duties. The Defence Acquisition Council approved acquisitions worth about USD 22.4 billion, about 82% of which will be sourced from Indian industry. In addition, New Delhi increased the special additional excise duty on exports for petrol from USD 0.0053 to USD 0.026 per litre. Conversely, it decreased the duty for diesel from USD 0.17 to USD 0.089 per litre. India also cut duty drawback rates on gold and silver jewellery.

Indonesia's sovereign wealth funds, Danantara Investment Management and the Indonesia Investment Authority, invested USD 200 million in PT Chandra Asri Alkali. The measure will finance the construction of a caustic soda and ethylene dichloride plant.

Japan expanded its Russia sanctions, backed overseas projects through the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and expanded trade defence. It widened its ban on exports to Russia to further copper and aluminium goods, minerals, chemicals, machinery and instruments. It also banned all exports to four firms in Türkiye and the UAE and froze the assets of 32 Russian defence-related manufacturers. On subsidies, Japan agreed to support a USD 10 billion semiconductor project in New York, the first chip investment under the Japan–US Strategic Investment Initiative. JBIC also lent USD 240 million to Aircastle, a US-based aircraft lessor owned by Marubeni and Mizuho Leasing. Separately, Japan opened an antidumping investigation on Chinese rutile titanium dioxide pigments.

Malaysia eased two trade restrictions and added one procurement curb. It allowed exports of unseparated rare earth carbonate and oxide as an exception to its ban on raw rare earth exports. Exports are allowed only for research or for processing abroad by firms that commit to building processing capacity in Malaysia. The country also removed the 10% import duty on certain gold and silver articles. Separately, it barred public servants from using the Waze navigation app on official duty, citing data security.

Mexico modified import and export rules and advanced trade defence investigations. It removed the 10% import duty on parts for vehicle assembly only for carmakers holding a fiscal-deposit authorisation. Moreover, it required avocado exporters to present a labour compliance certificate at customs. On trade defence, the country imposed a provisional antidumping duty of USD 68.6 per bicycle on adult bicycles from China.

Norway aligned its Russia sanctions with the EU's 21st package. Among the adopted measures are the extension of its import ban to 25 headings (including metal ores, unwrought zinc, glass and motor vehicle parts), and the addition of drone-related and other items to its export ban. From January 2027, there will also be a transaction ban on refineries processing Russian crude, starting with Georgia's Kulevi refinery.

The Philippines adjusted its agricultural import regime and used state banks to finance solar power. Manila raised its 2026 corn import quota from 220'000 to 500'000 tonnes. The additional volume is reserved for feed millers and livestock producers at the 5% in-quota rate. In addition, the Department of Agriculture opened a safeguard investigation on pork imports. On subsidies, state-owned LandBank and Development Bank of the Philippines each lent USD 184.2 million to Citicore Renewable Energy for five solar projects in Batangas.

Russia adjusted its energy export regime and took control of foreign-owned companies. Moscow partly lifted its diesel export ban through a 500'000-tonne quota, implementing an agreement between the Russian and US presidents. It also raised export duties on liquefied hydrocarbon gases, ethane, butane and isobutane for November, from USD 17.4 to USD 61.5 per tonne for liquefied gases. Moreover, Russia placed seven foreign-owned companies under temporary state administration. These included three subsidiaries of French flooring maker Tarkett, the Russian units of German closures maker Menshen, and US-owned metal packaging maker Eviosys.

Saudi Arabia imposed definitive antidumping duties of up to 38.7% on easy-open aluminium can lids from China. The measure follows an investigation opened in September 2025.

The Southern African Customs Union opened an antidumping investigation on hexagon nuts from China. It follows the application by the South African Fastener Manufacturers' Association.

South Korea extended state-backed credit to chip suppliers, small businesses and shipbuilders, as well as started a new trade defence investigation. KEXIM provided USD 134.7 million to finance two container ships built by HJ Heavy Industries. The state-owned Industrial Bank of Korea launched a USD 1.3 billion loan programme for small businesses. Moreover, K-Sure will guarantee up to USD 1.5 billion in bank loans to SK hynix's suppliers of chip materials, parts and equipment. On trade defence, the country opened an antidumping investigation on seamless steel pipes from China.

Türkiye provided financial support for manufacturers and farmers, and imposed antidumping duties on Chinese imports. The Treasury announced a USD 485 million credit line for manufacturers' green and digital investments. The scheme will be implemented by state-owned Türk Eximbank and VakıfBank. For farmers, Ankara raised purchase prices for broiler chicken from USD 1.27 to USD 1.34 per kg and set paddy rice purchase prices of USD 649 to USD 912 per tonne. On trade defence, the country imposed definitive antidumping duties of up to 33% on sodium gluconate from China.

Ukraine targeted the finance, logistics and weapons supply networks it says sustain Russia's war effort. Among the sanctions are the blacklisting of 16 Russian crypto and payment firms and 35 Russian suppliers to the military-industrial complex. Several organisations outside of Russia were also targeted. These include three Marshall Islands shipping companies, a UK logistics firm, a Swiss commodity trader, as well as one Chinese and one Hong Kong entity allegedly involved in ballistic missile production.

The United Arab Emirates' Etihad Credit Insurance committed up to USD 100 million for Trafigura's purchases of non-hydrocarbon exports. The measure contributes to the country's economic diversification goals.

United Kingdom widened its Russia sanctions while easing them for one LNG supply route, and supported offshore wind projects. London sanctioned 14 Russian entities, listed four crypto and

payment firms in Canada and Kyrgyzstan, and three Chinese machine tool firms. It further barred 12 shadow fleet vessels from UK ports and maritime services. Conversely, the UK allowed licensed nationals to transport and finance or broker shipments of Sakhalin-2 LNG to South Korea under contracts concluded before June 2025. Furthermore, the government opened a USD 698.1 million round of its Clean Industry Bonus. The scheme provides revenue support for offshore wind projects that invest in supply chains in the UK.

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