

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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Sub-Committee on Protective Measures

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NOTIFICATION BY INDIA

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SUB-COMMITTEE ON PROTECTIVE MEASURES
NOTIFICATION BY INDIA OF PROTECTIVE ACTIONS
TAKEN AGAINST THEIR EXPORTS BY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Sl. No.	Country adopting the measures	Product	Tariff line No.	Nature of protectionist action and the date from which applied	As in Column 5	Amount of anti-dumping or countervailing duty imposed	Trade Cover-age	Remarks
1.	U.S.A.	Industrial fasteners such as nuts, bolts and screws.	646.49	The items referred to in Column 5 were subjected to a counter-vailing duty (CVD) of 18% with effect from 21 July, 1980 to 31 December, 1980. For the year 1981, a CVD of 19.68% was levied. In October, 1982, the CVD was revoked on bolts and nuts viz., TSUS Nos. 646.54 and 646.56 with retrospective effect from 6.1.82. On remaining items mainly screws, the CVD has continued. No injury determination has been made in respect of any of the items mentioned in Col.5. In January, 1983, following investigations, allowances were given for the refund of some of the indirect taxes and the CVD was reduced to 2.18%.	As in Col.6.	Imports into USA from India of items currently subject to CVD (viz., TSUS Nos. 646.49, 646.58, 646.60 and 646.63 amounting to US\$288,000 in 1983 and US\$406,000 in 1984.		Injury to US domestic industry by import of fasteners from India has not been proved even after India was recognised as a signatory to the Subsidies Code on 5 September, 1980 by the US.
2.	U.S.A.	Iron metal castings, viz., man-hole covers and frames catch basin grates and frames and	657.09	With effect from 23 May, 1980 a countervailing duty of 12.9% to 16.8% is being levied by the USA on imports of public works castings referred to in Col.4. Following some changes in the assistance given to the Indian exporters, the CVD was	As in Col.6.	Imports into USA from India amounting to US\$7.09 million in 1983 and US\$ 11.53 million in 1984.		

1. 2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.		
		<p>cleanout covers and frames.</p>	<p>reduced to 5.26% for 1981 and 2.80% for 1982 and 2.42% for future imports till next review.</p>	<p>On 28 June, 1985, the US ITC made a preliminary determination that there was reasonable indication that industries in the US are materially injured by reason of imports from India and certain other countries. In so far as India is concerned, some of the items covered (viz. mainly manhole covers) are already subject to CVD the details of which are given at Sl. No.(2).</p>	<p>Imports into USA from India were \$10.3 million in 1983 and \$16.3 million in 1984.</p>	<p>In 1981, the US Department of Commerce had determined that Indian castings were not being dumped into the USA. Initiation of anti-dumping investigations on this item once again will have adverse effects on export of the item from India into USA. Responses to the anti-dumping questionnaire is understood to have been furnished by the Indian exporters.</p>			
	<p>3. Initiation of anti-dumping duty investigations on castings</p>	<p>U.S.A. Heavy and light construction castings.</p>	<p>TSUS 657.09</p>						

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	4. Anti-dumping and counter-vailing duty investigations on steel pipes and tubes	U.S.A.	Welded carbon steel standard pipes and tubes	610.3231 610.3241 610.3242 610.3243 610.3254 610.3256 and 610.3258	The US Government initiated anti-dumping and counter-vailing duty investigations on this item in July, 1985. They have made a preliminary determination that imports from India of the item are causing injury to the US domestic industry.	-	- 1) The US ITC have cumulated imports from India, Yugoslavia, Turkey, etc. and have determined injury to domestic industry. As a result of cumulation, even though imports from India account for less than 1% of the total imports of the item into the USA, counter-vailing and anti-dumping investigations have been initiated on imports of the item into the USA from India also.	
							2) The questionnaire sent by the US authorities run into several pages and the time given to respond to the questionnaire is very short considering the time	

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.

taken for the questionnaire to reach India (normally a week), the time taken for the responses to reach Washington (about a week) and the time taken to collect the material from various sources including local authorities. Information required on a number of points in the questionnaire are not germane to the investigation. For example, the firms have been asked to give information relating to not only exports of products under investigation but also all other products manufactured by them and exported to all destinations. Firms were required to

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
5. Anti-dumping duty on power on hacksaws	Australia Power hacksaws having a round metal bar cutting capacity of 130mm. diameter or grater and having not weight of 150 kgs. or greater.	CCN 04.45.19	An anti-dumping duty is being applied to power hacksaws imported into Australia from India and several other countries on or after 29 August, 1980. The Australian Customs representative visited India in February 1984 to re-assess the normal value. In calculating the revised values, no rebate on account of refunded indirect taxes has been given.	See Col. 6.	There was only one order which attracted anti-dumping duty. No exports have taken place since or before of the item.			respond answers in computer tapes. Copies of all invoices concerning sales in the domestic market which run into few thousands have been required to be sent by post.
6. Anti-dumping duty on electric motors	Australia Electric motors having a power rating not less than 0.746 kw. but not exceeding 400 kw.	CCN 85.01.13	The Australian Department of Business and Consumer Affairs initiated anti-dumping proceedings on this product imported from India in January, 1981. They imposed anti-dumping cash security on this item on 8 September, 1981, and this levy has since been continuing. In the calculation of normal value, no rebate on account of refunded indirect taxes has been given by the Australian authorities.	See Col. 6.	As a consequence of the imposition of anti-dumping duty exports of the item from India to Australia has fallen from Aus \$878000 in 1980-81 to Aus \$45,556 in 1983-84.			

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
7.	Anti-dumping duty on files and rasps	Australia	Files & rasps	CCN 82.03.3	The Australian Department of Business and Consumer Affairs initiated anti-dumping investigation of these products imported from India in December, 1980. They imposed anti-dumping duty on this item in August, 1982. The Australian Customs Representative visited India in February, 1984 to re-assess the normal values. The Australian Government have now agreed to give rebate for the refund of some of the indirect taxes and have reduced the normal value.	1982-83 Aus\$134,000 As a consequence of the imposition of anti-dumping duty, exports of these items from India to Australia have fallen from Aus\$317,000 in 1981-82 to Aus\$4165 in 1983-84.		
8.	Anti-dumping duty on 12 Hydroxy Stearic Acid	Canada	12 Hydroxy Stearic Acid	-	Canada initiated anti-dumping investigation on this product in October, 1981. They made a preliminary determination that the goods were being dumped and imposed provisional anti-dumping duty on 22 February, 1982. As the Government of India took up the matter with the Canadian Government that the procedures laid down in the Anti-dumping Code had not been followed, the Canadian investigators visited India again in July, 1982 and re-assessed the normal value. The anti-dumping duty was considerably reduced in the final determination made in November, 1982.	Normal value has been determined. Provisional duty will be charged in an amount not greater than the margin of dumping.	1979-80 (July-June) Rs. 3700000 1980-81 (July-June) Rs. 2200000	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
9.	Global Quota	Canada	Leather footwear	CCCN 64.02	The Canadian Government imposed global quotas for import of leather footwear into Canada on 9.7.1982 upto 30.11.1984. With effect from 31 December, 1982 only lower priced sandals, shoes and boots have been subjected to a global quota. In December, 1984, the Government of Canada decided to continue the quota upto 30.11.1985. Currently all sandals and leather shoes valued at less than Canadian \$ 40 and leather boots valued at less than Canadian \$ 67 are subject to a global quota.	1980- US\$ 2.85 million 1981-82 US\$ 0.73 million (approx.)	The Government of Canada had first imposed global quota on import of leather footwear under Article XIX of the GATT. Later they excluded high valued footwear from the global quota. Article XIX does not permit discrimination between low-cost and other suppliers. This is a derogation from the GATT and has been taken in a sector where developing countries have comparative advantage.	
						On 27 December, 1984, the Government of Canada shortened the period of extension from 16 months to 12 months it will be in effect upto 30.11.1985 only. The quota level for 1.12.1984 to 30.11.1985 has also been increased from 12.1 million pairs to 12.3 million pairs.		