NOTIFICATION BY INDIA

The information contained in this document was communicated to the secretariat on 4 November 1985 by the Permanent Mission of India with the request that it be circulated.
## SUB-COMMITTEE ON PROTECTIVE MEASURES
### NOTIFICATION BY INDIA OF PROTECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN AGAINST THEIR EXPORTS BY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Protective measures</th>
<th>Country adopting the measures</th>
<th>Details of Tariff</th>
<th>Nature of protectionist action Line and the date from which Nos. applied</th>
<th>Amount of anti-dumping or Trade remarks</th>
<th>Country of import of products covered</th>
<th>Tariff Nature of protectionist action and the date from which Nos. applied</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Countervailing U.S.A.</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Industrial fasteners</td>
<td>TSUS 646.49</td>
<td>The items of industrial fasteners referred to in Column 5, viz., nuts, bolts and screws, were subjected to a countervailing duty (CVD) of 19.68% 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 In October, 1982, the CVD was revoked on bolts and nuts viz., TSUS Nos. 646.54 and 646.56 with retrospective effect from 6.1.82.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%.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Countervailing U.S.A.</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Iron metal castings, viz., manhole covers and frames</td>
<td>TSUS 657.09</td>
<td>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</td>
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**Injury to US domestic industry by imports from India has not been proved even after India was recognised as a beneficiary to the Subsidies Code on 25 September, 1980 by the US.**
1. **Initiation of anti-dumping duty investigations on castings**
   
   Cleanout covers and frames. 
   
   Reduced to 5.26% for 1981 and 2.80% for 1982 and 2.42% for future imports till next review.

3. **Initiation of anti-dumping duty investigations on castings**
   
   **U.S.A.**
   
   On 28 June, 1985, the US ITTC 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 SI No. (2).

   **Imports into USA**
   
   In 1981, the US Department of Commerce had determined that Indian castings were not being dumped into the USA. In 1983 and 1984, imports from India were $1,030 million in 1983 and $16.3 million in 1984.

   **Response to anti-dumping questionnaire**
   
   The response to the anti-dumping questionnaire is understood to have been furnished by the Indian exporters.
The US Government initiated anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigations on steel pipes and tubes in July, 1985. They have made a preliminary determination that imports from India of the item are causing injury to the US domestic industry.

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<th>1.</th>
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<th>4.</th>
<th>5.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. Anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigations on steel pipes and tubes</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Welded 610.3231 610.3234</td>
<td>carbon 610.3241 610.3242</td>
<td>steel 610.3243 610.3252</td>
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<td>vailing duty investigations</td>
<td>anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigations</td>
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<td>on this item in July, 1985.</td>
<td>on this item in July, 1985.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>They have made a preliminary determination that imports from India of the item are causing injury to the US domestic industry.</td>
<td>They have determined injury to domestic industry.</td>
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1) The US TTC 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, countervailing and antidumping investigations have been initiated on imports of the item into the USA from India also.

2) The questionnaires sent by the US authorities run into several pages and the time given to respond to the questionnaire is very short considering the time
|   |   |   |   |   |   | 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 |   |   |
5. Anti-dumping duty on power hacksaws

Australia Power hacksaws having 04.45.19 a round metal bar cutting capacity of 130mm. diameter or greater and having not weight of 150 kgs. or greater.

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.

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.

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.

As a consequence of the imposition of anti-dumping duty exports of the item from India to Australia has fallen from Aus $873000 in 1980-81 to Aus $45,556 in 1983-84.
1. Anti-dumping duty on files and rasps from India to Australia in December 1980.

2. The Australian Department of Business and Consumer Affairs initiated an 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.

3. As a consequence of the imposition of anti-dumping duty, exports of these items from India to Australia have fallen from Aus$3717,000 in 1981-82 to Aus$4165 in 1983-84.

4. Anti-dumping duty on 12 Hydroxy Stearic Acid from Canada to India.

5. The Canadian Government initiated an 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.
The Canadian Government imposed global quotas for import of leather footwear into Canada on 9.7.1982 up to 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 up to 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.

On 27 December, 1984, the Government of Canada shortened the period of extension from 16 months to 12 months and it will be in effect up to 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.