MEASURES TO OFFSET SUBSIDIES GRANTED BY LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Additional Replies to Questionnaire

The following additional replies have been received to the questionnaire on the extent to which developed countries may be using anti-dumping or countervailing duty legislation as permitted under Article VI to offset the use of subsidies by less-developed countries (GATT/AIR/356 and 362):

Australia - "During the period in question there has been no case in which (a) Australia has taken or initiated action to impose anti-dumping or countervailing duties to offset any subsidy or grant on non-primary products imported from less-developed countries; or (b) another contracting party has imposed anti-dumping or countervailing duties to offset any subsidy or grant on non-primary products exported by Australia."

Belgium - "... has not taken action since 1 January 1960 to impose anti-dumping or countervailing duties on non-primary products imported from contracting parties which are less-developed countries, or from any less-developed territories of contracting parties."

Canada - "Countervailing duties have never been applied by Canada.

There are no separate records relating to anti-dumping duties. However, the officials who conduct the investigations which may lead to the levying of anti-dumping duties do not recall any instances during the period 1960-63 where anti-dumping duties were levied to offset export subsidies granted by the less-developed countries of GATT."¹

Czechoslovakia - "... has never imposed anti-dumping or countervailing duties to offset subsidies on products imported from any country."

¹This reply was mentioned, but not quoted, in a footnote to L/2097.
Dahomey—"...no contracting party has applied Article VI of the General Agreement to our products during the period in question."

Finland—"...no anti-dumping or countervailing duties have been applied to offset what is or may be a subsidy or grant of another contracting party during the period under review."

Ghana—"...non-primary products of Ghana origin have been introduced to a few neighbouring countries only and...no anti-dumping and countervailing duties have been levied against our products in these markets."

Greece—"...for the period from 1 January 1960 up to the present...Greece has imposed no anti-dumping or countervailing duties on primary products originating in less-developed countries. Similarly Greek exports have not encountered any duties of this kind during the same period."

Japan—"...has not applied the provisions of Article VI to the products imported from less-developed countries."

Luxemburg—"...has taken no measure since 1 January 1960 to impose anti-dumping or countervailing duties on non-primary products imported from contracting parties which are less-developed countries, or from less-developed territories of contracting parties."

Mauritania—"...no anti-dumping or countervailing duty has been imposed by Mauritania on products coming from contracting parties to the General Agreement. In addition, no contracting party has indicated that it might impose anti-dumping or countervailing duties on products exported by Mauritania."

New Zealand—"...since 1 January 1960 anti-dumping duty has been levied on very few products....The authorities have been unable to trace a case on which it has been levied on imports from a less-developed country."

Norway—"No action has been taken by the Norwegian Government in respect of imposing anti-dumping or countervailing duties on non-primary products imported from contracting parties which are less-developed countries."

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1 This reply was mentioned, but not quoted, in a footnote to L/2097.
Pakistan - "...has not subsidized the export of any non-primary product during the period 1960-1963 so as to necessitate the imposition of any charges on that basis."

South Africa - Further reply responds to questions 7-10 of the secretariat questionnaire with respect to the anti-dumping action reported in L/2097:

"7. The margin of dumping was determined in accordance with the material submitted to GATT. (See Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties, GATT Sales No. 1958-2, and MT(59)122)

"8. Grounds on which finding of injury was made: Taking into account a sharp increase in imports of cotton yarns from Israel (from nil in 1959 to the levels indicated in the reply in L/2097) and their relatively low prices (the average price of cotton yarns imported from Israel in 1960 was R32.30 per cental compared with R37.14 per cental for cotton yarns from all sources), the Board of Trade and Industries came to the conclusion that the local industry, and particularly those undertakings which were operating mainly as spinning mills, would undoubtedly be adversely affected if dumping was allowed to continue unchecked.

"9. Practice in exporting country responsible for action taken: Special rates of exchange are applied to exports to compensate for the unfavourable relation between the ordinary rate of exchange and the purchasing power of the Israeli pound.

"10. Did the Government of the exporting country enter any protest? The Israeli Government was consulted before the imposition of the dumping duty: it did not concede that dumping was taking place, but the explanation furnished did not convince the Board of Trade and Industries that dumping was not taking place."

Sweden - "No measures affecting products of interest to the less-developed countries have been taken by the Swedish Government in virtue of [relevant Swedish] legislation."

Uganda - "... is not aware of any cases in which anti-dumping or countervailing duties have been placed on non-primary products manufactured here during the period from 1 January 1960 to November 1963."

1This reply was mentioned, but not quoted, in a footnote to L/2097.