VI. ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES

A. Imposition

The imposition of anti-dumping duties is permissive in that the Minister of Customs had the power to determine the amount of anti-dumping duty to be imposed and he may decide not to impose such duty where he considers that it would not be in the public interest to do so.

B. Applicability

After a decision has been made to impose anti-dumping duties on specific goods it is charged upon all subsequent importations of such goods imported under conditions of dumping from all sources.

C. Amount of duty

Dumping duty is such amount as the Minister may determine but not exceeding the amount of actual dumping.

D. Retroactive application of duties

Dumping duty is charged only on importations made subsequent to the time that the decision has been made to impose dumping duties on specific goods.

E. Duration

So long as dumping occurs and continues to cause material injury to the industry concerned.
VII. PROVISIONAL DUTIES

In practice dumping duty is not imposed provisionally. Provision exists, however, for cash deposits to be taken as security pending investigation and assessment of dumping duty payable.

VIII. INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES AND PROCEDURAL FAIRNESS

A. Initiation of investigations and consequences thereof

Public notice is not generally given and all information obtained is regarded as confidential.

B. Finding of dumping and material injury

There are no fixed rules or procedures but representations by exporters, importers and other interested parties are taken into account by the Minister. Public hearings are not held.

C. Information gathering in country of export

During the initial inquiries and after dumping duties are imposed New Zealand Government representatives in exporting countries often (but not invariably) verify current domestic values and other relevant factors.