

# ANTI-DUMPING



## **Textiles Committee**

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## **Preface**

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is the institutional framework of the multilateral trading system. The WTO is the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations. These agreements provide the legal ground rules for international commerce.

Considering the emerging multilateral trading systems, a WTO cell has been set up under the Market Research Division. The objectives of this initiative are primarily to enhance the capacity of the industry in understanding the dynamics of changing global trade scenario under WTO regime.

This is the first booklet on subject "Anti-Dumping", from WTO cell. It provides a simple but comprehensive explanation of the fundamental concepts of Anti-Dumping and is in the form of answers to commonly asked questions. I hope that this booklet will serve as a preliminary booklet on Anti-Dumping related issues.

Eventhough there are several reports and publications in this regard in both Internet and print media, this booklet will be useful to the readers to get first hand idea on WTO.

I appreciate the sincere efforts of Dr P.Nayak, Director (Market Research), Dr N.Mahesh, Statistical Officer and all the WTO team in bringing this booklet in a user-friendly format. However, readers are welcome to give their views/ suggestions for further improvement.

**(Dr.Rajiv Aggarwal)**

**Secretary**

## **I. Anti-Dumping - Meaning and Concept**

### **1. What is anti-dumping duty?**

If a company exports a product at a price lower than the price it normally charges on its own home market, it is said to be "dumping" the product. This is an unfair trade practice, which can have a distortive effect on international trade. Anti dumping is a measure to rectify the situation arising out of the dumping of goods and its trade distortive effect.

It is to be understood that imposition of anti dumping duty is based on commodity to commodity, country to country and suppliers in exporting countries.

#### **Illustration:**

A product is 'Dumped' in country B if its price in B is lower than in its country of origin A, or if its price in country B is lower than the cost of production in country A, plus a reasonable addition for selling costs and profit. If an industry in country B producing a similar product is injured by dumping, the WTO authorises the Government of B to impose an anti-dumping duty on the dumped product.

### **2. Why is injurious dumping considered as being unfair?**

Dumping is an unfair trade practice, because the lower export prices are not a result efficiency on the part of the exporting producers, but of distorted market conditions illustrated by the segregation of the domestic market. Dumping limits effective competition and creates uncertainty, which hinders a predictable investment climate. Moreover, dumping can harm the community industry by reducing its sales volume and market shares, as well as its sales prices. This in turn can result in decline in profitability, job losses and, in the worst case, in the community industry going out of business.

### **3. What is the legal framework for Anti-Dumping measures?**

Sections 9A, 9B and 9C of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 as amended in 1995 and the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995 framed thereunder form the legal basis for anti-dumping investigations and for the levy of anti-dumping duties. These laws are based on the Agreement on Anti-Dumping, which is in pursuance of Article VI of GATT 1994.

Anti-dumping measures in India are administered by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) functioning in the Dept. of Commerce in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the same is headed by the "Designated Authority". The designated authority, Ministry of Commerce, does investigation and recommendation of anti-dumping measures whereas, imposition and collection is done by the Ministry of Finance, through Dept. of Customs and Central Excise.

### **4. Under what conditions can an anti-dumping investigation initiated?**

(i) Before invoking any anti-dumping measures, three main tests are to be necessary established by the Anti-dumping authorities. These are:

- (a) Dumping Test - existence of dumping beyond de minimis limits
- (b) Injury Test - existence of injury
- (c) Causality Test - Causal link between dumping & injury

(ii) The domestic producers expressly supporting the anti dumping application must account for not less than 25% of the total production of the like article by the domestic industry.

The application is deemed to have been made by or on behalf of the domestic industry, if it is supported by those domestic producers whose collective output constitute more than 50% of the total production of the like article produced by that portion of the domestic industry expressing either support for or opposition as the case may be, to the application.

**Note:** this is to further clarify that a domestic industry, which seeks relief, should give sufficient evidence with respect to the above parameters. Unless the above parameters are satisfied, it will not be possible for the Authority to initiate an anti-dumping investigation.

**Illustration:**

For instance, if a product X is manufactured by five producers, viz. A,B,C,D & E who account for 1000, 1500, 2500, 400 & 600 MT of the goods respectively.

Then producer(s) who account for 1500MT or more of production which is 25% plus share of total production can file an AD petition on behalf of the domestic industry. .

While producer B only can file an AD petition, D & E cannot do it even collectively, as they do not account for 25% of the production. In addition, the opposition to the petition, if any, by any of the domestic producers should not be more than the support extended to the petition i.e., if supporting producers account for 2000MT, then the petition cannot be initiated.

**5. What is Dumping Test?**

Goods are dumped if their export price when imported into India is less than their normal value in the country of export.

The export price is the price the goods imported into India is the price paid or payable for the goods by the first independent buyer.

The normal value is the comparable price at which goods under complaint are sold in the ordinary course of trade in the domestic market of the exporting country or territory.

There has to be a fair comparison of export price and normal value. This means they must be compared at the same level of trade and for sales made at as nearly as possible the same time. The comparison is normally made at the ex-factory level in the country of export.

Adjustments can be made for differences in terms and condition of sales, levels of trade, taxation, quantities, physical characteristics, and any other differences that affect price comparability.

If there are no domestic sales in the country of export that can be used to determine a normal value, constructed values or sales made to third country can be used.

The margin of dumping is the difference between the normal value and the export price of the goods under complaint. It is generally expressed as percentage of the export price.

If the export price is less than the normal value (after adjustments have been made to ensure the price comparison is fair) then dumping has occurred.

**Illustration:**

Say the normal value is US \$ 110 per metric ton (PMT) and the Ex-factory export price is US \$ 100 PMT. In the above illustration, the dumping margin in absolute terms is US\$10 PMT that is also indicated as 10% i.e. percentage of the ex-factory export price.

**Note:** Dumping Margin of less than 2% is considered as de-minimis as per rules. If the margin of dumping is de-minimis, no anti-dumping duty can be recommended against the exporter.

**6. What is an Injury Test? And how is it determined?**

The onus lies on the industry to prove that the dumped imports have caused or are likely to cause material injury. However, the following factors are to be taken into consideration to determine material injury:

- (a) The volume of the dump imports.
- (b) Profit/loss of industry during the last 3 to 5 years.
- (c) Trend of domestic prices during the last 3 to 5 years. Evidence of price under cutting or price depression.
- (d) Trend of production/consumption during the last 3 to 5 years.

- (e) Analysis of economic factors during the last 3 to 5 years, such as: decline in output, sales, market price, profits, productivity, return on investments, utilisation of capacity, factors affecting domestic prices, actual and potential negative effect on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages growth, ability to raise capital or investment, etc.

**7. How is Causal Test done to link between dumping and injury to the domestic industry?**

Existence of a causal relationship between dumped imports & injury to the domestic industry is a must to consider levy of anti-dumping duty. Therefore, injury must be the effect and caused by dumped products, as dumping per se, when there is no existence of any domestic industry may even be a welcoming thing from consumers' angle. Further, it has also to be ruled out that injury is not due to any other existing economic factors not directly attributable to dumping.

For example, the quantity of goods dumped may be too little to cause any material injury or there may have been technological changes or changes in pattern of consumption or product substitution etc. leading to injury market, without the same being attributable to dumping.

**8. What is the minimum level of imports (de-minimis margins) from a country and from an individual exporter below which such exporter of country is to be excluded from the scope of Anti Dumping investigation/duties?**

Individual Exporter: Any exporter whose margin of dumping is less than 2% of the export price shall be excluded from the purview of anti-dumping duties even if the existence of dumping, injury as well as the causal link is established.

Country: Further, investigation against any country is required to be terminated if the volume of the dumped imports, actual or potential, from a particular country accounts for less than 3% of the total imports of the like product.

However, in such a case, the cumulative imports of the like product from all these countries who individually account for less than 3%, should not exceed 7% of the import of the like product.

**9. What Anti-Dumping (AD) penalties can be imposed?**

An anti-dumping measure is a unilateral remedy applied by a WTO member, based upon conclusions of an investigation that an imported product is "dumped" below the selling price or production costs in the exporting country, thereby causing "material injury" to a similar industry in the importing country. Anti-dumping measures may include quotas, tariffs or other trade restrictions. The Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of GATT 1994 (the "Anti-Dumping Agreement" or "AD Agreement") governs the application of anti-dumping measures by members of the WTO.

There is a risk that the elimination of quotas in 2005 will lead to the abuse of anti-dumping measures by developed countries in order to protect domestic industries. Typically, about 50% of anti-dumping investigations result in final anti-dumping measures.

#### **10 Over what periods can anti-dumping measures be imposed?**

Article 10 of the AD Agreement specifies that both provisional and final anti-dumping duties can only be applied from the date on which decisions regarding dumping, injury and causality have been made.

Article 11 establishes rules for the duration of anti-dumping duties, as well as the requirements for periodic review of the continuing need of such imposition. Moreover, the "sunset" requirement of Article 11 limits the duration of dumping duties to no more than five years after initial application, unless an investigation prior to such a date establishes that termination of the measure would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury.

#### **11 How do anti-dumping measures correct the negative effects of dumping?**

Anti-dumping measures, whether in the form of duties or undertakings, restore normal market conditions by raising the prices of the dumped imports to a level where the injurious dumping are removed. They thus eliminate the effects of the unfair advantage gained by the third country exporter in question.

#### **12 Isn't it good that consumers can purchase products at a lower price?**

When dumping is investigated, the interest of the community must be assessed at a broader level. We should bear in mind that anti-dumping measures are imposed only if the community industry produces the same product, if dumping has caused it injury and if measures are in the interest of the community at large, that is, if the interests of the community producers are not outweighed by the interests of the importers, users and consumers. Moreover, it should be underlined that the effect of anti-dumping measures does not necessarily entail an increase in the price level on the community market; the positive effect for community industry can also consist in increased sales volumes and market share leading to higher economies of scales and thus lower unit production costs.

#### **13 What positive impacts are anti-dumping measures likely to have?**

Since anti-dumping measures are introduced in a very limited number of cases and since garment manufacturing is a very competitive industry, there is not likely to be a significant indirect positive impact from anti-dumping measures being imposed on other countries.



For example, an anti-dumping measure against imports of a particular kind of garment into the EU from China is unlikely to have a sufficiently large impact on world trade in that product to make it significantly more attractive for Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam to produce that product. However, as an alternative location to China, Vietnam may benefit to a small extent from any anti-dumping measures imposed solely on China.

## **II. Anti-Dumping Procedure**

### **1. How to apply for an investigation?**

Applications can be made by or on behalf of the concerned domestic industry to the Designated Authority in the Ministry of Commerce for an investigation of any alleged dumping. The designated authority may initiate an investigation when there is sufficient evidence that dumped imports are causing or are threatening to cause material injury to the Indian industry producing like articles or are materially retarding the establishment of an industry.

Copies of the prescribed application proforma are available from the Ministry of Commerce. The Ministry requires evidence of the necessary level of support for the application, sufficient evidence that dumping is occurring, and that the domestic industry is being injured.

### **2. What is the information required to be submitted by the Domestic Industry for Anti Dumping proceedings?**

An application for investigation into any alleged dumping filed by the aggrieved domestic industry must contain sufficient evidence (like Bill of Entry, Invoices, letter from the Indian Mission in the subject country/ies, data from secondary sources like specialized commodity journals etc.) as to the existence of dumping in relation to the

goods imported from the subject country/ies and the fact that such dumped imports are causing or threatening to cause material injury to the Indian Industry producing the like goods or are materially retarding the establishment of an industry.

The application containing the requisite information for the proceedings must be made in the prescribed format devised by the Directorate General of Anti Dumping and Allied Duties and available in the said Directorate. Guidelines for filling in the application proforma and for completing the prescribed questionnaire are formulated and incorporated in a user-friendly manner in the application proforma itself.

**3. What is the period to which the information will relate; that is to say what is Period of Investigation in anti-dumping cases?**

All the information and evidence furnished in the application in relation to dumping, injury and causal link must pertain to a definite period which is called the period of investigation. Broadly, there are indications that such period should not be, in any case, less than six months and not more than eighteen months. It is, however, important that the period taken into consideration for detailed investigation into dumping and injury should be as representative and as recent as possible. The most desirable period of investigation is a financial year provided there is reasonable proximity between the end of the financial year and the filing of the application. However, for the purposes of injury analysis, the domestic industry has to furnish the relevant data for the past three years.

**4. How is confidential information handled?**

A successful application to investigate dumping requires specific information from Indian producers.

Some producers may have concerns about sharing this information with competitors in the industry. Any information provided to the designated authority on a confidential basis by any party shall not be disclosed to any other party without the specific authorization of the party providing the information, if the designated authority is satisfied about its confidentiality. Interested parties supplying information on a confidential basis are required to furnish non-confidential summaries thereof or a statement of reasons as to why such summarization is not possible.

If the designated authority is not satisfied that the confidentiality is warranted or the provider of information is not willing to disclose it in a generalized form, then such information may be disregarded.

**5. What are the various stages of the investigation process?**

An Application received by the Designated Authority is dealt with in the following manner:

- A. Preliminary Screening : The application is scrutinized to ensure that it is fully documented and provides sufficient evidence for initiating an investigation. If the evidence is not adequate, then a deficiency letter is issued. Unless the deficiencies are rectified, the submission made before

the Authority cannot be construed as an application pending before the Authority.

- B. Initiation : Designated Authority determines that the application has been made by or on behalf of the Domestic Industry. It also examines the accuracy and adequacy of the evidence provided in the application and when satisfied that there is sufficient evidence regarding dumping, injury and causal link, a public notice is issued initiating an investigation. The Initiation notice will be issued normally within 5 days from the date of receipt of a property documented application.
- C. Access to Information : The Authority provides access to non-confidential evidence presented to it by various interested parties in the form of a public file, which is available for inspection to all interested parties on request after receipt of the responses.
- D. Preliminary Findings : The Designated Authority will proceed expeditiously with the conduct of the investigation and shall, in appropriate cases, make a preliminary finding containing the detailed information on the main reasons behind the determination. The preliminary finding will normally be made within 60 – 70 days from the date of initiation.
- E. Provisional Duty : A provisional duty not exceeding the margin of dumping may be imposed by the Central Government on the basis of the preliminary finding recorded by the Designated Authority. The provisional duty can be imposed only after the expiry of 60 days from the date of initiation of investigation. The provisional duty will remain in force only for a period not exceeding 6 months, extendable to 9 months under certain circumstances.
- F. Oral Evidence and Public Hearing : Interested parties who participate in the investigations can request the Designated Authority for an opportunity to present the relevant information orally. However, such oral information shall be taken into consideration only when it is subsequently reproduced in writing. The Authority may grant oral hearing anytime during the course of the investigation. Besides the above, the Authority holds a public hearing inviting all interested parties to make their submissions before it. All oral submissions made during the hearing need to be reproduced in writing for the Authority to take the same on board.
- G. Disclosure of Information: Based on these submissions and evidence gathered during the investigation and verification thereof, the Authority will determine the basis of its final findings. However, the Designated Authority will inform all interested parties of the essential facts, which form the basis for its decision before the final finding is made.
- H. Final Determination: The interested parties submit their response to the disclosure and the final position of the Authority taken therein. The

Authority examines these final submissions of the parties and comes out with final findings.

- I. Time Limit for Investigation Process: Normal time allowed by the statute for conclusion of investigation and submission of final findings is one year from the date of initiation of the investigation. The above period may be extended by the Central Government by 6 months.

**Table 1: Various Stages of Investigation Process and Average Time Taken**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Stages of Investigation</b>	<b>Normal Time Taken</b>
1.	Preliminary screening of the petition	10 days
2.	Initiation of investigation	7 days after receipt of fully documented petition
3.	Preliminary Findings	90 to 105 days of the initiation of investigation
4.	Provisional Duty	Provisional duty is imposed by the Central Government within 4-6 weeks of the date of issue of Preliminary Findings
5.	Period of Provisional Duty	Provisional duty remains in force for a period not exceeding six months
6.	Final Findings	Normally final finding is completed within one year of the date of initiation of investigation. The same can be extended by the Central Government by six months

**6. What might prevent the initiation of an investigation?**

The Designated Authority may suspend or terminate the investigation in the following cases:

- If there is a request in writing from the domestic industry at whose instance the investigation was initiated.
- When there is no sufficient evidence of dumping or injury.
- If the margin of dumping is less than 2% of the export price.
- The volume of dumped imports from a country is less than 3% of the total imports of the like article into India or the volume of dumped imports collectively from all such countries is less than 7% of the total imports.
- Injury is negligible.

**7. Can the Designated Authority initiate Anti-Dumping cases in respect of items suo-motu; i.e. on its own, without a petition filed by the aggrieved party?**

Normally speaking, the Designated Authority initiates the proceedings for anti-dumping action on the basis of a petition received from the domestic industry alleging dumping of certain goods and the injury caused to it by such dumping. However, Rule 5(4) of the Anti-Dumping Rules provides for suo-motu initiation of anti dumping proceedings by the Designated Authority on the basis of information received from the Collector of Customs appointed under the Customs Act, 1962 or from any other source. In such circumstances, the Authority initiates the anti dumping investigation on its own without any complaint/petition filed in this regard, provided the Authority is satisfied that sufficient evidence exists as to the existence of dumping, injury and causal link between the dumped imports and the alleged injury. It is further clarified that after initiation, the suo-motu investigation follows the same procedure as the one based on a petition as mentioned in the Anti-Dumping Rules.

So far the DGAD has initiated four such cases involving Bisphenol A from USA and Sports Shoes, Dry Cell Batteries and Toys from China.

**8. Can the anti dumping duty be levied on a retrospective basis?**

Anti dumping duty can be levied on a retrospective basis in case it is found that –

- a. There is a history of dumping which caused injury or that the importer was, or should have been aware that the exporter practices dumping and that such dumping would cause injury; and
- b. The injury caused by massive dumping of an article imported in a relatively short time which in the light of the timing and the volume of imported article dumped and other circumstances is likely to seriously undermine the remedial effect of the anti dumping duty liable to be levied.

However, the anti dumping duty cannot be levied retrospectively beyond 90 days from the date of issue of Notification imposing duty.

**9. Who imposes the Anti Dumping duty, provisional or final?**

While the Designated Authority (in the Department of Commerce) recommends the anti dumping duty, provisional or final, it is the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, which acts upon such recommendation within three months and imposes/levies such duty.

**9. What are the implications for the importers who are liable to pay anti-dumping duty if (a) the final duty is less than the provisional duty; (b) the final duty is more than the provisional duty.**

Anti dumping duty is recommended and levied at two stages, provisional and final. If the final duty levied is less than the provisional duty, which has already been levied, and collected, the differential amount already collected as provisional duty shall be refunded.

If the final duty imposed is more than the provisional duty already imposed and collected, the difference shall not be collected.

If the provisional duty is withdrawn based on the final findings of the Designated Authority, than the provisional duty already collected shall be refunded.

**10. What is the arrangement made to notify the recommendations of the Designated Authority?**

- The Designated Authority notifies its recommendations with respect to Initiation/Preliminary Findings/Final Findings etc. through Government of India, Gazette.
- Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Commerce and Industry also issues a Press Release on the subject from time to time.
- Also NIC, Ministry of Commerce and Industry makes available the details with respect to recommendations of the Designated Authority on its web site <http://commin.nic.in/doc>
- On receipt of recommendations from the Designated Authority, the Central Government (i.e. Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue) notifies, the imposition of Anti-Dumping Duties through Government of India, Gazette.

**11. Is the order of determination of anti dumping duty appealable? If so, which is the appellate Authority?**

The law provides that an order of determination of existence degree and effect of dumping is appealable before the Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal (CEGAT). However, as per the judicial view, only the final findings/order of the Designated Authority/Ministry of Finance can be appealed against before the CEGAT. No appeal will lie against the Preliminary findings of the Authority and the provisional duty imposed on the basis thereof. The Appeal to the CEGAT should be filed within 90 days

**12. Can the Anti-Dumping investigation, once initiated, be terminated? If so, what are the circumstances?**

- i) If there is a request in writing from the domestic industry at whose instance the investigation was initiated.
- ii) When there is no sufficient evidence of dumping or injury.
- iii) If the margin of dumping is less than 2% of the export price.
- iv) The volume of dumped imports from a country is less than 3% of the total imports of the like article into India or the volume of dumped imports collectively from all such countries is less than 7% of the total imports.
- v) If injury is negligible.

**13. What is the period of validity of the Anti Dumping duty imposed? Can such duty, once imposed, be reviewed before and after the expiry of its full term?**

The anti dumping duty shall remain in force for a period of five years from the date of imposition of duty. However, the Designated Authority any time before the expiry of the said period can review such duty.

- The Authority has the power to review the need for continuation of anti dumping duty. Such a review can be done on the basis of a request received from an interested party in view of the changed circumstances.
- The review may result in the withdrawal of the duty or in the variation of the duty level depending upon the new circumstances. Generally speaking, an interest party can file a request for review only after a year from the imposition of duty.
- A review shall follow the same procedure as prescribed for investigation of a fresh case to the extent applicable.

**14. What is 'Price Undertaking'?**

Rule 15 provides for 'Price Undertaking' where an exporter gives a written undertaking not to export the product under consideration at dumped price. The Authority, however, has the discretion to accept or refuse the 'Price Undertaking' where the guiding factors are the practicability, e.g., grades of product involved and other administrative problems of monitoring, etc.

The 'Price Undertaking' is considered after the Preliminary Findings have been issued and the dumping margins have been determined for the individual exporters. Normally, the 'Price Undertaking' is given before the final findings and the Authority may suspend the investigation for the concerned exporter once the 'Price Undertaking' has been accepted. The DGAD has been encouraging and accepting the 'Price Undertaking'.

**15. What is an Administrative Review?**

An anti-dumping duty imposed under the Act shall have the effect for 5 years from the date of imposition, unless revoked earlier. The Designated Authority shall also review the need for the continued imposition of the anti-dumping duty, from time to time. Such a review can be done suo motu or on the basis of request received from an interested party in view of the changed circumstances. A review shall also follow the same procedures prescribed for an investigation to the extent they are applicable.

The Designated Authority is also required to carry out a review for determining margins of dumping for any new exporter or producer from a country that is subject to anti-dumping, provided that these exporters or producers are new and are not related to any of the exporters or producers who are subject to anti-dumping duty on the product. Different types of administrative review are as follows:

- a) Mid-Term Review

Rule 23 contains the relevant principles relating to such a review. As per the Rule, the Authority is obliged, from time to time to review the need for the continued imposition of the anti-dumping duty and shall, if it is satisfied on the basis of information received by it that there is no justification for the continued imposition of such duty recommend to the Central Government for its withdrawal.

b) Sun-Set Review

To ensure that anti-dumping measures are not maintained by default in such circumstances, the legislation now provides that they will lapse after a period of five years, either from the date on which they entered into force, or from the date on which they were last modified or confirmed as the result of an administrative review.

c) New Shipper's Review

This would arise in a case where a product is subject to anti-dumping duties and a request is received from an exporter or producer in the exporting country in question who has not exported the product to India during the period of investigation.

### **III. Anti-Dumping: Cases (1992-93 to 2002-03)**

- 1 How many cases were initiated by the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD) since 1992-93 to 2002-03?**



During the period 1992-93 till 31.03.2003, the DGAD initiated investigations into 153 cases, which have been broadly categorised into chemicals and petrochemicals (70 cases), pharmaceuticals (28 cases), consumer goods (13 cases), fibres/yarns (14 cases), steel (14 cases) and others (14 cases). Status of these cases is: final findings have been issued - 117 cases, preliminary findings have been issued - 18 cases, under investigation for preliminary findings- 12 cases and initiated but closed - 6 cases. Overall view of the anti-dumping cases since the initiation of the first case since 1992 is given below:

**Table 1**

**Year Wise Break-Up of Anti-Dumping Cases**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Number of Cases Initiated</b>	<b>No. of Cases where Final Findings/Preliminary Findings have been issued</b>	<b>No. of Measures in Force as on 31.3.2003</b>
1.	1992-1993	2	2	0
2.	1993-1994	1	1	0
3.	1994-1995	6	6	4
4.	1995-1996	5	5	1
5.	1996-1997	5	5	4
6.	1997-1998	14	13	11
7.	1998-1999	13	12	11
8.	1999-2000	19	19	18
9.	2000-2001	28	25	24
10.	2001-2002	30	29	29
11.	2002-2003	30	17	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>116</b>

**2. Country-Wise break-up of Anti-dumping Cases?**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Country(s)</b>	<b>Cases Initiated</b>	<b>Closed Cases*</b>	<b>FF Issued</b>		<b>PF Issued</b>		<b>Under Investigation for PF</b>	<b>Measures in Force</b>
				Definite Duties Imposed	Imposition Awaited	Definite Duties Imposed	Imposition Awaited		
1.	China	66	6	44	2	7	2	5	47
2.	Taiwan	25	4	13	2	1	0	5	15
3.	EU	25	3	17	1	2	0	2	18
4.	Korea	24	2	16	0	2	1	3	17

5.	Japan	19	2	16	0	0	0	1	15
6.	USA	18	5	12	0	1	0	0	11
7.	Singapore	18	4	8	1	3	0	2	12
8.	Russia	14	1	10	0	1	0	2	9
9.	Thailand	12	2	9	0	0	0	1	9
10.	Indonesia	11	1	8	0	2	0	0	9
11.	Brazil	6	0	5	0	1	0	0	4
12.	Hong Kong	6	0	4	1	0	0	1	5
13.	France	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
14.	Iran	6	1	3	0	1	0	1	3
15.	Canada	5	1	2	0	1	0	1	3
16.	Malaysia	5	1	3	0	1	0	0	4
17.	Germany	5	1	3	0	1	0	0	3
18.	Romania	5	0	2	0	1	0	2	3
19.	S. Africa	5	0	1	0	3	0	1	3
20.	Ukraine	4	0	3	0	1	0	0	4
21.	Turkey	4	0	3	0	0	1	0	3
22.	S. Arabia	4	0	3	0	0	0	1	3
23.	Poland	4	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
24.	U.K.	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
25.	UAE	4	1	3	1	0	0	1	2
26.	Spain	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
27.	Italy	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
28.	Kazakhstan	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
29.	Mexico	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
30.	Austria	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
31.	Czech. Rep.	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
32.	Nepal	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
33.	Macedonia	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
34.	Netherlands	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
35.	Belgium	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
36.	Denmark	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
37.	Hungary	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
38.	Bangladesh	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
39.	Oman	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
40.	Bulgaria	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
41.	Portugal	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
42.	Qatar	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
43.	Georgia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
44.	Venezuela	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
45.	Phillippines	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
46.	Australia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
47.	New Zealand	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

- \* Cases initiated but anti-dumping duty has either not been recommended or not imposed or closed
- PF Preliminary Findings
- FF Final Findings

(Source: Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties Annual Report 2002-03)

### 3. What is the average time taken by the major users of anti-dumping duty countries?

#### Comparison with other Major Users of Anti-Dumping Duty

Sr. No.	Stages of Investigation	Normal Time Taken
1.	India	Approx. 3 – 3½ months
2.	USA	Approx. 4 – 4½ months
3.	EU	Approx. 9 months
4.	Australia	Approx. 5 – 6 months

5.	New Zealand	Approx. 5 – 6 months
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**4. What are the anti-dumping cases initiated in textiles and clothing sector by India?**

*During the period from 1992-93 to 2002-03, the DGAD has initiated 153 cases, chemicals and petrochemicals-70 cases, pharmaceuticals-28 cases, consumer goods-13 cases, fibres/yarns-14 cases, steel-14 cases and others-14 cases. The following table gives information on the anti-dumping cases initiated in textiles and clothing sector by India.*

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Fibres/Yarns</b>	<b>Initiated</b>
1.	Acrylic Fibres (USA, Thailand, Korea)	13.09.1996
2.	Acrylic Fibre (Italy, Spain, etc.)	07.01.1998
3.	Acrylic Fibre (Mexico)	30.07.1998
4.	Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF) (Indonesia, Korea, R.P. Thailand, Taiwan)	25.01.1999
5.	Acrylic Fibre (Turkey)	26.03.1999
6.	Acrylic Fibre (Taiwan)	28.07.1999
7.	Partially Oriented Yarn (POY) (Indonesia, Taiwan, Thailand, Malaysia)	10.11.2000
8.	Acrylic Yarn (Nepal)	03.07.2001
9.	Acrylic Fibre below 1.5 Denier (Italy)	28.08.2001
10.	Acrylic Fibre (Germany, UK, Brazil & Bulgaria)	28.08.2001
11.	Partially Oriented Yarn (Korea & Turkey)	28.08.2001
12.	Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF) (Korea, Malaysia, Thailand and Taiwan)	25.06.2001
13.	Mulberry Raw Silk	17.07.2002
14.	Optic Fibre	

**5. Briefly, describe some of the anti-dumping cases in textiles and clothing sector initiated by India?**

Brief profile of the three cases in yarns/fibre initiated by the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties are given below:

**(i) Acrylic Yarn (Nepal)**

Acrylic Yarn is made of acrylic fibre and spun in mainly 3-4 counts. It can be made either from 100% acrylic fibre or in combination of 90% acrylic fibre blended

with 10% polyester or viscose or 85% acrylic fibre blended with 15% polyester or viscose. Acrylic yarn is used for production of knitwears, hosiery, shawls, etc.

The case was initiated on the basis of a petition filed by M/s. Vardhman Spinning and General Mills Ltd. and others on 03.07.2001 against the imports of Acrylic Yarn originating in or exported from Nepal. On 25.9.2001, preliminary findings were made and anti dumping duty @ US \$ 0.69/Kg and US \$ 0.84/Kg for residual exporters was recommended. The duty was imposed on 10.10.2001. The final findings were notified on 02.7.2002. Anti dumping duty @ US \$ 0.14/Kg. and US\$ 0.35/Kg. were recommended. Departmental of Revenue has imposed the duty vide notification dated 24th July 2002.

**(ii) Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF) (Korea, Malaysia, Thailand & Taiwan)**

The product under consideration is a synthetic polymer produced by polymerisation process and is used for manufacturing Spun Yarns which could either be 100% polyester yarns or in blends with cotton, viscose and other types of fibres. This is used in manufacture of Apparel/Household textiles, 100% polyester sewing thread and industrial used textile.

On the basis of a petition filed by Association of Synthetic Fibre Industry, anti dumping investigation was initiated on 25.06.2001 against the imports of PSF originating in or exported from Korea RP, Malaysia, Thailand and Taiwan. On 16.01.2002, preliminary findings were made and anti dumping duty @ difference between US \$ 0.951 to 1.264 per/kg and landed value of imports was recommended. Department of Revenue imposed provisional anti dumping duty vide notification dated 10.7.2002.

Final findings were issued on 24.12.2002 recommending anti dumping duty equivalent to difference between US \$ 1.093 to US \$ 1.196/Kg. and the landed value. The duty was imposed by the Department of Revenue on 21.3.2003.

**(iii) Mulberry Raw Silk (China)**

On the basis of a petition filed by the Central Silk Board, Bangalore on behalf of all cottage/filature/multiend silk reelers and the sericulture farmers through their associations, the Designated Authority initiated anti dumping investigations on alleged dumping of Mulberry Raw Silk (not thrown) originating in or exported from China PR on 17th July, 2002.

The product under investigation in the present case is Mulberry Raw Silk (not thrown), 2A grade and below originating in or exported from China PR.

Mulberry Raw Silk (not thrown) is classified under Customs sub-heading no.50.02 of Chapter 50 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and ITC (HS) Code 50020001.

The preliminary findings were notified on 20.12.2002 by recommending an anti dumping duty equivalent to difference between US \$ 33.19/Kg. and landed value of

imports. The provisional duty was imposed by Department of Revenue vide notification dated 2.1.2003. the public hearing was held on 3.3.2003.

**6. What is the trend in import and export of the acrylic yarn subjected to anti-dumping duty?**

The anti-dumping investigation against imports of 'Acrylic Fibres' originating in or exported from USA, Thailand and Korea RP was initiated on 13.9.1996. The provisional anti dumping duties were recommended @ Rs.6.30 – Rs.42.93/Kg. by the Designated Authority on 31.3.1997. The final anti dumping duties were recommended on 14.10.1997 and Ministry of Finance notified the anti dumping duty on 24.10.1997.

On the basis of petition filed by M/s. Indian Acrylic Limited, another anti dumping investigation was initiated on 07.01.1998 against imports of "Acrylic Fibre" originating in or exported from Italy, Spain, Portugal and Japan. On 20.10.1998, preliminary findings were issued and anti dumping duty were recommended as difference between Rs.2.87 to Rs.82.97/Kg and the landed value of imports/Kg. On 24.12.1998, final findings were issued and anti dumping duty as difference between Rs.2.69 to Rs.82.0/Kg and the landed value of imports/Kg. was recommended. The duty was notified by Ministry of Finance on 22.1.1999.

On the basis of petition filed by the Forum of Acrylic Manufacturers Association, yet another anti dumping investigation initiated on 26.03.1999 against imports of "Acrylic Fibre" originating in or exported from Turkey. On 13.10.1999, preliminary findings were issued and anti dumping duty @ Rs.71/Kg was recommended. On 24.3.2000, final findings were issued and anti dumping duty as difference between Rs.9.60 to Rs.16.41/Kg and the landed value of imports/Kg. was recommended. The duty was notified by Ministry of Finance on 22.1.1999.

On the basis of petition filed by Forum of Acrylic Manufacturers Association, another anti dumping investigation was initiated on 28.07.1999 against imports of Acrylic Fibre originating in or exported from Taiwan. On 10.11.1999, preliminary findings were issued and anti-dumping duty was recommended as difference between Rs.3.37 to Rs.10.25/Kg. and the landed value of imports/Kg. On 10.11.1999, preliminary findings were issued and anti dumping duty was recommended as difference between Rs.3.37 to Rs.10.25/Kg and the landed value of imports/Kg. On 11.07.2000, final findings were issued and anti-dumping duty was recommended as difference between US\$ 0.140 to US\$ 0.240/Kg and the landed value of imports/Kg. The duty was notified by Ministry of Finance on 18.7.2000.

On the basis of petition filed by Indian Acrylic Ltd., Consolidated Fibres and Chemicals Ltd. and Others, another anti dumping investigation was initiated on 28.8.2001 against imports of Acrylic Fibre originating in or exported from Italy. On 6.12.2001, preliminary findings were issued and anti dumping duty was recommended as difference between US \$ 0.32/Kg to US\$ 0.41/Kg and the landed value of imports/Kg. Provisional duty was notified by the Ministry of Finance on 10.1.2002. The final findings were notified on 12th August 2002 and anti dumping duty was recommended as difference between US\$ 0.32/Kg to US\$0.41/Kg and the landed value of imports/Kg. The duty was notified on 12.9.2002 by the Ministry of Finance.

On the basis of petition filed by Indian Acrylic Ltd., Consolidated Fibres and Chemicals Ltd. and Others, another anti dumping investigation was initiated on 28.8.2001 against imports of Acrylic Fibre originating in or exported from Germany, UK, Brazil and Bulgaria. On 7.12.2001, preliminary findings were issued and anti dumping duty was recommended as difference between US\$0.143/Kg to US\$1.275/Kg and the landed value of imports/Kg. Provisional duty has been imposed by the Ministry of Finance on 31.12.2001. The final findings were issued on 27.8.2002 anti dumping duty was recommended as difference between US\$0.14/Kg. to US\$ 1.03/Kg and the landed value of imports/Kg. The duty was notified by the Ministry of Finance on 9th October 2002.

Acrylic Fibre is an economical substitute of wool. Acrylic Fibre is produced either through wet technology or dry technology. Acrylic Fibre has application in day to day life i.e. apparel, household products and other industrial uses. Acrylic Fibre is a long chain of synthetic polymer composed of at least 90% by weight of Acrylonitrile units. Acrylic fibre can be acrylic staple fibre, acrylic tow or acrylic top.

### **Trends on Exports**

The volume and value of exports of the product during the two years prior to the levy of anti dumping duty was 258.52 MT valued at Rs.237.38 lakhs and 71.72 MT valued at Rs.63.58 lakhs respectively for the period 1996-1997 and 1997-1998.

The volume and value of exports of the product during the years after the levy of anti dumping duty was 621.78 MT valued at Rs.548.67 lakhs, 281.76 MT valued at Rs.157.87 lakhs and 185.19 MT valued at Rs.131.9 lakhs respectively for the period 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002.

### **Trends on Imports**

The volume and value of imports of the product during the two years prior to the levy of anti dumping duty was 8417.39 MT valued at Rs.14432.88 lakhs and 32743.14 MT valued at Rs. 20228.71 lakhs respectively for the period 1996-1997 and 1997-1998.

The volume and value of imports of the product during the year after the levy of anti dumping duty was 14259.29 MT valued at Rs.7046.2 lakhs, 13967.49 MT valued at Rs.9150.41 lakhs and 9668.63 MT valued at Rs.6444.56 lakhs respectively for the period 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002.

Imports have declined after the imposition of anti dumping duty.

## **7. What are anti-dumping cases in textiles and clothing sector, where final findings issued and definitive duties imposed?**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Product/HS Classification / Name of the Petitioner(s)</b>	<b>Date of Initiation</b>	<b>Country (s)</b>	<b>Date of Preliminary Findings/ Imposition Range of Duty Recommended</b>	<b>Date of Final Findings Imposition/ Range of Duty Recommended</b>	<b>Date of Review/ Duty levied by Department of Revenue</b>

1.	Acrylic Fibres - I, 550130, 550330, M/s. Indian Acrylic Ltd., M/s. Pashupati Acrylon Ltd.	13.9.96	USA, Thailand, Korea RP	31.3.97 31.3.97 Rs.6.30 to Rs.42.93/Kg.	14.10.97 24.10.97 Rs.6.30 to Rs.42.93/ Kg.	19.4.2000(MTR) 6.8.2002 (SSR) US \$ 0.16 – US \$ 0.366/Kg.
2.	Acrylic Fibres - II, 550130, 550330, M/s. Indian Acrylic Ltd.	7.1.98	Italy, Spain, Portugal & Japan	20.10.98 17.11.98 Rs.2.87/Kg – Rs.82.97/Kg.	24.12.98 22.1.99 Rs.2.69/Kg – Rs. 82.00/Kg.	Review yet to be initiated
3.	Acrylic Fibres - III, 550130, 550330, M/s. Indian Acrylic Ltd.	30.7.98	Mexico	7.4.99 14.5.99 Difference between Rs.83.7 and landed value of imports if such difference is more than Rs.2.20/Kg.	25.6.99 16.7.99 Difference between Rs.83.7 and landed value of imports if such difference is more than Rs.2.20/Kg.	SSR not due
4.	Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF) – I M/s. Indo Rama Ltd.	25.1.99	Korea RP, Thailand, Taiwan & Indonesia	27.9.99 - Rs.1206 – Rs.2167/MT	21.1.2000 No duty imposed. Difference between Rs.46215 to Rs.46607 & landed price of imports/MT	Closed Case
5.	Nylon Tyre Cord Fabric 59021000 Association of Synthetic Fibre	26.2.99	Indonesia Korea RP, Thailand & Taiwan	5.10.99 9.11.99 Rs.1.77 to Rs.5.32/Kg.	22.2.2000 28.3.2000 Rs.1.77 to Rs.28.91/Kg.	20.3.2003(MTR) Recommended nil duty
6.	Acrylic Fibre - IV 550130, 550330 Forum to Acrylic Manufacturers Association	26.3.99	Turkey	13.10.99 15.11.99 Difference between Rs.71 & landed price of imports/Kg.	24.3.2000 15.5.2000 Rs.9.6 – Rs.16.41/Kg.	SSR not due
7.	Acrylic Fibre - V 550130, 550330 Forum to Acrylic Manufacturers Association	28.7.99	Taiwan	10.11.99 12.1.2000 Rs.3.37 – Rs.10.25 per Kg.	11.7.2000 18.7.2000 US \$ 0.140 – US \$ 0.240/Kg.	SSR not due
8.	Partially Oriented Yarn (POY) – I 55024200 Association of Synthetic Fibre	10.11.2000	Indonesia Taiwan Thailand & Malaysia	30.3.2001 12.4.2001 US \$ 0.181 – Fibre Industry US \$ 0.801/Kg.	4.1.2002 8.2.2002 US \$ 0.037 – US \$ 0.593/Kg.	SSR not due

	Industry, Delhi					
9.	Acrylic Yarn, 5402, 540239, 540269, 5509 M/s. Punjab Fibres Ltd. & Others	3.7.2001	Nepal	25.9.2001 10.10.2001 US \$ 0.69 – US \$ 0.84/Kg.	2.7.2002 24.7.2002 M/s. Reliance Spinning Mills – US \$ 0.14 per Kg. Other exporters – US\$0.35 per kg	SSR not due
10.	Acrylic Fibre (Below 1.5 denier) – VI 550130, 550330 M/s. Indian Acrylic Ltd., M/s. Consolidated Fibres & Chemicals Ltd. and Others	28.8.2001	Italy	6.12.2001 10.1.2002 US \$ 0.32 to US \$ 0.41 per Kg.	12.8.2002 12.9.2002 UD \$ 0.32 – 0.41/Kg.	SSR not due
11.	Partially Oriented Yarn (POY) – II 54024200 Association of Synthetic Fibre Industry	20.8.2001	Korea & Turkey	23.11.2001 27.12.2001 US \$ 0.351 – US \$ 0.441/Kg.	16.8.2002 12.9.2002 US \$ 0.360 – US \$ 0.605/Kg.	SSR not due
12.	Acrylic Fibre – VII 550130, 550330 M/s. Indian Acrylic Ltd., M/s. Consolidated Fibres & Chemicals Ltd. and Others	28.8.2001	Germany UK, Brazil & Bulgaria	7.12.2001 31.12.2001 US \$ 0.143 to US \$ 1.275 per Kg.	27.8.2002 9.10.2002 US \$ 0.14 to US \$ 1.03 per kg	SSR not due
13.	Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF – II) 550320 Association of Synthetic Fibre Industry	25.6.2001	Korea Malaysia Taiwan & Thailand	16.1.2002 10.7.2002 Difference between US \$ 0.951 to US \$ 1.264 and landed value	24.12.2002 21.3.2003 Difference between the range of US \$ 1.093 to 1.196 per kg and the landed value	SSR not due

**8. What stages are the administrative review for cases in textiles and clothing sector?**

The following statement shows the various stages of the administrative reviews (completed mid term/ sunset/ new shipper) cases in textiles and clothing sector.

**(a) Completed Mid Term Review**



Sr. No.	Product	Date of Initiation of Review	Country (s)	Rate of Duties After Review	Date of Recommendation by Authority/Date of Imposition of Duty by MOF
1.	Acrylic Fibre	14.7.98	Thailand	Rs.5039 PMT	1.4.99
2.	Acrylic Fibre	8.3.99	Japan	Difference between Rs.78.78 per kg. And the land value subject to minimum of Rs.4.47 per kg.	29.9.99
3.	Acrylic Fibre	26.4.99	S. Korea, USA & Thailand	Rs.9.14 – Rs.33.18/Kg.	19.4.2000 8.6.2000
4.	Nylon Tyre Cord Fabric	23.11.2001	Indonesia Korea Thailand & Taiwan	Nil	20.3.03

**(b) Completed Sunset Review**

Sr. No.	Product	Date of Initiation of Review	Country (s)	Rate of Duties After Review	Date of Recommendation by Authority/Date of Imposition of Duty by MOF
1.	Acrylic Fibres	13.9.96	USA, Thailand Korea RP	US \$ 0.16 – 0.366/Kg.	6.8.2002 9.10.2002

**(c) Completed New Shipper Review**

Sr. No.	Product	Date of Initiation of Review	Country (s)	Rate of Duties After Review	Date of Recommendation by Authority/Date of Imposition of Duty by MOF
1.	<b>No Case</b>				

**9. What are the categories where anti-dumping cases have been initiated against exports from India?**

Indian exporters are facing number of anti-dumping cases against them from other member countries in the world. The product wise analysis of cases against Indian exporters indicates that highest number of anti-dumping cases continue to be on engineering products, including steel products which account for 32% of the total cases followed by textiles & articles thereof (19%), Drugs, pharmaceuticals and basic chemicals (18%), rubber/plastics and articles etc. (13%), and consumer/industrial goods (12%).

**Product wise break up of cases**

Product	Anti dumping cases
Engineering including steel product	27
Textiles and Articles thereof	16
Drugs & Pharmaceutical	15
Electronics	04

Rubber, Plastics, Glassware and Articles thereof	10
Consumer & Industrial Goods	9
Agri Products	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>

**10. What are the anti-dumping cases against exports of textiles and clothing items from India?**

The list of anti dumping cases against exports of textiles and clothing from India, name of the investigating country, product and date of initiation has been given in the following table.

***List of Anti-Dumping Cases against Exports from India***

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Investigating Country</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Date of Initiation</b>
1.	Brazil	Jute Bags	11.11.1991
2.	EU	Bed Linen	January 1994
3.	EU	Cotton Type Bed Linen-II	13.09.1996
4.	EU	Polyester Textured Filament Yarn	23.08.1998
5.	EU	Polyethylene & Polypropylene Sades & Rags	April 1995
6.	EU	Polyester Staple Fibre	
7.	EU	Polyethylene & Polypropdene Sads and Bags (New Exporter Review)	17.04.1995
8.	EU	Synthetic Fibre Ropes	04.04.1996
9.	EU	(-II)	01.07.1997 (Suo Motto under Article 5(6))
10.	EU	Synthetic Fibres of Polyester	01.11.1990
11.	EU	Unbleached Cotton Fabric	21.02.1996
12.	EU	(-II)	11.07.1997
13.	Republic of Trinidad & Tobago	Polypropylene Ropes	18.05.1999
14.	South Africa	Acrylic Blankets	08.04.1998 (Notice No.606 of 1998 in Govt. Gazt.No.18727)
15.	South Africa	Printed Dyed Bed Linen	Article 5.5 Notice dated 07.04.99
16.	South Korea	Combed Yarn	20.01.2001
17.	Turkey	Polyester Texturised Yarn (PTY)	04.03.1999
18.	Venezuela	Readymade Garments	09.09.2002
<b>Source : DG of AD and Allied Action Annual Report 2002-03</b>			

**11. Which country is frequently probing anti-dumping cases against India's Textile Export?**

Over the past few years, India's textile exports to the European Union have been facing anti-dumping investigations of the European Commission (EC). In recent times, 3 textile product categories, namely (i) Unbleached Cotton Fabrics (UCF) (ii) Cotton Type Bed-liner and (iii) Polyester Texturised Filament Yarn (PTFY) originating from India have been subjected to anti-dumping action by the EC. India's exports to the European Union of certain textile products are already under quantitative restrictions under the Indo-EU bilateral textile agreement. As a result of various initiatives taken either through intensive diplomatic efforts or legal course of action to defend the cases, the Unbleached Cotton Fabrics-III anti dumping case of he EC was turned down.

In the cotton type bed-linen anti dumping case, Government of India decided to contest the EC's action and initiated the process as a prelude to raising this issue under the Dispute Settlement Mechanism of the WTO. Two rounds of consultations with EC have already taken place and DSB proceedings initiated.

The European Commission had initiated two parallel investigations, namely, anti dumping proceedings and anti subsidy, concerning import of PTFY originating among others, from India. The complainant has since withdrawn the case.

Turkey has recently initiated anti dumping investigations on import of Polyester Texturised Yarn (PTY) from India, Republic of Korea, Thailand and Chinese Taiwan. The Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) is coordinating the defence of Indian producers/exporters in the case and taking necessary steps to contest the proceedings.

The Board of Tariff and Trade (BOTT), South Africa, had received complaints against large quantity of imports from India and also received requests for initiating anti dumping and anti subsidy proceedings against the following two items being exported from India : firstly, printed and dyed bed linen and secondly, acrylic fibre blankets. Although BOTT has not initiated any anti dumping and anti subsidy proceedings against imports of printed and dyed bed linen, in case of acrylic fibre blankets definitive anti dumping duties have been imposed by the South African authorities.

