

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1715
ANSWERED ON:01.08.2003
ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES
PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government are using the anti-dumping measures to protect India's domestic products against cheap imports and developed the expertise to carry out the investigations for using the anti-dumping measures;
- (b) the number of cases of anti-dumping measures carried out against India since coming into effect the anti-dumping measures in 1995 and the number of such investigations carried out by India during the last one year with names of the countries;
- (c) whether there is demand from the WTO member countries to amend the anti-dumping laws to make it more user-friendly and less discriminatory; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and when the law is going to be amended?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI S.B. MOOKHERJEE)

(a) As per the Anti-Dumping Rules, anti-dumping investigations are normally initiated by the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD) on receiving a fully documented petition from the domestic industry with prima-facie evidence of dumping, injury and causal link between the dumped goods and injury to the domestic industry. The purpose of Anti-dumping duties is to counteract trade distortion caused by dumping and the consequential injury to the domestic industry. The imposition of Anti-dumping measures does not restrict imports from the subject countries.

The DGAD has a team of professional qualified officers, who have the requisite experience to handle anti-dumping cases.

(b) According to a report compiled by WTO Secretariat regarding anti-dumping action upto December, 2002, 44 (forty-four) anti-dumping measures have been imposed against Indian exporters since 1995. In the year 2002-03 DGAD initiated Anti-dumping investigations into 30 (thirty) products involving various countries namely, Indonesia, Thailand, South Africa, Macedonia, China, Singapore, Korea, USA, Canada, Ukraine, Russia, Iran, EU, Taiwan, Germany, Poland, Romania, Venezuela, Netherlands, Saud Arabia, UK, Australia, Kazakhstan, Turkey, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Philippines and UAE.

(c) & (d) The Doha Ministerial Conference of the WTO has provided for negotiations aimed at clarifying and improving disciplines under the Agreements on Anti-Dumping and Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, while preserving the basic concepts, principles and effectiveness of these Agreements. In the initial phase of the negotiations, participants are to indicate the provisions, including disciplines on trade distorting practices that they seek to clarify and improve in the subsequent phase.

Proposals have been submitted by various countries seeking improvement and clarification in the Anti-Dumping Agreement. The negotiations are required to be completed by January, 2005.