METI-RIETI International Seminar

Recent State of Play on Anti-dumping and Other Trade Remedy Measures: With overviews of Brazil and Japan

Handout

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http://www.rieti.go.jp/en/index.html



Trade Remedies in Japan: with focus on anti-dumping measures

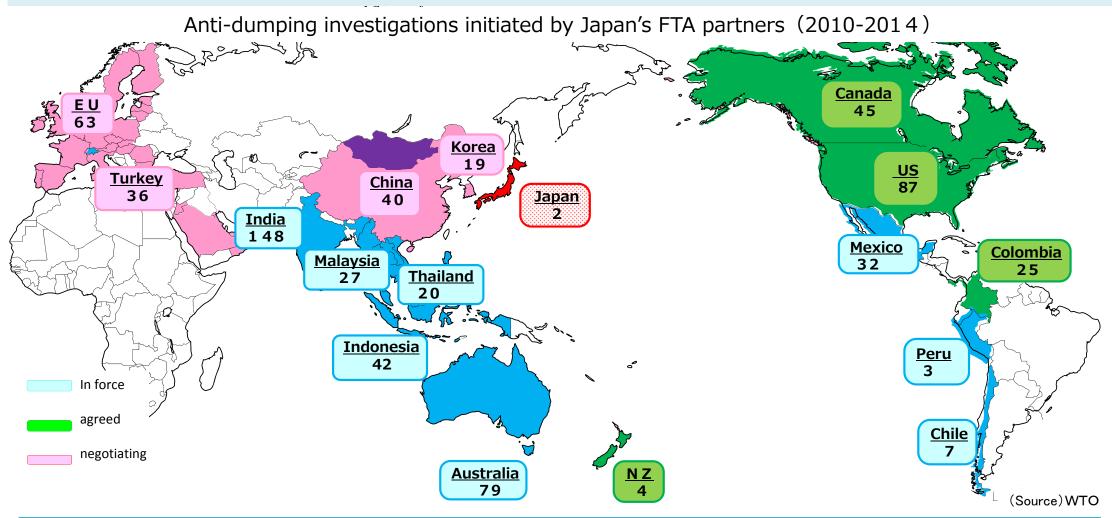
(provisional translation)

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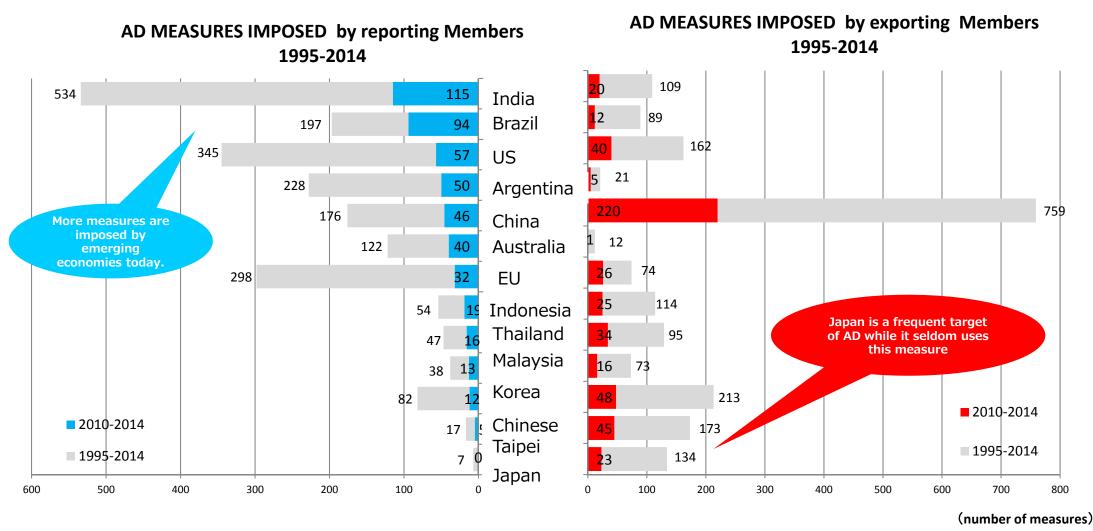
1. Anti-dumping: state of play (1)

- The WTO agreement allows governments to take action against dumping.
- More than 200 anti-dumping investigations are initiated every year around the world while it is seldom initiated in Japan



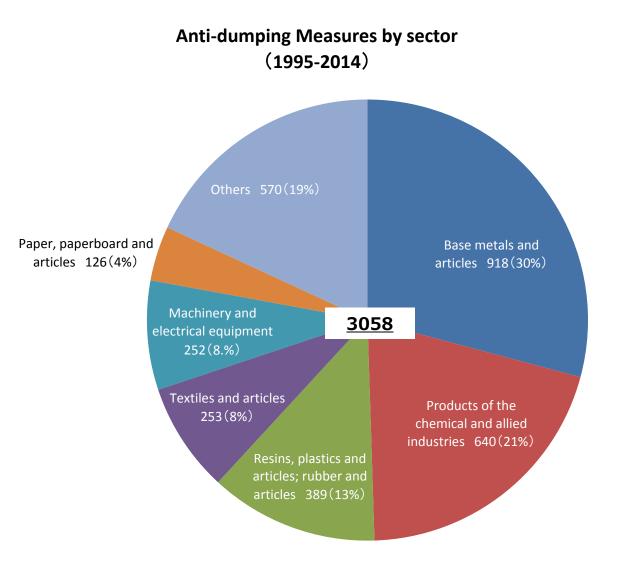
- In force(1 3 countries, 1 region): Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Brunei, ASEAN, the Philippines, Viet Nam, India, Australia, Mexico, Chile, Peru, Switzerland
- Signed (1 country) : Mongolia
- Negotiating etc. (4 countries, 5 regions) : Korea, KCJ, RCEP, GCC, Turkey, EU, Canada, Colombia, TPP

1. Anti-dumping: state of play (2)

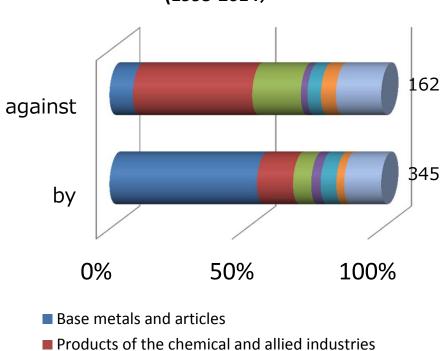


(number of measures)

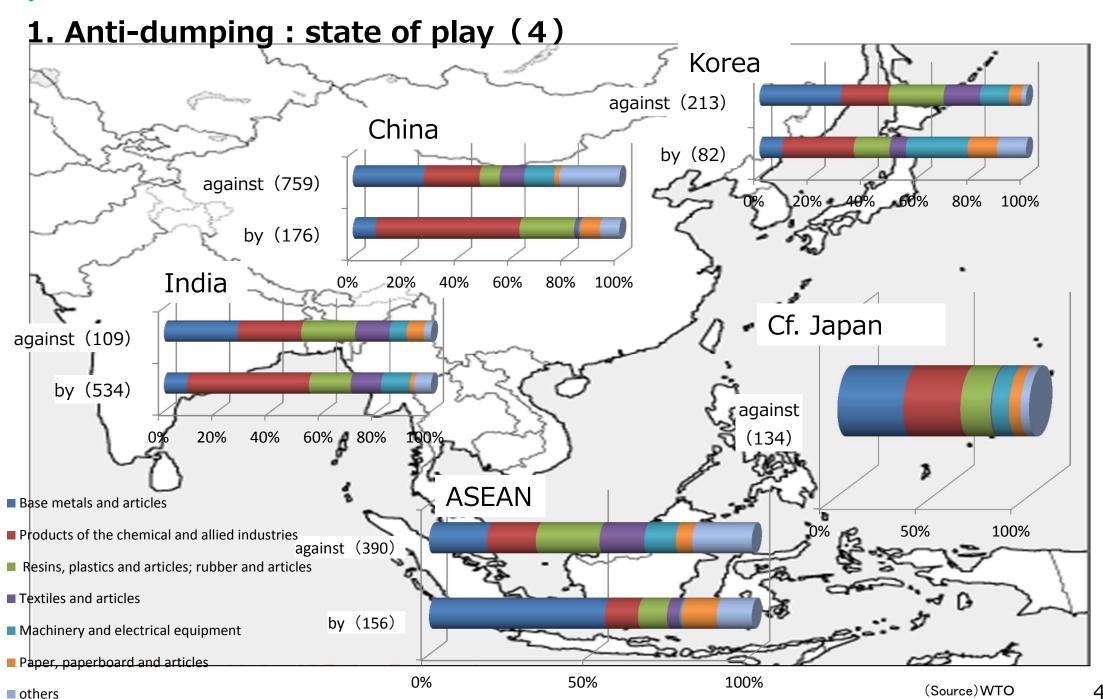
1. Anti-dumping: state of play (3)



AD Measures by and against the US: by sector (1995-2014)

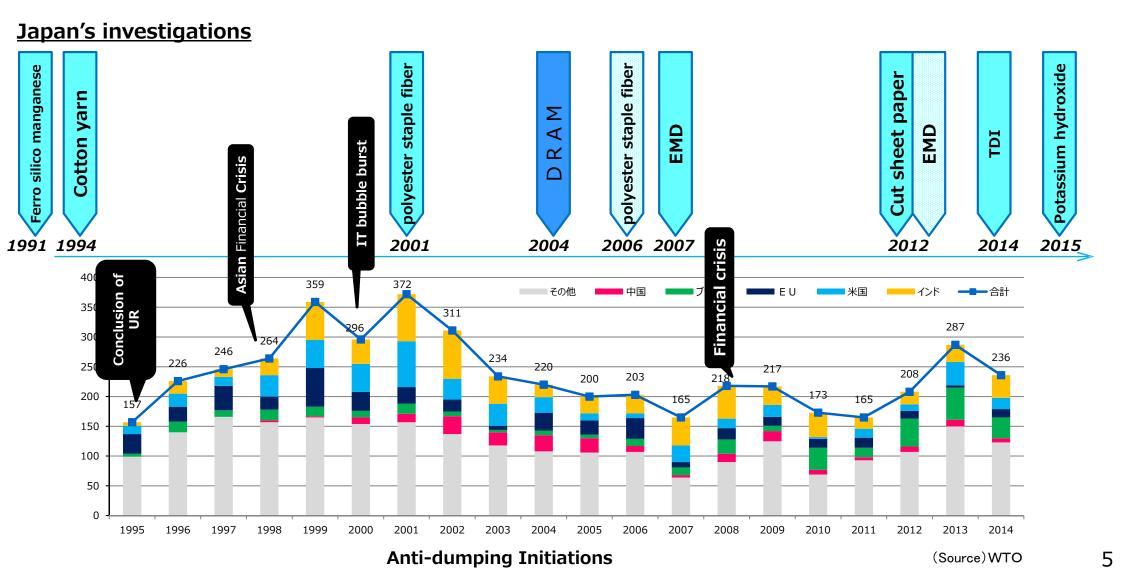


- Resins, plastics and articles; rubber and articles
- Textiles and articles
- Machinery and electrical equipment
- Paper, paperboard and articles
- others



2. Trade remedies in Japan

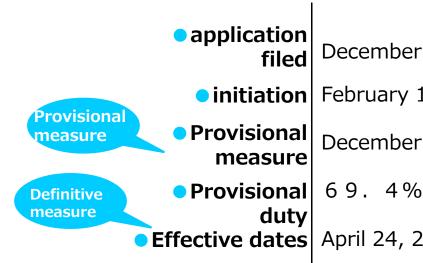
After the establishment of the WTO (1995), Japan initiated 10AD investigations (5 products, 10 countries) and 1 CVD investigation.



3. Case $1 \sim TDI \sim (1)$

Anti-Dumping Investigation on Tolylene Diisocyanate (TDI) Originating in the People's Republic of China





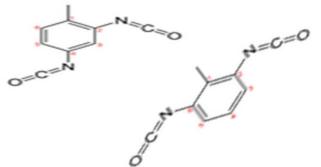
December 17, 2013

• initiation February 14, 2014

December 25, 2014 - April 24, 2015

• Effective dates | April 24, 2015 – April 24, 2020

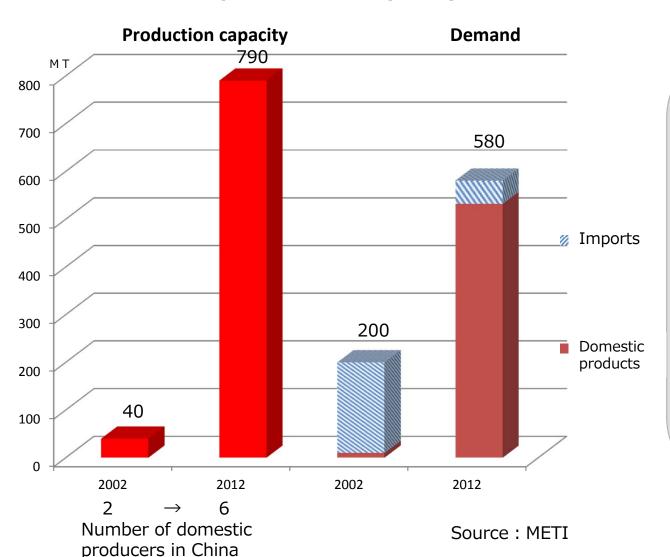
• **Definitive duty** | Same as the provisional duty



 About the Tolylene diisocyanate is a transparent liquid, **product** mainly used as a raw material for polyurethane flexible foams, which are applied to car seats, bedding, and other articles

3. Case $1 \sim TDI \sim (2)$

China's TDI production capacity and demand



China initiated AD investigation on TDI from Japan, the US, and Korea
Imposition of measures
 Japan: 12~60%
 US: 7~28%
 Korea: 4~16%
China initiated AD investigation on TDI from the EU
Imposition of measure

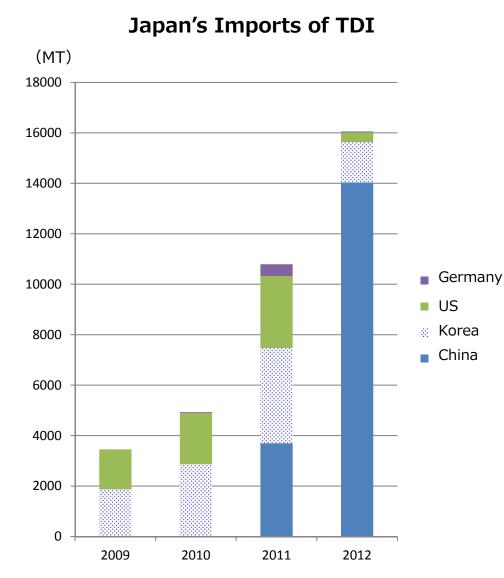
Termination of measures against

Japan, the US and Korea

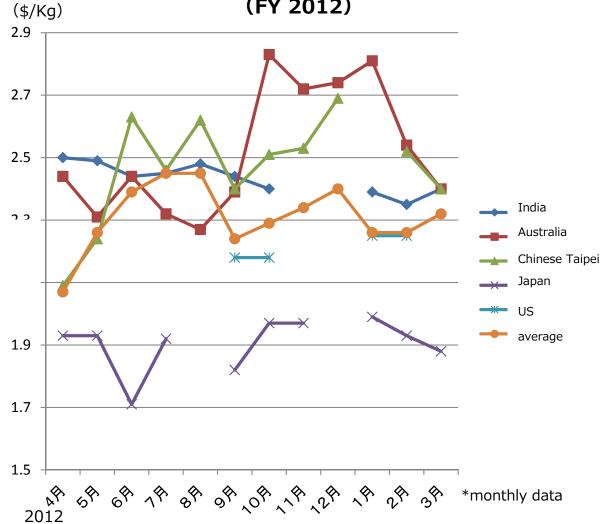
 $EU:7\sim38\%$

2014

3. Case $1 \sim TDI \sim (3)$



China's TDI export price by importing countries (FY 2012)

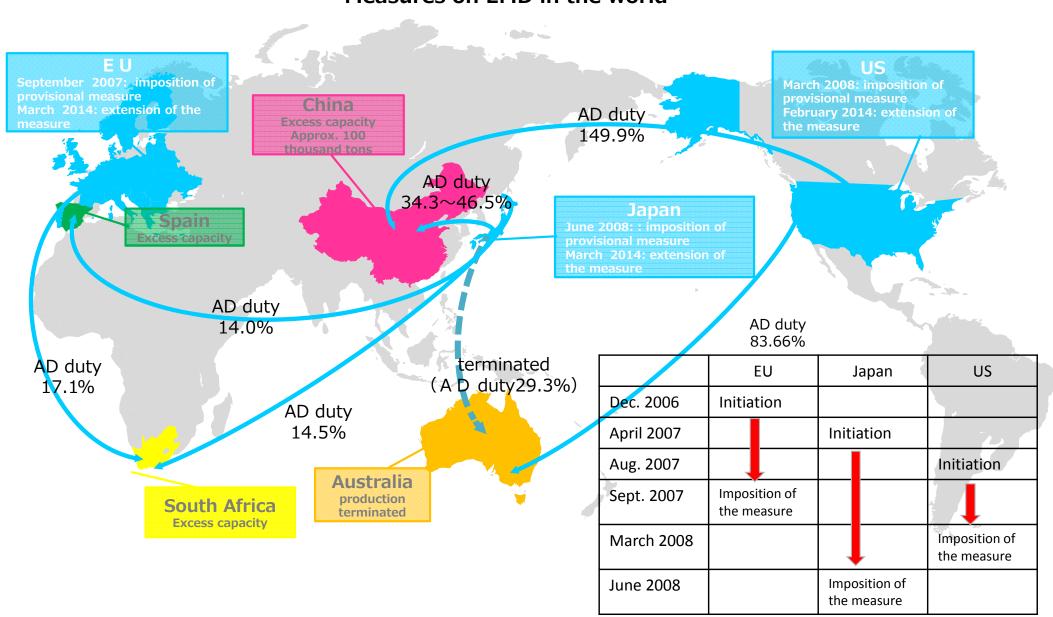


Source: Japan custom

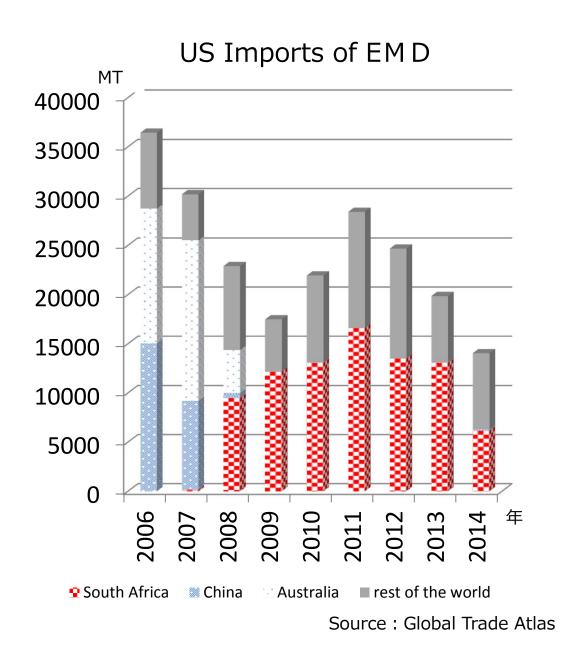
Source : China custom

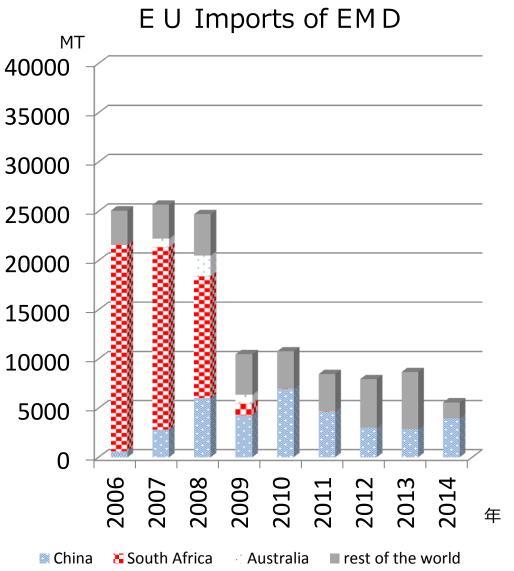
4. Effect of the measure $\sim EMD \sim (1)$

Measures on EMD in the world



4. Effect of the measure \sim EMD \sim (2)





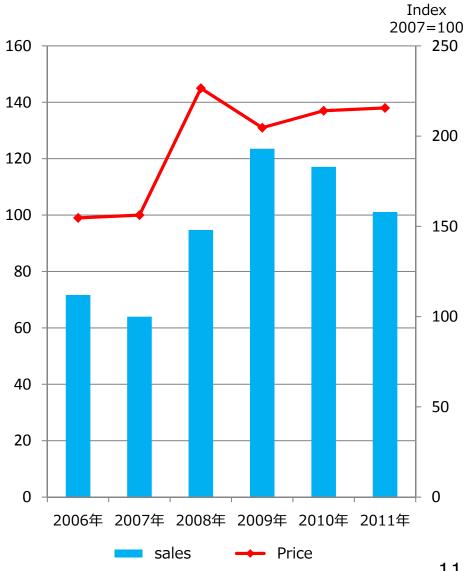
Source: Global Trade Atlas

4. Effect of the measure $\sim EMD \sim (3)$

Imports of EMD

(MT) 18,000 16,000 14,000 12,000 10,000 8,000 6,000 4,000 2,000 2006年 2007年 2008年 2009年 2010年 2011年 2012年 2013年 2014年 南アフリカ ■スペイン ■豪州 ■その他 Australia others China South Africa Spain

Sales and Price of Domestic Producer



Source: Japan custom

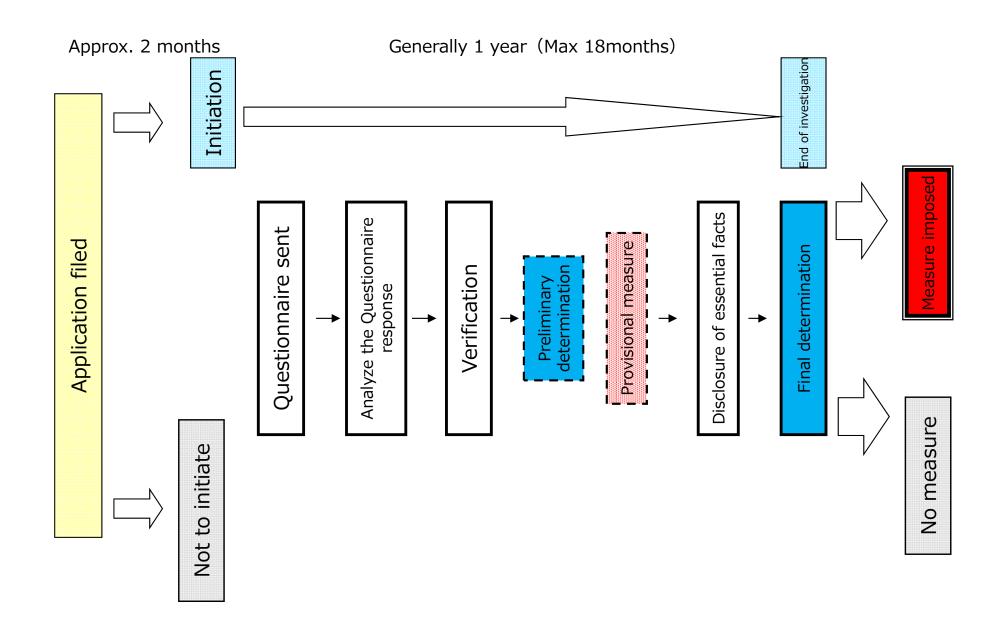
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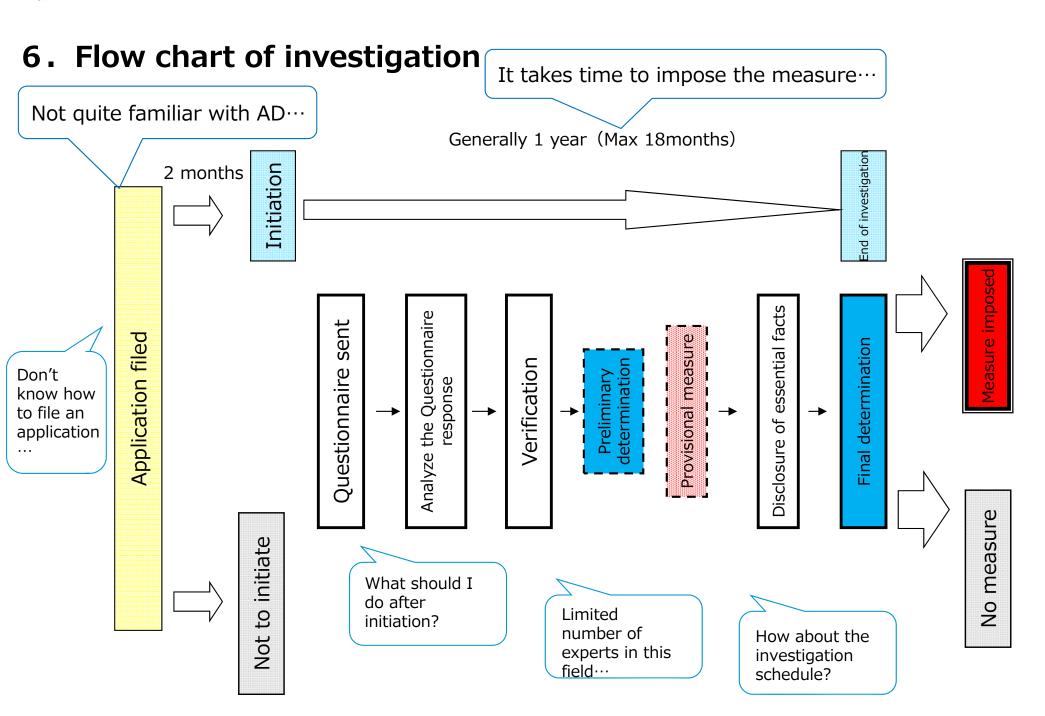
Source: METI

5. Japanese Investigating Authority

- Minister of Finance, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Minister having jurisdiction over the subject industry are responsible for trade remedies investigations.
- ➤ An Investigating Team which consists of investigators from METI, MOF and the Ministry which has jurisdiction over the subject industry is established when a decision to initiate the investigation is made by the Ministers.
- Applications and submissions such as evidences, comments etc. are submitted to MOF.
- ➤ METI and MOF have offices which are dedicated to trade remedies investigations. ("Office for Trade Remedy Investigations" in METI and "Office for Trade Remedy Affairs" in MOF)

6. Flow chart of investigation





7. Improving the national AD system

Direction of improvements –
Fully in compliance with the WTO agreements
Taking into account of relevant practices of other authorities
Better access to the anti-dumping system (WTO rules)

For that purpose...

- 1. Improved access to the anti-dumping system
- 2. Increased transparency and due-process considerations
- 3. Enhancing the understanding of the AD system
- 4. Capacity building for investigations

8. Improved access to the anti-dumping system

- OReviewed the application process and published model application form which is on the website of METI.
 - → Domestic industry can have better idea of an application document.
- OEliminated the duplication of works before and after filing the application and streamlined the process

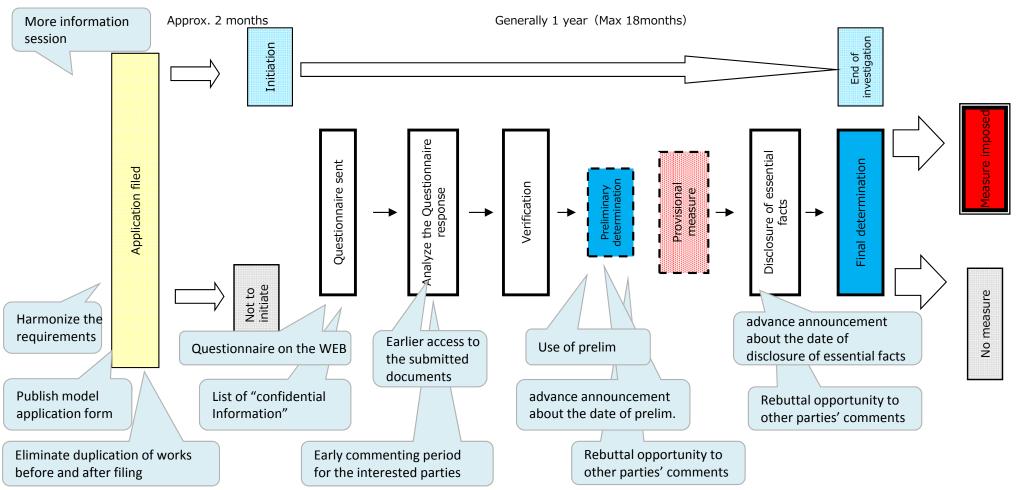
Revise and enrich the guidance document

- \rightarrow It is less burdensome by eliminating the duplication of works.
- ORequest to amend domestic regulations taking into account of other Members practices and the WTO agreements
 - → More harmonized domestic system

8. Improved access to the anti-dumping system

- Ouse of preliminary determinations (earlier publishing date for interim report)
- → It took 14 months to publish interim report before. In our most recent investigation, the interim report was issued 10 months after initiation.
- OPut questionnaires on the WEB
- OList the information which are generally classified as "confidential information" if requested by the submitting party
- O Make an advance announcement about the date of preliminary determination/disclosure of essential facts (approx. 10 days before)
 - → Interested parties have better access to the investigation
- OIncrease the opportunity to make comments
- → Interested parties have earlier access to the submitted documents and have more time and opportunity to express their views.

6. Flow chart of investigation (after improvement)





- ✓ Early filing of an application, less burdensome work
- \checkmark Early access to the submitted evidences \rightarrow more time to make comments based on the submission
- ✓ Increased transparency of investigation process
- ✓ Early preliminary determination

10. In closing...

- ○2015 is the 60th anniversary for Japan to join GATT and 20th anniversary of the WTO.
- OWTO agreements are the legal ground-rules for international commerce. WTO supports the rule-based multilateral trading system and trade liberalization.
- OMake good use of the WTO rules and create the level playing field.

Office for Trade Remedy Investigations, METI

http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/external_economy/trade_control/boekikanri/trade-remedy/index.html

Cf. Japan's trade remedy cases

Anti-dumping cases

Product name	Country	Measures	Duty rate
Ferro silico manganese	China Norway S. Africa	Expired (H5.2.3~ H10.1.31)	China 5 exporters: 4.5~19.1% Others: 27.2% new shipper: 8.9% (Price undertaking: 2 exporters)
Cotton yarn	Pakistan	Expired (H7.8.4~ H12.7.31)	9 exporters: 2.1~7.9% 8 exporters: no measure Others: 9.9%
Polyester staple fiber	Korea Chinese Taipei	Expired (H14.7.26~ H24.6.28)	Korea 1 exporter: 6.0% 4 exporters: no measure Others: 13.5% C. Taipei 10.3%
EMD	Spain S. Africa China Australia	Measures in force (H20.6.14~) *expired for Australia	S. Africa: 14.5% China 1 exporter:34.3% others:46.5% Australia: *29.3% Spain: 14.0%
Cut sheet paper	Indonesia	Terminated w/o measure (H25.6.26)	n.a.
TDI	China	Measures in force $(H26.12.25\sim)$	China: 69.4%
Potassium hydroxide	China Korea	Investigation on going	

CVD case

Product name	Country	Measures	Duty rate
DRAM	Korea	expired (H18.1.27~ H21.4.22)	Hynix Inc. initial duty: 27.2% after review:9.1% CCR: no duty

Safeguard case

Product name	Measures	Duty rate
Tatami-omote Welsh Onion Shitake Mushrooms	Terminated after imposition of provisional measure (H13.12.21)	**provisional measure Welsh Onion Tariff quota: 5,383 t Additional rate: 225 yen/kg Shitake Mushrooms Tariff quota: 8,003 t Additional rate: 635 yen/kg Tatami-omote: Tariff quota: 7,949 t Additional rate: 306 yen/kg