

**ESTABLISHMENT OF GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR INQUIRIES BY
THE PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION INTO WHETHER SAFEGUARD
ACTION IS WARRANTED UNDER THE AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING
THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION**

1. In order to comply with the requirements of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO Agreement), and in particular the Agreement on Safeguards (Safeguards Agreement) and Article XIX of the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (GATT 1994), this notice establishes the general procedures for inquiries into safeguard action by the Productivity Commission (Commission) in respect of a reference under Parts 2 and 3 of the *Productivity Commission Act 1998*.

2. A reference under Parts 2 and 3 of the *Productivity Commission Act 1998* in respect of safeguard action will designate the product being imported and request an inquiry and report by the Commission on:

- (a) whether the conditions are such that safeguard measures would be justified under the WTO Agreement;
- (b) if so, what measures would be necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury and to facilitate adjustment; and
- (c) whether, having regard to the Government's requirements for assessing the impact of regulation which affects business those measures should be implemented.

3. A "safeguard measure" means a measure provided for in Article XIX of GATT 1994, the rules for which are established by the Safeguards Agreement. A safeguards measure would be in the form of a quota, a tariff quota, or an increased level of tariff.

Conditions

4. The Commission is to report on whether the product under reference is being imported into Australia in such increased quantities, absolute or relative to domestic production, and under such conditions as to cause or threaten to cause serious injury to the domestic industry that produces like or directly competitive products.

5. Safeguard measures have to be applied to a product being imported irrespective of its source, except:

- (a) product determined to be of New Zealand origin pursuant to the Australia New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement, which shall be excluded from the inquiry; and
- (b) product originating in a developing country Member of the WTO shall be exempted from such measures as long as its share of imports of the product concerned does not exceed 3%, provided that developing country Members of the WTO with less than 3% import share collectively account for not more than 9% of total imports of the product.

Inquiry

6. Reasonable public notice must be given to all interested parties in accordance with section 14 of the *Productivity Commission Act 1998*. The inquiry must involve public hearings or other appropriate means in which importers, exporters and other interested parties can present evidence and their views, including the opportunity to respond to the presentations of other parties and to submit their views, *inter alia*, as to whether or not the application of a safeguard measure would be in the public interest.

7. In accordance with section 12 of the *Productivity Commission Act 1998* a report shall be published promptly setting forth the Commission's findings and reasoned conclusions reached on all pertinent issues of fact and law. The report will include a detailed analysis of the case under inquiry as well as a demonstration of the relevance of the factors examined. All factors specified in these procedures must be considered.

8. Any information which is by nature confidential or which is provided on a confidential basis shall, upon cause being shown, be treated as such by the Commission. Such information shall not be disclosed without permission of the party submitting it. Parties providing confidential information may be requested to furnish non-confidential summaries thereof or, if such parties indicate that such information cannot be summarized, the reasons why a summary cannot be provided. However, if the Commission find that a request for confidentiality is not warranted and if the party concerned is either unwilling to make the information public or to authorize its disclosure in generalized or summary form, it may disregard such information unless it can be demonstrated to its satisfaction from appropriate sources that the information is correct.

Determination of Serious Injury or Threat Thereof

9. **"Serious injury"** means a significant overall impairment in the position of a domestic industry.

10. **"Threat of serious injury"** means serious injury that is clearly imminent, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 13 and 14. A determination of the existence of a threat of serious injury shall be based on facts and not merely on allegation, conjecture or remote possibility.

11. In determining injury or threat thereof, a **"domestic industry"** means the producers as a whole of the like or directly competitive products operating in Australia, or those whose collective output of the like or directly competitive products constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of those products.

12. **"Like product"** means a product which is identical, i.e. alike in all respects to the product under consideration, or in the absence of such a product, another product which, although not alike in all respects, has characteristics closely resembling those of the product under consideration.

13. In the inquiry to determine whether increased imports have caused or are threatening to cause serious injury to a domestic industry, the Commission shall evaluate all relevant factors of an objective and quantifiable nature having a bearing on the situation of that industry, in particular, the rate and amount of the increase in imports of the product concerned in absolute and relative terms, the share of the domestic market taken by increased imports, changes in the level of sales, production, productivity, capacity utilization, profits and losses, and employment.

14. The determination referred to in paragraph 13 shall not be made unless this inquiry demonstrates, on the basis of objective evidence, the existence of the causal link between increased imports of the product concerned and serious injury or threat thereof. When factors other than

increased imports are causing injury to the domestic industry at the same time, such injury shall not be attributed to increased imports.

Application of Safeguard Measures

15. A safeguard measure can only be applied to the extent necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury and to facilitate adjustment. If a quantitative restriction is used, such a measure shall not reduce the quantity of imports below the level of a recent period which shall be the average of imports in the last three representative years for which statistics are available, unless clear justification is given that a different level is necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury.

Provisional Safeguard Measures

16. A reference can also be made to the Commission for an accelerated report to determine whether critical circumstances exist where delay in applying measures would cause damage which it would be difficult to repair. The Commission will report to the Minister on whether there is clear evidence that increased imports have caused or are threatening to cause serious injury. If the Commission finds that such circumstances exist, then it will also recommend what provisional measures would be appropriate for up to 200 days. Such measures should take the form of tariff increases unless that would not be sufficient to prevent serious injury. The provisional measures would be revoked when the Government reached a decision on the imposition of safeguard measures following the receipt of the report by the Commission.

Duration and Review of Safeguard Measures

17. The Commission shall also make recommendations about the duration of the measures up to a four year period. The period is to include any period where provisional measures have been in place.

18. Where safeguard measures are imposed, the Minister may refer to the Commission for inquiry and report the question of the extension of the period for safeguard measures beyond four years and up to eight years.

19. The inquiry by the Commission to advise whether the safeguard measure continues to be necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury and whether there is evidence that the industry is adjusting shall be in conformity with the procedures set out above. A measure so extended is not to be more restrictive than it was at the end of the initial period, and should continue to be liberalized.