Improving the Transparency of Trade Remedy Investigations



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Overview

1. Transparecy in anti-dumping specific investigations

2. Transparency in the Brazilian Investigation Authority actions

3. Final remarks



Overview

1. Transparecy in anti-dumping specific investigations

1.1. Public notices

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1.4. Questionnaires

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1.1. Public notices

Brazilian public notices (initiation, preliminary determination and final determination) discloses in maximum detail the procedures, methodologies, phases and deadlines applicable throughout each investigation.





General provisions regarding such procedures, methodologies, phases and deadlines are established in the Brazilian Anti-Dumping Regulation (Decree No 8,058, of 2013).





1.2. Notifications

All public notices and changes made to main investigation deadlines are notified to all known interested parties, in order to guarantee further transparency and to stimulate their participation in the investigation.





1.3. Disclosure of calculations

In addition to its public notices, Brazil discloses the preliminary and final dumping margin calculations to each exporter that received na individual rate.





1.4. Questionnaires

Brazil stimulates parties to submit answers to questionnaires by granting them at least 40 days to submit answers to questionnaires. Such deadline is often extended for an additional 30-day period.



In addition, the Brazilian investigating authority identifies foreign producers and exporters on the basis of the detailed import data provided by the Secretariat of the Federal Revenue of Brazil, thus looking beyond the information sent in the application to ensure that all relevant exporters are properly identified.







1.5. Languages

The Brazilian investigating authority accepts documents originally issued in any official WTO language without the need of translation to Portuguese (Law No 12,995, of 2014), thus reducing procedural requirements for document submissions.







1.6. Defficiency Letters

The Brazilian investigating authority issues detailed deficiency letters, providing sufficient time for parties to comment on the identified deficiencies.





1.7. Hearings

Upon request by any interested party, which must be submitted within 5 months from the initiation of the investigation, Brazil conducts formal hearings. Such hearings are notified to all interested parties, as are the deadlines for indication of representatives and for submission of arguments that shall be presented by each party during the hearing. All other deadlines related to these hearings are established in the Brazilian Anti-Dumping Regulation.







1.8. Website

The Brazilian investigating authority keeps daily updated information on all ongoing trade remedy investigations and public interest analyses on its website.





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2.1. Modernization of trade remedy legislation

Brazil initiated a modernization process of its trade remedy legislation in 2011, which was based on:



- a) the Brazilian investigating authority's experience accumulated over the years;
- b) WTO Dispute Settlement Body jurisprudence; and
- c) proposals discussed in the Negotiating Group on Rules.





2.1. Modernization of trde remedy legislation

The first outcome of such process was the release of the new Brazilian Anti-Dumping Regulation (Decree No 8,058, of 2013).



Such regulation brought several WTO Plus provisions, especially with regards to transparency procedures, such as the obligation to publish preliminary determinations in original AD investigations and the detailing of all phases and deadlines applicable in such investigations.





2.2. Public Consultations

Brazil starts public consultation procedures whenever it decides to publish a new legal act related to trade remedy investigations. All public consultations are published in the Official Gazzete and made available at the investigating authority's website.







2.2. Public Consultations







2.3. DECOM Digital System

In July of 2015, Brazil implemented the DECOM Digital System – DDS, which allowed interested parties to submit documents and access anti-dumping investigations' case files from all over the world. The system's main objective was to increase transparency and participation of interested parties in Brazilian AD investigations, as well as to reduce costs for participation in such processes.





As of June of 2018, DDS was expanded to subsidies and global safeguards investigations conducted by Brazil, thus covering all trade remedy instruments.



2.4. Website

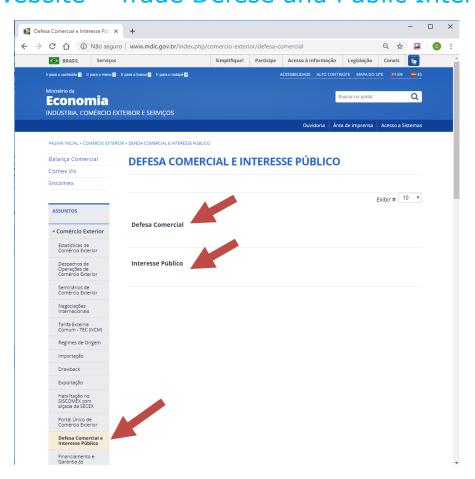
In addition to keeping updated information on all of its ongoing trade remedy investigations, the Brazilian investigating authority's website also contains information on all trade remedy measures in force in Brazil and on all trade remedy actions against Brazilian exports. All Brazilian trade remedy legislation, annual reports and statistics, procedural and material guidelines and public consultations are also available online.





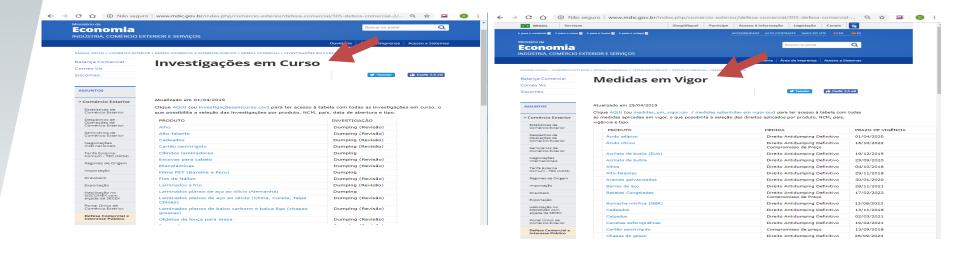


2.4. Website - Trade Defese and Public Interest



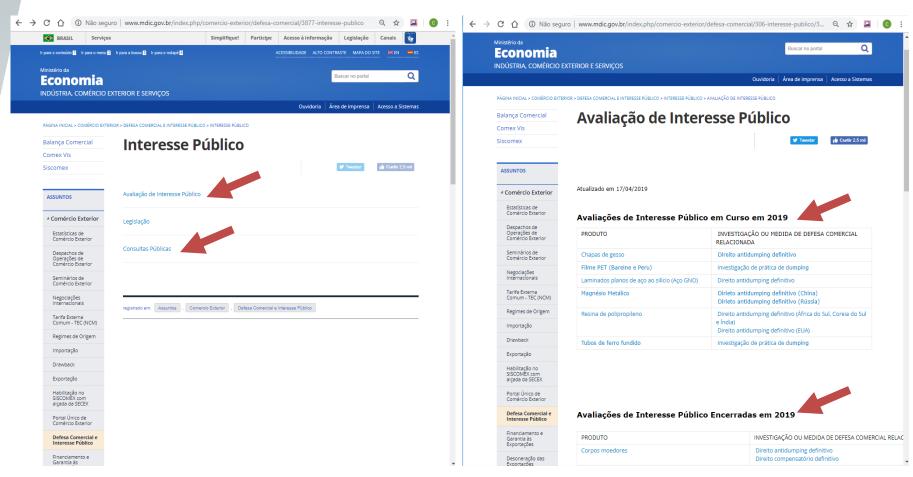


2.4. Website - Trade Remedies





2.4. Website - Public Interest





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3. Final remarks

It must be noted that most transparency procedures foreseen in the new Brazilian Anti-Dumping Regulation were already applied to recent subsidy investigations conducted by the Brazilian investigating authority.



Furthermore, Brazil intends to continue the modernization process of its trade remedy legislation (subsidies and safeguards, also), thus bringing more details on procedures, methodologies and deadlines applicable to Brazilian subsidy and global safeguard investigations.



Thank you!



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