



Outline

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The Law and the Authority

- > National Production Protection Law No. 21 of 2004
- Anti Dumping and Anti Subsidies Regulation No.26 of 2003
- National Production Protection Regulation No.55 of 2000
- National Production Protection Directorate | NPPD |
- Established in 2000
- A directorate within the Ministry of Industry and Trade



The Jordanian Experience

- > All cases investigated in Jordan were Safeguards:
- Preferred by the Industry as it is directed against all sources of an imported product
- **▶18** cases on the following products:-
- Biscuits/ Cooking appliances/ Cooking ovens/ Electric accumulators/ Insecticides/ Audio Cassette/ Footwear/ Ceramic tiles (2)/ Sanitary wares/ White Cement/Clinker Cement/ Steel/A4 paper/ Aluminum/ Pasta/ Sweetened Soda drinks
- > Seven positive determinations
- Biscuits / Insecticides / Footwear / Ceramic Tiles / Sanitary Wares / Steel / Audio Cassette



Substantive requirements to impose a safeguards measure

- Likeness of products: The imported products should be similar or directly competitive to the domestic product.
- **Increase of imports**: Absolute and relative to domestic production.
- Serious injury or threat thereof: Assessment of production, sales, productivity, profits and losses, market share, labor, and inventory.
- **Casual link:** Non attribution of other injury factors other than the increase.
- **Public interest:** Consumer rights and the treasury.



Investigation Procedures Under Jordanian Law

> Filing of the petition:

- The safeguards petition must be filed by the domestic industry or a major proportion of the industry representing not less than 25% of the overall production.
- Self initiation is permitted.
- Must contain evidence that the domestic industry has been or threatened to be seriously injured by imports.
- NPPD should examine the petition and have 14 days to make its recommendation to the Minister subject to extension for an additional 14 days (28 days in total).
- If the recommendation is positive the Minister issues the decision to initiate the investigation.
- NPPD should publish the initiation announcement in two daily newspapers and should notify the WTO.



Investigation procedures under Jordanian Law-Cont.

> <u>Initiation of the investigation:</u>

- Initiation of the investigation upon the issuance of Minister's decision to initiate the investigation.
- Initiation date is the publication date in two daily newspaper.
- The possibility of applying a provisional measure not more than 200 days.
- Investigation process and deadlines are set in the initiation announcement, and usually it sets 28 days to request participation from all interested parties and to receive questioners, and 2 months to submit written submissions in favor or against the petition.



Investigation procedures under Jordanian Law-Cont.

> The investigation:

- Verification visits to domestic industry and importers premises to verify data in the petition and the questioners.
- Information gathering such as questioners to consumers and distributors.
- Public hearings: procedures are set by NPPD, cross examination is usually allowed, to be followed by a written submission within a week from hearings date.



Investigation procedures under Jordanian Law-Cont.

> The final determination:

- Recommendation to Minister to impose a final Safeguards Measure in the form of tariff increase or a quota.
- Minister issues a recommendation to the Tariff Council.
- Tariff Council issues the final decision subject to approval by the Council of Ministers.
- Measure duration is 4 years.



Judicial Review

- > Decisions of the Council of Ministers may be appealed to the Administrative Court within 60 days from its issuance date.
- > Only final decisions can be appealed
- > Court reviews procedural violations

