

**Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices
Ad Hoc Group on Implementation**

Original: English

**PRACTICAL ISSUES AND EXPERIENCE WITH RESPECT
TO QUESTIONNAIRES AND REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION
UNDER ARTICLES 6.1 AND 6.1.1**

Paper by Japan

**Proposed Draft Guidelines for the Extension of a
Deadline for Replying to a Questionnaire**

Based on the discussions at the last meeting, Japan proposes the following draft guideline to be agreed by the Members.

The following list of situations is not exhaustive.

1. "Cause" for which an extension should automatically be granted

If a subject company receives an additional questionnaire, the company should be given a supplemental period for replying to the additional questionnaire. For example, in case the additional questionnaire is a heavy burden to the company as well as the original one, an extension should generally be the same term set for the original one.

Where data is requested for a period that includes (all or part of) the period for replying to a questionnaire, the deadline should be extended and the extension should commence on the date following the end of the period for which data is being requested.

2. "Cause" for which an extension should generally be granted.

If the term for replying to questionnaires includes holidays, an extension should generally be granted for the same term as the holiday at issue.

If a subject company faces significant demands on its administrative resources, for example, because of a general meeting of stockholders, an audit of accounts or multiple anti-dumping investigations, an extension should generally be granted.

If a questionnaire is unusually burdensome because of the nature of the subject product (for example, numerous types and models), the size of subject company (for example, small companies with little or no computerized databases), an extension should generally be granted.

If subject exporters or foreign producers need time to translate the reply to a questionnaire, an extension should generally be granted.

If unforeseen events such as a strike or a natural disaster occur, an extension should generally be granted.

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3. Additional extensions

Even after an extension has been granted, if "cause" is shown, additional extensions should be granted whenever practicable.

(4) Situations in which an investigating authority does not grant an extension or does not give the full extension term requested by subject exporters or foreign producers.

If an investigating authority rejects a request for an extension of the deadline for replying to a questionnaire or does not give the full extension term requested by subject exporters or foreign producers and the interested party requests the investigating authority to explain why the request for an extension was denied or the full extension term was not given, the investigating authority should provide the interested party with the reason for the rejection of the extension request.

(5) In situations (1), (2), (3) or (4) above, an investigating authority should provide a response to the interested party promptly.
