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Indian Shrimp Export and US Anti-Dumping Duty: Issues and Challenges

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***Abstract* - In the recent past, anti-dumping has emerged as one of the most litigious trade issues in the global market. The share of developing countries in total cases was ten percent at the beginning of 1990s and has increased to more than 50 percent at present. This paper examine the historical perspective of anti-dumping procedures and highlights the changes in the export trend, cultural shrimp productivity and issues of US Anti-Dumping duty on Indian Shrimp. This study revealed that U S Anti-dumping Duty, Countervailing Duty and Anti-subsidy measures have affected the Indian Shrimp Export.**
***Keywords:* Non-Tariff Measures, Anti-Dumping Duty, Trade Facilitation, Enhanced Bond Requirement.**

I.INTRODUCTION

Trade has played central role in eradicating millions of people out of poverty and has helped countries to achieve many of the UN millennium development goals. The potential benefits of international trade are enormous. In reality, the developed nations are the biggest gainers and the developing nations continue to struggle to reap the benefit of international trade (Ekmekciogl Ercan, 2012). Non-tariff measures are classified into Technical measures and Non-technical measures (UNCTAD, 2012). The classification of non-tariff measures encompasses 16 chapters (A to P). Chapter D groups the contingent measures, i.e. those measures implemented to counteract particular adverse effects of imports in the market of the importing country, including measures aimed at unfair foreign trade practices. They include antidumping, countervailing, and safeguard measures. The antidumping and countervailing-duty laws provide protection to domestic firms from import competition. This paper examines the issues of US Anti-Dumping duty on Indian Shrimp Export.

II.HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF ANTI-DUMPING AGREEMENT

From 1948 to 1994, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), facilitated to establish a strong and prosperous multilateral trading system that became more and more liberal through various rounds of negotiations. In the early years, GATT trade rounds with 23 contracting parties including India, concentrated on reducing tariffs alone, and had helped to achieve high rates of world trade growth during the 1950s and 1960s. The Kennedy Round in the mid-sixties with 62 member countries brought about a GATT Anti-Dumping Agreement and a section on development. The Tokyo Round with 102 countries, during the seventies was the first major attempt to framework agreements on non-tariff measures. The eighth, the Uruguay Round of 1986-94 with 123 countries, was the last and most extensive of all, which formulated Tariffs, non-tariff measures, rules, services, intellectual property, dispute settlement, textiles, and agriculture and led to the creation of the WTO in 1995.

India has been a member of GATT since 8th July 1948 and a WTO member since 1st January 1995. The main focus of WTO is to improve the welfare of the people of the member countries. GATT is now the WTO's principal rule-book for trade in goods. The Uruguay Round also created new rules for dealing with trade in services, and in traded inventions, creations and designs (intellectual property). The World has experienced several major waves of economic development since the industrial revolution of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Global trade was designed to reduce trade barriers and boost GDP Growth. With total world trade in goods and commercial services now exceeding 23 trillion USD, the impact of such significant reductions in the costs of international trade would generate very large positive gains for world GDP (Biswas Rajiv, 2014). The WTO's Ninth Ministerial Conference, held in Bali at the end of 2013, concluded with ministers approving the "Bali Package", a series of decisions covering trade facilitation and agriculture development. With the WTO having 160 member countries and accounting for over 96 percent of world trade, the Trade Facilitation Agreement would give a boost to world GDP estimated to be in the range of 400 Billion USD to 1 trillion USD, as well as create an estimated 21 million new jobs.

Since 2000, the GDP per capita in developing nations increased by 4.7 percent and by 0.9 percent in developed countries. Between 2000 and 2011, developing countries also increased their share of world agricultural exports from 27 percent to 36 percent. WTO economists announced that World trade is expected to grow this year by 4.7 percent, exceeding the earlier predictions of 4.5 percent for 2014. For 2015, trade growth is slated to be even higher at 5.3 percent growth, matching the historical average for 1983-2013. Incomes in developing countries have been converging with those of rich countries. In recent years as a result of innovations and adoption of modern technologies growth has accelerated. The performance of developing countries and G-20 members has been particularly strong (World Trade Report, 2014). The G20 membership comprises a mix of the world's largest advanced and emerging economies, representing two-thirds of the world's population, 85 per cent of global gross domestic product and over 75 per cent of global trade. India has emerged as an important member of G20 and is able to influence and contribute towards the reshaping of the world economic and financial order (Nataraj Geethanjal, 2013).

For almost a century ago, International Trade Policy makers have highlighted the issue of dumping as a practice that is to be condemned, and have allowed an importing country to take certain countermeasures, when the dumped goods cause material injury to competing industries in the importing country. Antidumping is a legal instrument that counteracts the practice of dumping by a foreign exporter. Anti-dumping measures, along with safeguards and countervailing measures are tools used for protecting domestic industries from surges of cheap foreign imports. There has been continuous increase in the number of antidumping actions by both developed and the developing countries. Anti-dumping rules started to develop in the early part of this century with the adoption of legislations initiated by Canada in 1904, New Zealand in 1905, Australia in 1906 and United States in 1916, which were later subjected to quite a few amendments. In 1921 the United Kingdom also enacted its first anti-dumping legislation. In India, the Designated Authority in Department of Commerce has been handling Anti-Dumping cases since 1992 and the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD) was constituted in April, 1998. Since 1999 India has been one of the leading users as well as victims of the anti-dumping measures.

TABLE 1 CASES UNDER INVESTIGATIONS AND DUTY IMPOSED BY INDIA AGAINST ALL COUNTRIES (AS ON 30.6.2014)

Sl. No.	Country	No. of Initiations	Duty Imposed
1	China P R	166	134
2	E U	80	64
3	Korea RP	54	41
4	Chinese Taipei	52	42
5	Thailand	37	28
6	USA	37	28
7	Japan	34	29
8	Singapore	24	19
9	Malaysia	22	17
10	Russia	22	14
11	Others	162	119
	Total	690	535

Source:http://commerce.nic.in/traderemedies/Data_Anti_dumping_investigations.pdf?id=25 accessed on 1st, November 2014.

Table 1 depicts that India has initiated more anti dumping actions against developing countries rather than developed countries. It clearly reveals that nearly one fourth of the total 690 actions initiated were against China. Others includes the following countries like Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Egypt, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, and Vietnam. The major product categories on which anti-dumping duty has been levied are chemicals & petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, fibres /yarns, steel and other metals and consumer goods. Continuous use of anti-dumping action may adversely affect the small scale and export industries by raising the cost. Government has to develop a strong monitoring mechanism for studying the effect of dumping on small industries that are not in a position to seek protection in the form of anti dumping action (Narayanan and Natarajan, 2005).

III.US ANTI-DUMPING DUTY ON INDIAN SHRIMP

Dumping occurs when foreign manufacturers sell foods in the United States less than their fair value and causing injury to the U.S. Industry. Anti-Dumping and countervailing duty laws are administered jointly by the U.S International Trade Commission and the U.S. Department of Commerce. AD (Anti-Dumping) and CVD (Countervailing Duty) Operations conducts investigations in response to petitions received by the Department from domestic industries or labour unions. AD and CVD Operations also conducts subsequent proceedings known as administrative reviews in which importers' actual duty liability is assessed. In general, AD proceedings determine whether foreign producers or exporters are selling merchandise in the United States at less than fair value and is commonly referred as dumping. Countervailing Duty proceedings determine whether foreign governments are unfairly subsidizing their producers or exporters.

The basic rule under the World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements on anti-dumping measures (ADM) and subsidies and countervailing measures (SCM) is that anti-dumping and countervailing duties could be levied only when it is established on the basis of investigations that, there has been a significant increase in dumped or subsidized imports, either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption, prices of such imports have undercut those of the like domestic product, and have depressed the price of the like product or have prevented that price from increasing, and injury is caused to the domestic industry or there is a threat of injury to the domestic industry of the importing country as a consequence (Simi,2008). The analytical studies of the effects of anti-dumping generally support the concerns that anti-dumping has harmful effects on competition and distort patterns of trade. Key parts of the WTO Code deal with the procedure for calculating the normal value of a product, the procedure for estimating the margin of dumping, the determination of “material injury” and the imposition of anti-dumping measures. (Grimwade Nigel, 2009).

The United States was the most open market in the world. High tariff rates in other large importing countries provided a powerful incentive for exporters to increase shrimp shipments to the United States. Likewise, the US market also served as the market of last resort when shrimp shipments were denied entry to other markets such as the European Union due to the discovery of unacceptable levels of contaminants (Bhattarcharyya, 2005). On 31 December 2003, the Ad Hoc Shrimp Trade Action Committee (ASTAC), an association of shrimp farmers in eight southern states of the United States viz, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas , filed an anti-dumping petition against six countries — Brazil, China, Ecuador, India, Thailand and Vietnam. On 21 January 2004 the US Department of Commerce (DOC) announced the initiation of anti-dumping investigations against the six countries. Products covered include warm water shrimp, whether frozen or canned, wild caught (ocean harvested) or farm-raised (produced by aqua-culture), head-on or head-off, shell-on or peeled, tail-on or tail-off, deveined or not deveined, cooked or raw, or otherwise processed in frozen or canned form.

The Department notified the International Trade Commission (ITC) of its decision on initiation. On 17 February 2004, the International Trade Commission announced its decision that there was a reasonable indication that the US shrimp industry is materially injured or threatened with material injury by imports, allegedly at less than fair value, from the six identified countries. As a result, the Department of Commerce continued with its investigations and gave its preliminary determination on 28 July 2004. The ratio of preliminary duty varies between 3.56 percent and 27.49 percent for three mandatory respondents selected by the DOC. The weighted arranged rate for India was 14.2 percent, and the average rate for China was 49.09 percent, for Brazil 36.91 percent, for Vietnam 16.01 percent, for Ecuador 7.3 percent and for Thailand 6.39 percent. Indian shrimp exports were also subjected to Enhanced Bond Requirement (EBR) from August 2004 to March 2009. The antidumping duty imposed on Indian shrimps added with the continuous bond requirement by the US importers of Indian shrimp had brought a serious setback to increase India’s exports to USA and this became a major trade barrier for India.

TABLE 2 FROZEN SHRIMP EXPORTS TO U S FROM APRIL 2012 TO MARCH- 2014
Q: QUANTITY IN TONS V: VALUE IN CRORES $: USD MILLION

Item		Share %	Apr 2013-Mar 2014	Apr 2012-Mar 2013	(%) Change
Frozen shrimp	Q:	31	301435	228620	31.85
	V:	64.11	19368.3	9706.36	99.54
	$:	64.12	3210.94	1803.26	78.06
	UV$:		10.65	7.89	35.05
Total	Q:	100	983756	928215	5.98
	V:	100	30213.26	18856.3	60.23
	$:	100	5007.7	3511.67	42.6
	UV$:		5.09	3.78	34.55

Source: MPEDA, Government of India, Kochi, 2014.

Shrimp exports to USA dropped by 23 percent in Dollar earnings during 2006-07.After the Anti-dumping duties came into effect, the number of Indian exporters to the United States declined in a significant way from 280 in 2005 to just 68 in 2009. At present, 192shrimp exporters from India exports to USA. From Table 2 it is observed that frozen shrimp continued to be the major export value item accounting for a share of 64.12

percent of the total US Dollar earnings. Shrimp exports during the period increased by 31.85 percent, 99.54 percent and 78.06 percent in quantity, rupee value and US Dollar value respectively. The overall export of shrimp during 2013-14 was to the tune of 3, 01,435 MT worth US $ 3210.94 million. USA is the largest market (95,927MT) for frozen shrimps exports in quantity terms followed by European Union (73,487 MT), South East Asia (52,533MT) and Japan (28,719 MT).The contribution of cultured shrimp to the total shrimp export is 73.31 percent in terms of US $. The export of cultured shrimp has shown a tremendous growth of 36.71 percent in quantity and 92.29 percent in dollar terms. The export of Vannamei has also shown a tremendous growth to 1, 75,071 MT from 91,171 MT and US $ 1,994.27 million from 731.01 million compared to 2012-13. The export of Vannamei recorded a growth of 92.03 percent in quantity and 172.81 percent in dollar terms. Out of the total Vannamei shrimp exported 44.59 percent was to USA, followed by 17.07 percent to EU, 16.54 percent to South East Asian countries and 4.01 percent to Japan in terms US $. Export of Black Tiger shrimp reduced from US $ 521.33 million to U S $ 435.79 million and 61,177 MT to 34,133 MT when compared to last year. The details of Frozen Shrimp exports are given in table 3.

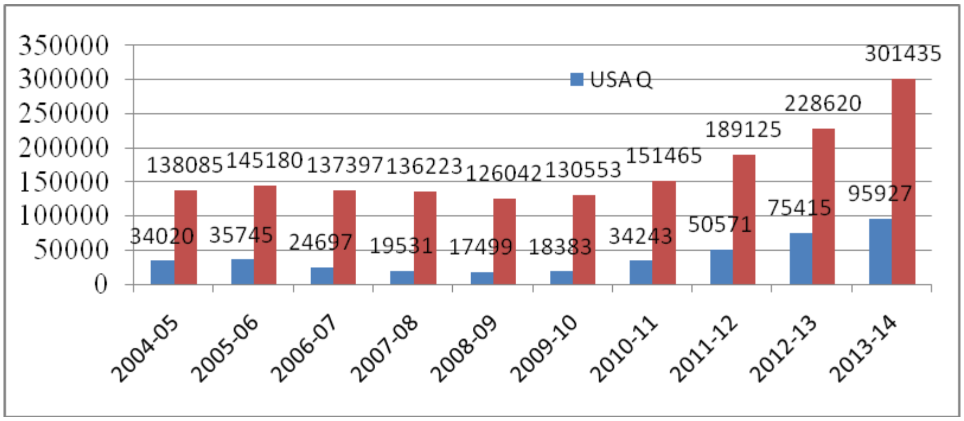
TABLE 3 PERCENTAGE SHARE OF SHRIMP EXPORTS TO USA COMPARED TO OVERALL EXPORTS 2004-2014.(Q: QUANTITY IN MT. V: VALUE IN RS.CRORE, $: US DOLLAR MILLION).

Market		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
USA	Q	34020	35745	24697	19531	17499	18383	34243	50571	75415	95927
	V	1358.4	1362.7	1080.8	753.51	683.31	733.42	1688.5	2556	3573.8	7344.1
	$	301.55	310	237.81	187.27	152.13	154.6	371.75	548.54	663.14	1219.3
Total	Q	138085	145180	137397	136223	126042	130553	151465	189125	228620	301435
	V	4220.7	4271.5	4506.1	3941.6	3779.9	4182.4	5718.1	8175.3	9706.4	19368
	$	938.41	970.43	997.65	980.62	839.3	883.03	1261.8	1741.2	1803.3	3210.9
% Share	Q	24.63	24.62	17.97	14.33	13.88	14.08	22.6	26.73	32.98	31.82
	V	32.18	31.9	23.98	19.11	18.07	17.53	29.52	31.26	36.8	37.91

Source: MPEDA, Government of India, Kochi.

USA had a market share of 32.18 percent of shrimp exports in terms of Value in 2004-05, which reduced to 17.53 percent in 2009-10. Exports to USA have declined in Quantity and Value during 2004-05 to 2009-10. Figure 1 clearly shows that exports to USA were showing a negative growth and there is a severe decrease in exports basically due to imposition of anti-dumping duty by USA. Between 2005 and 2010, exports to US had been affected by the imposition of anti-dumping duty and the Imposition of countervailing duty (CVD).

Anti-Dumping measures were initiated, when the Coalition of Gulf Shrimp Industries (COGSI) filed a petition on behalf of its 28 member companies on 28th December 2012. COGSI claims that subsidies provided by Government of India to the Indian shrimp Industry provide an unfair advantage for Indian shrimp exports to the US, resulting in Indian exporters to sell their products at lower prices. USDOC has preliminarily determined a cash deposit rate of 5.91 percent for exports made from India. Due to the CVD cash deposit rate and present level of antidumping duty Indian Shrimp exports to USA would have been costlier than any of its closest competitors. USDOC has finally determined a cash deposit rate of 5.85 percent for exports made from India. Final results on CVD for Vietnam (4.52 percent), China (18.16 percent) & Malaysia (54.5 percent), Ecuador (11.68 percent) were also announced. Indonesia and Thailand got a minimum (0 percent) subsidy rate in final CVD determinations and it helped them to monopolise the US shrimp market. The final decision of USITC brings great relief to India and its export. As a result none of the seven countries including India need to pay duties for their shrimp exports to US.



Source: MPEDA, Government of India, Kochi

Fig. 1 Frozen Shrimp Exports to USA Quantity Wise

From 2011 -12 onwards shrimp export to U S is showing a sharp increase in the market share percentage. Aquaculture production in Thailand fell about 50 per cent due to the outbreak of a disease called the Early Mortality Syndrome (EMS). The premium quality of Indian shrimps attracted importers in the global market and India is now the eighth-largest exporter of food items to the US. The Indian seafood sector made various efforts to comply with US FDA import requirements and India has no major issues on the inspection procedures followed by FDA for seafood imports.

IV.INDIAN SHRIMP PRODUCTION SCENARIO

India's seafood exports have grown progressively to around US Dollar 5 billion in 2013-14, and are estimated to grow to US Dollar 6 billion in the fiscal year 2014-15. Experts pointed out that, aquaculture is perhaps the only reliable way India can meet its seafood export target of $10 billion by 2020. Aquaculture in the past ten years has witnessed both horizontal and vertical expansion, with total production increasing from 0.37 million tonnes in 1980 to 4.43 million tonnes during 2012–2013, an increase of over 12 fold. Aquaculture over recent years has not only led to substantial socio-economic benefits such as increased nutritional levels, income, employment and foreign exchange, but has also brought vast un-utilized and under-utilized land and water resources under culture. The early 1990s witnessed a spectacular rise in farmed shrimp production with an increase from 35, 500 tonnes in 1991–1992 to 82, 850 tonnes in 1994–1995. Furthermore, the sector took almost 4–5 years to revive following the damage inflicted by the white spot syndrome. A cautious approach and the adoption of good management practices subsequently, helped the sector to reach a record production of 270 819 tonnes during 2012–2013.

TABLE 4 STATE WISE SHRIMP FARMING AREA IN INDIA

State	Potential Area (ha)	Potential Area percent	Area Developed (ha)	Area Developed (Percent)
West Bengal	4,05,000	34.01	50,405	12.5
Orissa	31,600	2.7	12,877	40.8
Andhra Pradesh	1,50,000	12.6	76,687	51.12
Pondicherry	800	0.1	130	16.3
Tamil Nadu	56,000	4.7	5,286	9.4
Kerala	65,000	5.5	14,106	21.7
Karnataka	8,000	0.7	1,910	23.9
Goa	18,500	1.6	310	1.7
Maharashtra	80,000	6.7	1,281	1.6
Gujarat	3,76,000	31.6	2,271	0.6
Total	11,90,900		1,65,263	13.9

Source: MPEDA, Government of India, Kochi, 2012.

Aquaculture resources in India include 2.36 million ha of ponds and tanks, 0.798 million ha of flood plain lakes/derelict waters and in addition 195 210 km of rivers and canals, 2.907 million ha of reservoirs. Ponds and tanks are the prime resources for freshwater aquaculture; however, only about 40 percent of the available area is used for aquaculture currently.

TABLE 5 INDIAN SHRIMP PRODUCTION DURING 2011 TO 2013

Item	Total 2011-12			Total 2012-13		
	Area (ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity MT/ha/yr	Area (ha)	Production (MT)	Productivity MT /ha/yr
Vannamei	7 837	80 717	10.3	22 715	147 516	6.49
Tiger Shrimp	114 370	135 465	1.18	93 110	123 303	1.32
Total	122207	216182	1.76	115825	270819	2.33

Source: MPEDA, Government of India, Kochi. *Production from Aquaculture Farms

The brackish water aquaculture sector is mainly supported by shrimp production, as well as, the giant tiger prawn which is responsible for the bulk of production followed by the recently introduced whiteleg shrimp and Penaeus vannamei. The State wise brackish water area suitable for shrimp cultivation in India is around 11.91 lakhs ha and of this only around 1.65 lakhs ha are under shrimp farming now. From Table 4 it was found that the potential area under shrimp cultivation has to be utilised for productive shrimp cultivation and measures to be made to accelerate shrimp export from India.

From the Table 5, it is observed that the productivity in India for Tiger Shrimp is only 1.32 MT/ha/yr, which is very low compared to the international standards. Productivity of Vannamei is comparatively high. India should take suitable measures to enhance the productivity of shrimps to remain competitive in the international market. Increases in shrimp production in India can be attributed to the country's switch from Black Tiger to vannamei species, which has proven very adaptable to the climate in India.

V.ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW OF US DOC

The United States Department of Commerce (US DOC) announced the results of its first annual review of the antidumping duty for the period August 2004 to January 2006. US DOC published its final shrimp antidumping duties from its first administrative review, lowering the antidumping duty of Indian Shrimp from 10.54 percent to 7.22 percent. Fifteen firms received an Actual Facts Available (AFA) rate of duty at 82.30 percentages as they did not respond to the DOC with the required details. In the final announcement, DOC set a rate of 4.03 percent to Liberty Group, 4.38 percent to Falcon Marine and 18.83 percent TO HLL. The AR rates apply only to those 46 companies who took part in the review process. For the other companies who did not go for review, the duty continued at 10.17 percent. It was further reduced to 1.69 per cent in the second AR and to 0.79 per cent in the third. In the fifth AR, this was raised to 1.69 per cent and Sixth AR it has been further enhanced to 2.51 percent.

The 6th Administrative Review on Antidumping of frozen warm water shrimps was conducted for the period 01.02.2010 to 31.01.2011. M/s. Apex Exports and M/s. Falcon Marine Exports Ltd., were the mandatory respondents. After the 6th Administrative Review, Anti Dumping Duty for M/s. Apex Exports is 2.51 percent and for M/s. Falcon Marine Exports Ltd., it has been reduced to 0.13 percent. Antidumping duty for other companies will be 2.51 percent (Minister of State of Commerce & Industry, March 4th, 2013).

In the Seventh administrative review, Commerce Department had found that all Thai and Vietnamese shrimp exporters participating in the proceeding, as well as two of the three individually reviewed Indian shrimp exporters, were selling shrimp into the U.S. market at fair value. US Commerce Department in the review declined to assess antidumping duties and did not require cash deposits for future entries. However, in the preliminary results of the current i.e. Eighth administrative review, U S Department of Commerce has preliminarily found that all Indian, Thai, and Vietnamese shrimp exporters participating in the U.S. market sold shrimp at less than fair value.

US DOC is modifying its method of calculating the weighted-average dumping margins and anti-dumping duty assessment rate. Formerly, it compares the transaction-specific export prices and average normal values to arrive at the value of dumping. However, US DOC does not offset the amount of dumping. The new method of calculating duty may lead to de-minimum duty (below 0.5 per cent), which in effect is zero anti-dumping duty on exports to US.

Under the new US Department guidelines, every country would be forced to sell only a very small portion of its export consignment beneath fair-value price mainly under distress conditions. The practice of the US Customs to identify these specific consignments and charge anti-dumping duty on all shipments is known as zeroing. The World Trade Organisation, in recent rulings, has declared zeroing as an illegal practice under the WTO guidelines as it was found violating several international and multilateral trade rules. The removal of zeroing will be welcomed by the Indian trade and is expected to strengthen the country's shrimp exports further.

The preliminary margins announced by Commerce in the four proceedings – China, India, Thailand, and Vietnam – are summarized in the Table 6 below:

TABLE 6 - 8TH ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW PRELIMINARY RESULTS (ANNOUNCED MARCH 20, 2014)

Exporter/Producer	Preliminary Duty Margin
People's Republic of China	
PRC-Wide Entity (including Hilltop International and Zhanjiang Newpro Foods Co., Ltd.)	112.81 percent
India	
Devi Fisheries Limited	1.97 percent
Falcon Marine Exports Limited / K.R. Enterprises	3.01 percent
All Other Participating Indian Companies	2.49 percent
Thailand	
Thai Union/Pakfood	1.10 percent
All Other Participating Thai Companies	1.10 percent
Vietnam	
Minh Phu Group	4.98 percent
Stapimex	9.75 percent
All Other Participating Vietnamese Companies	6.37 percent
Vietnam-wide Entity	25.76 percent

Source: http://www.shrimpalliance.com/commerce-announces-preliminary-results-in-eighth-administrative-reviews-of-the-antidumping-duty-orders-on-shrimp Accessed on 20th October, 2014.

The Government of India took up with the Dispute Settlement Body(DSB) of WTO that the continuous bonds on February 2008 and USA has ended the Enhanced Bonding requirement for imports of shrimps from all countries including India w.e.f.1st April 2009.Accordingly the enhanced bonds was reconsidered by the US from 1st April 2009. This has given great relief to the exporters. Government should continue to support the trade to cope up with the anti-dumping duty while taking up the trade issues in International Forum including WTO which stimulates with proof from the sharp rise in exports of shrimp to USA in the year 2010-11 onwards. With the support of Government, MPEDA, SEAI and all stake holders should act together to consolidate the gains and guard against adverse move by the Petitioners and US administration.

VI.CONCLUSION

India is a major producer of fish through aquaculture, contributing about 5.43 percent of global fish production, and ranks second in the world after China. The contribution of cultured shrimp to the total shrimp export is 73.31 percent in terms of US Dollar. The export of cultured shrimp has shown tremendous growth in recent years and is 36.71 percent in quantity and 92.29 percent in dollar terms in 2014. In the recent past, anti-dumping has emerged as one of the most litigious trade issues in the global market. The share of developing countries in total cases was 10 percent at the beginning of 1990s and has increased to more than 50 percent. Antidumping measures are becoming important in protecting domestic manufacturers. This paper examine the historical perspective of anti-dumping procedures, highlights the changes in the export trend, cultural shrimp productivity and issues of US anti-dumping duty on Indian Shrimp in the outlook of international trade. Though anti-dumping, countervailing and anti-subsidy measures are interlinked, this study is limited to the concept of antidumping duties. The anti-dumping measures have strong political support in WTO Member countries as the most effective import protection measures for struggling domestic industries. U.S. antidumping law is a tangled and confusing subject because U.S. law and procedures have changed substantially over time. Indian Frozen Shrimp exporters foresee a market diversification and product differentiation challenges in order to attain better exports earnings.

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