

July 1990

INTERNATIONAL
TRADE

Use of the GATT
Antidumping Code



**National Security and
International Affairs Division**

B-240122

July 25, 1990

The Honorable Daniel Patrick Moynihan
The Honorable Bob Packwood
United States Senate

This fact sheet responds to your March 28, 1990, request for information on the extent of foreign government use of the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), known as the Antidumping Code. More specifically, this fact sheet addresses

- the use of the GATT Antidumping Code by signatories to the code;
- the use of the GATT Antidumping Code by major U.S. trading partners (the European Community, Canada, Mexico, Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Brazil, Singapore, Australia, and India); and
- the extent of cases brought by code signatories against U.S. exporters and exporters of major U.S. trading partners.

In a separate report, we will provide a comparison of the antidumping procedures of key GATT Antidumping Code signatories with those of the United States.

Results in Brief

In summary, we found the following:

- Signatories reported a total of 1,456 new antidumping cases to the GATT over the past 10 years.
- Australia, the United States, Canada, and the European Community accounted for 95 percent of all new cases reported.
- From 1980 through 1989, 144 new antidumping cases were directed at exports from the United States, and 790 cases were directed at exports from its major trading partners.

Background

The GATT refers to both a multilateral agreement (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) and a corresponding international organization (the GATT Secretariat), which was formed in 1948 to administer the General Agreement and which currently represents 96 member nations.

The General Agreement defines the responsibilities and operating rules agreed upon by member governments to guide their conduct of international trade relations. Multilateral trade negotiations to strengthen the

GATT in the 1970s produced six major agreements (often referred to as "codes") designed to reduce nontariff barriers to freer trade such as government subsidies, restrictive government procurement practices, and unwarranted use of antidumping measures. GATT members, however, are not required to join the codes and, in fact, not all have chosen to do so. Currently, for example, only 25¹ of the 96 GATT member countries have signed the General Agreement's Antidumping Code.

In essence, the Antidumping Code states the conditions under which antidumping duties may be imposed as a defense against dumped imports. "Dumped" goods can be broadly defined as foreign goods that are sold at prices below those charged by the producers in their domestic markets. The code does not prohibit dumping but, rather, regulates the use of antidumping measures. The code recognizes that dumping may properly be countered if foreign goods (1) cause or threaten to cause material injury to, or (2) materially retard establishment of an industry within the importing country. The code prescribes the proper conduct for antidumping investigations and the imposition of antidumping duties based on provisions of the General Agreement. The code establishes guidelines for the use of antidumping measures and related practices, but each member country implements the code (like other GATT standards) under its own laws and regulations.

Reporting on Antidumping Cases

The Antidumping Code provides that its signatories (1) immediately report to the GATT Secretariat all preliminary or final antidumping actions taken and (2) submit, on a semiannual basis, reports of any antidumping actions taken during the preceding half year. These semiannual reports generally include information on the products involved in antidumping actions; when the action was initiated and when it was resolved; the outcome; and, in varying degrees, information on dumping margins,² trade volumes, and dumped imports as a percentage of domestic consumption.

The code states that an investigation may be started upon written request by or on behalf of an industry affected by an alleged dumping of

¹Signatories of the Antidumping Code are Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, the European Community, Egypt, Finland, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, and Yugoslavia.

²The dumping margin is the amount by which the price charged for the same or a like product in the home market of the exporter exceeds the export price.

products. When it has been determined that dumping exists and an off-setting duty has been imposed, the code also provides that the investigating authority may conduct subsequent reviews of the need to continue imposing the duty (1) on its own initiative, or, (2) if any interested party (usually an exporter or his representative) so requests and submits information substantiating the need for review.

Antidumping cases reported to the GATT Secretariat are comprised of newly initiated investigations of alleged dumping and sometimes include subsequent reviews³ of earlier antidumping cases. Starting in 1986, code signatories were requested to include subsequent reviews and distinguish them from newly initiated investigations. Prior to 1986, not all signatories systematically included the reviews in their semiannual reports. According to a Commerce Department official responsible for preparing the U.S. reports, the United States, for one, did not include data on subsequent reviews in its semiannual submissions before 1986.

We have focused our review on new antidumping cases (those not identified as reviews) because the subsequent reviews merely represent reevaluations of prior cases.

Use of the GATT Antidumping Code by Major Trading Partners and Other Signatories

From 1980 through 1989, a total of 1,456 new antidumping cases were reported to GATT (including cases reported by the United States). As shown in table 1, four major trading partners—Australia, the United States, Canada, and the European Community (EC)⁴—accounted for 95 percent of all cases reported. The remaining 5 percent were initiated by three other major trading partners (Mexico, South Korea, and Brazil) and five other signatories. Although Mexico has only been a member of the code since 1987, it has been relatively active in initiating antidumping cases.

³Reviews involve either the reevaluation of an existing antidumping measure as described above or the reopening of a suspended investigation.

⁴The European Community is composed of the following countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

Table 1: New Antidumping Cases Initiated by Major GATT Trading Partners and Other Signatories (1980-1989)

	Number	Percent
Major trading partners^a		
Australia	421	28.9
United States	395	27.1
Canada	294	20.2
European Community	271	18.6
Mexico ^b	30	2.1
South Korea	5	0.3
Brazil	2	0.1
Other signatories		
Finland	15	1.0
New Zealand	10	0.7
Sweden	10	0.7
Austria	2	0.1
Spain ^c	1	0.1
Total^d	1,456	100.0^e

^aNumbers for the EC may be understated because its reports do not include cases initiated against nonsignatories. Australia, the United States, Canada, Mexico, and South Korea include cases against nonsignatories in their reports; it is unclear whether Brazil's reports include cases against nonsignatories.

^bMexico's report for the last half of 1989 was not available.

^cSince Spain joined the EC in 1986, its cases have been handled by the European Commission.

^dNo other signatories reported any new antidumping cases during this period.

^eDoes not add up to 100.0 percent due to rounding.

Source: Signatories' semiannual reports to the GATT Committee on Antidumping Practices, 1980-1989, and the International Trade Commission's Operation of the Trade Agreements Program report, 1980.

Antidumping cases are primarily initiated against other code signatories, but sometimes they are initiated against nonsignatories as well. The EC did not include antidumping cases against nonsignatories in its semiannual reports to GATT, but between 1980 and 1989, trading partners of the United States initiated about 260 antidumping cases against nonsignatories. Australia and Canada were the primary initiators of these cases. The United States also initiated a number of antidumping cases against nonsignatories; from 1986 through 1989, for example, the United States reported about 40 cases against nonsignatories.

Appendix I contains a breakdown of new antidumping cases by year. In addition to the new antidumping cases, a total of 660 subsequent reviews were reported from 1986 through 1989, 92 percent of which were conducted by the United States and Canada. Appendix II shows the proportion of new cases and reviews for this 4-year period.

Outcome of Antidumping Cases

If dumping has been found to occur, an antidumping duty can be imposed on the product. In some instances, the importing country may accept a "price undertaking" by the exporter. A price undertaking is basically a voluntary measure by an exporter to increase prices or to cease exports at dumped prices to eliminate the injurious effect of the dumping. For GATT reporting purposes, the imposition of antidumping duties and price undertaking actions represent final measures. In instances when dumping and/or injury are not found during the investigation or when an antidumping case is otherwise terminated or withdrawn, no final measure is indicated. In addition, a case may sometimes be withdrawn as a result of a voluntary agreement with the exporter limiting the amount of the "dumped" product it sells to the importing country.

Of the new antidumping cases reported by the United States, over 50 percent resulted in final measures—almost exclusively antidumping duties. Table 2 shows the outcome of new antidumping cases reported for the period from 1986 through 1989 by major GATT trading partners and other signatories. On the average, almost 50 percent of the antidumping cases initiated by the noted trading partners resulted in reported final measures. In contrast, the percent of actions initiated by Australia and Mexico that resulted in final measures was 21 and 13 percent, respectively. (Mexico has not submitted its report for the latter half of 1989 and, therefore, the percentage of actions resulting in final measures may be understated.)

Table 2: Outcome of Reported New Antidumping Cases by Major U.S. Trading Partners and Other Signatories (1986-1989)

	Number of cases	Duty	Price undertaking	Other ^a
Major trading partners^b				
		Percentage		
Australia	157	12.1	8.9	79.0
European Community ^c	125	24.0	23.2	52.8
Canada	95	44.2	10.5	45.3
Mexico ^d	30	10.0	3.3	86.7
South Korea	5	0.0	60.0	40.0
Brazil	2	100.0	0.0	0.0
Other signatories				
Finland	12	16.7	33.3	50.0
New Zealand	10	80.0	0.0	20.0
Sweden	8	0.0	25.0	75.0
Total^e	444	23.9	14.2	61.9

^a"Other" represents cases for which no dumping or injury could be proven and cases that were otherwise withdrawn or terminated. It also includes cases for which no resolution had been reported.

^bNumbers for the European Community may be understated because its reports do not include cases initiated against nonsignatories.

^cSpain's antidumping cases have been handled by the European Commission since joining the EC in 1986.

^dMexico's report for the last half of 1989 was not available.

^eAll other signatories, including Singapore, India, Japan, and Hong Kong, did not report any case initiations for this period.

Source: Signatories' semiannual reports to the GATT Committee on Antidumping Practices, 1986-1989

Antidumping Cases Directed at the United States and Its Major Trading Partners

From 1980 through 1989, 914 new antidumping cases were directed at exports from the United States and from its major GATT trading partners. (This figure represents 63 percent of the total number of all new antidumping cases reported to the GATT for the period.) Table 3 shows that over 70 percent of the cases reported against the major trading partners were directed specifically at EC, Japanese, and U.S. exporters.

Table 3: New Antidumping Cases Directed at the United States and Its Major Trading Partners (1980-1989)

	Number	Percent
European Community ^a	344	37.6
Japan	159	17.4
United States	144	15.8
South Korea	91	10.0
Brazil	69	7.6
Canada	41	4.5
Hong Kong	22	2.4
Singapore	18	2.0
Mexico	15	1.6
India	6	0.7
Australia	5	0.6
Total	914	100.0^b

^aAlmost 75 percent of antidumping cases initiated against the EC were directed at West Germany, Italy, France, and the United Kingdom.

^bDoes not add up to 100.0 due to rounding.

Source: Signatories' semiannual reports to the GATT Committee on Antidumping Practices, 1980-1989, and the International Trade Commission's Operation of the Trade Agreements Program report, 1980.

Appendix III contains a breakdown of new antidumping cases initiated against the United States and its major trading partners by year. Appendix IV provides a breakdown by country initiating antidumping cases against the EC, Japan, the United States, South Korea, Brazil, and Canada.

In addition to the new antidumping cases, a total of 481 subsequent reviews were reported against the United States and its major trading partners from 1986 through 1989. Appendix V shows the proportion of the new cases initiated and reviews conducted for this 4-year period.

Antidumping Cases Initiated Against the United States

From 1980 through 1989, a total of 144 new antidumping cases were initiated against U.S. exporters; an additional 34 subsequent reviews were also reported against U.S. exporters from 1986 through 1989. Table 4 shows that over 70 percent of the new antidumping cases reported against the United States were initiated by Canada and Australia; the remaining cases were initiated by the EC and Mexico.

Table 4: Antidumping Cases Directed at the United States by Country Initiating the Action (1980-1989)

	Cases directed at the United States	
	Number	Percent
Canada	58	40.3
Australia	47	32.6
European Community	27	18.8
Mexico ^a	12	8.3
Total	144	100.0

^aReport for last half of 1989 was not available

Source: Signatories' semiannual reports to the GATT Committee on Antidumping Practices, 1980-1989, and the International Trade Commission's Operation of the Trade Agreements Program report, 1980

From 1980 through 1989, 40 percent of the total number of new antidumping cases reported by Mexico were directed at U.S. exporters, as compared with 20, 11, and 10 percent of the cases reported by Canada, Australia, and the EC, respectively. During the same period, International Monetary Fund statistics show that the average U.S. portion of total imports into Mexico, Canada, Australia, and the EC were 72, 69, 21, and 8 percent, respectively.

Table 5 shows the outcome of antidumping cases reported against U.S. exporters. Seventy percent of the EC's cases and 53 percent of Canada's cases against the United States resulted in final measures, primarily antidumping duties. In contrast, about 34 percent of both Australia's and Mexico's cases against the United States resulted in final measures.

Table 5: Outcome of Antidumping Cases Reported Against the United States (1980-1989)

	Number of cases	Percentage		
		Duty	Price undertaking	Other ^a
Canada	58	43.1	10.3	46.6
Australia	47	23.4	10.6	66.0
European Community	27	48.2	22.2	29.6
Mexico ^b	12	25.0	8.3	66.7

^a "Other" represents cases for which no dumping or injury could be proven and cases that were otherwise withdrawn or terminated. It also includes 13 cases for which no resolution had been reported

^bReport for last half of 1989 was not available.

Source: Signatories' semiannual reports to the GATT Committee on Antidumping Practices, 1980-1989, and the International Trade Commission's Operation of the Trade Agreements Program report, 1980

Thirty-five percent of new antidumping cases reported against the United States involved chemical and chemical-related products. Another

23 percent involved miscellaneous types of machinery and parts, along with various consumer products.

A list of all individual antidumping cases initiated against the United States is provided in appendix VI. Data on dumping margins, trade volumes, and dumped exports as a percent of total domestic consumption are included to the extent available.

Scope and Methodology

To determine use of the Antidumping Code by major trading partners, including the United States and other signatories, we obtained and analyzed data reported to the GATT by the 25 signatory countries from January 1980⁵ through December 1989 (the most recent available information). We did not verify the accuracy of reporting by the various signatories.

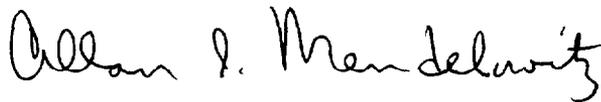
We interviewed key Department of Commerce, International Trade Commission, and U.S. Trade Representative officials to obtain an understanding of general antidumping policies and procedures and related reporting requirements.

We conducted our work between April and June 1990. We did not obtain formal agency comments on this fact sheet because it is based primarily on data collected by the GATT.

Copies of this fact sheet are being sent to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce, the Chairman of the International Trade Commission, and the U.S. Trade Representative. Copies will be made available to others upon request.

⁵In a few cases where 1980 GATT reports were unavailable for individual countries, we used data based on the GATT reports, published in the International Trade Commission's Operation of the Trade Agreements Program report for 1980.

If you have questions on the information provided, please contact me on (202) 275-4812. GAO staff members who made major contributions to this fact sheet are listed in appendix VII.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Allan I. Mendelowitz". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "A" and "M".

Allan I. Mendelowitz, Director
Trade, Energy, and Finance Issues

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Abbreviations

EC European Community
GATT General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

New Antidumping Cases Initiated by Major GATT Trading Partners and Other Signatories (1980-1989)

	Year										Total
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	
Australia	8	20	79	80	53	61	62	21	16	21	421
United States	21	13	58	49	37	76	64	15	39	23	395
Canada	25	24	79	26	27	37	16	32	15	13	294
European Community ^a	16	34	33	30	39	32	12	32	29	14	271
Mexico ^b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	10	3	30
Finland	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	5	2	15
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	10
Sweden	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	10
South Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	5
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Austria	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Spain ^c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	72	94	249	186	158	208	157	123	124	85	1,456

Note: No other signatories, including Singapore, India, Japan, and Hong Kong, reported any case initiations for this period.

^aNumbers may be understated because reports do not include actions against nonsignatories.

^bMexico's report for last half of 1989 was not available.

^cSince Spain joined the EC in 1986, its cases have been handled by the European Commission.
Source: Signatories' semiannual reports to the GATT Committee on Antidumping Practices, 1980-1989, and the International Trade Commission's Operation of the Trade Agreements Program report, 1980.

Proportion of New Antidumping Cases and Reviews Initiated by Major GATT Trading Partners and Other Signatories (1986-1989)

	Number			Percent of total	
	New cases	Reviews	Total	New cases	Reviews
United States	141	355	496	28.4	71.6
Canada	76	255	331	23.0	77.0
Australia	120	8	128	93.8	6.2
European Community ^a	87	42	129	67.4	32.6
Mexico ^b	30	0	30	100.0	0.0
Finland	12	0	12	100.0	0.0
New Zealand	10	0	10	100.0	0.0
Sweden	6	0	6	100.0	0.0
South Korea	5	0	5	100.0	0.0
Brazil	2	0	2	100.0	0.0
Total	489	660	1,149	42.6	57.4

Notes: Spain is not listed separately because its cases have been handled by the European Commission since it joined the EC in 1986.

No other signatories, including Austria, Singapore, India, Japan, and Hong Kong, reported new case initiations for this period.

^aNumbers may be understated because reports do not include cases against nonsignatories.

^bMexico's report for the last half of 1989 was not available.

Source: Signatories' semiannual reports to the GATT Committee on Antidumping Practices, 1986-1989.

New Antidumping Cases Directed at the United States and Its Major Trading Partners (1980-1989)

Cases against	Year										Total
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 ^a	
European Community ^b	26	16	97	52	24	33	41	24	22	9	344
France	(4)	(3)	(20)	(5)	(3)	(6)	(7)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(56)
Italy	(2)	(4)	(12)	(11)	(11)	(6)	(5)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(58)
United Kingdom	(4)	(3)	(14)	(8)	(1)	(7)	(6)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(49)
West Germany	(8)	(4)	(23)	(15)	(9)	(8)	(9)	(8)	(3)	(1)	(88)
Other European Community countries	(8)	(2)	(28)	(13)	(0)	(6)	(14)	(8)	(12)	(2)	(93)
Japan	5	9	19	21	21	20	15	22	19	8	159
United States	21	11	21	17	14	14	14	16	9	7	144
South Korea	0	5	17	12	9	12	9	8	14	5	91
Brazil	3	0	12	7	5	12	11	7	7	5	69
Canada	4	4	5	7	4	4	4	3	5	1	41
Hong Kong	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	5	5	22
Singapore	0	3	0	2	1	3	3	3	3	0	18
Mexico	0	0	0	3	1	3	1	4	0	3	15
India	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	6
Australia	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	5
Total	61	50	174	123	82	104	99	91	86	44	914

Note: Parentheses indicate breakdowns by specific EC member countries.

^aDoes not include Mexico's data for the second half of 1989.

^bIncludes cases against Spain and Portugal starting in 1986 (the year they joined the EC)

Source: Signatories' semiannual reports to the GATT Committee on Antidumping Practices, 1980-1989, and the International Trade Commission's Operation of the Trade Agreements Program report, 1980

New Antidumping Cases Directed at the European Community, Japan, the United States, South Korea, Brazil, and Canada by Country Initiating the Action (1980-1989)

	Number	Percent
Cases directed at the European Community by		
Australia	118	34.3
United States	116	33.7
Canada	89	25.9
Mexico	12	3.5
Other	9	2.6
Total	344	100.0
Cases directed at Japan by		
United States	51	32.1
Australia	42	26.4
European Community	38	23.9
Canada	23	14.5
Mexico	2	1.3
Other	3	1.9
Total	159	100.0^a
Cases directed at the United States by		
Canada	58	40.3
Australia	47	32.6
European Community	27	18.8
Mexico	12	8.3
Other	0	0.0
Total	144	100.0
Cases directed at South Korea by		
Australia	28	30.8
United States	24	26.4
Canada	22	24.2
European Community	16	17.6
Other	1	1.1
Total	91	100.0^a
Cases directed at Brazil by		
United States	23	33.3
European Community	14	20.3
Canada	12	17.4
Australia	9	13.0
Mexico	8	11.6
Other	3	4.4
Total	69	100.0

(continued)

**Appendix IV
 New Antidumping Cases Directed at the
 European Community, Japan, the United
 States, South Korea, Brazil, and Canada by
 Country Initiating the Action (1980-1989)**

	Number	Percent
Cases directed at Canada by		
United States	23	56.1
Australia	12	29.3
European Community	6	14.6
Other	0	0.0
Total	41	100.0

Note: Numbers do not include Mexico's data for the latter half of 1989.

^aDoes not add up to 100.0 percent due to rounding

Source: Signatories' semiannual reports to the GATT Committee on Antidumping Practices, 1980-1989, and the International Trade Commission's Operation of the Trade Agreements Program report, 1980.

Proportion of New Antidumping Cases and Reviews Directed at the United States and Its Major Trading Partners (1986-1989)

Cases against	Number			Percent of total	
	New cases	Reviews	Total	New cases	Reviews
European Community	96	146	242	39.7	60.3
France	(15)	(29)	(44)	34.1	65.9
Italy	(12)	(32)	(44)	27.3	72.7
United Kingdom	(12)	(21)	(33)	36.4	63.6
West Germany	(21)	(35)	(56)	37.5	62.5
Other European Community countries	(36)	(29)	(65)	55.4	44.6
Japan	64	144	208	30.8	69.2
South Korea	36	56	92	39.1	60.9
United States	46	34	80	57.5	42.5
Canada	13	51	64	20.3	79.7
Brazil	30	22	52	57.7	42.3
Hong Kong	15	10	25	60.0	40.0
Mexico	8	8	16	50.0	50.0
Singapore	9	6	15	60.0	40.0
India	1	4	5	20.0	80.0
Australia	2	0	2	100.0	0.0
Total	320	481	801	40.0	60.0

Notes: Parentheses indicate breakdowns by specific EC member countries.

Numbers do not include Mexico's data for the second half of 1989.

Source: Signatories' semiannual reports to the GATT Committee on Antidumping Practices, 1986-1989

Antidumping Cases Directed at U.S. Exports by Australia, Canada, the European Community, and Mexico

From 1980 through 1989, a total of 144 new antidumping cases and 35 subsequent reviews were initiated against U.S. exporters. This appendix provides a detailed listing of individual antidumping cases against the United States, according to the initiating country. A subsequent review is indicated by an (R).

U.S. product	Outcome	Dumping margin ^a (Percent)	Trade volume ^b	Percent of domestic consumption ^c
Cases initiated against U.S. exports by Australia (1980-1989)				
Antidumping cases against the United States: 47				
New cases: 47				
Reviews: 0				
Initiated in 1980				
Polyethylene resin, low density	Duty	—	\$3,440,000	1.0
Polyvinyl chloride homopolymer	Duty	—	930,000	1.0
Initiated in 1981				
Certain triethanol amino	Duty	—	\$160,000	16.0
Epoxy resin	No dumping	—	2,000,000	30.0
Initiated in 1982				
Toughened glass panels	No injury	—	290,000	4.0
Sodium tripolyphosphate	Undertaking	—	60,000	3.8
Fiberglass insect screening	Other	—	620,000	14.0
Toluene and xylene	Duty	—	2,700,000	13.0
Uncoated wood-free paper	Case withdrawn	—	2,580,000	21.6
Sparkplugs	Duty	8.20 - 12.03	3,300,000	13.0
Initiated in 1983				
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate	Undertaking	—	—	—
Triple super-phosphate	Duty	15	3,470,000	7.0
Propylene glycol, industrial	No injury	—	800,000	15.0
Alkyl phenol ethoxylates	No injury	—	80,000	3.0
Textured polyester yarn	No injury	—	—	3.0
Sodium stearoyl 2-lactylate	Other	—	8,130,000	5.0
Kraft linerboard	No dumping	—	5,560,000	15.0
Dishwashing powder	Other	—	7,000,000	70.0
Dental amalgam alloy capsules	Duty	4 - 47	110,000	10.0
Paper cold drink cups	No injury	—	400,000	—
Stainless steel repair clamps	No dumping	—	2,500,000	40.0

(continued)

**Appendix VI
Antidumping Cases Directed at U.S. Exports
by Australia, Canada, the European
Community, and Mexico**

U.S. product	Outcome	Dumping margin^a (Percent)	Trade volume^b	Percent of domestic consumption^c
Initiated in 1984				
Outboard motors	Duty	11.4 - 42.8	\$4,800,000	15.0
Pallet trucks	Undertaking	—	300,000	—
Process cooling systems	No injury	—	2,900,000	—
Sodium carbonate	Duty	8.85	100,000	7.0
Battery-operated work trucks	Undertaking	—	700,000	—
Initiated in 1985				
Dried vine fruits	No dumping	—	—	50.0
Film laminate	No injury	—	1,000,000	—
Monoammonium, diammonium phosphate	Duty	5 - 20	5,000,000	80.0
Process cooling systems	No injury	—	5,000,000	—
Photographic printing paper	Other	—	1,400,000	—
Acetoxy silicone sealants	No dumping	—	200,000	—
Urethane prepolymers	Other	—	3,400,000	—
Initiated in 1986				
Almonds	No injury	—	11,200,000	—
Certain nylon polyamide yarn	No injury	—	100,000	—
Propylene oxide-based polyether polyols	No injury	—	—	—
Dental surgery furniture, dental apparatus	No injury	—	—	14.0
Hypodermic needles	Undertaking	—	300,000	—
Pigments, flushed	No injury	—	600,000	—
Silicon sealants (neutral cure)	No injury	—	4,100,000	18.8
Urea	Duty	—	7,000,000	13.0
Initiated in 1987				
Certain electric winches	Case withdrawn	—	1,200,000	—
Commercial out-front mowers	No dumping	—	—	—
Sublimation transfer printing paper	No injury	—	200,000	—
Initiated in 1988				
(None)				
Initiated in 1989				
Outboard motors		—	17,500,000	17.0
Transparent film wound dressings		—	—	—
Vibrating wire plezometers		—	—	—

(continued)

**Appendix VI
Antidumping Cases Directed at U.S. Exports
by Australia, Canada, the European
Community, and Mexico**

U.S. product	Outcome	Dumping margin ^a (Percent)	Trade volume ^b	Percent of domestic consumption ^c
Cases initiated against U.S. exports by Canada (1980-1989)				
Antidumping cases against the U.S.: 84				
New cases: 58				
Reviews: 26				
Initiated in 1980				
EDTA Na 4 Liquid, DPTA liquid	No injury	—	—	—
Juvenile products	Duty	—	—	—
Benzoyl peroxide	Duty	—	189,110 lbs	70.5
T-Butyl peroctoate	Duty	—	—	51.0
T-Butyl parbenzoate	Duty	—	—	17.0
Multilink telephone intercom systems	Duty	—	—	—
Vehicle washing equipment	Duty	—	—	—
Sporting ammunition	Duty	—	—	—
Waterbed mattresses	No dumping	—	—	—
Electric fan motors	Case withdrawn	—	—	—
Initiated in 1981				
Radiator components, headers	No injury	—	—	—
Buttweld fittings		—	\$382,785	11.4
Steel rule products	Duty	—	\$300,000	37.5
Initiated in 1982				
Bottoming materials	Duty	—	\$300,000	15.0
Occasional chairs	Case withdrawn	—	—	—
Center pivot sprinklers	Case withdrawn	—	—	—
Woven polyester filament fabrics	Case withdrawn	—	\$39,000,000	51.0
Industrial woodcutting band saw blades	Duty	—	\$404,783	9.0
Toilet seats	No injury	—	150,000 units	30.0
Asbestos-cement pressure pipe	Case withdrawn	—	—	—
Soda ash	Duty	—	100,000 tons	5.5
Initiated in 1983				
Contact lenses	No injury	—	\$4,976,006	34.0
Plate coils	Duty	—	\$453,000	55.0
Stainless steel nickel, alloy, pipe, tube	Duty	—	\$15,250,000	36.5
Potatoes		—	\$4,000,000	55.0
Sugar	No injury	—	17,000 tons	5.0

(continued)

**Appendix VI
Antidumping Cases Directed at U.S. Exports
by Australia, Canada, the European
Community, and Mexico**

U.S. product	Outcome	Dumping margin ^a (Percent)	Trade volume ^b	Percent of domestic consumption ^c
Initiated in 1984				
Water resistant steel pipe	Duty	—	\$650,000	18.0
Photo albums with self-adhesive leaves	Duty	—	\$1,425,479	95.0
Self-adhesive leaves		—	\$731,438	95.0
High-voltage porcelain insulators	Duty	—	\$3,000,000	32.9
Two-door metal storage cabinets	Undertaking	11.03	\$10,000	7.9
Plywood concrete forming panels	No injury	—	\$500,000	45.0
Initiated in 1985				
Charcoal briquets	Duty	—	9,434 tons	35.0
Locomotive axles, certain railcar axles	No injury	—	3,055 units	3.5
Modular automated plants	Terminated	—	—	—
Frozen pot pies and compartment dinners	Undertaking	—	\$3,000,000	4.0
Certain oil and gas well casing	Duty	—	38,660 tons	13.0
Potatoes	Duty	—	\$15,000,000	39.0
Needles and syringes	No injury	—	\$37,000,000	—
Initiated in 1986				
Artificial graphite electrodes	Duty	18	1,240 tons	2.0
(R) Soda ash	Duty	—	—	—
Pressure cleaners	No injury	—	\$215,000	—
(R) Frozen pot pies	Undertaking	—	—	—
Tile backer board	Undertaking	11	\$620,000	18.0
Yellow onions	Duty	42	4,500,000 kg	46.0
(R) Plate coils	Duty	—	—	—
Gasoline-powered chain saws	Duty	18	\$1,100,000	14.0
(R) Porcelain insulators	Duty	—	—	—
Absorbent clay	No injury	—	\$8,000,000	—
(R) Vehicle washing equipment	Duty	—	\$140,000	7.0
(R) Soda ash	Duty	—	—	—
Initiated in 1987				
Fertilizer blending equipment	No injury	—	\$500,000	10.0
(R) Electric motors	Duty	—	—	—
Carbon steel reinforcing bars	No injury	—	5,000 tons	2.0
(R) Soda ash	Duty	—	—	—
(R) Artificial graphite electrodes	Duty	—	—	—
Recreational vehicle doors	No injury	—	10,000 units	47.0
(R) Metal storage cabinets	Undertaking	—	26,000 units	—

(continued)

**Appendix VI
Antidumping Cases Directed at U.S. Exports
by Australia, Canada, the European
Community, and Mexico**

U.S. product	Outcome	Dumping margin ^a (Percent)	Trade volume ^b	Percent of domestic consumption ^c
Initiated in 1988				
(R) Tile backer board	Undertaking	—	—	—
(R) Stainless steel pipe	Duty	—	—	—
(R) Frozen pot pies	Undertaking	—	\$253,000	—
(R) Oil and gas well casing	Duty	—	—	—
(R) Vehicle washing equipment	Duty	—	—	—
Integral induction motors	Duty	—	—	—
Steel wool	No injury	14	\$100,000	5.0
Sour cherries	Duty	35	\$1,384,000	9.0
(R) Plate coils	Duty	—	—	—
Delicious apples	Duty	27	71 million lbs	21.2
(R) Artificial graphite electrodes	Duty	—	—	—
(R) Gasoline-powered chain saws	Duty	—	—	—
Padded clothes hangers	No injury	20	\$75,000	3.0
Grinding balls	Undertaking	13	21,200 net tons	32.0
Polyphase induction motors above 200 hp	No injury	15	\$2,858,000	6.3
Initiated in 1989				
(R) Metal storage cabinets	Undertaking	—	—	—
(R) Electric motors	Duty	—	—	—
(R) Oil and gas well casing	Duty	—	—	—
Liquid polyvinyl chloride dispersion	No injury	5	1,623,815 lbs	1.6
Landing nets	Undertaking	21	20,000 units	8.1
Transit concrete mixers	Undertaking	12	80 units	11.0
(R) Photo albums with self-adhesive leaves	Duty	—	—	—
(R) Frozen prepared pies, compartment dinners		—	—	—
(R) Stainless steel pipe		—	—	—
(R) Tile backer board		—	—	—
(R) Gasoline-powered chain saws		—	—	—

(continued)

**Appendix VI
Antidumping Cases Directed at U.S. Exports
by Australia, Canada, the European
Community, and Mexico**

U.S. product	Outcome	Dumping margin ^a (Percent)	Trade volume ^b	Percent of domestic consumption ^c
Cases initiated against U.S. exports by the European Community (1980-1989)				
Antidumping cases against the U.S.: 35				
New cases: 27				
Reviews: 8				
Initiated in 1980				
Chemical fertilizer	Duty	—	400,000 tons	50.0
Vinyl acetate monomer	Duty	—	33,894 tons	31.0
Styrene monomer	Duty	—	85,600 tons	17.0
Orthoxylene	Duty	—	62,000 tons	14.0
Paraxylene	Duty	—	150,000 tons	16.0
Polyester yarn	Duty	—	—	—
Paper masking tape	No dumping	—	—	—
Textured polyester fabrics	Duty	—	8,700,000 cm	17.0
(R) Lithium hydroxide	Duty	—	—	—
Initiated in 1981				
Fluid cracking catalyst	Undertaking	—	529 tons	2.0
Conifer plywood	No dumping	—	311,000 cm	—
Polyester cotton sheets and pillowcases	No dumping	—	6148 tons	—
Phenol	Duty	—	72,173 tons	9.0
Trichlorethylene	Undertaking	—	7,607 tons	9.8
Decambromodiphenylehter	Undertaking	—	1,250 tons	78.7
Initiated in 1982				
Acrylonitrile	No injury	10.7 - 22.8	50,200 tons	5.0
Bisphenol	Duty	34	2,226 tons	8.0
Thiophen	Undertaking	—	41,800 kg	50.0
Perchlorethylene	Undertaking	—	11,806 tons	13.6
Sodium carbonate	Duty	16.5	48,500 tons	4.0
Xanthan gum	No injury	—	630 tons	—
Cellulose ester resins		—	1,040 tons	—
Initiated in 1983				
N-propyl alcohol	Undertaking	—	6,836 tons	22.0
Initiated in 1984				
Sodium carbonate	Duty	16 - 40	4,826 tons	2.3
Wrought titanium	No dumping	—	300 tons	—
Polyester yarn		—	—	—
Initiated in 1985				
(None)				

(continued)

**Appendix VI
Antidumping Cases Directed at U.S. Exports
by Australia, Canada, the European
Community, and Mexico**

U.S. product	Outcome	Dumping margin^a (Percent)	Trade volume^b	Percent of domestic consumption^c
Initiated in 1986				
(R) Kraftliner		—	465,560 tons	—
(R) Vinyl acetate monomer	Duty	5.88 - 17.41	66,000 tons	21.5
(R) Certain chemical fertilizers	No dumping	—	—	—
(R) Styrene monomer	No dumping	—	—	—
Initiated in 1987				
Synthetic textile fibers of polyester	Duty	0 - 23.1	8,017 tons	2.0
Urea	Duty	6.4 - 21	88,445 tons	11.5
Initiated in 1988				
(None)				
Initiated in 1989				
(R) Dense sodium carbonate		—	—	—
(R) Propan-1-ol (propyl alcohol)		—	—	—
(R) Vinyl acetate monomer		—	—	—

(continued)

**Appendix VI
Antidumping Cases Directed at U.S. Exports
by Australia, Canada, the European
Community, and Mexico**

U.S. product	Outcome	Dumping margin ^a (Percent)	Trade volume ^b	Percent of domestic consumption ^c
Cases initiated against U.S. exports by Mexico (1987-1989)				
Antidumping cases against the U.S.: 12				
New cases: 12				
Reviews: 0				
Initiated in 1987				
Triethylamine	Duty	\$0.71 ^d	67,000 kg	22.7
Monoisopropylamine	Duty	\$0.33	46,000 kg	33.0
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate	-	—	496,000 kg	26.3
Potassium carbonate	No injury	—	624,000 kg	67.2
Potassium hydroxide	-	—	188,000 kg	21.8
Monoethylamine	Duty	\$0.093	65,000 kg	46.1
Vat blue No. 1	Undertaking	\$6.42	—	—
Single phase and polyphase wattmeters	No injury	—	215 units	1.0
Initiated in 1988				
UNIX PC-7300, UNIX 3131 microcomputers	Other	—	2,232 sets	—
Toluene-diisocyanate	-	—	488,000 kg	4.2
Regimented cellulose film	-	—	29,000 kg	0.6
Initiated in 1989				
Alkaline batteries	-	—	4,980,000 units	9.0

Legend:

CM - cubic meter
HP - horsepower
KG - kilograms
LBS - pounds

Notes: A dash indicates that the information was not reported in the semiannual GATT report. Either the information was not available or it was considered confidential by the reporting government.

Australia joined the code in 1982. Its first report (1982) included some cases initiated in 1980 and 1981. Mexico joined the code in 1987. Its first report (1988) listed cases beginning in 1987.

^aDumping margin is the amount by which the price charged for the same or like product in the home market of the exporter exceeds the export price.

^bTrade volume is the estimated amount of "dumped" exports of a product based on statistical data for the latest available year prior to initiation. The volume may be overstated because the product sometimes falls within a broader tariff classification.

^c"Dumped" exports of a product as a percentage of domestic consumption of the product.

^dFrom this point, dumping margins are reported in dollar amounts, not in percent.

Source: Signatories' semiannual reports to the GATT Committee on Antidumping Practices, 1980-1989; the International Trade Commission's Operation of the Trade Agreements Program report, 1980.

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