1. Under Article 16 of the Agreement on the Implementation of Article VI of GATT, each party to the Agreement shall report to the CONTRACTING PARTIES annually on the administration of its anti-dumping laws and regulations, giving summaries of the cases in which anti-dumping duties have been assessed definitively.

2. Such reports covering the period 1 July 1968-30 June 1969 have been received from the following parties to the Agreement and are reproduced hereunder:

- Canada
- European Economic Community
- Czechoslovakia
- Japan
- Denmark
- United Kingdom

3. The attention of the other parties to the Agreement is drawn to the fact that such reports should have been transmitted to the secretariat not later than on 15 July 1969 in conformity with the decision of the Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices (COM.AD/3, paragraph 61).

CANADA

I have the honour to refer to the agreement reached at the February 1969 meeting of the Anti-Dumping Committee whereby members would submit reports under Article 16 of that agreement. Committee members were also invited at that time to submit certain data concerning the number of anti-dumping cases processed.

To comply with the terms of the Anti-Dumping Code, Canada established new anti-dumping legislation which came into force on 1 January. The new Act and relevant regulations were circulated to members in documents L/3169 and L/3169/Add.1. Members will appreciate that the new law has been in operation only six months and that this is a relatively short period of application of the various provisions of the Act and regulations on which to report.
Under the Act, the Department of National Revenue is responsible for the examination and determination of whether dumping has or is likely to take place whereas the question of injury is decided by the Anti-Dumping Tribunal. Since the inception of the Anti-Dumping Act the Department of National Revenue has received twenty-eight complaints from Canadian industry alleging dumping and injury resulting therefrom. Anti-dumping investigations were initiated in respect of nine of these complaints; with respect to the remainder no action has been taken either because of lack of evidence in support of the contention of dumping or injury or because additional information is being sought from the complainants. Of the nine investigations opened, one case was terminated as a result of a finding by the Anti-Dumping Tribunal that the imports involved had not caused injury to Canadian production; preliminary determinations of dumping have been made in two cases and these are now being examined by the Anti-Dumping Tribunal; one case was dismissed for lack of evidence prior to the preliminary determination stage and five cases are still under investigation. Therefore, including the two cases before the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, a total of seven cases are pending. Anti-dumping duties have not been definitely applied under the Act to date.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

No anti-dumping legislation is in force for the time being; the question of its administration does thus not arise.

DENMARK

Referring to paragraph 62 of the note on the meeting of the Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices on 25-26 February 1969 (COM.AD/3), I hereby have the honour to inform you that no dumping complaints have been received in Denmark during the period 1 July 1968-30 June 1969, nor have any anti-dumping investigations been opened or decisions made.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

In accordance with Article 16 of the Anti-Dumping Code and the wishes expressed by the Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices at its last meeting, I have the honour to inform you that during the period between 1 July 1968 and 30 June 1969 the European Economic Community received a complaint concerning dumping. No decision has been taken as yet on action in regard to this complaint.

JAPAN

There have been no anti-dumping complaints, investigations or decisions during the period in question.
UNITED KINGDOM

ANNUAL RETURN UNDER ARTICLE 16 OF THE
ANTI-DUMPING CODE

Year Ending 30 June 1969

1. STATISTICAL SUMMARY

(a) Applications¹ received for anti-dumping action

Cases outstanding as at 1 July 1968
(including six already accepted for full investigation) 7
Applications received during the year 13

(b) Applications under preliminary investigation or rejected after such examination

Applications rejected or withdrawn at this stage 3
Still under consideration 7

(c) Cases accepted for full investigation

Investigations already in progress as at 1 July 1968 6
Applications accepted for full investigation during the year 13

(d) Cases on which provisional action taken

Applications on which provisional action taken (by way of securities) 2
Subsequent fate of these applications 1 withdrawn 1 still under investigation

¹The figures quoted are of complaints by or on behalf of industries, with some supporting evidence of dumping and of material injury. Unsupported complaints and miscellaneous enquiries are not included: these amounted to about eighty throughout the year.
(e) **Definitive decisions reached**

Number of applications on which anti-dumping duties definitively assessed after a full investigation into both the dumping and material injury aspects of the case:

(i) Anti-dumping duties imposed 1

(ii) Satisfactory assurances received in lieu of the imposition of duties 1

Applications dismissed or withdrawn 6

Applications still under investigation 5

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2. **BRIEF SUMMARY OF CASES IN WHICH ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES DEFINITIVELY ASSESSED**

**Files and rasps from Portugal and Australia**

An earlier application for anti-dumping action against imports of files and rasps from Portugal was rejected in September 1963 on the grounds that, although dumped, these imports were not considered at that stage to be causing or threatening material injury to the British industry. However, it was made clear that any increase in imports at dumped prices would no doubt lead to a fresh application.

Imports from Portugal remained at more moderate levels between 1963 and 1966 but they then increased sharply in 1967, and again in 1968; and, in addition, sizeable quantities of Australian files and rasps came on the market for the first time. The British file trade applied for anti-dumping action in March 1968 and the case was accepted for full investigation on 28 June 1968.

A detailed investigation was made by Board of Trade Tariff Division officials into the facts of dumping and, with the assistance of the department's Accountants Division, into the allegations of material injury to the British industry.

These investigations satisfied the Board of Trade that exports to Britain of files and rasps from Portugal had continued to be made at dumped prices, the margins of dumping being considerably larger after the devaluation of sterling in November 1967; and the Board were satisfied also that the exports to Britain from Australia were dumped by large margins.
In addition, after careful consideration of all the evidence, the Board of Trade were satisfied that the effect of the increased volume of dumped supplies from Portugal and Australia on the volume and price level of the British industry's sales, at a time of declining United Kingdom demand, had been such as to cause, and threaten further, material injury to the British industry.

Anti-dumping duties were accordingly imposed as from 3 January 1969 - at eighteen different rates according to type, cut and size in the case of Portugal (ranging from 5d. to 35s. per dozen) and at six different rates according to size in the case of Australia (ranging from 4s. to 20s. per dozen).

YUGOSLÁVIA

I have the honour to inform you that since the entry into force of the Agreement on the Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement, no case of application of its provisions has occurred in my country. Consequently, I request that this communication be considered as the annual report under Article 16 of the said Agreement.