

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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Committee on Trade and Development  
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## PROTECTIVE ACTIONS BY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AFFECTING IMPORTS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### Note by the Secretariat

1. In this note, the secretariat has put together available information on a number of recent measures taken by developed countries and affecting the exports of developing countries that have come to the notice of the secretariat since the Sub-Committee's last session on 2 and 4 November 1981. It will be recalled that it was agreed in the Committee on Trade and Development in March 1980 (COM.TD/104, paragraph 20) and reaffirmed by the Sub-Committee at its first session in July 1980 (COM.TD/SCPM/1, paragraph 21) that there were three possible sources of information for the work of the Sub-Committee: notifications by contracting parties applying new protective measures affecting imports from developing countries; "reverse" notifications by developing countries; and information to be provided by the secretariat on the basis of data available from official sources and as necessary checked with the delegations concerned to ensure accuracy.
2. GATT/AIR/1790 and GATT/AIR/1836 of 11 February and 29 June 1982 respectively invited notifications by developed countries of protective actions affecting imports from developing countries and also invited "reverse" notifications by developing countries. At the time of preparing this note, a "reverse" notification had been received from India (COM.TD/SCPM/W/7/Rev.2) which updates the information earlier brought to the attention of the Sub-Committee by the Indian delegation concerning certain measures taken by developed countries affecting the trade of India; and New Zealand had communicated in document COM.TD/SCPM/W/13 that it had no new restrictions to notify.
3. As was the case for earlier meetings of the Sub-Committee, measures taken under the Multifibre Arrangement by countries participating in it are not listed in this document. Such measures are notified to the Textiles Surveillance Body for examination and subsequent circulation. Export restraints on other products are mentioned in this paper where available information suggests that they are applied on the basis of government to government understandings; restraints based on inter-industry agreements are not dealt with. With respect to GSP actions, the Decision on Differential and More Favourable Treatment, Reciprocity and Fuller Participation of Developing Countries provides in its paragraph 4 for notification, and consultations if requested, with respect to actions taken

by a contracting party to introduce, modify, or withdraw, inter alia, preferential tariff treatment accorded under the Generalized System of Preferences. The Committee on Trade and Development has primary responsibility for supervision of the implementation of the Enabling Clause.

4. It should be noted that the information in this document is presented in accordance with the understanding reached at the July 1980 meeting of the Sub-Committee that the inclusion of measures in secretariat papers for the Sub-Committee would be without prejudice to views delegations might have regarding the desirability of taking up for examination any such measures or whether they fell within the Sub-Committee's terms of reference (COM.TD/SCPM/1, paragraph 21). In instances where details have been provided about certain measures introduced by governments to replace other provisions in force (as with respect to Australia), no judgement is implied as to whether, taken as a whole, these measures are more or less restrictive than those that they replace. It remains open, of course, to delegations to raise for discussion any other measures that they consider fall under the Sub-Committee's mandate. In this connexion, it might be recalled that, at the Sub-Committee's July 1980 meeting, there was a widespread view that the value of discussion in the Sub-Committee would be enhanced if countries taking measures had some advance indication of the points that members might wish to take up for examination (COM.TD/SCPM/1, paragraph 21).

Australia - new programme of assistance for the textiles, clothing and footwear industries

5. The new seven-year programme of assistance for the textiles, clothing and footwear industries that was announced in August 1980 came into effect on 1 January 1982. The Sub-Committee had before it at its meeting in October 1980 information on certain interim measures taken in this connexion that came into force in August or September 1980 (COM.TD/SCPM/W/2). During the course of that meeting, the representative of Australia provided additional information including on the considerations underlying the new programme of assistance (COM.TD/SCPM/2, paragraphs 9-11).

6. The main features of the new programme effective from 1 January 1982 have been summarized by the Australian delegation as follows:

"- Yarns. Bounties are paid as a percentage of specified factory costs on the production in Australia of most yarns for use as inputs to the domestic textile and garment industries. Import

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<sup>1</sup>The delegation of Australia made available to the secretariat for inspection by interested delegations the Report of the Australian Industries Assistance Commission on the Australian textiles, clothing and footwear industries and certain Australian Government announcements of the decisions taken in this sector. These documents are available to delegations in office 2010, extension 2242.

duties ranging from 20 per cent to minimum rates (i.e. free or 2 per cent) apply to certain other yarn types. Imports of yarns of a type eligible for bounty are now quota free and dutiable at minimum rates.

- Fabrics. Certain woven man-made fibre fabrics, and cotton sheeting are subject to tariff quotas. However entry at minimum rates has been extended to lightweight woven fabrics (less than 120 grams per square metre) for use by a factory in producing garments and, under certain conditions, for retail sale. Other fabrics of a type produced locally are assisted by duties ranging from 10 to 50 per cent. Other fabrics of a type not produced locally remain dutiable at minimum rates. Fabrics subject to quota, assisted by duties and dutiable at minimum rates represent approximately 15 per cent, 4 per cent and 52 per cent respectively of woven fabric usage.
- Apparel and household textiles. Tariff quotas, predominantly on a volume basis, apply to a broad range of apparel and other finished textile products. The within-quota duty rates are 50 per cent on items of apparel and between 25 and 50 per cent on household textile items. A range of other finished goods are assisted by duties ranging to 50 per cent or are dutiable at minimum rates.
- Footwear. Tariff quotas apply to all footwear other than ski boots, diving dress footwear, certain galoshes and wading boots, footwear with a value for duty (VFD) of less than A\$1 per pair and hand-made footwear from developing countries with a VFD of less than A\$3 per pair. Within-quota duties are set at 40 per cent.

Where tariff quotas apply, quota levels are based on 1979-80 import levels, but are increased annually by a fixed quota liberalization factor (averaging about 2 per cent) for each finished product quota category, together with any market growth within quota categories. Eighty-five per cent of initially established quota levels are allocated on the basis of past performance, and the balance - 15 per cent of initial levels, plus increases as a result of the liberalization factors and market growth - is allocated by tender. All quotas are allocated for global use and importers are free to exercise their commercial judgement in their use.

In the context of the program, new and simplified arrangements for the duty-free import of handicraft textile, clothing and footwear (TCF) products came into force on 1 January 1982.

The Australian GSP scheme was extended from 1 January 1981 to cover, subject to certain country exclusion arrangements, a wide range of TCF items not previously included in the scheme.

Decisions by Ministers on adjustments to quota levels in the light of prospective market growth are announced about six to seven months in advance of each quota year and are based on advice of the Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Advisory Committee. In addition to its role relating to market growth, this Committee monitors industry conditions

and advises on any changes to administrative arrangements which may be necessary to ensure the objectives of the program are achieved. The Committee's reports to Ministers follow an extensive inquiry program to which all interested parties are invited to present their views.

The sectoral program is intended to establish a reasonably predictable policy environment in which manufacturers and importers can plan their investment and marketing decisions with greater confidence. A major objective of the program is to provide a stimulus for local industry to concentrate its activities on the more efficient areas of local production. At the same time it seeks to encourage reductions in costs and greater responsiveness to consumer needs. The program is also designed to provide a balance between the interests of consumers, importers, manufacturers and Australia's trading partners."

#### Australia - import tariff increase

7. Australia increased, with effect from 19 March 1982, the import tariff rates applicable to the following goods falling within tariff heading 90.16: hand scales, machine scales, protractors, disc calculators and the like, set squares, parallel rules of artificial plastic material, stencils and drawing curves. The general rate of duty was increased from 2 per cent to 25 per cent; it is scheduled to be phased down to 20 per cent as from 19 March 1984. The GSP rate was increased from free to 10 per cent.

#### Canada - footwear

8. The Government of Canada has restricted imports of non-leather footwear, whether fully or partially manufactured, for a three-year period as from 1 December 1981. This measure was notified to the CONTRACTING PARTIES under Article XIX in document L/5263. It was announced that a global quota of 35.6 million pairs for the period 1 December 1981 to 30 November 1982 would be established, to be increased to 36.7 million and then to 37.8 million pairs in the following two twelve-month periods. Subsequently, following analysis of more detailed import data, the global quota levels were revised and set at 34.1, 35.1 and 36.2 million pairs respectively for the three quota periods referred to above (L/5263/Add.4). Ice and roller skate boots, which were originally excluded from the coverage of the measure, were brought under quota with effect from 9 July 1982. From the same date, the Government of Canada also introduced restrictions on imports of leather footwear, whether fully or partially manufactured, for the period to 30 November 1984. This measure was notified to the CONTRACTING PARTIES under Article XIX in document L/5351. A global quota of 3.4 million pairs has been established for the period 9 July 1982 to 30 November 1982. The quota level in the period 1 December 1982 to 30 November 1983 has been set at 11.4 million pairs, and is scheduled to be increased by 3 per cent in the subsequent twelve-month period.

9. Footwear excluded from the restrictions are: rubber or waterproof plastic footwear, beach-type sandals (non-leather), downhill ski boots, cowboy boots the value for duty of which exceeds C\$50 per pair, golf shoes,

English riding boots, orthopaedic footwear, climbing and hiking boots the value for duty of which exceeds C\$40 per pair, moto-cross racing boots, bowling shoes, and Highland dancing pumps and jig shoes. Imports of these items, other than rubber footwear, were brought under a surveillance system with effect from 9 July 1982; importation is subject to the presentation of import permits, which are issued on request.

10. The earlier Canadian global quota on footwear, other than footwear of rubber or canvas, introduced on 1 December 1977, ceased to be operative on 30 November 1981 (see Article XIX notifications, documents L/4611 and L/4611/Add.31.). Trade flow and tariff information relating to the new Canadian measures can be found in Table I of Annex I of this note.

European Communities - manioc (tapioca)

11. The European Communities has instituted revised import arrangements for manioc. The new arrangements provide for three types of import regime:

- (i) In regard to imports from Thailand, which has been the largest supplier to the EEC market, an export restraint agreement has been reached with the Thai authorities. Thailand has undertaken to limit exports in 1982, 1983 and 1984 to 5 million tonnes per annum and in 1985 and 1986 to 4.5 million tonnes per annum. In each of the two-year periods 1983-84 and 1985-86, an additional 10 per cent of the basic annual quantity may be exported to take into account possible fluctuations in production and trade of manioc. The export restraint will continue for subsequent three-year periods, at the levels applicable in 1985 and 1986, if the agreement is not denounced by either party. The levy on imports within these amounts is limited to 6 per cent ad valorem. It is understood that, in order to overcome supply difficulties in 1982, the Commission of the European Communities is investigating the possibility of increased imports from Thailand above the quota established for 1982, by taking into account any below quota imports from other suppliers, and, if necessary, an advance drawing on the Thai quota for 1983.
- (ii) In regard to imports from present GATT contracting parties, a tariff quota system has been introduced. To do this, the European Communities has temporarily suspended until 31 December 1986 the GATT binding of 6 per cent ad valorem applicable to tariff item 07.06 A (manioc, arrowroot, salep and other similar roots and tubers with high starch content, excluding sweet potatoes, fresh or dried, whole or sliced) following a renegotiation under the provisions of Article XXVIII. During the period of suspension, the duty on imports within global quotas open to all contracting parties of 588,235 tonnes in 1982, 882,355 tonnes in both 1983 and 1984 and 970,590 tonnes in 1985 and 1986 has been temporarily bound at 6 per cent. Of these quantities, 85 per cent has been reserved for Indonesia, with the remainder being divided among other present GATT contracting parties. Thus, the levy on imports within these quantities is limited to 6 per cent ad valorem. Imports above these tariff quota levels are subject to the variable levy

foreseen in the EEC common organization of the cereals market. This levy was increased as of 1 August 1982 from 18 per cent of the levy on barley to 100 per cent of the levy on barley. In addition, a fixed component of the levy of 3.02 ECU per tonne has been introduced on manioc pellets and other processed manioc under 07.06 A (i.e. processed further than being dried or sliced). It might also be noted that from the same date the Community has increased the levy chargeable on imports under tariff heading 11.04 C I (denatured flour and meal of sago and of roots and tubers falling within heading No. 07.06) from 18 per cent of the levy on barley plus a fixed element of 2.5 ECU per tonne to 100 per cent of the levy on barley plus a fixed element of 3.02 ECU per tonne. The EEC tariff on this item is not bound.

- (iii) In regard to imports from countries not GATT contracting parties other than Thailand, the European Communities has indicated its intention to establish an autonomous quota. The Commission has proposed a quota of 370,000 tonnes per annum.

12. Available trade flow and tariff data concerning EEC imports of manioc and other goods falling under tariff items 07.06 A and 11.04 C I can be found in Table II of Annex I.

European Communities - bran, sharps etc. of cereals

13. The levy charged on imports of brans, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or working of cereals (EEC Common Custom Tariff position 23.02 A) is expressed as a percentage of the levies charged on imports of common wheat, barley and maize. With effect from 1 August 1982, the levy per tonne charged on imports of bran, sharps etc. of maize or rice with a starch content not exceeding 35 per cent by weight (CCT 23.02 A I (a)) was increased from 10 per cent to 12 per cent of the sum of the levies charged on one tonne each of common wheat, barley and maize. In the case of brans, sharps etc. of other cereals falling under CCT 23.02 A II (a) (i.e. products of which the starch content does not exceed 28 per cent by weight, and of which the percentage which passes through a sieve with an aperture of 0.2 mm does not exceed 10 per cent by weight or of which the sieved product has an ash content, calculated on the dry product, of 1.5 per cent or more by weight), the corresponding figures were increased from 8 per cent to 12 per cent. A further increase in the percentage used for calculating the levy in respect of both products, to 16 per cent, is scheduled to take place on 1 August 1983. The EEC tariff on this item is not bound. Relevant trade flow and levy information can be found in Table II of Annex I.

France - quartz watches

14. France has restricted imports of quartz watches from Hong Kong to 5.5 million units for the period 1 October 1981 to 31 December 1982. By a decision dated 12 March 1982, the Commission of the European Communities authorized France not to apply during the period 1 March to 31 October 1982 Community treatment to quartz watches, falling within CCT heading ex 91.01, originating in Hong Kong and in free circulation in the other EEC

member States. This decision enables France to take measures to ensure that enforcement of the restriction applying to Hong Kong is not obstructed by deflection of trade through other EEC member States. Trade flow and tariff information pertaining to this item can be found in Table III of Annex I.

Iceland - import deposit scheme and customs service surcharge

15. Iceland reintroduced the import deposit scheme for furniture and fittings, doors and cupboards on 1 January 1982, for a period of one year. The deposit applies to goods falling under the following tariff positions: 44.23.02, 44.23.03, 94.01.13, 94.01.14, 94.01.19, 94.03.14, 94.03.15, 94.03.19, 94.03.21, 94.03.22, 94.03.23, 94.03.24, 94.03.29, 94.03.31 and 94.03.32. Under the scheme, an import deposit of 35 per cent of the converted currency is held on account for 90 days at deposit account rates of interest. Relevant tariff and trade flow data can be found on Table IV of Annex I. Under a law of 27 February 1982, the Icelandic authorities placed a customs service charge of 1 per cent on all imports, other than: goods in Chapters 1 to 24 of the tariff intended for human consumption; goods exempt from duty under EFTA and EEC agreements; goods exempt from duty and required by local industry; aircraft fuels, gas oil and fuel oil; and ships and aircraft and spare parts therefor.

Sweden - certain fresh, chilled or frozen mushrooms

16. Sweden subjected imports of fresh, chilled or frozen champignons (tariff positions 07.01.610 and ex 07.02.009) to import licensing with effect from 9 June 1981. Relevant tariff and trade flow information can be found in Table V of Annex I.

United States - sugar

17. The import duty on sugar in the United States was increased on 24 December 1981 from its statutory minimum of 0.625 US cents per lb. to its statutory maximum of 2.8125 US cents per lb. (figures for raw sugar at 96 degrees polarization). This was done in order to help support the market stabilization price objective for sugar under the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 which was set at 19.08 US cents per lb. (raw value) as opposed to 15.00 US cents per lb. previously. An import fee mechanism similar to that previously in force also applies. The import fee on sugar to be further refined or improved in quality is established on the basis of the difference between, on the one hand, the domestic market stabilization price objective and, on the other hand, the total of the world market price, import duty and a factor for freight, handling etc. (which factor was increased under the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 from 0.90 US cents per lb. to 1.5032 US cents per lb.). However, the import fee cannot be higher than 50 per cent ad valorem (based on the world market price). As of 10 August 1982, the import fee on sugar for further refining was 1.4193 cents per lb. For further information on the import fee mechanism, see document L/5328 of 15 June 1982 (Twenty-Fourth Annual Report by the United States Government on the United States Agricultural Adjustment Act) and documents AG/DOC/2/US/1 and AG/DOC/6/US 1, both of 23 June 1982 (Inventory of Non-Tariff Measures - Agriculture).

18. With effect from 11 May 1982, the United States reintroduced quotas on imports of sugar. For the period 11 May - 30 June 1982, the global quota was set at 199,581 tonnes and for the three months July-September 1982 at 381,000 tonnes. From 1 October 1982, the quota system is to operate on an annual basis; a tentative global quota level of 2.99 million tonnes (3.3 million short tons) for the year ending 30 September 1983 has been announced. The global import quota is allocated among supplying countries generally on the basis of average United States imports from each country between 1975 and 1981, excluding the highest and lowest years. For the quota year 1982/83, the smallest suppliers (Haiti, Ivory Coast, Malagasy Republic, Mexico, Paraguay and St. Christopher-Nevis) have been allocated quotas of at least 16,500 short tons, which is considered to be about the minimum quantity that can be economically shipped to the United States from the most distant shipping countries. Tariff and trade flow information relating to United States imports of sugar can be found in Table VI of Annex I.

#### OTHER DEVELOPMENTS OF POSSIBLE INTEREST TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE

19. At its last session, the Sub-Committee examined a Swiss measure to apply to soaps and washing preparations the system of "automatic" import licensing with a view to enforcing the accumulation of compulsory reserves of such products pursuant to the Swiss Federal Act of 30 September 1955 on the Preparation of the National Economic Defence, (COM.TD/SCPM/4, paragraph 17). At that meeting, the representative of Switzerland said that it was intended to include tea in the system of compulsory reserves. This was effected on 1 January 1982, on which date solid mineral fuels were also brought under the ambit of the regime of compulsory reserves. Imports of these items (tariff headings 09.02.10/12, ex 21.02.12, 27.01.10/20, 27.02.10/20, 27.04.10/20 and 27.14.10) are now subject to the import permit regime in accordance with the general licensing procedures. Switzerland has indicated that the licensing regime is that of "automatic licensing", licences being freely granted (LIC/1/Add.27 and 29). Some discussion on this matter at the last meeting of the Committee on Trade and Development is recorded in paragraph 25 of document COM.TD/112.

20. On 8 June 1982, the Commission of the European Communities issued, in the Official Journal of the European Communities, a notice of the initiation of a Community procedure for investigating the trend of imports of tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, of common pottery or stoneware (EEC Common Customs Tariff sub-headings 69.12 A and B), the terms under which those articles are imported and the effects of these imports on Community production. This investigation was opened following information from certain EEC member States to the effect that imports of the products in question had increased and were likely to cause injury to Community industry. Under the provisions of EEC Council Regulation No.288/82 of 5 February 1982, the investigation may lead to the adoption of Community surveillance or protective measures if the Commission considers such measures necessary.

21. Norway has prolonged the system of global import quotas on various textile items to 30 June 1983. The global quotas for the second half of 1982 correspond to those established for the first half of 1982, with the exception of the quota for outer garments of woven material for infants



which has been increased from 420,000 to 500,000 pieces (L/4692/Add.10). The quotas for the first half of 1983 correspond to those in the second half of 1982 after adding 50 per cent of the average yearly imports 1979-1981 from the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand whose bilateral arrangements with Norway expire on 31 December 1982, except for the global quota on outer garments of woven material for infants which has been further increased (L/4692/Add.12). These quotas, which have been notified under Article XIX, were first imposed in 1979.

22. The United States has continued for a further period of two years, to 22 February 1984, global quotas on imports of wood and plastic clothes-pins. The quota levels (totalling 2 million gross annually of clothes-pins valued at not more than US\$1.70 per gross) have been left unchanged. These quotas, which have been notified under Article XIX, were first imposed on 23 February 1979 for a three-year period (L/4759/Add.2).

23. In the United States, the trigger price mechanism in respect of steel imports was suspended on 11 January 1982 following the filing of a large number of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy petitions by the United States industry. Details available to the secretariat of those dumping and countervail proceedings initiated in this connexion that affect developing countries can be found in Annex II. In April 1982, the United States Administration announced that it would resume monitoring imports of stainless steel round wire under the trigger price mechanism since this product had not been the subject of anti-dumping or anti-subsidy action. It might also be noted that the United States has notified the CONTRACTING PARTIES under Article XIX that it has continued for a further year the additional duties on imports of certain high-carbon ferro-chromium, which had been imposed initially for a three-year period from 17 November 1978 (L/4702/Add.6).

24. In the European Communities, the arrangements governing trade in certain iron and steel products with fourteen supplying countries, including Brazil, the Republic of Korea and Romania, have been extended for a further year to the end of 1982. "Basic prices" applicable in the Community to certain iron and steel products covered by the surveillance arrangements for protection against dumping or the granting of subsidies by countries not members of the European Coal and Steel Community were increased on 1 January 1982. Within the Community, compulsory production quota arrangements, introduced in 1980 as part of the anti-crisis measures in the iron and steel sector, have been extended for a further year to 30 June 1983.

25. Under the terms of Articles 14:4 and 2:16 of the Anti-Dumping Code and of the Code on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties respectively, signatories of these agreements report without delay to the relevant Committee all preliminary or final actions taken with respect to anti-dumping or countervailing duties. In addition, they submit, on a semi-annual basis, reports on actions taken within the preceding six months. Reports covering the period June-December 1981 have been circulated in documents ADP/11 and Addenda and SCM/15 and Addenda. Reports covering the period January-June 1982 are being circulated in documents ADP/13 and Addenda and SCM/34 and Addenda. Certain information on anti-dumping and countervailing practices with regard to steel is

summarized in paragraphs 23 and 24 above. Other information on anti-dumping and countervailing actions affecting exports of developing countries that has come to the notice of the secretariat since the last background note for the Sub-Committee was prepared is summarized in Annex II, this information being provided subject to the understanding referred to in paragraph 4 above.

26. In regard to subsidy practices, new notifications pursuant to Article XVI:1 were submitted by some contracting parties in 1981 (L/5102 and Addenda). Notifications by contracting parties in 1982 of changes in subsidy measures since their last full notifications are being circulated in documents L/5282 and Addenda.

DEVELOPMENTS WITH RESPECT TO MEASURES DISCUSSED  
AT THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S EARLIER MEETINGS

27. At its third session, in July 1981, the Sub-Committee discussed a measure by Australia to impose a temporary additional duty of 20 per cent on certain soft-sided containers (CCCN ex 42.02) with effect from 4 February 1981 (COM.TD/SCPM/3, paragraphs 5 and 6; COM.TD/SCPM/W/5). This temporary duty ceased to be operative on and from 4 February 1982.

28. At its third session, in July 1981, the Sub-Committee discussed restrictions on imports into Greece in 1981 of certain woven jute fabrics applied pending the outcome of negotiations between the EEC, on the one hand, and Bangladesh and India, on the other, on the adaptation of their respective agreements providing for restraint of exports to the EEC of certain jute products, to take account of the accession of Greece to the EEC (COM.TD/SCPM/3, paragraph 30). These unilateral restrictions on imports into Greece have been prolonged for a further year to the end of 1982. Quota levels for the two categories of woven jute fabrics involved have been increased: in the case of Bangladesh, from 8 and 5 tonnes in 1981 to 9 and 6 tonnes respectively in 1982; and, in the case of India, from 346 and 203 tonnes in 1981 to 381 and 223 tonnes respectively in 1982.

29. At its third session, in July 1981, the Sub-Committee had before it information on export restraint agreements that the European Communities had entered into with a number of supplying countries in the sheepmeat and goatmeat sector, and on quantitative import restrictions imposed by the European Communities on imports from other supplying countries (COM.TD/SCPM/W/8, paragraph 4). Following certain transitional arrangements for quota allocations to countries with which export restraint agreements had not been concluded, provision was made by a Regulation of 26 October 1981 for quotas in 1981 of 1,490 tonnes to be accorded to Chile (frozen meat), 500 tonnes to Spain (fresh or chilled meat), and 300 tonnes to other non-EEC member countries with which agreements had not been concluded (100 tonnes each of live sheep and goats other than pure-bred breeding animals, fresh or chilled meat, and frozen meat). The import levy applicable on such imports is limited to 10 per cent ad valorem. Quotas of the same size have also been opened for calendar year 1982.

30. At its fourth meeting, in November 1981, the Sub-Committee discussed the deposit requirement for purchases of foreign currency introduced in Italy in May 1981 (COM.TD/SCPM/4, paragraph 14). This measure was

terminated on 7 February 1982, some three weeks ahead of the previously announced schedule (L/5162/Add.3).

31. At the fourth meeting of the Sub-Committee, in November 1981, the representative of the United States informed the Sub-Committee of developments regarding the United States Government's consideration of recommendations made by the United States International Trade Commission concerning the partial termination of the United States Article XIX action on preserved mushrooms (COM.TD/SCPM/4, paragraph 23). Subsequently, the delegation of the United States has notified (L/5088/Add.5) that, with effect from 1 March 1982, import relief in the form of additional duties was removed from:

- (a) mushrooms valued over US\$1.60 per pound (drained weight) of the Genera cantharellus, boletus, or morchella (wild specialty mushrooms);
- (b) mixed mushrooms valued over US\$1.60 per pound (drained weight) of two or more of the types soletus luteus, lactarius deliciosus, rozites caperata, suillus grevellei or suillus granulatus (mixtures of wild specialty mushrooms); and
- (c) whole mushrooms (including buttons) in containers each holding not more than nine ounces (drained weight) of the types volvariella volvacea, flammulina velutipes, pleurotus ostreatus, or pleurotus abalon (straw and other oriental mushrooms).

The notification also states that consideration was given to removing from import relief certain other types of prepared or preserved mushrooms (frozen battered, frozen breaded and cultivated specialty mushrooms). However, it was determined that such action would have an adverse economic effect on United States producers. The additional duties imposed on 1 November 1980 therefore continue to apply to such mushrooms as well as to certain other types.

32. The secretariat has no new information regarding developments concerning other measures examined at the Sub-Committee's earlier meetings. It will be recalled that these relate, inter alia, to: Australian tariffs on certain rubber products (COM.TD/SCPM/1, paragraph 10); a United States Article XIX action on porcelain-on-steel cooking ware (COM.TD/SCPM/1, paragraph 14); a New Zealand tariff increase on coir mats and matting (COM.TD/SCPM/2, paragraph 12); Australian tariff increases on fluorescent and filament lamps (COM.TD/SCPM/3, paragraph 7); Swiss price supplements on imports of edible vegetable oils and fats (COM.TD/SCPM/3, paragraphs 8-11); a "reverse" notification by Argentina concerning certain measures in Spain, France, Italy, South Africa, Austria, Belgium, Portugal and Switzerland (COM.TD/SCPM/3, paragraphs 12-18); measures affecting Italian imports of jute yarn and certain clams (COM.TD/SCPM/3, paragraphs 30 and 34-35); an Australian tariff increase on parts for certain hand-propelled or animal-drawn vehicles (COM.TD/SCPM/4, paragraph 5); a "reverse" notification by Chile concerning certain measures in Austria, Finland, Japan, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland (COM.TD/SCPM/4, paragraph 6-12); and EEC measures on preserved mushrooms (COM.TD/SCPM/4, paragraph 15-16).

ANNEX I: TABLE I

TARIFF AND TRADE DATA: CANADIAN MEASURES REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPHS 8-10

The secretariat does not have an exact concordance between the coverage of the Canadian measures on footwear and the classifications used in the Canadian tariff and in Canadian trade statistics. The bulk of the trade affected by the measures would appear to fall under the tariff and statistical classifications referred to below. However, some items not covered by the measures, such as certain types of speciality footwear subject to surveillance only, also fall under these headings and, on the other hand, some imports affected by the measures may fall under other classifications.

A. TARIFF INFORMATION

Tariff item no.	Description	M.F.n. tariff %	GSP %
61100-1	Boots and shoes, pegged or wire fastened with unstitched soles close edged	22.5	-
61105-1	Boots, shoes, slippers and insoles of any materials, n.o.p.	24.1	-
61105-2	Sandals, Oriental type, embroidered with gold or silver thread	24.1	12.5
61110-1	Canvas shoes with rubber soles	33.1	15.0

B. TRADE DATA

Import Commodity Classification (MCC) <sup>1/</sup>	Imports 1981, C\$'000 - figures in brackets '000 pairs	
	Total	Supplying countries
791-01 Boots and shoes, work, men's and boys', leather	)	Italy-68,462(5,631); Taiwan-67,759(13,320); Republic of Korea-62,850(10,980); Brazil-35,925(2,590); USA-27,692(3,054); Spain-13,446(1,341); Czechoslovakia-9,899(1,538); Hong Kong-9,444(4,513); Romania-8,838(425); Philippines-5,337(823); F.R. Germany-5,048(395); P.R. China-4,626(2,776); Poland-4,611(510); France-3,816(208); United Kingdom-3,387(231); Ireland-2,943(134); India-2,442(1,019); Austria-2,394(256); Switzerland-2,386(60); Japan-1,340(412); Malta-1,280(94); Finland-1,223(22); Yugoslavia-1,139(95); South Africa-1,053(65); Cyprus-930(55); Malaysia-856(316); Greece-728(64); Uruguay-672(56); Mexico-645(90); Portugal-555(53); Bulgaria-301(39); Hungary-279(19); Thailand-276(80); Sweden-239(14); Argentina-177(11); Netherlands-113(15); Lebanon-107(9); Leeward and Windward Islands-103(9).
791-03 Boots and shoes, dress, men's and boys', leather	)	
791-05 Boots and shoes, work, men's and boys', n.e.s.	)	
791-07 Boots and shoes, dress, men's and boys', n.e.s.	)	
791-51 Boots and shoes, dress, women's, leather, cemented	)	
791-53 Boots and shoes, dress, women's, leather, n.e.s.	)	
791-55 Boots and shoes, dress, women's, cemented, n.e.s.	)	
791-57 Boots and shoes, dress, women's and girls', n.e.s.	)	
791-72 Boots and shoes, children's and infants', leather	)	
791-79 Boots and shoes, children's and infants', n.e.s.	351,597 (51,442)	
792-02 Sandals, men's and boys', excluding beach type	)	
792-51 Sandals, women's and girls', leather, cemented	)	
792-53 Sandals, women's and girls', leather, n.e.s.	)	
792-55 Sandals, women's and girls', plastic	)	
792-57 Sandals, women's and girls', n.e.s.	)	
792-71 Sandals, children's, infants', excluding beach type	)	
793-90 Slippers and house footwear	)	
798-95 Athletic footwear, n.e.s.	)	
798-96 Wooden footwear	)	
798-97 Utility footwear, fabric tops	)	
798-99 Footwear, n.e.s.	)	

<sup>1/</sup>The classifications listed consist of all those in the MCC section on footwear (79) other than: sandals, beach type (792-90); snowmobile boots (794-80); waterproof rubber footwear n.e.s. (794-81); waterproof plastic footwear (794-83); cowboy boots (798-91); and ski boots (798-93). Other footwear related MCC classifications not included are, inter alia: snowshoes (ex. 832-89) and partially manufactured footwear (ex. 492-72).

ANNEX I: TABLE II

TARIFF AND TRADE DATA: EEC MEASURES REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPHS II-13

Tariff heading no.	Description	Import levy arrangements <sup>2/</sup>				GSP	EEC(9) imports <sup>1/</sup> ; 1980; '000 ECU - figures in brackets '000 tonnes	Supplying countries
		New rates		Old rates				
		Basic product(s)	Variable component coefficient	Fixed component ECU/tonne	Variable component coefficient			
07.06	Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes, and other similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh or dried, whole or sliced; sago pith: A. Manioc, arrowroot, salep and other similar roots and tubers with high starch content, excluding sweet potatoes: I. Fresh or dried, whole or sliced, but not further processed II. Other, including pellets	Barley Barley	1.00 <sup>3/</sup> 1.00 <sup>3/</sup>	- 3.02 <sup>3/</sup>	0.18 <sup>4/</sup> 0.18 <sup>4/</sup>	- -	597,378 (4,866)	Thailand-495,916(4,116); Indonesia-48,767(372); China PR.-43,225(336); Brazil-3,340(12); India-1,583(12); Jamaica-1,415(2); Tanzania-1,124(8); West Indies-300(2); Malawi-283(2); Barbados-242(.3); Ghana-221(.4); St.Vincent-149(.2); Cyprus-130(.2); Costa Rica-123(.4)
11.04	Flour of the dried leguminous vegetables falling within heading No.07.05 or of the fruits falling within any heading in Chapter 8; flour and meal of sago and of oats and tubers falling within heading No. 07.06: C. Flour and meal of sago and of roots and tubers falling within heading No. 07.06: I. Denatured	Barley	1.00	3.02	0.18	-	2	

<sup>1/</sup> Excluding intra-EEC(9) trade.

<sup>2/</sup> The variable component of the levy is, during the course of a given month, equal to the average of the levies applicable for the first 25 days of the month preceding that of importation per metric ton of the basic product or products, multiplied by the coefficient which appears against the product in question. However, for products falling within tariff heading No. 23.02, the variable component of the levy is obtained by adding together the averages of the levies applicable to one metric ton of common wheat, one metric ton of barley and one metric ton of maize and multiplying that total by the coefficient which appears against each of these basic products. In order to adjust the abovementioned averages to the threshold price valid for the basic product in question during the month of importation, they are increased or reduced by the difference between that threshold price and the threshold price valid during the preceding month. However, the adjustment is not to be made if the average of the levies applicable for the first 25 days of the month preceding that of importation of the basic product is equal to zero. Revision of the variable component during the course of the month, to take account of a variation in the levy applicable to basic products, is effected by the Commission in certain circumstances.

<sup>3/</sup> Total levy (variable and fixed components) limited to 6 per cent ad valorem within quotas (see paragraph II of this note).

<sup>4/</sup> Levy limited to 6 per cent ad valorem.

TABLE II: CONTINUED

Tariff heading no.	Description	Import levy arrangements <sup>2/</sup>						GSP	Total	EEC(9) imports <sup>1/</sup> ; 1980; '000 ECU - figures in brackets '000 tonnes	Supplying countries
		New rates		Old rates		Variable component ECU/tonne	Fixed component ECU/tonne				
		Variable component coefficient	Fixed component ECU/tonne	Variable component coefficient	Fixed component ECU/tonne						
		1982/83	1983/84								
23.02	Bran, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or working of cereals or of leguminous vegetables: A. Of cereals: I. Of maize or rice: a) With a starch content not exceeding 35 per cent by weight  II. Of other cereals: a) Of which the starch content does not exceed 28 per cent by weight, and of which the percentage which passes through a sieve with an aperture of 0.2 mm does not exceed 10 per cent by weight or of which the sieve product has an ash content, calculated on the dry product, of 1.5 per cent or more by weight	Common wheat Barley Maize	0.12 0.12 0.12	0.16 0.16 0.16	- - -	0.10 0.10 0.10	- - -	24,346 (233)	USA-13,171(127); Indonesia-8,286(81); Burma-2,548(22);		
		Common wheat Barley Maize	0.12 0.12 0.12	0.16 0.16 0.16	- - -	0.08 0.08 0.08	- - -	192,348 (1,707)	Argentina-79,470(697); Canada-35,413(343); Indonesia-23,964(207); Nigeria-18,256(135); USA-15,944(139); Chile-5,611(49); Zaire-3,287(26); Ivory Coast-2,633(21); Uruguay-1,466(12); Sierra Leone-754(6); Togo-682(5); Benin-544(5); Haiti-537(5); Tunisia-456(5); Gabon-420(4); Sudan-255(2); India-242(2); Ghana-223(2); Brazil-205(2); Congo-134(1)		

<sup>1/</sup> for footnotes, see previous page.  
<sup>2/</sup>

ANNEX I - TABLE III

TARIFF AND TRADE DATA: FRENCH MEASURE REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 14

Tariff heading no.	Description	M.f.n. Tariff	GSP	Imports 1981; <sup>1/</sup> '000 French francs - figures in brackets '000 units	
				Total	Supplying countries
91.01 ex 91.01	Pocket watches, wrist-watches and other watches, including stop-watches - quartz watches (NIMEXE codes 91.01.15; 21; 25)	6.6% subject to a minimum of 0.33 ECU each and a maximum of 0.96 ECU each	Free within EEC tariff quota of ECU 21,862,000 for Hong Kong (first tranche of ECU 17,489,600 plus reserve of ECU 4,372,400; initial share of quota allocated to France of ECU 3,323,024); individual ceilings for other countries or territories of ECU 22,955,100 <sup>2/</sup>	771,249 (9,250)	Japan-309,328(1,635); Hong Kong-244,852(6,406); Switzerland-170,410(474); Republic of Korea-20,289(322); Taiwan-11,125(239); Singapore-4,011(29); Philippines-3,978(72); USA-696(13)

<sup>1/</sup> Excluding intra-EEC trade.

<sup>2/</sup> For purposes of conversion of preferential amounts expressed in ECU into French francs in 1982, 1 ECU=5.95605 French francs.

ANNEX I: TABLE IV

TARIFF AND TRADE DATE: ICELANDIC MEASURE REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 15

Tariff heading no.	Description	Import tariff		Total	Imports, 1981, '000 Kronur- <sup>1/</sup> , f.o.b.
		M.f.n. %	EEPA/EEC		
44.23	Builders' carpentry and joinery (excluding prefabricated and sectional buildings and assembled parquet flooring panels):				
02	- windows and window frames	12	Free		
03	- doors and door frames	12	Free		
94.01	Chairs and other seats (other than those falling within heading No. 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds and parts thereof:				
	- chairs and other seats:				
	-- of metal:	20	Free		
13	--- other than tractor seats and children's safety seats for vehicles	20	Free		
14	-- of wood	20	Free		
	-- of other materials:				
19	--- other than tractor seats and children's safety seats for vehicles	20	Free		
94.03	Other furniture and parts thereof:				
	- of metal:				
14	-- tables of all kinds	20	Free	121,755	
15	-- beds	20	Free		
19	-- other than: beds; tables; office and filing cabinets; shelves and cabinets; and indoor fixtures, subject to compliance with further definition and decision of the Ministry of Finance	20	Free		
	- of wood:				
21	-- indoor fixtures, subject to compliance with further definition and decision of the Ministry of Finance	15	Free		
22	-- shelves and cabinets	20	Free		
23	-- tables of all kinds	20	Free		
24	-- beds	20	Free		
29	-- other	20	Free		
	- of other materials; parts of furniture:				
31	-- indoor fixtures, subject to compliance with further definition and decision of the Ministry of Finance	15	Free		
32	-- other furniture	20	Free		

Denmark-35,625; Sweden-24,692; Norway-17,574; Italy-11,095; Belgium-7,368; Finland-6,946; Germany,F.R.-4,531; United Kingdom-2,968; Netherlands-2,100; USA-1,402; Taiwan-915; France-903; Yugoslavia-810; Japan-794; Romania-630; Portugal-621; Germany,D.R.-517; Spain-277; Poland-255; Switzerland-212; USSR-194; Brazil-189; Czechoslovakia-180; Singapore-176; China,P.R.-156; Hungary-125; Hong Kong-94; Philippines-90; India-46; Thailand-30

<sup>1/</sup> The average exchange rate in 1981 was 1 Kronur = US\$7.22 (IMF International Financial Statistics).



ANNEX I: TABLE V

TARIFF AND TRADE DATA: SWEDISH MEASURE REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 16

Tariff item number	Description	M.f.n. tariff %	GSP	Imports, 1981, '000 Kronor	
				Total	Supplying countries
07.01.610	Champignons, fresh or chilled	10 <sup>1/8</sup>	-	2,620	Poland-1,557; Denmark-505; Netherlands-495
07.02.009	Vegetables, frozen, other than: carrots; peas; carrots and peas, mixed; beans; spinach; and broccoli:			23,535	Hungary-8,054; Denmark-3,477; Netherlands-3,239; Spain-1,684; Poland-1,469; Italy-1,310; Taiwan-1,307; United Kingdom-889; USA-544; Portugal-465; Yugoslavia-434; Germany, F.R.-243; Belgium/Luxembourg-203; France-99; Israel-54; South Africa-53
ex. 07.02.009	- champignons (including boiled)	10 <sup>1/8</sup>	-		Not separately available

<sup>1/8</sup> per cent from EFTA and EEC countries.

ANNEX I: TABLE VI

TARIFF AND TRADE DATA: UNITED STATES MEASURES REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPHS 17-18

Tariff item	Description	M.f.n. tariff - duty before 24.12.81 in square brackets	GSP Tariff	Imports for consumption, 1980, \$ '000 c.i.f. - figures in brackets '000 short tons	
				Total	Supplying countries
25.20	Sugars, syrups, and molasses, derived from sugar cane or sugar beets - principally of crystalline structure or in dry amorphous form	2.98125 cents per lb., less 0.0421875 cents per lb. for each degree under 100 degrees (and fractions of a degree in proportion) but not less than 1.9265625 cents per lb. 0.6625 cents per lb., less 0.079375 cents per lb. for each degree under 100 degrees (and fractions of a degree in proportion) but not less than 0.428125 cents per lb.	Free from countries beneficiaries of the United States GSP, other than Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Panama, Philippines, Swaziland and Thailand, which countries are excluded in GSP year 31 March 1982-30 March 1983, <sup>1/a</sup> competitive need grounds.	2,119,453 (4,190)	Brazil-431,351(835); Dominican Republic-257,279(573); Philippines-183,664(383); Australia-156,047(262); Guatemala-101,711(207); Colombia-100,405(195); Argentina-94,896(155); Panama-82,076(150); South Africa-65,595(137); Mozambique-65,484(120); Swaziland-61,259(98); Honduras-42,144(97); Costa Rica-39,763(80); Belize-39,144(73); Fiji-37,865(68); Ecuador-37,041(60); Barbados-35,187(61); Guyana-31,642(65); Jamaica-30,179(67); Nicaragua-29,681(75); Salvador-22,734(57); Peru-17,338(53); Malawi-16,016(25); Bolivia-15,845(36); Ivory Coast-14,058(24); Madagascar-9,441(20); Windward and Leeward Islands-8,681(17); Zimbabwe-7,755(14); Paraguay-7,386(11); Haiti-5,308(10); Congo-3,331(7)
25.30	- not principally of crystalline structure and not in dry amorphous form; -- containing soluble non-sugar solids (excluding any foreign substance that may have been added or developed in the product) equal to 6 per cent or less by weight of the total soluble solids	Dutiable on total sugars at the rate per lb. applicable under item 155.20 <sup>1/a</sup> sugar testing 100 degrees.	Free	159	Canada-132

<sup>1/a</sup> An import fee (see paragraph 17 of this note for details) is also payable on imports of sugar, syrups and molasses derived from sugar cane or sugar beets, except on imports of these items entered pursuant to a licence issued by the United States Secretary of Agriculture for use in the production (other than by distillation) of polyhydric alcohols, except polyhydric alcohols for use as a substitute for sugar in human food consumption.

ANNEX II

Anti-dumping and countervailing actions relating to  
products from developing countries

Country and product description	Action	Date
(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>AUSTRALIA</u>		
Cold rolled and galvanized sheet and coil of iron and steel from the Republic of Korea	Price undertakings by Korean manufacturers concerned; suspension of anti-dumping inquiries	15.10.81
F.v.c. general purpose homopolymers from the Republic of Korea and Singapore	Termination of anti-dumping inquiries	10.11.81
Trisodium orthophosphate dodecahydrate (crystalline) from the People's Republic of China	Initiation of anti-dumping inquiries	12.11.81
	Imposition of anti-dumping duty	8.6.82
C.I. pigment red 53 - permanent lake red from the People's Republic of China, India and Republic of Korea	Termination of anti-dumping inquiries	13.11.81
Certain power transformers from the Republic of Korea	Initiation of anti-dumping inquiries	17.11.81
	Imposition of dumping cash securities	24.6.82
Zinc ammonium chloride from the Republic of Korea	Termination of anti-dumping inquiries	11.12.81
Sodium tripolyphosphate from the People's Republic of China	Initiation of anti-dumping inquiries; dumping cash securities	6.1.82
Phosphoric acid from the People's Republic of China and Israel	Initiation of anti-dumping inquiries; dumping cash securities	6.1.82
Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene thermoplastic compound from the Republic of Korea	Initiation of anti-dumping inquiries	25.1.82

(1)	(2)	(3)
Vertical metal filing cabinets from Singapore	Imposition of anti-dumping duties	11.2.82
Certain integral electric motors from Singapore	Termination of anti-dumping inquiries	April 1982
Combed cotton and polyester/cotton single yarns of 20 tex and finer from the Republic of Korea	Initiation of anti-dumping inquiries	5.4.82
	Imposition of dumping cash securities	25.6.82
Phenol from the People's Republic of China	Initiation of anti-dumping inquiries	28.4.82
Stainless steel pipes and tubes from the Republic of Korea	Initiation of anti-dumping inquiries	2.6.82
Low density polyethylene resin from Qatar	Initiation of anti-dumping inquiries	4.6.82
Woven polyolefin bags from the People's Republic of China	Initiation of anti-dumping inquiries; dumping cash securities	6.6.82
Certain integral electric motors from Brazil, the People's Republic of China and India	Imposition of anti-dumping duties	8.6.82
Woven polyolefin bags, not including woolpacks or lenoweave bags, from the Republic of Korea	Imposition of anti-dumping duties	8.6.82
General purpose and high impact polystyrene from the Republic of Korea	Initiation of anti-dumping inquiries; dumping cash securities	24.6.82
Toilet and laundry soaps from the Republic of Korea	Initiation of anti-dumping inquiries	30.6.82
Woven worsted flannel and crepe from the People's Republic of China	Initiation of anti-dumping inquiries	27.7.82
<u>CANADA</u>		
12-hydroxystearic acid from India	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation	14.10.81
	Preliminary determination of dumping	22.2.82
	Finding of material injury	21.5.82

(1)	(2)	(3)
Certain microwave ovens from the Republic of Korea and Singapore	Preliminary determination of dumping	30.12.81
	Finding of material injury	30.3.82
Custom steel wheel rims from Brazil	Imposition of anti-dumping duties	24.12.81
Twisted polypropylene, polyethylene and nylon rope from the Republic of Korea	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation	6.1.82
	Preliminary determination of dumping	9.7.82
Certain waterproof rubber footwear from the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Malaysia and Yugoslavia	Preliminary determination of dumping	26.1.82
	Imposition of anti-dumping duties	23.4.82
Drywall screws from Singapore	Preliminary determination of dumping	16.3.82
	Finding that dumping likely to cause material injury	14.6.82
Ball-type furniture casters, with metal or resilient treads, from the Republic of Korea	Termination of anti-dumping duties	2.6.82
Certain lined lace-up style footwear (balloon boot or pillow boot) from Romania.	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation	17.6.82
Certain stainless steel sheet from the Republic of Korea	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation	23.6.82
Certain stainless steel bars and wire from Brazil, the Republic of Korea and Spain	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation	23.6.82
Inner tubes from the Republic of Korea	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation	21.7.82
<u>EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES</u>		
Trichloroethylene originating in Romania and Spain	Initiation of anti-dumping procedure	23.10.81
	Acceptance of price undertakings by exporters; termination of anti-dumping proceedings	31.7.82

(1)	(2)	(3)
Certain kinds of women's shoes originating in Brazil	Acceptance of undertaking by the Brazilian Government; termination of anti-subsidy proceeding	13.11.81
Certain welded iron or steel tubes originating in Romania	Initiation of anti-dumping procedure	18.11.81
	Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty	3.2.82
	Acceptance of price undertaking by Romanian exporter; termination of anti-dumping proceeding	1.6.82
Certain cotton yarns originating in Turkey	Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty	3.12.81
	Imposition of definitive anti-dumping duty	3.4.82
	Repeal of definitive anti-dumping duty <sup>1</sup>	21.8.82
Certain monochrome portable television sets originating in the Republic of Korea	Termination of anti-dumping proceeding	17.12.81
Polyvinylchloride resins and compounds originating in Romania	Initiation of anti-dumping procedure	19.12.81
Paracetamol crystals or powder originating in the People's Republic of China	Initiation of anti-dumping procedure	24.12.81
	Acceptance of price undertaking; termination of proceeding	6.8.82
Aluminium foil for household and catering use originating in Israel	Initiation of anti-dumping procedure	14.1.82

<sup>1</sup> The anti-dumping duty was repealed following the working out of an arrangement between the Commission of the European Communities, on the one hand, and the Turkish Government and exporters, on the other, under which Turkey undertakes to introduce a system of minimum export prices for the products in question and to set up, with the Community, a system of double-checking to ensure that the terms of the arrangement are complied with.

(1)	(2)	(3)
Oxalic acid originating in the People's Republic of China	Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty	27.1.82
	Imposition of definitive anti-dumping duty	27.5.82
Certain sheets and plates, of iron or steel, of a thickness of less than 3 mm, originating in Brazil	Initiation of anti-dumping procedure	19.3.82
	Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty	12.5.82
	Initiation of anti-subsidy procedure	10.6.82
Standardized multi-phase electric motors having an output of more than 0.75 kw but not more than 75 kw originating in Romania	Repeal of acceptance of undertakings; imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty	31.3.82
	Acceptance of price undertakings; termination of proceedings	29.7.82
Methylamine, dimethylamine, and trimethylamine originating in Romania	Initiation of anti-dumping procedure	31.3.82
	Acceptance of price undertaking; termination of proceeding	12.8.82
Certain sodium-carbonate originating in Romania	Re-opening of anti-dumping/anti-subsidy proceeding	14.4.82
Fibre building board originating in Brazil	Initiation of anti-dumping procedure	5.5.82
Perchloroethylene originating in Romania and Spain	Initiation of anti-dumping procedure	25.5.82
Ferro-silicon originating in Venezuela and Yugoslavia	Initiation of anti-dumping procedure	8.6.82
Certain refrigerators originating in Romania and Yugoslavia	Acceptance of price undertakings; termination of anti-dumping proceedings	21.6.82
Fibre building board originating in Romania	Imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty	25.6.82
Copper sulphate originating in Yugoslavia	Initiation of anti-dumping procedure	26.6.82

(1)	(2)	(3)
Natural magnesium carbonate (magnesite), dead-burned and caustic burned from the People's Republic of China	Initiation of anti-dumping procedure	29.6.82
Certain sheets and plates, of iron or steel, of a thickness of 3 mm or more, originating in Brazil	Initiation of anti-dumping/ anti-subsidy procedure	31.7.82
Barium chloride originating in the People's Republic of China	Initiation of anti-dumping proceeding	10.8.82
Methenamine (INN) (hexamethylenetetramine) originating in Romania	Initiation of anti-dumping proceeding	13.8.82
<u>SWEDEN</u>		
Steel radial summer tyres from the Republic of Korea and Yugoslavia	Initiation of anti-dumping investigation	26.11.81
<u>UNITED STATES</u>		
<u>(a) Anti-dumping proceedings</u>		
Carbon steel plate from Romania	Initiation of investigation	18.11.81
	Termination of investigation	8.2.82
Certain steel wire nails from the Republic of Korea	Preliminary determination of sales at less than fair value <sup>1</sup>	3.2.82
	Final determination of sales at less than fair value <sup>1</sup>	24.6.82
Hot-rolled carbon steel plate from Romania	Initiation of investigation	8.2.82
Carbon steel wire rod from Venezuela	Initiation of investigation	4.3.82
Sodium nitrate from Chile	Initiation of investigation	6.5.82

<sup>1</sup> Nails from two of the Korean enterprises investigated are excluded from these determinations.



(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>(b) Countervailing proceedings</u>		
Ceramic tiles from Mexico	Initiation of investigation	26.10.81
Carbon steel plate from Brazil	Initiation of investigation	18.11.81
	Termination of investigation	8.2.82
Certain steel products from Brazil	Initiation of investigation	8.2.82
	Preliminary affirmative countervailing duty determination	17.6.82
Carbon steel wire nails from the Republic of Korea	Initiation of investigation	12.2.82
	Preliminary affirmative countervailing duty determination	24.6.82
Ceramic tiles from Mexico	Preliminary affirmative countervailing duty determination	23.2.82
	Final affirmative countervailing duty determination; countervailing duty order	10.5.82
Carbon steel wire rod from Argentina and Brazil	Initiation of investigation	4.3.82
	Preliminary affirmative countervailing duty determination	14.7.82
Prestressed concrete steel wire strand from Brazil	Initiation of investigation	30.3.82
Toy balloons and playballs from Mexico	Initiation of investigation	1.6.82
Small diameter welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Brazil	Initiation of investigation	3.6.82
Certain steel products from Republic of Korea	Initiation of investigation	3.6.82
Certain stainless steel products from Brazil	Initiation of investigation	13.7.82