

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices

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## REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF ANTI-DUMPING LAWS AND REGULATIONS

### Addendum

The following report under Article 16 of the Implementation of Article VI of GATT has been received and is reproduced hereunder.

#### UNITED STATES

The Anti-Dumping Act of 1921, as amended, imposes on the Secretary of the Treasury the responsibility for determining whether foreign merchandise is being, or is likely to be sold in the United States at less than its fair value. If the Secretary of the Treasury makes an affirmative determination, the case is forwarded to the United States Tariff Commission to determine whether an industry in the United States is being, or is likely to be injured or is prevented from being established, by reason of such imports. Affirmative determinations by both agencies constitute a finding of dumping and a special dumping duty is assessed on all imports into the United States covered by the finding.

The following is a summary of anti-dumping actions taken during the reporting period:

- A. Complaints received - 12 (Note 1)
- B. Investigations opened - 12 (Note 1)
- C. Decisions, final and provisional - 5 (Note 2)
- D. Cases dismissed - 6 (Note 3)
- E. Cases pending as of 1 July 1969 - 32 (Note 4)

Note 1. The Bureau of Customs does not treat a complaint as a case until it has been determined that grounds exist for instituting a formal inquiry. No statistics are maintained of allegations received which are rejected without publication of a notice.

Note 2. In these five cases, concerning titanium sponge from the USSR and pig iron from East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and the USSR, the Secretary of the Treasury made determinations of sales at less than fair value and the Tariff Commission made determinations of injury; anti-dumping duties were therefore definitively assessable. All of the above cases were initiated before 1 July 1968.

Note 3. These cases were dismissed by the Secretary of the Treasury with a determination of no sales at less than fair value. Four of these six cases were initiated before 1 July 1968.

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Note 4. This total includes cases initiated before 1 July 1968. In one of these cases involving concord grapes from Canada, the Secretary of the Treasury made a determination of sales at less than fair value and forwarded the case to the Tariff Commission, which was considering the case at the close of the reporting period. The Tariff Commission subsequently found no injury and the case was closed out.