

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON

TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

C/RM/S/23A/Add.1

C/RM/S/23B/Add.1

27 February 1992

Limited Distribution

COUNCIL

TRADE POLICY REVIEW MECHANISM

UNITED STATES

Report by the Secretariat

Addendum

1. The Secretariat report for the second Trade Policy review of the United States (C/RM/S/23A and B) covers developments in the economy and trade until mid-1991. This addendum contains information available on developments in the economy and trade policies since then.

I. RECENT CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

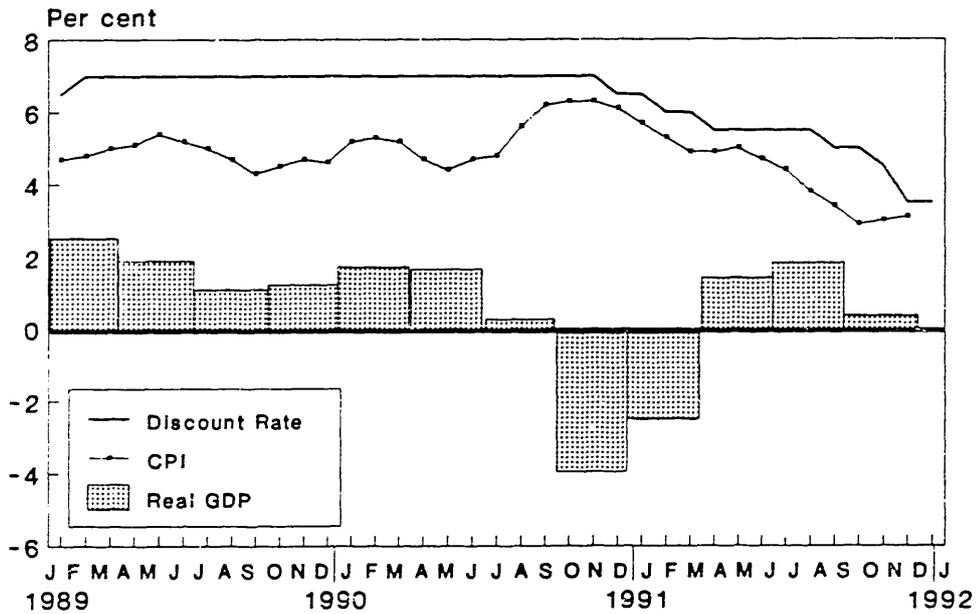
(1) Evolution of the United States' Economy

2. The pace of recovery in the United States' economy in the second half of 1991 was considerably less rapid than previously expected. Real GDP rose at a 1.8 per cent annual rate in the third quarter, and by 0.3 per cent in the fourth quarter (Chart 1). The expansion of real disposable personal income was equally slow. Retail sales stagnated in the last quarter, concluding one of the worst years for US retail growth in 30 years, and partly mirroring a collapse in the Index of Consumer Confidence to below the level observed during the 1981-82 recession. Unfilled orders for manufactured goods, an indicator of the level of potential demand in the economy, declined continuously from September. Housing sales also stagnated in the fourth quarter.

3. In the face of this deterioration in the economy, numerous calls were made for economic stimulus. However, the continuing high budget deficit makes any significant fiscal expansion, in the authorities' view, undesirable, and the balancing requirements of the Omnibus Budget

Reconciliation Act of 1990 limit the potential contribution of public expenditure growth to overall economic recovery.¹

Chart 1
 US Discount Rate, GDP growth and CPI,
 Jan 1989-Jan 1992



Source: Federal Reserve Bulletin, Survey of Current Business.

¹The Federal Government deficit increased by over US\$48 billion to reach nearly US\$270 billion in 1991, partly reflecting the increased outlays of deposit insurance funds and the automatic recession stabilisers. These include unemployment benefits and other social security benefits related to income shortfalls. Latest estimates by the Office of Management and Budget forecast a budget deficit of US\$399 billion (6.8 per cent of GNP) in fiscal 1992, up from 4.8 per cent in 1991.

(2) Output and Employment

4. Industrial production, which had reached a trough in March, resumed modest growth until September, but then declined through January 1992. Although business inventories increased in September for the first time in eight months (in fact more than accounting for GDP growth in the third quarter), this - and subsequent increases - probably reflected involuntary stock-building rather than planned additions.² The increases have been centred in wholesale and retail trade where sales have been weak. Factory stocks have declined.

5. The decline in output generated persistently high levels of unemployment. In November the number of non-farm employees fell sharply (by almost a quarter-million) following a sluggish pattern of growth since the spring. By January, employment had fallen further and unemployment reached 7.1 per cent of the labour force. A number of major corporations announced plans for further large-scale work-force reductions. Employment has therefore become one of the main stated priorities of Administration policy, as witnessed by President Bush's latest State of the Union Message.

(3) Price Evolution

6. With the recession, inflation declined sharply. For all of 1991, producer prices rose by 2.1 per cent on an annual average basis (-0.1 per cent December to December). Consumer prices increased by 4.2 per cent, down from 5.4 per cent in 1990. During the year, the inflation rate fell considerably; the annual increase in the CPI was reduced to 3.1 per cent by December 1991.

(4) Savings and Investment

7. During 1991, the personal savings rate remained very low, both in absolute terms and in comparison with other countries. Public savings were negative. Net investment demand was therefore to be financed mostly by capital imports from abroad. However, in 1991, not only did the federal deficit rise sharply, but the economy also faced a sharp net outflow of capital, estimated at over US\$50 billion. As a consequence, real long-term interest rates on US capital markets, although declining at the end of 1991, remained high and continue to have a depressing effect on investment.

²The Survey of Current Business shows an increase in real terms of US\$0.1 billion in inventories (at an annual rate) in the third quarter after two declines of over US\$30 billion in the first and second quarters of 1991.

8. During the fourth quarter of 1991, the personal savings rate averaged 5.4 per cent of disposable income, up from 5.0 per cent in the third, partly reflecting the low level of consumer spending. Private non-residential fixed investment fell in real terms in 1991, and its share of GDP declined to below 10 per cent, in line with the lower savings ratio.

(5) Monetary and Fiscal Policy Developments

9. The Federal Reserve relaxed interest rates sharply in December 1991, lowering the discount rate by year-end to 3.5 per cent (Chart 1). This led to a reduction in commercial bank lending rates, as well as stock and bond market rallies. However, partly because of lags in the response of economic activity to monetary stimulus, this has not yet translated into a substantial expansion of output, although some signs indicated that the housing sector may be responding to the changes in monetary policy.

10. A degree of short-term fiscal stimulus may be provided by the President's announcement, in the 1992 State of the Union Message, of reductions in personal income tax withholdings for 1992. Additional Federal spending of some US\$160 billion is also being authorized and a review of Government regulations sought to ease bureaucratic impediments. The President is, in addition, seeking from Congress approval of various tax exemptions, as well as a temporary additional 15 per cent investment tax allowance.

(6) Evolution of the Trade and Current Account

(i) Trends in exports and imports

11. After a decline in the third quarter, the dollar value of United States' exports expanded to a record US\$37.5 billion in November 1991. This may result in merchandise exports exceeding US\$420 billion in 1991, an increase of nearly 8 per cent over 1990, if the positive trend is confirmed by December data. The value of United States exports to developing countries rose by 14.2 per cent during the January to November 1991 period, while exports to industrialized countries expanded by only 3.4 per cent.

12. Imports declined by 5.5 per cent in November over October. The increase in the fourth quarter is likely to be very small.

13. As a result of these developments, in 1991 the United States is estimated to have recorded the lowest trade deficit since 1983, falling to below US\$65 billion from nearly US\$102 billion in 1990. However, the increase of over US\$5 billion in the value of imports (nearly 18 per cent on an annual basis) in the third quarter of 1991, following the modest recovery in the economy, suggests that the underlying propensity to import is still and that economic recovery may be translated into an import boom.

14. In real terms, US exports grew by almost 7 per cent in 1991, nearly three times the OECD average rate, thanks to improved competitiveness achieved partly as a result of dollar depreciation. The OECD expects that this trend may continue, with United States export volumes growing between 8 and 10 per cent both in 1992 and 1993. This will, however, be dependent on strong external demand. Import volume growth is estimated to have fallen in 1991 to 2.7 per cent, compared with 3.5 per cent in 1990.

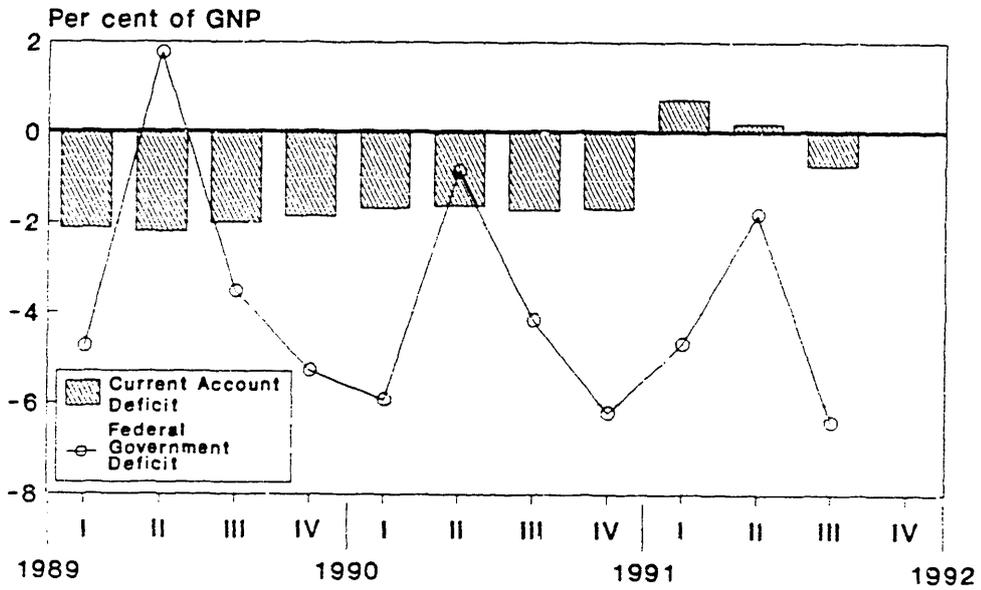
(ii) Evolution of the current account deficit

15. The current account, after having recorded surpluses in both the first and second quarters of 1991 because of official transfers in relation to the Gulf war, fell back into deficit of over US\$10 billion in the third quarter of 1991 (Chart 2). Information on the fourth quarter is not yet available. Estimates for the year suggest that the deficit will be of the order of US\$4 billion or 0.7 per cent of GNP, compared with US\$22½ billion in 1990.

(iii) Exchange rate evolution

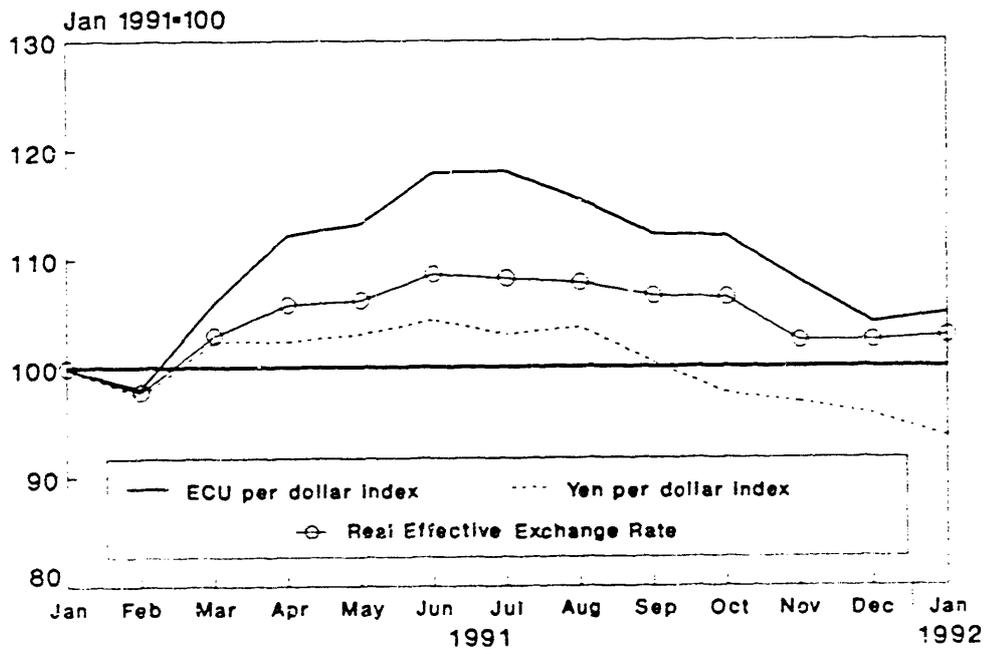
16. The United States dollar started to rise substantially against other major currencies towards the end of the Gulf war, in anticipation of strong economic recovery in the second half of 1991. The appreciation was considerably stronger against the ECU than versus the yen (Chart 3). After a peak in June-July, a gradual depreciation began in the autumn, as optimism about economic recovery faded. At the end of January 1992, the dollar was about 8 per cent higher than in January 1991 in terms of the ECU, but 5 per cent lower in terms of the yen. In real terms, there has been a modest appreciation (approximately two per cent) of the dollar against the currencies of the United States' major trading partners.

Chart 2
Federal Government and Current Account Deficits, 1989-1992



Source: Central Statistical Office, Treasury Bulletin.

Chart 3
Exchange rate of the dollar, Jan 1991 - Jan 1992



Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

II. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE POLICIES

17. The United States remains strongly committed to a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round. Its involvement in the negotiations is, however, accompanied by continuing efforts to develop regional trade and investment agreements under the aegis of NAFTA and the "Enterprise for the Americas Initiative". Frequent recourse has also been taken to investigations of trade practices perceived as unfair, leading, in some cases, to the introduction of provisional or definitive measures affecting United States imports. In certain instances, disputes have been brought to the GATT or other dispute settlement mechanisms, including that established under the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement.

18. The continuing domestic recession, with high unemployment, has also created greater pressure on the Administration to pursue bilateral or even unilateral actions. President Bush's recent visit to Japan resulted in a bilateral action programme on trade and investment, comprising specific commitments on both sides, especially in the automobile sector. In Congress, a bill has been introduced to limit imports of Japanese cars into the United States if the bilateral US/Japanese trade deficit is not reduced by 20 per cent per annum. Proposals have also been made to revive the "Super 301" provision of United States' trade law to counter allegedly unfair trade practices by foreign countries.

(1) Regional Agreements

19. Within the context of the "Enterprise for the Americas", a framework agreement on trade and investment was concluded with the Dominican Republic. All Latin American countries except Cuba, Nicaragua and Suriname are now parties to bilateral trade and investment framework agreements with the United States.

(2) Measures Affecting Imports

20. Anti-dumping and countervailing actions continued to be an important element of United States' policy in recent months. Voluntary export restraint measures by trading partners appear, in some cases, to be linked to such actions. In this connection, 50 major steel producers have announced plans to file anti-dumping and countervailing duty cases, close to the expiry date of existing VRAs on these products and United States gear manufacturers have filed a petition for a "Section 232" (national security) investigation under a process which can, if carried through, lead to quantitative limitations on imports of these products.

(i) Anti-dumping and countervailing actions and investigations

21. Although the number of new anti-dumping investigations and orders remains large, recent developments do not indicate a continuation of the rising trend observed between 1990 and 1991.³ Several cases of alleged anti-dumping have been followed by petitions for countervailing duty investigations.

(a) Final rulings

22. Between July 1991 and January 1992, definitive actions have been taken on nine products imported from 16 countries. All cases except one concerned dumping. For three products, the rulings were negative, with the result that six new products involving five countries have been faced with anti-dumping duty orders, ranging from 0.2 to 151 per cent (Table 1). All cases where injury has been established, except for one product, involve imports from China or Japan.

23. As has been observed in previous analyses, the injury test by the ITC, not the dumping or subsidy tests, appears to be the decisive factor in determining whether anti-dumping or countervailing duties were finally levied, as both the dumping and the subsidy tests by the Department of Commerce (DOC)⁴ in the period under review continued to be affirmative in most cases.

(b) Cases awaiting final determination

24. During the same period, 23 new investigations were initiated, covering 12 products and 14 countries. Of these, seven were countervailing duty investigations; the others were anti-dumping cases (see Table 2). Five of the countervailing duty investigations were either combined with, or following anti-dumping investigations.

25. In addition to these new investigations, a number of investigations initiated earlier resulted in preliminary rulings of subsidy or sales at less than fair value during the period under review. Overall, 32 cases were pending at the end of January 1992, some of which had been initiated as early as April 1991.

³ GATT document C/RM/S/23A, p. 64.

⁴ GATT document C/RM/S/23A.

26. Many goods recently subject to such rulings are at a relatively low degree of processing, including basic chemicals, steel products and uranium. However, imports of advanced machinery from Japan including microwave ovens, mini vans and hand-held optical lenses have been covered. In addition, a final determination of sales at less-than-fair value has been made on shop towels from Bangladesh.

(ii) Measures implemented in exporting countries

27. Between October 1991 and January 1992, two voluntary export restraint arrangements affecting US imports were extended. The voluntary export restraint by Japan on cars and vans was extended to cover calendar year 1992 at the same level as in 1991. In addition, the President approved, on 27 December 1991, the opening of negotiations on a two-year limited extension of voluntary export restraint arrangements (VRAs) on machine tool imports from Japan and Taiwan, on national security grounds. For a number of products (machining centres, computer-controlled lathes, computer-controlled punching and shearing machine tools, and computer-controlled milling machine tools), import restrictions will be removed over a two-year period beginning in January 1992.⁵ The VRA restrictions on non-computer-controlled lathes, non-computer-controlled punching and shearing machine tools and non-computer-controlled milling machine tools expired as scheduled on 31 December 1991.

(2) Measures Affecting Exports

28. As external markets are perceived to be more buoyant than the home market as a source of demand for United States products, the focus of recent United States trade policy has been reoriented towards the expansion of exports. Asia, as the most rapidly growing region, is seen as being in the best position to absorb larger shares of United States exports. In this context, particular attention has been given to closing the bilateral trade deficit with Japan.

29. In addition, in order to prevent what are viewed as anti-competitive trade practices against United States exports, and thereby stimulate these exports, the United States Justice Department has said it is considering extending its enforcement of the anti-trust laws to foreign cartels which impede the imports into other countries of United States goods.⁶ In recent

⁵Negotiations the phasing out schedule are still continuing.

⁶Michael Boudin, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, "American Antitrust Abroad: The Problem of Foreign Private Restraints on U.S. Exports" (Remarks before the Southwestern Legal Foundation, Dallas, Texas, 19 June 1990).

years, the Justice Department's policy has been to prosecute only if it is determined that American consumers are harmed, although U.S. law allows for antitrust action against anti-competitive practices affecting only exports.

30. On 4 January 1992, President Bush lifted the embargo affecting trade with Cambodia. The lifting of trade sanctions against Vietnam is still delayed.

(i) Bilateral agreements with Asian countries

31. Targets for Japanese purchases of United States motor parts were announced by Japanese vehicle manufacturers during President Bush's recent visit to Japan. Japanese automobile manufacturers announced plans to increase their purchases of US-made components from about US\$9 billion in the 1990 financial year to about US\$19 billion in 1994.⁷ An agreement was also reached to facilitate sales of American cars in Japan, through Japanese distribution channels. Japanese auto companies established in the United States also indicated their intention to increase the share of inputs produced in the United States from 50 to 70 per cent.

32. Japan and the United States also agreed to reinvigorate the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks to address ways to improve the business environment in which foreign firms operate. In addition, Japan undertook measures with the aim of expanding Japanese public sector procurements of competitive foreign computer products and services. In the paper and glass sectors, efforts to open the Japanese market to imports have been agreed. Trade expansion and increased cooperation between United States and Japanese firms in the semi-conductor industries were other stated intentions. In addition, the Japanese Government will expand the procurement opportunities for foreign firms, according to the agreement. Finally, the two countries decided to liberalize their respective financial markets further, and to address the numerous problems surrounding the ability of foreign lawyers to provide legal services in Japan.

(ii) "Section 301" actions

33. During the period from October 1991 to January 1992, no new investigations were initiated regarding trading obstacles to United States

⁷ United States - Japan Global Partnership Plan of action, adopted by President Bush and Japanese Prime Minister Miyazawa on 9 January 1992.

⁸ Ibid.

exports under "Section 301". One "Special 301" investigation with China was terminated, after consultations and following actions taken by partner countries. No retaliatory action was taken during these three months.

34. Following a US investigation under "Special 301" concerning China's copyright laws and patent protection, China, on 16 January 1992, agreed to extend protection to existing copyright works and sound recordings, and protect computer programmes as literary works with a term of protection of 50 years after it joins the Berne Copyright Convention in 1992. In addition, China confirmed that copyright owners of computer programmes and sound recordings will have control of the rental of their works. China has agreed to bring in the new rules in 1992.

35. A "Section 301" investigation on Thailand's copyright enforcement was terminated on 20 December 1991, when the USTR determined that Thailand's enforcement of copyright protection was "unreasonable" and burdens or restricts US commerce, although Thailand was found to be taking steps to improve enforcement. The United States announced it will continue to monitor Thai enforcement of its copyright law. A Section 301 investigation of Thailand's patent protection for pharmaceutical and other products is still ongoing, and the deadline for this case is 15 March 1992.

36. An ongoing "Special 301" investigation on India's patent, copyright, trademark and certain market-access practices has been extended from 26 November 1991 to 26 February 1992.

III. TRADE DISPUTES AND CONSULTATIONS

(1) GATT Dispute Settlement

37. At the end of January 1992, 17 cases involving the United States were still active in the GATT dispute settlement mechanism, five under Articles XXII and XXIII of the General Agreement, and 12 under Tokyo Round Agreements.

38. Whilst two Panel reports under Article XXIII have been submitted since the end of September 1991, two new cases have arisen under the Subsidies Code concerning measures implemented in the United States.

⁹Financial Times 9 and 18-19 January 1992. In addition, on 10 October 1991, the USTR has initiated a Section 301 investigation on China's import restrictions.

(i) Articles XXII and XXIII of the General Agreement

39. Since the beginning of October 1991, no new panels have been established under Articles XXII and XXIII involving the United States; nor have there been any requests for conciliation or consultations, either by the United States or on United States measures.

40. One previously terminated Panel has been reconvened. Two Panels have submitted their reports during this period. One previously submitted panel report has still not been adopted, and one case is still being considered.

(a) Disputes involving United States measures

United States - restrictions on imports of tuna

41. The import prohibition by the United States on certain tuna and tuna products from Mexico, Vanuatu and Venezuela led to the establishment of a GATT Panel in February 1991.¹⁰ The report was submitted to the GATT Council in September 1991. The question is still before the GATT Council.

United States - denial of m.f.n. treatment to non-rubber footwear from Brazil

42. This Panel submitted its report to the Council on 10 January 1992. Brazil complained about denial of m.f.n. treatment by the United States in the application of countervailing duties to imports of Brazilian non-rubber footwear. The Panel concluded that the United States failed to grant automatic backdating of the revocation of countervailing duty orders issued without an injury determination, to the date on which the United States became obliged to provide such a determination,¹¹ and thus acted inconsistently with Article I:1 of the General Agreement. At the request of the United States, discussion of the report was delayed until the March 1992 Council meeting.

(b) Complaints initiated by the United States

European Economic Communities - payments and subsidies paid to processors and producers of oilseeds and related animal-feed proteins

43. At their Forty-Seventh Session, the CONTRACTING PARTIES agreed that the Panel, whose report was adopted in January 1990, would be reconvened

¹⁰GATT document C/RM/S/23A.

¹¹GATT document DS 18/R.

and begin work to determine whether the European Communities had complied with the Panel's recommendation.¹²

Canada - import, distribution and sale of certain alcoholic drinks by provincial marketing agencies

44. The Panel submitted its report in December 1991. It was established in February 1991, at the request of the United States, to examine practices maintained by Canadian provincial marketing agencies on the import, distribution and sale of beer.

45. The Panel concluded that Canada's failure to make serious, persistent, convincing efforts to obtain elimination of restrictions on access and of differential mark-ups by the provincial liquor boards constituted a violation of Canada's obligations under Article XXIV:12, and consequently a prima facie nullification or impairment of benefits accruing to the United States under the General Agreement.

46. Canada's trade representative stated Canada's intention to ensure observance of the GATT provisions before the end of July 1992, and to report to the CONTRACTING PARTIES on the progress achieved by the end of March 1992.

(2) Tokyo Round Agreements

(i) Anti-dumping Code

47. Two Panels involving the United States have been established during the October 1991-January 1992 period, and another Panel has been requested. There have been two requests for conciliation. One Panel report, submitted in August 1990, has not yet been adopted.

(a) Disputes involving United States measures

48. Two Panels have been established regarding US measures during the October 1991-January 1992 period. In addition, a conciliation meeting was held by the Anti-Dumping Committee on 21 October 1991 concerning United States - anti-dumping duties on imports of stainless steel plate from Sweden.

¹²GATT document DS 28/1.

United States - anti-dumping duties on imports of fresh and chilled salmon from Norway

49. A Panel was established by the Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices on 21 October 1991 at the request of Norway, to examine the complaint that imposition of anti-dumping duties on imports of fresh and chilled Atlantic salmon from Norway was inconsistent with the Code¹³

United States - anti-dumping duties on grey Portland cement and cement clinker imported from Mexico

50. The Anti-Dumping Committee established a Panel on 21 October 1991, at the request of Mexico, regarding the imposition by the United States of anti-dumping duties on grey Portland cement and cement clinker from Mexico.

(b) Complaints initiated by the United States

51. The United States has requested conciliation in one dispute with Canada, and requested the establishment of a Panel in a dispute with the Republic of Korea.

Canada - anti-dumping duties on imports of beer from the United States

52. A request was made by the United States in January 1992 for conciliation under Article 15:3 of the Agreement. This followed a consultation between the¹⁴ parties, which had failed to achieve a mutually-agreed solution.

The Republic of Korea - anti-dumping duties on imports of polyacetal resins from the United States

53. A request for the establishment of a Panel was made on 21 January 1992 by the United States, regarding anti-dumping duties on imports of polyacetal resins into Korea.¹⁵ This Panel was established at the meeting of the Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices on 17 February 1992.

¹³An investigation by the U.S. Department of Commerce and the USITC had resulted in an order effectively imposing anti-dumping and countervailing duties on Norwegian salmon.

¹⁴GATT document ADP/73. The conciliation meeting was held on 17 February 1992.

¹⁵GATT document ADP/72.

(ii) Subsidies Code

54. Two new Panels involving the United States have been established since October 1991 under the Subsidies Code. Four Panel cases are still pending.

(a) Disputes involving United States' countervailing actions

55. Two new Panels have been established since October 1991 regarding United States measures. With one previously established Panel case (United States - countervailing measures on salmon from Norway), there were altogether three pending Panel cases against United States countervailing actions at the end of January 1992.

United States - measures affecting the export of pure and alloy magnesium from Canada

56. On 20 December 1991, Canada requested the establishment of a Panel under Article 18 of the Code, to examine the conformity with GATT provisions of an investigation initiated by the United States on imports of pure and alloy ¹⁶magnesium from Canada. The Panel was established on 27 January 1992.

United States - measures affecting the export of softwood lumber from Canada

57. In the light of Canadian termination of a bilateral memorandum of understanding, the United States self-initiated a countervailing duty investigation concerning imports of certain softwood lumber from Canada, and imposed a bonding requirement effective 4 October 1991. On 12 December 1991, the USITC voted that there was reason to believe that the United States ¹⁷industry was either injured or was threatened with injury by this practice. ¹⁸Following consultations, a Panel was established in December 1991 at the request of Canada.

(b) Complaints initiated by the United States

58. One Panel (Canada - countervailing measures against grain corn), established at the request of the United States, has submitted its report

¹⁶GATT documents SCM/135 and SCM/M/57. An anti-dumping investigation is proceeding in the United States Department of Commerce (Table 2).

¹⁷Table 2.

¹⁸GATT documents SCM/133 and SCM/M/57.

in February 1992. Another was still pending (EC - exchange rate subsidies to Airbus). In addition, the United States has held a conciliation meeting in one dispute, and requested conciliation in another.

Canada - countervailing measures against grain corn from the United States

59. A Panel was established in July 1991 under Article 18:1 of the Agreement regarding countervailing duties imposed in 1987 by Canada on imports of grain corn from the United States. This Panel issued its report on 21 February 1992.¹⁹ The Panel's finding was in favour of the United States.

European Economic Community - subsidies to the Airbus consortium

60. After having held consultations under the Subsidies Code with the EC regarding alleged subsidies to the Airbus consortium, which were perceived by the United States as inconsistent with the Code, the United States requested the undertaking of conciliation procedures under Article 17 of the Code.²⁰ The conciliation meeting took place on 26 September 1991.

Norway - subsidy to Norwegian salmon fish farmers

61. A request for conciliation has been made by the United States to the Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures concerning a new alleged subsidy granted by the Norwegian Government to salmon producers. This action by the United States follows the imposition by it of anti-dumping and countervailing measures on Norwegian salmon, which are under consideration in Panels established by the relevant Committees.

(3) Other Dispute Settlement Mechanisms

62. Canada has requested the establishment of a Panel under the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) to adjudicate a disagreement over the local-content of Japanese cars assembled in North America.²¹ The FTA requires 50 per cent North American content to qualify for duty-free cross-the-border shipment. The position held by the United States is that only mortgage payments can qualify as local content. The Canadian producers consider that local content includes any interest paid in relation to land, equipment and buildings used in making goods.

¹⁹GATT document SCM/140.

²⁰GATT document SCM/M/53.

²¹Financial Times, 8 January 1992.

Table 1
United States: Anti-dumping (AD) and countervailing (CV) procedures concluded between July 1991 and December 1991

Source	Product	ITC determination	Conclusion
United Kingdom (AD)	Gene amplification thermal cyclers	No injury (August 1991)	Case closed
Argentina (AD)	Steel wire rope	No injury (August 1991)	Case closed
China, India ¹ , Taiwan, Thailand (AD)	Steel wire rope	No injury (October 1991)	Case closed
Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom (AD)	Coated groundwood paper	No injury (December 1991)	Case closed
Brazil (AD)	Silicon metal	Injury established (July 1991)	Dumping margin 87.79-93.2%
Japan (AD)	Personal word processors	Injury established (August 1991)	Dumping margin 58.71%
Argentina (AD)	Silicon metal	Injury established (September 1991)	Dumping margin 8.65%
Japan (AD)	Flat panel displays	Injury established (September 1991)	Dumping margins 7.02 to 62.67%
China, Taiwan (AD)	Chrome-plated lug nuts	Injury established (September 1991)	Dumping margins 4.24-11.57%
China (AD)	Tungsten ore concentrates	Injury established (November 1991)	Dumping margin 151%
China (AD, CV)	Electric fans	Injury established (December 1991)	Dumping margins 0.22-2.47%

¹Both anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigations for India.

Source: Federal Register; International Trade Reporter (various issues).

Table 2
United States: Anti-dumping and/or countervailing cases awaiting final determinations by
Department of Commerce or USITC as at 31 January 1992

Source	Product	Date of initiation	Current status (end-January 1992)
Bangladesh (AD)	Shop towels	April 1991	Final LTFV determination, pending ITC ruling: dumping margin 12.49-26.63%
China (AD)	Refined antimony trioxide	May 1991	ITC preliminary affirmative injury ruling. Preliminary LTFV ruling: dumping margin 3.18%
Japan (AD)	Hand-held aspherical ophthalmoscopy lenses	May 1991	ITC preliminary injury determination. Preliminary LTFV ruling: dumping margin 112.72%
New Zealand (AD)	Kiwifruit	June 1991	ITC preliminary injury determination. Preliminary LTFV ruling: dumping margin 78.38%
Venezuela (AD, CV)	Grey Portland cement and clinker	June 1991	Preliminary affirmative injury determination by ITC. Preliminary CV ruling: subsidies estimated 11.53% Preliminary LTFV ruling: dumping margin 50%
China, Thailand (AD)	Butt-weld pipe fittings	June 1991	ITC preliminary injury determination. Preliminary dumping margins: China 39.76-182.9%; Thailand 0-52.6%
Japan (AD)	Mini vans	June 1991	ITC preliminary injury determination. Preliminary LTFV ruling: dumping margins 0.95-7.19%
Canada (AD)	Nepheline syenite	August 1991	ITC preliminary injury determination. Preliminary LTFV ruling: dumping margin 9.61%
India (AD, CV)	Bulk ibuprofen	August 1991	ITC preliminary injury determination. Preliminary ruling of subsidies (Sept. 1991) estimated at 43.71%
Malaysia (AD, CV)	Extruded rubber thread	September 1991	ITC preliminary ruling on injury. ITC Preliminary ruling of subsidies, estimated at 4-9.5%. Awaiting LTFV ruling

(cont'd)

Table 2 (cont'd)

Source	Product	Date of initiation	Current status (end-January 1992)
Germany, Netherlands (AD)	Rayon filament yarn	September 1991	ITC preliminary injury determination 1991)
Brazil, Venezuela (AD, CV) Korea, Mexico, Romania, Taiwan (AD)	Circular welded, non-alloy steel pipes and tubes	October 1991	Preliminary ITC injury determination.
Canada ¹ (CV, AD) Norway (AD)	Magnesium	September 1991	ITC preliminary injury determination against Canada (October 1991). CV ruling: subsidy of 32.8% Norway's investigation terminated.
Canada ¹ (CV)	Lumber	October 1991	ITC preliminary injury determination (December 1991)
China (AD)	Sulfanilic acid	October 1991	ITC preliminary injury determination (December 1991)
Korea, Taiwan (AD)	Welded stainless-steel pipes	November 1991	ITC preliminary injury determination (January 1992)
China (CV)	Electric fans	November 1991	No preliminary injury determination needed
Russian Federation ² (AD)	Uranium	December 1991	ITC preliminary injury determination (December 1991)
China (CV)	Chrome-plated lug nuts and wheel locks	January 1992	No preliminary injury determination needed

¹Cases brought before GATT dispute settlement procedures.

²The Department of Commerce is currently determining which republics of the former Soviet Union should be included within the investigation.

Source: Federal Register; International Trade Reporter (various issues).