For such assistance to be effective, the Division must be furnished with all information regarding what has taken place. Such information should include the following:

1) all information listed in outline for tariff classification ruling — "Prospective" Customs Transaction;

2) a copy of the customs entry and invoice under protest:

 a copy of all correspondence (no matter how trivial) between the importer, broker and the U.S. Customs authorities regarding the subject under protest; and

 an estimate of (a) the volume of shipments that could be affected by the issue, (b) the value of such shipments, and (c) the potential duties involved.

U.S. Anti-dumping and Countervail Statutes

Due to the complexity of these statutes, exporters are encouraged to contact the U.S. Marketing Division of the Department of External Affairs for answers to any specific questions.

The U.S. Trade Agreements Act of 1979 was enacted into law on July 26, 1979, and encompasses those changes to the current United States anti-dumping and countervailing duty law necessary for the implementation of the international agreements negotiated in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (Tokyo Round) of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Anti-dumping

If a U.S. company has reason to believe that a product is being sold in the U.S. at a price lower than the price at which it is sold in its home market, an antidumping complaint may be filed with the U.S. Commerce Department. The anti-dumping petition must contain information to support the dumping allegations along with evidence of injury suffered by the U.S. industry affected.

A U.S. anti-dumping investigation must be conducted within specified time frames:

1) Within 20 days of receipt of an anti-dumping petition, the Secretary of Commerce must decide whether or not to initiate an investigation. If it is determined that a petition does not properly establish the basis on which anti-dumping duties may be imposed, the proceeding is terminated. If the Secre-