

determines that there is adequate evidence of dumping or subsidization and consequent injury. (This can be extended by 45 days in complicated cases.) If this evidence is lacking, Revenue Canada is obliged to terminate the investigation.

The undertakings referred to above can only be accepted before a preliminary determination. This provides a means by which relief may be obtained more quickly for domestic producers than would be the case if the regular procedures were followed and provisional duties imposed. This provision also reduces the costs associated with a full scale investigation and inquiry.

Where a preliminary determination is made, provisional duties are applicable and the case is referred to the CITT for a formal inquiry to determine whether or not the dumped or subsidized imports are causing or threatening material injury to Canadian producers. After a preliminary determination, Revenue Canada has 90 days to make a final determination regarding dumping or subsidization. The CITT must make its injury finding no later than 120 days after the preliminary determination.

KOREA

In relation to imports from Korea, there are currently 16 anti-dumping measures in place, i.e., eight of these involving imports of steel products (see attached list).

The most prominent recent dumping investigation involving Korea concerned allegations by GM and Ford Canada of injurious dumping of cars by the Hyundai Motor Company. The case terminated on March 23, 1988 when the Canadian Import Tribunal found no injury as a result of these imports.