



with anti-dumping regimes in place and the number of anti-dumping cases initiated globally has been increasing. Since 1995, 1,845 anti-dumping cases were initiated worldwide, bringing the number of measures in place to 1,063 at the end of 2001. An important element in this trend is that many developing countries have become active users of anti-dumping measures, serving to broaden Canadian concerns about the potential abuse of such actions. Despite this, Canadian exports do not stand out as a major target of anti-dumping actions, and the United States remains the most active user of anti-dumping action against Canada.

In November 2001, in Doha, WTO Members agreed to initiate negotiations aimed at clarifying and improving disciplines under the Anti-Dumping Agreement and the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, while preserving the basic concepts, principles, and effectiveness of these instruments. The first phase of these negotiations is focused on the identification of issues. Broad consultations with Canadian stakeholders are now underway, and input from parties will assist the Government in identifying specific areas for negotiation.

Recommendation 16

"That the Government of Canada undertake a thorough examination of its own anti-dumping rules, including any required changes stemming from the outcome of the WTO negotiations."

The Government periodically reviews its legislation to ensure its continued relevancy and effectiveness. In this regard, Canada's principal antidumping/countervailing duty legislation, the *Special Import Measures Act* (SIMA), was the subject of a comprehensive Parliamentary review in 1996 which culminated in a substantial set of amendments that entered into force in April 2000. In addition to such major reviews, the Government is committed to ensuring that Canada's rights and obligations arising from international agreements respecting the use of trade remedy measures are fully reflected in domestic legislation and regulations. This commitment is evident in the current Canadian antidumping/countervailing regime, which reflects the results of previous rounds of multilateral trade negotiations. The Government will ensure that any examination required as a result of the current round of WTO negotiations will include a thorough assessment of the WTO-consistency of Canada's antidumping and countervailing duty regime.

The Government agrees with this recommendation. Canada's participation in the WTO/GATT negotiations is aimed at improving upon its services trade performance and enhancing market access abroad for Canadian service exporters. These important objectives can be achieved while preserving our flexibility in key policy areas. Hence, the Government will commission a study regarding the impacts of Canada's current

