

# COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE COMMISSION ON THE COMMUNITY'S ANTI-DUMPING  
AND  
ANTI-SUBSIDY ACTIVITIES

**EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT<sup>1</sup> OF THE COMMISSION ON THE COMMUNITY'S  
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**INTRODUCTION**

1. This report is submitted to the European Parliament following its Resolution of 16 December 1981 on the Community's anti-dumping activities<sup>2</sup>. Although the report concentrates mainly on the Community's anti-dumping and anti-subsidy activities during 1989, for the purposes of comparison details are also included of the number of investigations and reviews initiated and concluded in the years 1985 to 1988. The Community's basic legislation on anti-dumping and anti-subsidisation in 1989 was Council Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88<sup>3</sup> and Commission Decision No 2424/88/ECSC<sup>4</sup>. The legislation is in accord with the GATT Codes on Anti-Dumping and Subsidies and Countervailing Duties to which the Community is a Party<sup>5</sup>.

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1 Previous reports were given in COM(83)519 final/2; COM(84)721 final; COM(86)308 final; COM(87)178 final; COM(88)92 final; COM(89)106 final and COM(90)229 final.

2 OJ No C 11, 18.01.1982, p. 37.

3 OJ No L 209, 02.08.1988, p. 1.

4 OJ No L 209, 02.08.1988, p. 18.

5 OJ No L 71, 17.03.1980, pp. 72 and 90.

T A B L E 1

Anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations  
during the period 1 January 1985 to 31 December 1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Investigations in progress at the beginning of the period	40	44	21	29	53
Investigations initiated during the period	36	24	39	40	27
Investigations in progress during the period	76	68	60	79	80
Investigations concluded by:					
- imposition of definitive duty	8	4	9	18	10
- acceptance of price undertaking	4	25	8	-	5
- determination of no dumping	2	4	-	-	-
- determination of no subsidisation	1	-	-	-	-
- determination of no injury	15	7	4	5	5
- other reasons	2	7	-	3	-
Total investigations concluded during the period	32	47	21	26	20
Investigations in progress at the end of the period	44	21	39	53	60
Provisional duties imposed during the period	9	6	13	28	10

ANTI-DUMPING ANTI-SUBSIDY INVESTIGATIONS

2. The anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations initiated and concluded by the Community in the years 1985 to 1989 are summarised in Table 1 above, and details of the individual actions taken in 1989 are given in the annexes to this report. In order to obtain as much transparency as possible in its procedures, it is the Commission's consistent practice to publish full details of the dumping or subsidisation and injury alleged in the complaint leading to the initiation of an investigation. These details are included in the notices of initiation which are published in the Official Journal. In addition, the Decisions and Regulations which conclude the investigations and apply provisional or definitive anti-dumping or countervailing measures, where appropriate, set out the issues of fact and law which were considered to be material in the investigation and give reasons for the action taken, as well as the reasons for the acceptance or rejection of relevant arguments or claims made by the interested parties during the investigation. These instruments are also published in the Official Journal.
  
3. It will be seen from Table 1 that 27 investigations were initiated by the Commission in 1989, compared with 40 in 1988. Although the number of investigations initiated in 1989 is lower than for the years 1987 and 1988, it is higher than the number initiated in 1986, and demand for anti-dumping action remains fairly strong. Account also has to be taken of the fact that almost half of the investigations initiated in 1988 were opened during the month of December. This meant that the number of investigations in progress at the beginning of 1989 was exceptionally high compared with previous years, and that the number of investigations in progress during the year was at the same high level as in 1988. Details of the investigations initiated in 1989 are given in Annex A.

4. Table 1 also gives the number of investigations which were concluded in the years 1985 to 1989. The number concluded in 1989 was 20, compared with 21 in 1987 and 26 in 1988. The number of investigations concluded remains relatively low compared with earlier years though, as explained in the Seventh Annual Report, this is due mainly to the increasing complexity of the investigations and of the products involved.

#### IMPOSITION OF PROVISIONAL DUTIES

5. It remains the Commission's practice to impose provisional duties as promptly as possible following a preliminary determination that the imports were dumped and had caused injury to a Community industry unless, of course, the exporter has offered a suitable price undertaking. The aim is to prevent further injury to the Community industry during the remainder of the proceeding. 10 provisional duties were imposed in 1989, the number being on a level with those of the previous years with the exception of 1988, when the figure was exceptionally high. Details of the provisional duties imposed in 1989 are given in Annex B.

#### IMPOSITION OF DEFINITIVE DUTIES

6. It will be seen from Table 1 that 10 investigations were concluded by the imposition of definitive duties in 1989, the number being equal to the annual average of the five preceding years including 1988 when the number of definitive duties imposed was higher than any in previous years. Details of the investigations concluded by the imposition of definitive duties in 1989 are given in Annex C.

#### ACCEPTANCE OF PRICE UNDERTAKINGS

7. It remains the Commission's policy to accept price undertakings, where appropriate, following a formal determination that the dumped imports have caused injury to a Community industry, and where it is administratively feasible in view of the number of exporters involved and there are good grounds for believing that

the undertakings will be respected. 5 investigations were concluded by the acceptance of price undertakings in 1989 compared with none in 1988 and 8 in 1987. In addition to the undertakings leading to the conclusion of the investigation, others may be accepted from individual exporters even when the investigation is concluded by the imposition of definitive duties. The need for the imposition of duties, even if undertakings have been accepted, stems from the fact that it is increasingly found that certain exporters choose not to cooperate in the investigation. The practice, therefore, is to impose a definitive duty for imports from the country as a whole and to exclude imports from those exporters from whom undertakings were accepted or those for which no dumping had been established. Thus, in 1989, price undertakings were accepted from exporters in respect of imports of video cassette recorders from South Korea and Japan though the investigations were concluded by the imposition of definitive duties.

INVESTIGATIONS TERMINATED WITHOUT THE APPLICATION OF PROTECTIVE MEASURES

8. Investigations are concluded without the imposition of anti-dumping or countervailing measures when it is finally determined that the imported products were not dumped or subsidised, or that they had not caused injury to a Community industry, or that it is not considered to be in the Community's interest to apply anti-dumping or anti-subsidy measures. An investigation may also be concluded following the withdrawal of a complaint. 5 investigations were concluded without the imposition of duties in 1989, compared with 8 in 1988 and 4 in the previous year. All of the investigations concluded in 1989 without the imposition of measures were terminated on a finding of no injury. Details of these investigations can be found in Annex E.

BREAKDOWN OF INVESTIGATIONS BY COUNTRY OF EXPORT AND BY PRODUCT SECTOR

9. 106 Investigations were initiated in the three year period from 1987 to 1989 and these are broken down by country of export in Annex F. The investigations involved imports from 28 countries of which 9 were only subject to one investigation in the three year period and a further 7 were only subject to 2 investigations. The countries most involved were Korea and Japan (13 investigations each), and China (12 investigations). 27 investigations were initiated in 1989 involving imports from 16 countries, of which 10 were subject to only one investigation, the countries most involved being China (5 investigations) and Turkey (4 investigations).
  
10. The investigations initiated in the years 1987 to 1989 are broken down in Annex G by product sector. This table has been revised by the separation of the electronics sector from mechanical engineering, in view of the increasing number of investigations involving electronic products. Compared with 1988, there was a decline in the number of investigations concerning the chemical sector and metals other than iron and steel. There was an increase, however, in the investigations concerning textile products compared with the previous years.

REVIEWS

11. The Regulations and Decisions imposing anti-dumping or countervailing duties and the Decisions to accept price undertakings are subject to review, where warranted, either in whole or in part. Although reviews may be opened by the Commission on its own initiative, or at the request of a Member State, they are generally opened following a request from an interested party on the grounds of changed circumstances. Reviews may also be requested by an interested party following the publication of a notice of the impending expiry of a measure. Normally, it is the practice to re-open the investigation when carrying out a review and to publish the notice of opening in the Official Journal, though if there is no need to carry out extensive fact-finding, or to consult all the interested parties, the review may be carried out without the formal re-opening of the investigation. The number of reviews opened, in progress and concluded in the years 1985 to 1989 are set out in Table 2 below.



T A B L E 2

Reviews of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations  
during the period 1 January 1985 to 31 December 1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Reviews in progress at the beginning of the period	2	20	27	11	20
Reviews opened during the period	30	24	8	24	17
Reviews in progress during the period	32	44	35	35	37
Reviews concluded by:					
- Imposition of definitive duty in lieu of price undertaking	1	1	7	4	4
- amendment of definitive duty	5	7	8	-	4
- suspension of definitive duty	3	-	1	-	-
- acceptance of price undertaking in lieu of definitive duty	1	1	1	3	-
- amendment of price undertaking	-	2	4	2	1
- repeal or expiry of definitive duty	2	2	2	1	9
- repeal or expiry of price undertaking	-	3	-	5	4
- no change of the measures in force	-	1	1	-	-
Total reviews terminated during the period	12	17	24	15	22
Reviews in progress at the end of the period	20	27	11	20	15
Provisional duties imposed during the reviews	2	8	-	7	1

12. Table 2 shows that 17 reviews were initiated in 1989 compared with 24 in 1988 and 8 in 1987. Details of those reviews which led to the opening of the investigation in 1989 are given in Annex H. No reviews were carried out in 1989 without the opening of the investigation.
  
13. The number of reviews concluded in the years 1985 to 1989 are broken down in Table 2 according to their outcome together with the number of provisional duties imposed each year during the reviews is also given. 22 reviews were terminated in 1989, compared with 15 in 1988 and 24 in 1987, and 1 provisional duty was imposed compared with 7 in 1988 and none in 1987. The reviews concluded in 1989 led to the imposition of 4 anti-dumping duties in lieu of price undertakings, to the amendment of definitive duties in 4 cases and to the amendment of one price undertaking. In addition, 9 anti-dumping duties and 4 price undertakings were allowed to expire. Details of the reviews concluded and of the provisional duties are given in Annexes I to N.

EXPIRY OF MEASURES

14. Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88 and Decision No 2424/88/ECSC provides for the expiry of anti-dumping measures after a period of five years from the date on which they entered into force, or were last modified or confirmed as the result of a review. Under these provisions a notice of the impending expiry of the measure is published within a period of six months prior to the end of the five year period and there is a requirement to inform the relevant Community Industry of the impending expiry. Where an interested party is subsequently able to demonstrate that the expiry of the measure would lead again to injury or the threat of injury, then for the purpose of greater legal certainty the Commission is required to publish, before the end of the five year period, a notice of intention to carry out a review of the measure. The measure then remains in force pending the outcome of the review, though if the review has not been opened within six months from the end of the period then it expires automatically. In any event, notice of the expiry of measures is published in the Official Journal and, again for the purpose of legal certainty, there is a requirement to publish in the notice the date of the expiry of the measure.

15. 7 anti-dumping duties and 20 price undertakings expired under the provisions of article 15 in 1989 and notices of the impending expiry of 24 measures were published in the Official Journal<sup>6</sup>. During the year reviews under Article 15 were initiated in respect of dicumyl peroxide from Japan and Taiwan, glass textile fibres (rovings) from Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, propan-1-ol from the U.S.A., ball bearings from Singapore and oxalic acid from Brazil. Details of the measures which expired in 1989 are given in Annex O.

#### ARTICLE 13(10) INVESTIGATIONS

16. In 1989, only one investigation was opened under art. 13(10) of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2423/88. This concerned the assembly of video cassette recorders against which an antidumping duty was in force when imported from Japan<sup>7</sup>.
17. As mentioned in the Seventh Annual Report, the Japanese authorities requested, in early 1988, formal consultation on the operation of Article 13(10). These consultations failed to result in a settlement of the dispute and the Japanese authorities requested that a GATT Panel be set up to consider the problem. This was constituted by the GATT Council at its meeting in October 1988 and agreement on its composition and terms of reference was reached in May 1989. Written submissions were made by the parties prior to both Hearings, which took place in July and October 1989. Six other Contracting Parties made written submissions and four were also heard by the Panel. The Panel Report was expected to be circulated to Contracting Parties in Spring 1990.

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<sup>6</sup> These notices were published in OJ Nos C 3, 05.01.1989, p. 11; C 34, 10.02.1989, p. 3; C 55, 04.03.1989, p. 4; C 60, 09.03.1989, p. 5; C 74, 22.03.1989, p. 10; C 83, 04.04.1989, p. 9; C 163, 30.06.1989, p. 5; C 199, 04.08.1989, p. 2; C 294, 22.11.1989, p. 7

<sup>7</sup> OJ no. C 172 of 07.07.89, p.2

CASES BEFORE THE COURT OF JUSTICE

18. A list of the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy cases before the Court of Justice in 1989 is given in Annex P. During the year four new cases were brought before the Court and judgements were given in four cases.
19. The new cases brought before the Court concerned the validity of anti-dumping duties imposed on imports of dot matrix printers<sup>8</sup>, the right of access of consumers to non-confidential information<sup>9</sup>, the exchange rate used for the calculation of dumping<sup>(1c)</sup> and the extent of injury<sup>(11)</sup>
20. Three of the cases on which judgements were made in 1989 concerned the termination on findings of no injury of the investigation into dead-burned natural magnesite<sup>12</sup>. In all three cases, the applications were dismissed and the applicants ordered to pay costs. The other case arose from a referral for a preliminary ruling concerning the validity of provisional and definitive anti-dumping duties imposed on imports of cotton yarn<sup>13</sup>, and the Court found that no factors had been disclosed of a kind as to affect the validity of the Regulations imposing such duties.

8 Case 69/89, OJ No C 107, 27.04.89, p. 7.

9 Case 170/89, OJ No C 160, 27.06.89, p. 9.

10 Case 193/89, OJ No C 175, 11.07.89, p. 5.

11 Case 358/89, OJ No. C 16, 23.01.90, p. 8

12 Cases 121/86, 122/86, 129/86, OJ No. C 322, 23.12.89, pp. 5- 6

13 Case 246/87, OJ No. C 137, 03.06.89, p. 5

URUGUAY ROUND NEGOTIATIONS

21. Negotiations are taking place within the context of the Uruguay Round to improve, clarify and expand, as appropriate, such agreements as the GATT Anti-Dumping Code. In common with other Parties, the Community made proposals to the Negotiating Group at an early stage of the negotiations with the aim of strengthening disciplines in the application of anti-dumping measures and adapting the Code to new trends in business practices and international trade.
  
22. Towards the end of 1989, the original proposals were supplemented by further proposals. These were designed to introduce minimum standards and more legal certainty in anti-dumping procedures whilst at the same time making the rules more workable. The specific proposals regarding minimum standards and legal certainty concern the evidence to be supplied for the initiation of investigations and the requirements for the imposition of provisional measures; the transparency of proceedings and the definitions of "like product", "threat of injury", "causality" and the threshold to be applied when determining whether rules on the domestic market are insufficient to permit a proper comparison. They also provide for the opportunity of judicial review. The specific proposals designed to make the procedures more workable concern the simplification of investigations when the number of parties involved are excessive, and the extension of the validity of provisional measures in order to provide time for a thorough examination of the arguments and issues raised after the preliminary determination. They also advocate more reasonable criteria for the determination of injury on a regional basis and a more objective test for the retroactive imposition of duties when massive imports are made during the period of the

Investigation. In order to deal with new trends in international trade, proposals were made to deal with situations where multinational corporations subsidize low-priced sales from their subsidiaries in a third country from profits made on high-priced sales on the home market.

23. In addition, proposals were made to allow for the extension of anti-dumping duties to products which circumvent the duty concerned by being assembled in the importing country, by a party relative to an exporter whose products are subject to duty, using a significant proportion of parts originating in the country of exportation of the finished product. Finally, proposals were made to apply a de minimis rule when establishing dumping margins for exports from developing countries.

LIST OF ANNEXES

- A. Anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations initiated during the period 1 January to 31 December 1989.
- B. Provisional duties imposed during anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations during the period 1 January to 31 December 1989.
- C. Investigations concluded by the imposition of definitive duties during the period 1 January to 31 December 1989.
- D. Investigations concluded by the acceptance of price or quantitative undertakings during the period 1 January to 31 December 1989.
- E. Investigations concluded on a finding of no injury during the period 1 January to 31 December 1989.
- F. Investigations initiated by country of export during the period 1 January 1987 to 31 December 1989.
- G. Investigations initiated by product sector during the period 1 January 1987 to 31 December 1989.
- H. Reviews of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures opened during the period 1 January to 31 December 1989.
- I. Reviews of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures concluded by the imposition of definitive duties during the period 1 January to 31 December 1989.
- J. Reviews of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures concluded by the amendment of definitive duties during the period 1 January to 31 December 1989.
- K. Reviews of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures concluded by the amendment of price undertakings during the period 1 January to 31 December 1989.
- L. Reviews of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures concluded by the repeal or expiry of definitive duties during the period 1 January to 31 December 1989.
- M. Reviews of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures concluded by the expiry or repeal of price undertakings during the period 1 January to 31 December 1989.
- N. Provisional duties imposed during reviews of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures during the period 1 January to 31 December 1989.
- O. Anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures which expired during the period 1 January to 31 December 1989.
- P. Anti-dumping and anti-subsidy cases before the European Court of Justice in 1989.



ANNEX A

ANTI-DUMPING AND ANTI-SUBSIDY INVESTIGATIONS INITIATED  
DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1989

<u>Product</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>OJ Reference</u>
Tungsten ores and concentrates	China	C 2, 04.01.89, p. 5
Audio cassettes and audio cassette tapes	Japan	C 11, 14.01.89, p. 9
Audio cassettes and audio cassette tapes	South Korea	C 11, 14.01.89, p. 9
Audio cassettes and audio cassette tapes	Hong Kong	C 11, 14.01.89, p. 9
Polyolefin woven bags	China	C 21, 27.01.89, p. 2
Silicon metal	China	C 26, 01.02.89, p. 8
Polyester fibres(1)	Turkey	C 33, 09.02.89, p. 7
Polyester yarns(1)	Turkey	C 33, 09.02.89, p. 7
Dicumyl peroxide	Taiwan	C 39, 16.02.89, p. 4
NPK fertilizers	Hungary	C 55, 04.03.89, p. 3
NPK fertilizers	Poland	C 55, 04.03.89, p. 3
NPK fertilizers	Romania	C 55, 04.03.89, p. 3
NPK fertilizers	Yugoslavia	C 55, 04.03.89, p. 3
Denim	Turkey	C 73, 21.03.89, p. 3
Denim	Indonesia	C 73, 21.03.89, p. 3
Denim	Hong Kong	C 73, 21.03.89, p. 3
Denim	Macao	C 73, 21.03.89, p. 3
Portland cement	Yugoslavia	C 149, 16.06.89, p. 4
Video cassette recorders(2)	Japan	C 172, 07.07.89, p. 2
Linear tungsten halogen lamps	Japan	C 183, 20.07.89, p. 9
Potassium permanganate	USSR	C 192, 29.07.89, p. 8
Welded tubes	Turkey	C 226, 02.09.89, p. 18
Welded tubes	Venezuela	C 226, 02.09.89, p. 18
Electric motors	Bulgaria	C 286, 14.11.89, p. 11
Electric motors	Romania	C 286, 14.11.89, p. 11
Electric motors	Czechoslovakia	C 286, 14.11.89, p. 11
Typewriter ribbons	China	C 300, 29.11.89, p. 3
Beach slippers	China	C 314, 14.12.89, p. 15

(1) Anti-subsidy investigations

(2) Investigation initiated in accordance with Article 13(10) of Regulation (EEC) No 2423/88 concerning the possible circumvention of anti-dumping duties.

PROVISIONAL DUTIES IMPOSED DURING ANTI-DUMPING AND ANTI-SUBSIDY INVESTIGATIONS  
DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1989

<u>Product</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Document</u>	<u>OJ Reference</u>
Iron or non-alloy steel products (flat-rolled)	Yugoslavia	Dec 708/89/ECSC 17.03.89	L 78, 21.03.89, p. 14
Calcium metal	China	Reg (EEC) No 707/89 17.03.89	L 78, 21.03.89, p. 10
Calcium metal	USSR	Reg (EEC) No 707/89 17.03.89	L 78, 21.03.89, p. 10
Compact disc players	Japan	Reg (EEC) No 2140/89 12.07.89	L 205, 18.07.89, p. 05
Compact disc players	South Korea	Reg (EEC) No 2140/89 12.07.89	L 205, 18.07.89, p. 05
Barium chloride	China	Reg (EEC) No 2402/89 31.07.89	L 227, 04.08.89, p. 24
Barium chloride	GDR	Reg (EEC) No 2402/89 31.07.89	L 227, 04.08.89, p. 24
Welded tubes	Yugoslavia	Reg (EEC) No 3074/89 11.10.89	L 294, 13.10.89, p. 10
Welded tubes	Romania	Reg (EEC) No 3074/89 11.10.89	L 294, 13.10.89, p. 10
Small screen colour T.V's	South Korea	Reg (EEC) No 3232/89 24.10.89	L 314, 28.10.89, p. 01

INVESTIGATIONS CONCLUDED BY THE IMPOSITION OF DEFINITIVE DUTIES  
DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1989

<u>Product</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Document</u>	<u>OJ Reference</u>
Daisy Wheel printers	Japan	Reg (EEC) No 34/89 07.01.89	L 5 07.01.89, p. 23
Urea	USA	Reg (EEC) No 450/89 20.02.89	L 52, 24.02.89, p. 01
Urea	Venezuela	Reg (EEC) No 450/89 20.02.89	L 52, 24.02.89, p. 01
Video cassette Recorders(1)	Japan	Reg (EEC) No 501/89 27.02.89	L 57, 28.02.89, p. 57
Video cassette Recorders(1)	South Korea	Reg (EEC) No 501/89 27.02.89	L 57, 28.02.89, p. 57
Video cassette tapes	South Korea	Reg (EEC) No 1768/89 19.06.89	L 174, 22.06.89, p. 01
Video cassette tapes	Hong Kong	Reg (EEC) No 1768/89 19.06.89	L 174, 22.06.89, p. 01
Iron or non-alloy steel products	Yugoslavia	Dec 2031/89/ECSC 06.07.89	L 193, 08.07.89, p. 11
Calcium metal	China	Reg (EEC) No 2808/89 18.09.89	L 271, 20.09.89, p. 01
Calcium metal	USSR	Reg (EEC) No 2808/89 18.09.89	L 271, 20.09.89, p. 01

(1) Includes acceptance of certain undertakings

INVESTIGATIONS CONCLUDED BY THE ACCEPTANCE OF PRICE OR QUANTITATIVE  
UNDERTAKINGS DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1989

<u>Product</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Document</u>	<u>QJ Reference</u>
Urea	Austria	89/143/EEC	L 52, 24.02.89, p. 37
Urea	Hungary	89/143/EEC	L 52, 24.02.89, p. 37
Urea	Malaysia	89/143/EEC	L 52, 24.02.89, p. 37
Urea	Romania	89/143/EEC	L 52, 24.02.89, p. 37
Video cassette tapes	Hong Kong	89/376/EEC	L 174, 22.06.89, p. 30

INVESTIGATIONS CONCLUDED ON A FINDING OF NO INJURY  
DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1989

<u>Product</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Document</u>	<u>OJ Reference</u>
Seamless steel tubes	Austria	89/056/EEC	L 25, 28.01.89, p. 87
Wheeled loaders	Japan	89/111/EEC	L 39, 11.02.89, p. 35
Hydraulic excavators	Japan	89/511/EEC	L 249, 25.08.89, p. 71
Mica	Japan	89/537/EEC	L 284, 03.10.89, p. 45
Polyester film	Korea	89/560/EEC	L 305, 21.10.89, p. 31

ANNEX F

INVESTIGATIONS INITIATED BY COUNTRY OF EXPORT  
DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 1987 TO 31 DECEMBER 1989

<u>Country of origin</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
Algeria	1	-	-
Austria	1	1	-
Brazil	1	-	-
Bulgaria	-	1	1
Canada	1	-	-
China	-	7	5
Czechoslovakia	-	1	1
Finland	-	1	-
GDR	-	1	-
Hong Kong	1	3	2
Hungary	1	1	1
Indonesia	-	1	1
Japan	7	4	2
Korea	5	7	1
Macao	-	-	1
Malaysia	1	-	-
Mexico	3	-	-
Poland	-	1	1
Romania	2	2	2
South Africa	1	-	-
Sweden	-	1	-
Taiwan	3	1	1
Thailand	-	3	-
Turkey	3	-	4
USA	2	-	-
USSR	2	1	1
Venezuela	1	-	1
Yugoslavia	3	3	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>27</b>

