Anti-dumping and Subsidy Investigations:

**Application form**

When you have completed this form, indicate the **confidentiality** of this document by placing an X in the relevant box below:

**☐** Confidential

**☐** Non-Confidential – will be made publicly available

Please note that you will have to provide **two copies of your response** – a **Confidential** and a **Non-Confidential version.** Both copies should be returned to TRID using the Trade Remedies Service ([www.trade-remedies.service.gov.uk](http://www.trade-remedies.service.gov.uk)).

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# Instructions

## **About us**

The Trade Remedies Investigations Directorate (TRID) is part of the UK’s Department for International Trade. It carries out trade remedies investigations to find out if a new trade measure may be needed to counter dumped or subsidised imports or a sudden surge in imports.

The legislative framework that TRID operates under is found in the [Taxation (Cross-border Trade) Act 2018](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2018/22/contents/enacted)) (‘the Act’) and the [Trade Remedies (Dumping and Subsidisation) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/450/contents/made) (‘the Regulations’).

## **About you**

You can apply to us to open an investigation if you are a UK producer of goods or a representative of a UK producer and you have evidence of unfair trade practices relating to the dumping or subsidy of goods imported into the UK.

You must provide sufficient evidence of dumped or subsidised goods being imported in the UK and that the dumped or subsidised imports have caused or are causing injury to the UK industry (in compliance with the Act)

You can find out more about our remit and how we work by reading our guidance on [trade remedies investigations.](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-uk-trade-remedies-investigations-process/an-introduction-to-our-investigations-process)

## **About this form**

Complete this form and the relevant annexes if you want to apply for a new anti-dumping or subsidy investigation. This form will give us the information we need to decide whether to initiate an investigation into your concerns. You can find more information on how we [assess applications](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-uk-trade-remedies-investigations-process/how-to-make-an-application-for-a-trade-remedies-investigation#how-we-assess-your-application) in our guidance.

You must submit your application online through the Trade Remedies Service (<https://www.trade-remedies.service.gov.uk>). When you submit your application, you must also submit a non-confidential version (including the annexes) which doesn’t contain any data you think is sensitive (for instance, commercial data about your company), as we are required to publish a copy of the application form. You can find out more about [what can be considered confidential and how to prepare a non-confidential version of your documents](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-uk-trade-remedies-investigations-process/an-introduction-to-our-investigations-process#how-we-handle-confidential-information) in our guidance.

If you are considering submitting an application and would like to discuss it with someone first, please email contact@traderemedies.gov.uk. You can find more on completing this application in our [Pre-Application Office](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-uk-trade-remedies-investigations-process/the-trid-pre-application-office) and [application assessment](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-uk-trade-remedies-investigations-process/how-to-make-an-application-for-a-trade-remedies-investigation) guidance.

If you have any issues or queries about using the Trade Remedies Service, please email help@traderemedies.gov.uk.

### **What happens next**

Once you have completed this application form you can share a confidential version with the Pre-Application Office to get feedback before you formally submit your application. When you formally submit your application, you will need to submit a confidential and a non-confidential version of this form. Please upload these through our Trade Remedies Service at [www.trade-remedies.service.gov.uk](http://www.trade-remedies.service.gov.uk).

Once you have done this:

* you will receive an email confirming the documents have been uploaded successfully;
* the assessor(s) of your application will contact you if further information is required; and
* the assessor(s) of your application may contact you to arrange a visit to verify the information contained in your responses.

### **How to complete this application form**

Please read and follow all the instructions carefully. You will need to provide evidence to support your concerns. You may need to attach supporting documents in appendices to supplement the answers you give.

Please also note the following points:

* Try to avoid leaving any questions blank. If the question isn’t relevant to you, please try to explain why.
* If the answer to a question is “zero”, “no”, “none” or "not applicable”, please write this rather than leaving the answer blank.
* If you feel you can’t present the information as requested, please contact the Pre-Application Office by emailing contact@traderemedies.gov.uk.
* If there is not enough space in any part of the application form to provide a full answer, please attach appendices. Please ensure that any attachments are given a corresponding appendix reference in the title of the document and that these are referenced in the boxes provided.
* If you include any documents not in English, please provide an English translation.
* Provide all dates in the format DD/MM/YYYY (e.g. 23/05/2019).
* For all numerical figures, where appropriate please express every third number with a comma (e.g. ‘1,300’ for one-thousand three hundred, ‘1,300,000’ for one million and three-hundred thousand).
* Limit all sales/currency/income figures to two decimal places and use the appropriate currency symbol (e.g. £1,300.00).
* All figures should be reported net of tax unless otherwise stated.
* For definitions of the incoterms used throughout this document, please visit the [International Chamber of Commerce](https://iccwbo.org/resources-for-business/incoterms-rules/incoterms-rules-2010/).

About The Goods

This section of the application form is about the imported goods you want us to investigate. These imported goods will be referred simply to as ‘the goods’.

You can only ask us to investigate imported goods if you (or the industry you represent) produce ‘like goods’. Like goods are defined as goods which are similar to the goods under investigation in all respects or have characteristics which closely resemble them. When we decide what are like goods, we will consider the following non-exhaustive list of criteria:

* physical likeness, such as physical characteristics
* commercial likeness, including competition and distribution channels
* functional likeness, such as end-use or if the goods can be substituted for each other
* similarities in production, such as method and inputs
* other relevant characteristics

The Imported Goods

* + - 1. Describe the imported goods you are concerned about (if possible, please attach digital versions of images, brochures, catalogues, etc which show the goods in question).

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Appendix reference: |

* + - 1. Explain where the imported goods you are concerned about are being exported from.

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Appendix reference: |

* + - 1. Provide the tariff classification(s) for the imported goods.

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Appendix reference: |

* + - 1. Give details regarding whether the imported goods are currently subject to any anti-dumping/countervailing/safeguard measures or ongoing investigations in other countries.

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Appendix reference: |

The Like Goods

* + - 1. Describe the like goods produced by the UK industry (if possible, attach digital versions of images, brochures, catalogues, etc).

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Appendix reference: |

Comparability between the Goods

* + - 1. Explain how the like goods produced by the UK industry are like the imported goods. Please cover the following aspects of the goods.

The physical, technical, chemical and any other characteristics that describe the goods – explain any differences:

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Appendix reference: |

* + - 1. If the goods can be subdivided into separate models – provide details about each of the models, such as their product literature and technical documentation:

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Appendix reference: |

* + - 1. Give the tariff classification of the goods (customs commodity code) – if there are multiple models, provide the customs commodity code for each model:

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Appendix reference: |

* + - 1. Summarise the production process of the goods in the UK and in the exporting country/countries. Make sure you explain if there are different production processes within the UK and/or the exporting country/countries concerned:

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Appendix reference: |

* + - 1. Provide a general description of the UK market for the goods including the nature and conditions of competition within the overall market. In your answer please refer to:
* general users/consumers/customers;
* market segmentation;
* government regulation or tax;
* distribution and marketing (for example, how is the product sold and is quality or price the deciding factor);
* the nature of competition within the overall market;
* the degree of price sensitivity;
* the trends and drivers of demand, including causes of demand fluctuations and any factors contributing to overall market growth or decline;
* developments in technology affecting the characteristics, demand or the production process of the goods;
* other commercially significant goods which could be substituted for your goods and the goods being imported into the UK; and
* any other factors that influence the market.

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

|  |  |
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|  | Appendix reference: |

* + - 1. We give goods in our investigations Product Control Numbers (PCNs) which are identifiers unique to our work and are created on the basis of the main characteristics differentiating the goods from other goods. We use PCNs to allow comparison between products made by domestic and foreign producers. The accuracy of TRID’s PCN structure is directly proportionate to information supplied by the applicant. If the goods concerned covers a range of goods with different characteristics that would affect comparability:
* Please describe the key physical characteristics that have a consequential and material effect on prices, with the list of characteristics going from most to least consequential
* Please provide evidence to substantiate that these physical characteristics have a consequential and material effect on prices. This evidence could be in reference to specific unit costs, if those costs effect price comparability
* Use this information to delineate between models of not only the goods produced by the UK industry, but by the exporting producers, giving the information requested in the subsequent sections in refence to each model rather the goods category as a whole. The annex will indicate where information is being asked for on an individual model basis.
* If you already have a view on a PCN structure, please propose that here.

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Appendix reference: |

About the Application

Individuals or groupings of companies, individuals and trade bodies can all be applicants. Generally, an industry that is concerned about a set of imported goods should make only one application to us for an investigation. When we assess your application, we will consider information about all the companies which make up the group that is applying. When you are answering questions about the goods you produce, please include information about the goods produced by all the companies and individuals who are submitting this application.

Applicant Information

Name of Applicant

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

Address

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

Email

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

Telephone

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

Contact Name

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

Company Ownership (provide broad details of shareholding)

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

Name of Lawyer/Representative

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

Period of Investigation

For the subsequent sections, please use the same 12-month period for every question and indicate below which 12-month period you are using. This period should not end more than six months before the date this application is submitted. This period will be referred to as ‘the period of investigation (POI)’ for the rest of the application. The 36-month period preceding the POI, will be referred to as the injury period. Please indicate the 12-month POI in the box below.

|  |
| --- |
| *Please comment here* |

Please give the volume and value of like goods you produced in the UK for the POI.

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

 About Other Interested Parties

UK Producers

Your application must be supported by other UK producers who represent at least 25% of total UK production. This is based on production physically located in the UK. The level of support for the application must be greater than the level of opposition among UK producers.

If there are other UK producers, you will need to contact them and ask them whether they support or oppose this application. Please attach their written responses to your application OR their details should be provided below. Use a separate table for each producer.

We understand that other producers may be concerned about providing confidential information for this form. If necessary, you can ask an independent third party to confidentially combine information from the individual companies. Alternatively, the other producers can send the information separately to TRID for us to combine.

|  |
| --- |
| **UK producer**  |
| Legal name of company: |  |
| Name (point of contact): |  |
| Role: |  |
| Address: |  |
| Telephone No: |  |
| Email: |  |
| Company website: |  |
| **Goods produced**Please list all the UK-made goods this producer makes which are sold on the UK market and are like the imports this application is about |
|  |
| **Position regarding application** (delete as applicable)  | Support/oppose/undeclared |

Other Parties

* + - 1. Provide details of all known producers/exporters in the exporting country or producer/exporter associations in the exporting country, including:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name:  |  |
| Address: |  |
| Email: |  |
| Telephone Number: |  |

* + - 1. Provide the details of all known importers of the goods in the UK or any associations of importers in the UK, including:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name: |  |
| Address: |  |
| Email: |  |
| Telephone Number: |  |
| Contact person (if available) |  |
| Nature of their business (retailer/agent etc) |  |

* + - 1. Provide the details of all known suppliers, users and consumers of the goods in the UK, or associations of suppliers, users or consumers including:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name:  |  |
| Address: |  |
| Email: |  |
| Telephone Number: |  |
| Contact Person (if available)  |  |

Representativeness

Summary of UK Producer support or opposition for this application

We need to know about the total volume of UK production for UK markets by the producers who support your application. **Please complete Annex 1**, which will guide you through the calculation of whether representativeness requirement is met in terms of volume and value. If any figures are estimates, please explain how you worked out this information.

|  |
| --- |
| *Please comment here* |

Market Share

* + - 1. The applicant UK industry/industries should have at least a 1% share of the UK market for the goods, irrespective of where the goods were produced. Please demonstrate this by **completing Annex 2**. If you have other specific market share information, please also provide that.

|  |
| --- |
| ***Please comment here*** |

* + - 1. Please note that the requirement can be waived in certain circumstances, for example if your application is about imports preventing a UK industry from being established for a 1% market share. If you think the requirement should be waived, explain why.

|  |
| --- |
| ***Please comment here*** |

Related Persons

If you know that the Applicant or any other known UK producer of the goods is related (as defined under [Regulation 128](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2018/1248/regulation/128/made) of the Customs (Import Duty) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018 (a)) to an exporter or an importer of the goods, describe the company and the relationship.

|  |
| --- |
| *Please comment here* |

About the allegedly dumped imports you want us to investigate

Complete this section if you are making an application for a dumping investigation.

Please give us all the information you can about the imported goods you believe are being dumped and the injury being caused to UK industry.

Sufficiency Test

Please note that we may reject your application if there is not sufficient evidence of dumping or injury. Evidence of dumping is insufficient if the margin of dumping is less than 2% of the export price (minimal).

* + - 1. List all countries (or territories) where the imported goods are produced (country of origin) and the countries (or territories) from which they are exported to the UK, if this is different.

|  |
| --- |
| *Please comment here* |

* + - 1. **Complete Annex 2**, giving the volume and value of the imported goods for the POI, to demonstrate percentage of total imports.
			2. Provide details and evidence of how the volume and value of dumped imports have been calculated.

|  |
| --- |
| *Please comment here* |

Normal value

Normal value refers to the domestic price that the imported goods are normally sold for on the domestic market in their country of export. This value should then be adjusted for costs arising after the ex-works (EXW) level (and any other factors that need to be considered) to make a fair comparison with the export price.

If your complaint concerns more than one exporting country, calculate the normal value for each country

There are several different methods for calculating normal value, with the appropriate method being determined by the circumstances of trade between the exporting country and the UK, and the nature of exporting country’s economy.

Therefore, when you tell us the normal value of the goods, you will also need to explain which method you are using to calculate it and why.

The methods are:

* ‘Comparable Price’, this is the price of the goods in the ordinary course of trade in the home market of the exporting country;
* Constructed Normal Values in the country of export based on the cost of production, plus reasonable amounts that would have been incurred on a domestic sale in the country of export for administrative, selling and general expenses and for profit;
* ‘Sales made to a third country by the exporter’, provided this amount is representative of the domestic selling price in sales in the country of export (provide evidence to support this); or
* If none of the above is possible, establish the normal domestic value from the best information available to you and provide this information to us, along with an explanation of the approach you have adopted. Alternatively, if prices in the exporter’s domestic market are unavailable and it is not possible to construct a normal value, please contact TRID to discuss further options.

Where possible, you should calculate normal value using the ‘Comparable Price’ Method. However, there are situations where this would be inappropriate, and so one of the alternative methods should be used. This includes situations where:

* the goods are not sold in the ordinary course of trade in the domestic market of the exporting country;
* these sales on the domestic market of the exporting country sales don’t allow a proper comparison with their sales on foreign markets because of:
	+ a particular market situation;
	+ low volume of sales in the domestic market of the exporting country;
* the overseas exporter does not sell these goods in their domestic market;
* the imports are from a particular foreign country – this is a specific term defined under [Regulation 14 of the Dumping & Subsidy Reguations](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/450/regulation/14/made) which means that it’s difficult to use prices of goods in that country as a fair comparison.

More information on each of these conditions and when they apply can be found in [our guidance on dumping investigations](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-uk-trade-remedies-investigations-process/how-we-carry-out-a-dumping-investigation#determining-when-not-to-use-comparable-price).

Method

Please indicate below the method you have used for calculating normal value of the imported goods. If you have used an alternative basis to comparable price (e.g. constructed normal value), please explain why you believe it isn’t appropriate to use comparable price and provide your evidence to support this.

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

Please give the normal value calculations using the appropriate section below, making sure to use the section relevant to the method you have described in this section. Delete tables for any methodologies you are not using.

The evidence you provide of normal value should, as far as possible:

be representative of different product types or models within the goods you are applying to us to investigate, if there are substantial differences in the normal value between these product types and models; and relate to normal value spread over the POI

Comparable Price

Prices should be net ex-works (EXW) and exclude all internal taxes, such as VAT. If EXW prices are not available e.g. if Cost Insurance and Freight (CIF) or Free On Board (FOB) prices are the only ones available, these prices should be adjusted to bring them to a net ex-works level. If using this method, **please complete Annex 3**.

Constructed Normal Value

**Please complete Annex 4**, explaining how each cost was calculated including:

* materials;
* direct labour;
* overheads;
* administration, sales and general expenses (ASG), excluding transport costs; and
* the reasonable profit margin in the country of origin.

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

Where there is a particular market situation, make adjustments to elements of cost or

profit that are not substantially determined by market forces. For further information, see our guidance on [adjusting costs when constructing normal value](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-uk-trade-remedies-investigations-process/how-we-carry-out-a-dumping-investigation#alternative-methods-to-determine-normal-value) or contact our Pre-Application Office (contact@traderemedies.gov.uk)

For any of the above methodologies, attach supporting documentation for the prices, costs and any adjustments (see below) you have made. This can include:

* price lists;
* price quotations;
* sales invoices for domestic sales;
* sales correspondence;
* publicly available material containing information on domestic selling prices; and
* market surveys.

|  |
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| *Please answer here* |

Selling Price from Exporter to a Third Country

If this is the preferred method, **please use Annex 3**, indicating here which country

you are using, and amending the listed adjustments to better reflect the adjustments

made. Prices should be net ex-works (EXW) and exclude all internal taxes, such as

VAT. If EXW prices are not available e.g. if Cost Insurance and Freight (CIF) or Free

On Board (FOB) prices are the only ones available, these prices should be adjusted

to bring them to a net ex-works level

|  |
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| *Please answer here* |

Appropriate third country

This method is only available for particular foreign countries as defined under [Regulation 14](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/450/regulation/14/made)of the D&S Regulations.

* + - 1. Nominate an appropriate third country so you can establish normal values based on their selling prices.

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

* + - 1. Explain your basis for selecting this third country.

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

* + - 1. **Please use Annex** **3** to calculate the Normal value based on the third country data, amending the listed adjustments to better reflect the adjustments made. Prices should be net ex-works (EXW) and exclude all internal taxes, such as VAT. If EXW prices are not available e.g. if Cost Insurance and Freight (CIF) or Free On Board (FOB) prices are the only ones available, these prices should be adjusted to bring them to a net ex-works level

Export price of the goods

The export price is the selling price of the goods from the exporting country to a UK importer or a third party for export to the UK. This is adjusted to account for export costs and calculated back to the ex-works export price in the country of export. In most cases, you can base the export price on the price charged by the exporter to an unrelated importer in the UK. If your complaint concerns more than one exporting country, calculate the export price for each country

However, you may need to construct export price based on sales to first independent buyers or another reasonable method if:

* there is no export price;
* the price is unreliable due to an association or compensatory arrangement between the exporter and UK importer or third party.

Before providing the export price of the goods, please explain which basis you are using to calculate this and why. If you have constructed the export price, please give your reasoning for doing this and evidence to support this.

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

Please give your export price calculations in the appropriate table below. Make sure you use the basis you described above and delete tables for any methodologies you are not using. Please note that whichever methodology you use, you will need to provide an export price on a CIF and EXW level. You should use price information from the POI.

The evidence you provide of the export price should, as far as possible:

* be representative of different product types or models within the goods you are applying to us to investigate, if there are substantial differences in the normal value between these product types and models; and
* relate to normal value spread over the POI

If either/both of these are not possible, please explain why. If you consider that export prices would not have varied significantly over the last year and so prices over the period outlined above would not be relevant for establishing representative export prices, please explain why you consider that to be the case.

Export price based on the selling price of the goods from the exporting country to a UK importer or a third party for export to the UK

Provide the export prices of the allegedly dumped goods using Annex 5 Evidence and individually itemise the costs subtracted from this selling price to bring it back to an ex-works level, such as publicly available freight rates. Explain how the amounts were established.

Provide documentary evidence for the selling price to the importer in the UK, such as:

* sales invoices;
* written offers;
* price quotations;
* sales correspondence; or
* official statistics.

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

Constructed Export Price

Calculate the constructed export price(s).

You may need to adjust for any costs included in the selling price which relate to the movement of the goods to the UK. If you are using sales to the first independent buyer as a basis for constructing, establish the details of the first sale to an independent buyer in the UK and deduct taxes, costs, charges, expenses and profit margins to obtain an ex-works price in the country of origin.

If there are different models or types of product for the imported goods, please construct a price for each one. Provide each adjustment separately. If your starting point is a CIF value, you will only have to find and deduct costs incurred by the exporter in the country of export from CIF back to the ex-works level.

Provide evidence to show how you have calculated or estimated the export prices. Include all the evidence you have on the resale price of the imported goods in the UK. Provide the basis for the costs and profits subtracted from this selling price to bring it back to an ex-works level such as published industry mark-ups or publicly available freight rates and give evidence to support each cost adjustment.

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

Fair Comparison

To achieve an appropriate price comparison, the export price and the normal value should be compared at a fair level, in terms of their basic physical and chemical characteristics and the terms and conditions of sale. To achieve this comparison, please adjust your calculations to account for any differences which affect price comparability. This means that the comparison should be made at the same level of trade (such as wholesale or retail), at ex-factory level (EXW), and where possible, at the same time.

For certain types of adjustment, only the normal value may need to be adjusted. Sometimes both the normal value and export price will need to be adjusted. Use the table of adjustments below to check if the adjustment can be applied to export price or normal value or both. For more information, please consult our [fair comparison guidance](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-uk-trade-remedies-investigations-process/how-we-carry-out-a-dumping-investigation#making-a-fair-comparison).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table of adjustments** | **Export Price** | **Normal Value** |
| Physical characteristics | No | Yes |
| Import charges and indirect taxes | No | Yes |
| Discounts, rebates, quantities | Yes | Yes |
| Level of trade | No | Yes |
| Transport, insurance, handling | Yes | Yes |
| Packing | Yes | Yes |
| Credit | Yes | Yes |
| After sales costs | Yes | Yes |
| Commissions | Yes | Yes |
| Currency Conversion | Yes | Yes |

* + - 1. Provide the relevant adjustments so you can compare the export price and normal value.

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

* + - 1. Provide, for all adjustments you make, the following:
* details of the differences that resulted in an adjustment;
* details of how you produced the estimate of the allowances for the differences; and
* supporting evidence concerning these differences.

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

Dumping Margin

If the overall dumping margin calculated across all product types/models and across all transactions is **less than 2%**, the Regulations consider this to be minimal and we cannot initiate an investigation.

* + - 1. Calculate the dumping margin. **Complete Annex 7**, repeating the calculation for each different model of the imported goods you have previously identified. Make sure you do this for each export price you have provided and for the normal value you have provided which is most closely comparable to that export price. If your complaint concerns more than one exporting country, calculate the dumping margin for each country.

If the normal value or the export price (or both) you have used was not an ex-works price, please describe the level of trade it relates to.

|  |
| --- |
| *Please answer here* |

Subsidised imports

Complete this section if you are making an application for a subsidy investigation.

In order for us to investigate whether the goods are subsidised, we must be satisfied that the application contains enough evidence:

* that the goods are being imported
* that the goods are subsidised
* that the goods are causing injury to UK industry
* that the volume of goods and injury is more than negligible and the amount of subsidy is more than minimal
* that the market share is met or waived.

‘Minimal’, for developed countries, means a subsidy amount that is less than 1% of the estimated value of the goods (2% in the case of a developing country).

‘Negligible’ is where the exporting country accounts for less than 3% of imports of the goods in question into the UK (less than 4% in the case of a developing country). The other exception to this is where the exporting countries individually account for less than 3%, but collectively account for more than 7% of imports of the goods being imported.

Volume of subsidised imports

* + - 1. List all countries (or territories) that export the goods to the UK, noting whether they are the country of origin or just the exporting country; in the latter case, please provide the identity of the country of origin.

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| *Please answer here* |

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|  | Appendix reference: |

* + - 1. **Complete the Annex 2**, giving the volume and value of the imported goods for the POI, to demonstrate percentage of total imports.
			2. Provide details and evidence of how the volume and value of subsidised imports have been calculated.

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| *Please answer here* |

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|  | Appendix reference: |

Countervailable subsidies in the exporting country

A subsidy exists if there is a financial contribution by a foreign authority which confers a benefit on the recipient (usually an industry or business manufacturing goods) or a form of income or price support received from a foreign authority which confers a benefit on the recipient. Forms of income and price support are defined in [Article XVI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994](https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/publications_e/ai17_e/gatt1994_art16_gatt47.pdf) (part of Annex 1A to the WTO Agreement).

Not all subsidies are countervailable. A subsidy is countervailable if it is specific to certain companies or industries (rather than general) and when it is granted either directly or indirectly for the manufacture, production, export or transport of goods.

Please refer to our guidance on [How we carry out a subsidy investigation](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-uk-trade-remedies-investigations-process/how-we-carry-out-a-subsidy-investigation) for further information.

* + - 1. Using the table below, list all known countervailable subsidy programmes in the exporting country which relate to the production and/or sale of the goods you are asking us to investigate. Subsidy programmes can include, but are not limited to:
* Grants
* Loans and loan guarantees
* Tariff/tax exemptions (including VAT/Sales Tax)
* Debt for equity swaps
* Land use rights
* Export credits and financing
* Equity infusions
* Provision of goods and services
* Purchase of goods
* Income or price support arrangements.

**Subsidy programmes**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Subsidy name** | **Subsidy type** |
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|   |  |
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+Add/remove additional rows as required.

To understand if there has been a financial contribution, we need to identify if:

* there has been a direct transfer of funds from a foreign authority, including making money and financial resources available;
* there has been a potential direct transfer of funds from a foreign authority, including a commitment to transfer funds;
* revenue that is rightfully due to government has not been collected (waived or deferred), including, taxes, debt, derivatives, or dividends;
* goods and services have been provided for by a foreign authority, at a lower amount than normally would have been paid;
* goods were purchased from a producer by a foreign authority, that artificially increases the revenue gained from selling the goods; or
* a foreign authority has:
	+ made payments through a financial mechanism, or
	+ entrusted or directed a private body to carry out any of the above functions.
		- 1. For all subsidy programmes listed above, please explain and provide documentary evidence of the subsidy programme (the financial contribution), including:
* the subsidy programme’s commencement date;
* the subsidy amount or value; and
* the frequency of subsidy i.e. one-off or re-occurring.

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| *Please answer here* |
|  | Appendix reference: |

* + - 1. For all subsidy programmes listed above, please explain and provide documentary evidence that the subsidy has been (or is still being) provided by a foreign authority.

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| *Please answer here* |

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|  | Appendix reference: |

As well as establishing that a subsidy is in place, we need to understand the benefit it confers on the recipient. A benefit cannot exist theoretically – it has to be received by a recipient. It is important to note that the recipient of the benefit doesn’t necessarily need to be the same recipient that received the financial contribution. For example, a subsidy provided to an upstream industry provides a benefit to a downstream industry.

* + - 1. For all subsidy programmes listed above, please explain and provide documentary evidence of the effect of the subsidy on the production and sales of the goods being imported to the UK.

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| *Please answer here* |

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|  | Appendix reference: |

* + - 1. For all subsidy programmes listed above, please explain and provide documentary evidence of the specific nature of the subsidy, including:
* conditions of eligibility to receive the subsidy;
* all known recipients of the subsidy;
* whether the subsidy is only available to certain regions or territories within the exporting country.

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| *Please answer here* |

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|  | Appendix reference: |

Calculating how much subsidy the imported goods attract

We need to understand the amount of subsidy which the subsidised imports receive. If we establish that a measure is needed to counteract the injury the goods are causing to the UK market, this will help us determine what sort of measure to recommend and at what level.

To make this calculation, we will need to establish:

* the total amount of the countervailable subsidy;
* the amount of the countervailable subsidy that can be attributed to the POI; and
* which goods the countervailable subsidy can be allocated to during the POI.

	+ - 1. For all subsidy programmes listed above, please explain and provide documentary evidence about the total amount of countervailable subsidy that the imported goods attract. You will need to explain the calculation methodology used. It is the benefit to the recipient that matters, not the cost (or opportunity cost) to the foreign authority. You should refer to our [How we assess the benefit a subsidy provides](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-uk-trade-remedies-investigations-process/how-we-carry-out-a-subsidy-investigation#how-we-assess-the-benefit-a-subsidy-provides) guidance to understand what is required.

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| *Please answer here* |

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|  | Appendix reference: |

* + - 1. For all subsidy programmes listed above, please explain and provide documentary evidence relating to the amount of the countervailable subsidy that can attributed to the period of investigation, including the calculation methodology you used. You should refer to our guidance on [Determining the amount of the subsidy that can be attributed to the period of investigation](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-uk-trade-remedies-investigations-process/how-we-carry-out-a-subsidy-investigation#how-we-assess-the-benefit-a-subsidy-provides) when completing this section.

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| *Please answer here* |

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|  | Appendix reference: |

* + - 1. For all subsidy programmes listed above, please explain and provide documentary evidence relating to the goods the countervailable subsidy that can be attributed to during the period of investigation, including any calculation methodologies used. You should refer to our guidance on [Determining the amount of the subsidy that can be attributed to the period of investigation](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-uk-trade-remedies-investigations-process/how-we-carry-out-a-subsidy-investigation#how-we-assess-the-benefit-a-subsidy-provides) when completing this section. We will be specifically looking at whether the subsidy is linked to the export of certain goods, the sale of certain goods, or to sales to a certain market.

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| *Please answer here* |

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|  | Appendix reference: |

Injury

This section is about injury which the imports may be causing to the UK industry for the goods.

Injury as defined by the Act can refer to:

* Material injury, or the threat of material injury to the industry, or
* Material retardation of the establishment of the industry.

If your industry has suffered or is suffering material injury, all companies/associations involved in this application must complete the section G1 separately. This section should also be completed to represent the entire UK industry. Label each completed section clearly showing who it relates to.

If your industry is threatened with material injury but there is no injury yet, all companies/associations involved in this application must complete the section G1 separately. This section should also be completed to represent the entire UK industry. Label each completed section clearly showing who it relates to.

If your industry is nascent and is being or has been materially retarded, please contact us at contact@traderemedies.gov.uk.

Material Injury

Material injury is determined through a number of injury indicators. Not all the injury factors need to indicate material injury, but all the factors need to be considered in order to establish material injury. These include, but are not limited to:

* Actual and potential decline in: sales, profit, output, market share, productivity, return on investments, or use of capacity;
* Factors affecting domestic prices of the goods;
* The magnitude of the margin of dumping and/or the amount of subsidy; and
* Actual and potential negative effects on: cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, or investments.
	+ - 1. Please describe, with appropriate figures, how the UK industry for these goods has performed in terms of each of the above injury indicators for the POI, and injury period.
* Explain how you have calculated the figures and substantiate your figures with evidence.
* Provide evidence for each indicator.
* If you don’t know the exact figures for other UK producers, provide an estimate based on reasonable assumptions.
* State the methodology and assumptions that you used.

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| *Please answer here* |

* + - 1. Is your company suffering injury which you believe to have been caused by the imported goods? If so, please describe the injury. You may want to include the prices, volumes or profits associated with your production and sale of the goods you manufacture or describe other aspects of your business. Please specify and substantiate your claims with evidence. Please estimate the date when the injury began to affect your business. Explain how it has developed since this date.

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| *Please answer here* |

* + - 1. Report your total cost to make and sell like goods in the UK. Please clearly separate your costs of production (direct manufacturing costs and indirect costs), from your administrative, selling and general expenses (AS&G). Provide costs for each model that you produce. When giving your labour costs, please ensure you include all labour costs, directly or indirectly incurred by any activity related to the goods.

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| *Please answer here* |

* + - 1. For the goods that you produce, please state what level of profit, before tax and as a percentage of turnover, your company would expect to achieve if there was no injury from the imported goods and explain how you arrived at this figure.

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| *Please answer here* |

* + - 1. Explain if your current sales prices for the goods are the same as your target sales prices. If not, please explain the reasons for this.

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| *Please answer here* |

* + - 1. Provide details of any price undercutting and and/or if the prices of the dumped and/or subsidised imports are reducing or negatively affecting prices in the UK. Compare the sales prices of the dumped and/or subsidised imports with the sales prices of your goods on the UK market. Include any supporting evidence.

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| *Please comment here* |

Threat of injury

* + - 1. Describe the change in circumstances that means the threat of material injury from dumping and/or subsidisation is foreseeable and imminent. The factors behind these changes could include:
* the rate of increase of dumped and/or subsidised imports;
* changes to the available production capacity of the exporters;
* changes to inventories of the imported goods (i.e. if large stocks of these goods are building up in their country of origin ready for export);
* expected price depression or price suppression of further imports; and
* any other relevant factors.

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| *Please answer here* |

* + - 1. If appropriate, include an analysis of trends (or a projection of trends) and market conditions illustrating that the threat is both foreseeable and imminent.

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| *Please answer here* |

* + - 1. Explain why you believe the threatened injury to your industry will be material.

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| *Please answer here* |

Causal link between the imported goods and injury to your industry

For TRID to initiate an investigation, there must be evidence of a causal relationship between the injury to the UK Industry and the alleged dumping and/or subsidisation.

* + - 1. If your company is suffering injury, please explain and provide evidence that shows how this has been caused by the goods you want us to investigate. Describe how the volumes and prices of the imported goods have affected your industry, basing your answer on the injury indicators in the previous section.

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| *Please comment here* |

* + - 1. Please indicate if the injury to your industry could be attributable in part or in full to any factors other than dumped or subsidised imports, for example:
* volume and prices of imports not sold at dumped prices;
* contraction in demand or changes in patterns of consumption;
* restrictive trade practices of, and competition between, third country and UK producers;
* developments in technology; and
* export performance and the productivity of the UK industry.
* This may be relevant as an industry weakened by other events may be more susceptible to injury from dumped or subsidised goods.
	+ - 1. Please provide evidence to support this information.

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| *Please answer here* |

Declaration

This application is made by, or on behalf of, a UK industry that produces like goods to those that are the subject of this application.

This UK industry has at least 1% market share, taking into account the goods and particular market for those goods.

This application has the support of that UK industry as required in the Trade Remedies (Dumping and Subsidisation) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019. Specifically, producer support for this application is greater than producer opposition and represents at least 25% of all UK production of the like goods.

The information contained in this application:

* provides evidence that goods have been or are being dumped and/or evidence that subsidised goods have been or are being imported into the UK (as per schedule 1(g) and 2(g) of the Trade Remedies (Dumping and Subsidisation) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019);
* provides evidence that the dumped and/or subsidised goods are causing injury to the UK industry (as per schedule 1(i) and 2(i) of the Trade Remedies (Dumping and Subsidisation) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019);
* is sufficient to initiate an anti-dumping and/or subsidy investigation as per schedule 4 paragraph 9(1)(b) of the Taxation (Cross-border Trade) Act 2018; and
* is accurate and complete.

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| Name: |  |
| Company/Association: |  |
| Position: |  |
| Company Registration number (if applicable): |  |
| Date: |  |
| Signature: |  |

Checklist

**Important**

Please ensure that you have completed this application fully and refer to any attached documents using the corresponding appendix reference.

Complete the checklist above, to demonstrate you have covered all of the points, and attach evidence to support your claims and calculations.

Keep a copy of this application for your reference in case any queries arise when we are assessing the application. You will also need to refer to it if we initiate an investigation.

* The details of the UK producers making the application and level of UK industry support for the application
* The details of all known UK producers/associations of UK producers of like goods
* The volume and value of the domestic production of the like goods both by producers making the application and all other known UK producers
* Information that the market share requirement is met
* A complete description of the imported goods
* The names of countries/territories of origin and export of the imported goods
* The details of the exporters or overseas producers of the imported goods
* The details of the companies or individuals known to be importing the goods
* Normal values of the goods ***Dumping applications only***
* Export prices of the goods ***Dumping applications only***
* Details of subsidy programmes associated with the imported goods ***Subsidy applications only***
* The amount of countervailable subsidy attributable to the alleged subsidised goods imported into the UK ***Subsidy applications only***
* Changes in import volumes of the goods
* Effects of the imported goods on prices of like goods produced in the UK
* Impact of the imports have caused to the UK industry