



Interested Parties' Information

Registering

If you believe that a good that you use or import is impacted by one of our investigations, or you wish to contribute to the investigation, you need to register on our online system, [the TRS](#). Information on timescales for registration is contained on the Notice of Initiation, available on the TRS.

Difference between interested parties and contributors

Contributors and interested parties have different rights in our investigations. An interested party refers to any party directly involved in our investigation. For example, a foreign government, an exporter or importer of the goods concerned, a UK producer of the like goods or a trade association.

A contributor is a person or organisation who is not an interested party but who has contacted us to participate in an investigation or a review. Contributors cannot request hearings or reviews or ask for safeguards to be suspended and we don't inform them of the details of our assessment.

Main types of duties

Provisional Duties

Provisional anti-dumping measures can be applied to goods for up to six months and extended up to a maximum of nine months.

Provisional countervailing measures can be applied for up to four months. We may ask the importers to provide a guarantee to cover the duty amount they would incur if measures were made final.

Definitive Duties

Our recommended measures should be applied to all the goods that are subject to the investigation. We may make different recommendations for specified exporters/certain foreign countries/categories of goods.

We can recommend that a measure be applied to goods for a maximum period of five years.

Factsheet Highlights

Registering

Difference between interested parties and contributors

Main Types of Duties

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Related Factsheets

What are Trade Remedies

How the UK Trade Remedies System Differs from the EU System

Types of Review

Bringing an Application for Anti-Dumping / Countervailing Measures

Payment of duties

If the Secretary of State accepts our recommendation, measures will start to apply the day after their notice is published and will be applied to the relevant good at the border, even if the goods are already in transit. The importer pays the duties, and HMRC collect them in the same manner as other import duties.

Meetings and Hearings

Meetings are usually held in person or virtually between a single interested party or contributor and the investigations team. The purpose of a meeting may vary depending on the needs of the case. They are an informal way for interested parties or contributors to discuss issues relating to an ongoing investigation and provide new additional information to our investigations team. They can also be a useful way for interested parties and contributors to discuss confidential information with us on a one-to-one basis.

A hearing is an opportunity for interested parties (not contributors) to meet with us and other interested parties and contributors during an ongoing investigation or review, to present their views and hear the views of others involved. It is not an opportunity to question the TRA about the investigation or review and decisions will not be made and/or disclosed during a hearing. Only interested parties and contributors who are registered on the TRS to the relevant investigation can attend hearings. They are not open to the public.

A hearing may be requested by an interested party (contributors can't ask for hearings) or we may suggest one ourselves. The best time for a hearing, regardless of who proposes it, is generally once we have carried out evidence-gathering and analysis and published our initial report of our findings.

Refunds

Sometimes an importer of goods may believe that the level of the duty is incorrect and apply to us to have some of the duty repaid through HMRC. There's an application form to complete and data to provide to show sufficient evidence of why the duty should be repaid.

This means:

- with a dumping measure, that the dumping margin has been eliminated or reduced to a level lower than was seen in the original investigation
- with a countervailing measure, that the amount of subsidy has been eliminated or reduced to a level lower than was seen in the original investigation

Once we accept an application, we will examine the evidence you have provided and assess it against the original case for the measure.

We will need to verify the information provided which may include visits to the exporter and/or importer's premises.

If we need to calculate a revised dumping margin or subsidy amount, we will use the methodology from the original investigation into the case for the measure unless it is not appropriate, for instance if circumstances have changed. Where a different methodology is used we will consult with the applicant and the relevant exporters. The dumping margin/amount of subsidy is calculated on a per exporter basis.

For more information on making an application and what you need to include, see our full online guidance or contact us on contact@traderemedies.gov.uk

Reconsiderations

When we make certain decisions in a trade remedy investigation, we can be asked to reconsider them. Once we complete our reconsideration, we will either uphold or vary the decision. In most cases, any interested parties can apply, but in some cases, such as where the decision is to reject an application, only the person who made the application can apply. Applicants should: set out the grounds for their application, explain the outcome they are looking for and demonstrate that they are eligible to apply for a reconsideration of this decision. See our guidance at gov.uk for more details.

Decisions made within an investigation cannot be challenged until the investigation is complete. This means provisional determinations made during the investigation are not subject to reconsideration.

We must receive any application to reconsider a decision within a month and one day of that decision being published or (if this is a later date) coming into effect. Where there is no requirement for a decision to be published (for instance, when we reject an application to initiate an investigation), we should receive the request for reconsideration within a month and one day after we notify the applicant of our decision.