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REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
ELEVENTH REPORT

OVERVIEW OF THIRD COUNTRY TRADE DEFENCE ACTIONS
AGAINST THE EUROPEAN UNION FOR THE YEAR 2013

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Annex I – Trends and main cases by country

1. UNITED STATES

1.1. Overall trends

With 17 measures at the end of 2013 (16 anti-dumping measures and 1 countervailing measure), the US is the country with the third highest number of trade defence measures in force against the EU. However, the overall trend is decreasing number of such measures, which was as high as 39 back in 2005.

In 2013 the US initiated 2 new investigations and in one ongoing investigation it was concluded that the imports from the EU are not causing injury to the US domestic industry, therefore the case – as far as the EU is concerned – was terminated.

In February 2012 the US and EU reached an understanding (roadmap) to settle WTO ‘zeroing’ disputes. However, in 2013 the implementation of this roadmap by the US was not satisfactory – further to targeted dumping findings, the US resorted to ‘zeroing’ in 50% of the reviews concerning EU exporters.

1.2. Main cases

a) Zeroing: Implementation of the new US methodology

For several years, zeroing proved to be the most important and intractable TDI issue with the US. It is recalled that zeroing is a practice whereby non-dumped transactions are disregarded in the calculation of the dumping margin, often resulting in artificially inflated duties. The EU challenged this practice in two WTO dispute settlement cases and, although the WTO rulings were in favour of the EU in both cases, the US took some time to comply with the said rulings.

On 6 February 2012, the US and the EU reached an understanding (roadmap) to settle the zeroing disputes. The US had already abolished zeroing in new investigations in 2007 and the roadmap extended this removal of the use of zeroing to reviews.

As part of this understanding, the US published a new methodology for calculating margins in reviews on 14 February 2012. This new methodology should be applied to all reviews for which the preliminary results are issued after 16 April 2012. Under this methodology, the USDOC will normally calculate dumping margins in reviews by using an average-to-average comparison with "offsets" of non-dumped comparisons, thus removing zeroing. In sunset reviews, the USDOC will no longer be able to rely on zeroed margins as a justification for making a finding that dumping will continue or recur.

However, since the new methodology leaves open the possibility of the US to occasionally employ a different method of comparison to the average-to-average "default" method (in case targeted dumping is found), the US petitioners are now systematically requesting the USDOC to make targeted dumping findings in administrative reviews, so that zeroing can be re-applied in such cases.

Unfortunately, the reviews completed by the USDOC during the first two years following the agreement on the roadmap indicate that the US recourse to the targeted dumping exception is rather too frequent (it has been used in 7 out of the 14 reviews conducted since February 2012). The new methodology used by the USDOC for cases with targeted dumping is the “differential pricing test”, adopted in March 2013. It is now clear that this methodology has enabled the USDOC to systematically continue its use of zeroing.

b) Lightweight Thermal Paper from Germany: Use of adverse facts available

On 11 December 2012, the USDOC imposed a preliminary anti-dumping duty of 75.36% on imports from Koehler AG in the framework of the 3rd administrative review, on the basis of

adverse facts available. The original anti-dumping duty, which was imposed in 2008, was 6.5%, and it was based on threat of injury findings. On 26 December 2013 the preliminary findings of the 4th administrative review were published, assessing a 0% anti-dumping duty for Koehler. The use of adverse facts available and the conclusion concerning the existence of the threat of injury in the framework of the 3rd administrative review raise several concerns. The Commission is in close contact with the company analysing possible way forward.

c) Termination of anti-dumping investigation: Xanthan gum from Austria (and China)

In 2012 one single new investigation was opened by the US with EU interest which concerned imports of xanthan gum from Austria (and China). Preliminary anti-dumping duties were proposed on 9 January 2013. The USDOC determined that imports from Austria are sold in the United States at less than fair value. However, on 21 June 2013 the USITC determined that the domestic industry of the United States is neither materially injured, nor threatened with material injury by imports of xanthan gum from Austria. Therefore, the proceeding for Austria was terminated. The proceeding concerning imports from China was continued, as it was determined that those imports are threatening to cause material injury to the domestic producers.

d) Initiation of 2 anti-dumping investigations: GOES and NOES

The US initiated two new anti-dumping investigations concerning grain oriented electrical steel (GOES) and non-oriented electrical steel (NOES). The Commission is following the developments on both investigations.

The **GOES** case was initiated on 10 October 2013 concerning imports from 7 countries including the Czech Republic, Germany and Poland. A parallel CVD investigation was also initiated which does not concern any EU Member State. On 26 November the US ITC made its preliminary injury determination and found that there is a reasonable indication that the domestic US industry is materially injured due to the imports from the countries covered by the investigation.

The **NOES** investigation was initiated on 7 November 2013 concerning imports from 6 countries including Germany and Sweden. A parallel CVD investigation was also initiated which does not concern any EU Member State. On 6 December the US ITC made its preliminary injury determination and found that there is reasonable indication that the domestic US industry is materially injured due to the imports from the countries covered by the investigation.

2. CHINA

2.1. Overall trends

China's active use of trade defence instruments against imports from the EU continued in 2013. Further to the doubling of initiations in 2012 as compared to 2011, China initiated in 2013 the same number of cases targeting EU exports as in 2012, i.e. 3 new anti-dumping investigations and 1 new anti-subsidy investigation.

In parallel, in 2013 the number of definitive measures imposed on EU exports also increased, as China imposed 3 new definitive and 1 provisional anti-dumping measures. These measures increased the total number of China's definitive duties against EU exports to 17 anti-dumping measures (plus one provisional AD measure) and 1 countervailing measure, ranking China as number two country in terms of the number of measures taken against imports from the EU.

It is remarkable that all the trends have been constantly increasing over the last years since China started actively using the instruments against EU exports in 2008. In addition to the increasing number of definitive duties and the ongoing proceedings, it is quite striking that China has never terminated any trade defence proceeding against EU exports as all the new

proceedings have led to the imposition of definitive duties, with the exception of one case in 2014 where the complaint was withdrawn. Unfortunately, also the practice of 'mirror' case initiated seemingly in retaliation against cases launched by the EU against Chinese exports has been reiterated over the last year.

2.2. Main cases

In 2013 China initiated two new anti-dumping investigations in the steel sector (**certain alloy-steel seamless tubes and pipes**) and in the chemical sector (**perchloroethylene or tetrachloroethylene - PCE**) and one combined anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigation against imports of **wine** from the EU. Definitive anti-dumping measures were imposed on imports of 3 products, i.e. **ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (EBMEG)**, **toluidine**, and **toluene diisocyanate (TDI)**. China also imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of **certain alloy-steel seamless tubes and pipes**.

a) Wine

This is the third anti-subsidy proceeding initiated against the EU and the second combined anti-dumping and countervailing proceeding initiated by China after the procedures on polysilicon (see below). The investigations were formally initiated on 1 July 2013. The economic interest affected by this investigation is substantial, with exports of EU wine to China amounting to over €760 million in 2012 and rising further in 2013. The overwhelming majority of exports in 2012 was from France, followed by Spain and Italy and then smaller shares by a number of other Member States.

As for the alleged subsidy programmes, the procedure targets 12 EU programmes falling under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and 3 additional alleged subsidy programmes administered by Member States (France, Spain, and Germany). The Commission and the Member States concerned have fully cooperated with the investigation. This investigation has been unprecedented in terms of the number of exporters concerned, as more than 5300 EU exporters have registered to cooperate with the investigation. As for the substance of the alleged subsidy programmes, the Commission and the Member States concerned have submitted evidence that questions the countervailability of these programmes, which were fully WTO-consistent. In particular, a number of these alleged subsidy programmes have not been in force already for several years now, or are not linked to the product concerned or to its producers (i.e. to wine or winemakers), but are available for the input producers (i.e. grape growers) or are non-specific as they are generally available for the whole of the agricultural sector, or relate to special situations (e.g. natural disasters).

A number of press articles both from the EU and Chinese sources explicitly talk about China's retaliation motive behind the initiation of this case. The combined proceeding on wine has been initiated at the same time as the imposition of provisional measures in the EU proceedings concerning imports of solar panels from China. There are also indications that this procedure targets especially those EU Member States that the press has reported as being supportive of the solar panel case.

In this context, this case has been object of discussions at the highest political level, and an understanding was reached between EU and China at the end of July 2013 that as long as there would be a business-to-business talk to explore possible amicable solutions China would not impose provisional measures. Further to this understanding, the EU and Chinese wine associations have set up this business-to-business dialogue and the first meeting took place in mid-November 2013 in China. These business-to-business talks led to an agreement between the respective associations on 21 March 2014, followed by the withdrawal of the complaint by the Chinese wine industry and subsequent termination of both AD and CVD proceedings by the Chinese authorities on 24 March 2014.

The agreement between the associations provides for a range of technical assistance and cooperation activities involving both the EU and Chinese industry for an initial period of two years. These activities will be delivered through a range of different modalities, including study visits, seminars, training, and others.

Until the formal termination of the case by the Chinese authorities, both the EU industry and the Commission have provided substantial arguments and data showing that the complaints filed by the Chinese industry were clearly unfounded and that no imposition of measures would have been justified under WTO law. The agreement reached by the industries indirectly confirms this and clearly dismisses the allegations included in the complaint that led to the initiation of these proceedings.

b) Polysilicon

This combined anti-dumping and anti-subsidy proceeding was initiated by China in November 2012. It followed a proceeding initiated a few months earlier against imports of the same product from the United States and South Korea. Definitive duties have been imposed early January 2014 against imports from USA (ranging between 53.3% and 57% residual anti-dumping duty and 2.1% countervailing duty) and South Korea (ranging between 2.4% and 48.7% anti-dumping duty).

The initiation of this case was widely linked to the initiation by the EU of the proceeding concerning imports of solar panels from China. After the conclusion of the solar panel case resulting in a price undertaking, there have been signs that the outcome of polysilicon case should also be similar, i.e., resulting in a price undertaking with the only EU exporter of the product concerned left in the market. On 24 January 2014, the Chinese authorities released a preliminary determination finding a dumping margin of 21.8% and a subsidy margin of 10.7% for the EU cooperating exporter but decided not to apply preliminary duties to allow price undertaking negotiations. These negotiations between the main EU exporter and the Chinese authority led to an undertaking agreement signed on 14 March 2014.

The Commission has closely followed the process with the EU exporter concerned and the Chinese authorities to facilitate a satisfactory outcome. At the same time, the Commission has filed detailed rebuttals concerning the preliminary subsidy and dumping determinations showing the flaws of the preliminary findings and will continue to actively follow this proceeding in view of the deadline to impose definitive measures on 1 May 2014.

c) Certain alloy-steel seamless tubes and pipes

China initiated this anti-dumping proceeding against imports of certain seamless tubes and pipes from EU, USA, and Japan on 10 May 2013. The economic interest seems to be around € 30 million, but its actual amount depends on the final definition of the scope. China imposed provisional anti-dumping duties on 17 December 2013, ranging between 11.8% and 44.2% residual duty for EU exports, between 9.2% and 39% for US exports, and 36.6% for Japanese exports. Initial analysis show that there are some issues concerning the calculation of the dumping margin. In addition, the injury and causality analyses will also need to be carefully assessed in the light of the applicable WTO rules. The Commission will continue to be closely involved in the investigation and will support the EU exporters concerned.

3. INDIA

3.1. Overall trends

India is a very active user of the trade defence instruments. In 2013 India initiated 7 new investigations, of which 4 anti-dumping investigations and 3 safeguard investigations. At the end of 2013 India had 19 measures in force and is thus the most active country in terms of

trade defence measures against the EU. Concerning safeguards, India seems to use the instrument in cases where the increase of imports is caused by only one source suggesting that the use of a country-specific trade defence instrument could be more appropriate. The Commission will continue to insist that the safeguard instrument should be used in exceptional circumstances only and only when the stringent WTO criteria are met.

3.2. Main cases

The safeguard investigation regarding **seamless pipes and tubes** was initiated in April 2013 and contained significant shortcomings, which the Commission, in coordination with the industry, raised in written submissions and during two oral hearings. In particular, there were important inconsistencies in the complaint which made already the basis for the initiation of the case very doubtful. Further analysis has showed that injury to the domestic industry, if any, must have been due to excessive capacity building and an important decrease in demand. The Commission continues to closely monitor the case.

In many other cases involving India, the EU economic interest is rather low and the EU industry does not cooperate in the investigations. However, in cases where the analysis shows important systemic problems, the Commission intervenes nevertheless. Regarding **sodium nitrite**, while an expiry review of the anti-dumping measures was on-going, a safeguard investigation was initiated in April. Again, the problem of the domestic industry appears to be overcapacity. Furthermore, the Commission strongly contests that EU exports could become subject to a double remedy in the event that definitive safeguard measures are imposed. The case concerning **rubber chemical PX-13** is similar. Here also a safeguard investigation was initiated on top of an anti-dumping measure already in force. The Commission continues to closely monitor these cases.

4. TURKEY

4.1. Overall trends

Turkey remains a very active user of trade defence instruments, including measures against the EU. One new safeguard and one new anti-dumping investigation was initiated in 2013, 2 on-going anti-dumping investigations were concluded with the imposition of measures and 3 safeguard investigations were opened with the view to extend the measures for the second time. One of these investigations was concluded in an incredibly short period of time of just 2 months resulting in the extension of the measures. Turkey has indeed continued to almost systematically extend its existing safeguard measures beyond their initial period of application.

4.2. Main cases

a) Safeguards

The new safeguard investigation initiated on 8 January concerns imports of **terephthalic acid (PTA)**. The most concerned EU Member States are Belgium, Spain, Portugal and Poland who were all active in the investigation. The case is of a high economic importance for the EU. The Commission contested the existence of sufficient *prima facie* evidence to initiate the case: imports in the last years did not follow a recent sudden and sharp increase; the causality analysis was insufficient as the conditions of imports (import price) and the impact of the increase of the domestic demand was not taken into consideration. Domestic users were also strongly intervening by raising the issue of insufficient supply in case the measures were introduced. The investigation should have been concluded by 8 October 2013, but Turkey announced a 2 months extension. On 6 December 2013 an additional extension of 4 months was announced.

The 3 extension investigations concerning safeguard measures were opened in 2013: on **electrical appliances, bags and spectacle frames**. The investigation on electrical appliances was opened in August and already concluded in October. This very fast procedure was due to the necessity for Turkey to ensure that the extension investigation was concluded before the expiry of the measures. The Commission has identified severe weaknesses in this case, In particular, imports are currently below the level of imports at the time of the first imposition of the measures; situation of the domestic industry has improved significantly; the first extension was not in line with WTO rules (provisional measures were introduced to bridge the gap between the expiry of the measures and the conclusion of the review). Despite the Commission's concerns and interventions, Turkey extended the measures.

The investigation on spectacle frames was concluded in February 2014 with the decision to prolong the measures. The Commission is closely following the still on-going case on bags and participated in the hearings in January 2014.

b) Anti-dumping

A new anti-dumping investigation was opened on 20 December 2013 concerning imports of **laminated flooring** from Germany. The Commission is closely following the investigation and is in contact with the relevant industry.

Two on-going anti-dumping investigations were concluded (both initiated in 2012). These were the first anti-dumping cases initiated by Turkey against the EU (or its Member States) in the last years. Up to now, Turkey was indeed rather using the safeguard instrument. Unfortunately, in both cases Turkey decided to impose measures. The anti-dumping investigation on **float glass** concerns imports to Turkey from Romania. The Commission prepared a submission and also participated in a public hearing. The main problem identified was whether the rights of the defence were properly respected. At the initiation stage, the information provided in the non-confidential complaint was not sufficient and the few elements that were provided actually showed an improvement of the situation of the industry instead of injury. At the definitive stage, the information provided in the disclosure again was insufficient, which made it very difficult to understand whether the comments had been taken into account and how the calculations were done. The Commission submitted its concerns in this regard to the Turkish authorities. The definitive duty was significantly lower than the provisional duty (16% for the co-operating company instead of 41% at the provisional stage), which indicates that the comments were indeed taken into account and the lesser duty rule was applied.

The investigation on **water heaters** from Italy was also concluded with the imposition of measures. The Commission was very actively involved in the case and did several oral and written interventions during the investigation. The main concerns were related to the calculation of the dumping margin - the duties appeared to have been calculated on the basis of artificially inflated dumping margins due to intra-company sales between the producing and the selling entity. The Commission's comments were taken into account for one Italian exporter, but not for the other. Unfortunately, the definitive findings confirmed this discrepancy. However, Turkey did apply the lesser duty rule in this investigation as well.

5. LATIN AMERICA

5.1. Overall trends

In 2013 Latin America continued to follow a stable trend and have a moderate activity in the use of trade defence instruments against the EU with the exception of Colombia which initiated 4 safeguard cases in 2013.

5.2. Main cases

a) Argentina

Overall trends

Argentina's recourse to trade defence instruments against the EU slightly slowed down in 2013. There were no new measures imposed and no new investigations initiated (compared to two initiations in 2012). The number of anti-dumping measures in force at the end of 2013 was five (**electrical connection terminals** from Germany, **coated paper** from Finland, **petrol extraction pumps** from Romania, **saw blades** from Sweden and **disposable electrodes** from Austria), which is one less measure than 2012.

Main cases

In December 2013 the National Foreign Trade Commission (CNCE) issued the Preliminary Determination of Injury on **PVC profiles** against Germany, finding that the local industry suffered important injury caused by imports originating in China and Germany, but proposed preliminary anti-dumping measures only on imports from China. An investigation on **ceramic borders** against Spain was as well on-going, but the Preliminary Determination of Injury had not been endorsed yet.

b) Brazil

Overall trends

Following a minor increase as compared to last year, Brazil continues to be an active user of anti-dumping instruments against EU exports. Similar to 2012, the country initiated three new investigations and imposed two definitive measures against the EU. Accordingly, at the end of 2013 the total number of measures in force against the EU stood at eleven, which is one more measure than in 2012.

Main cases

The new anti-dumping investigations concern imports of **galvanized steel wire** from Sweden (initiated in October 2013), **plastic tubes for blood collection** from Germany and UK (initiated in November 2013) and **Adipic Acid** from Germany, Italy and France (initiated in December 2013). The Commission is closely monitoring the new cases in co-ordination with the EU Delegation in Brazil and the Member States. Brazil is usually targeting investigations at a small number of specific companies and the European Commission intervenes only if there is an interest shown from the industry.

With regards to new measures, in October 2013 definitive anti-dumping measures were imposed on imports of **laminated steel** from Germany and Finland. Measures could not be avoided despite the support of the European Commission to the EU industry by making written submissions and reporting on the public hearings. In November 2013 definitive anti-dumping measures were as well imposed on imports of **ethanolamines** from Germany and Finland.

A review investigation on **indigo blue** from Germany was initiated in January. The concerned German company requested assistance to the European Commission and two written submissions pointing out the weaknesses of the case were sent to the Brazilian authorities. Despite all efforts, just before the end of the year Brazilian authorities decided to continue the measures.

c) Colombia

Overall trends:

In recent years Colombia had not used trade defence instruments against imports from the EU, but this changed in 2013. Between July and August 2103, Colombia initiated four new safeguard investigations against steel products: **steel wire rods, steel angles, steel bars and rods** and **steel plates**. In October 2013, provisional measures were imposed on steel wire rods and steel bars and rods. Such a development raises concerns about potential discretionary use of these instruments.

Main cases:

The case concerning **steel wire rod** was the only one where the economic interest for the EU industry was significant. The European Commission in coordination with EU Member States prepared a submission concerning the initiation and defended its position at a public hearing after the provisional measures were imposed. The Commission considers that the WTO requirements for the imposition of provisional measures were not met concerning the demonstration of the causal link between the increase of imports and injury to domestic industry.

d) Dominican Republic

Overall trends:

The activity of the Dominican Republic in the area of trade defence remained quite low in 2013. The Dominican authorities opened one new anti-dumping investigation on **concrete reinforcing steel bars and rods** from Spain and Portugal and terminated a safeguard measure imposed in 2010 on **certain sports and other socks**. No measures were imposed in 2013.

Main cases:

In support to the case on **concrete reinforcing steel bars and rods** against Spain and Portugal, the European Commission, in co-ordination with the Spanish authorities, made a submission raising concerns about injury and causal link analysis based on information available at the initiation of the case.

d) Peru

Main cases:

In March 2013, the Peruvian authorities finally decided to revoke their decision on the imposition of definitive countervailing measures against imports of **olive oil** from Spain and Italy.

The measures were imposed on 5 December 2010 despite numerous interventions by the Commission and the Member States throughout the investigation. The COM had identified many shortcomings in the investigation and considered that the measures were clearly WTO incompatible in several respects. In particular, information provided by cooperating exporters was not appropriately taken into account, the subsidy determination and the injury and causal link analyses were inconclusive. Thus it was decided to launch an administrative appeal. After two years of a difficult procedure covering several technical submissions, hearings and interventions at political level, the Peruvian authorities finally repealed the measures.

The grounds for the repeal were no threat of injury to the domestic industry and no causal link. Unfortunately, our arguments regarding subsidisation of agricultural products – we consider that decoupled aids are not trade distortive – were not taken into account.

The important resources employed in this case (including hiring a local counsel, which is unprecedented) and the joint efforts with the Member States concerned, proved fruitful.

6. UKRAINE

6.1. Overall trends

Following some years of very active use of trade defence instruments, since 2012 Ukraine has slowed down and in 2013 initiated only one safeguard investigation against imports of tableware and kitchenware of porcelain.

However, despite the Commission's concerns and numerous interventions, on 14 April 2013 Ukraine imposed safeguard measures against imports of cars, which touch very important EU economic interests. The Commission has been very active in this proceeding and has joined, as a third party, the WTO consultations requested by Japan.

6.2. Main cases

In July 2011 Ukraine initiated a safeguard investigation on **cars**, a very sensitive product for the EU representing more than € 300 million EU exports to Ukraine in 2010. The Commission has been very active during the proceeding. In April 2012, a document containing the definitive findings was disclosed. Ukraine decided to impose the measures in March 2013, i.e. almost a year after the conclusion of the investigation. So since 14 April 2013 safeguard duties ranging from 6.46% to 12.95% are applicable for three years.

The Commission has insistently intervened in this proceeding identifying and pointing out to Ukrainian authorities possible WTO incompatibilities. This investigation presents a number of shortcomings in the injury and causal link determination. Indeed, Ukrainian measures were adopted on the basis of an increase of imports relative to domestic production and consumption and on allegation of a threat of injury. Moreover, the Commission casts some doubts about many procedural and transparency issues. As a result of these flaws, Japan requested WTO consultations with Ukraine (case number DS 468) and the European Union joined Japan as third party in these consultations. The Commission is currently considering alternatives on how to proceed with this case.

In May 2013 Ukraine initiated a safeguards case on imports of **porcelain tableware and kitchenware**. The economic interest of the EU exports to Ukraine amount to €5.8 million. The Commission is closely monitoring the investigation as it has not been officially terminated and opposes any imposition of safeguard measures that do not comply with WTO law.

7. RUSSIA, KAZAKHSTAN, BELARUS

7.1. Overall trends

In 2013 the Eurasian Economic Commission (EAEC) did not initiate any new trade defence investigation against imports from the EU, which is a marked change compared to preceding years when it was much more active. In addition, it reviewed two existing measures with a final outcome of some degree of liberalization or reduction of the product scope.

However, this positive trend has been impaired by the decisions of the EAEC to impose anti-dumping duties on light commercial vehicles and a safeguard quota on combine harvesters and modules despite important legal weaknesses that the Commission had repeatedly pointed out to the EAEC in the framework of both of these proceedings that touch very important EU export interests. The Commission is currently assessing future course of action.

7.2. Main cases

a) Safeguard investigation on woven fabrics

The safeguard investigation on woven fabrics, initiated on 1 October 2012, was terminated on 2 October 2013 without the imposition of measures. The economic interest of this case was important with the EU annual exports amounting to approximately € 65 million. The Commission, in close co-operation with the EU industry, actively participated in the proceeding and raised concerns about a number of legal weaknesses of the case. The investigation finally concluded that it was not possible to prove the causal link and the EAEC decided to terminate the investigation.

b) Anti-dumping investigation on light commercial vehicles

An anti-dumping investigation concerning imports of light commercial vehicles from several EU Member States was initiated on 16 November 2011 with the value of such imports reaching € 160 million. In spite of the active participation of the Commission in this proceeding and the identification of several legal weaknesses as regards the injury and causality conclusions, the EAEC imposed definitive measures on imports from Germany and

Italy as of 16 June 2013. The EAEC imposed anti-dumping duties for EU companies ranging between 23 and 29.6% for a period of five years. The Commission is currently analysing possible next steps to take in this regard.

c) Safeguard investigations on combine harvesters and modules

On 6 July 2012, the EAEC authorities initiated a safeguard investigation concerning imports of combine harvesters and modules. This is a very important product for EU industries with annual EU exports to Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus reaching € 240 million. The Commission maintained close contacts with the EU industry and actively participated in the proceeding. On 26 December 2012, the EAEC notified its provisional disclosure and decided to impose provisional safeguard duties as of 25 February 2013. On 25 September 2013, the EAEC published its decision to amend the form of the definitive safeguard measure and imposed a quota of 774 combine harvesters and modules. This quota entered into force on 1 January 2014 and will be liberalized until its foreseen expiry on 21 August 2016.

The Commission and the EU industry have been very active in this case and made numerous interventions in the course of the investigation voicing their concerns about transparency issues and certain incompatibilities with the WTO safeguards agreement. The Commission is presently focusing its efforts on the mitigation of the detrimental effects of the quota and ensuring that it is being applied in accordance with the WTO standards.

d) Safeguard investigation concerning porcelain tableware and reviews of the existing safeguard measures on stainless steel pipes

On 31 August 2012, a safeguard investigation on imports of **porcelain tableware and kitchenware** was initiated. The Commission, in close contact with EU industry and some Member States, actively participated in this proceeding, but nevertheless the safeguard measures could not be avoided and were imposed on 29 September 2013. Both in this case as well as in the framework of other EAEC investigations, the Commission drew the attention to the WTO rules requiring a real progressive liberalization of the measures. It has to be noted that the EAEC has planned a liberalization that is intended to satisfy the WTO requirements.

In addition, in 2013, the outcome of two reviews, one on **caramel** and another on **stainless steel pipes**, resulted in a partial liberalization of the existing measures by respectively decreasing the duty applied or slightly narrowing the product scope of the application of the measure.

8. ISRAEL

8.1. Overall trends

Compared to previous years, Israel's trade defence activity decreased in 2013. Israel did not open any new investigations, in February 2014 decided to terminate the on-going anti-dumping investigation and has kept the suspension of the application of safeguards.

8.2. Main cases

The safeguard investigation concerning **glass wool and rock wool** was suspended in 2012 as despite the fact that definitive measures were proposed already in December 2011, in the course of the internal approval procedure the final decision was blocked due to the opposition by one of the Ministries. In October 2013 Israel notified to the WTO that the investigation was terminated as the proposal to impose measures was not approved by the Minister of Finance. On 23 December 2013 Israel sent a revision note to the WTO. However, so far the measures remain suspended.

The anti-dumping investigation on **bituminous membranes** was initiated in December 2012. This is the second investigation concerning the same product in a very short timeframe (the first was initiated in 2009 and terminated without measures in 2011). The initiation failed to

respect important WTO requirements, e.g., Israel did not provide a meaningful non-confidential version of the complaint and its analyses of the causality was insufficient. The Commission, the Italian exporters and their Embassy were active in the case. On 1 September 2013 Israel published the preliminary determination stating that they had found dumping for several exporters, but not for others and that no provisional measures would be imposed. In February 2014 Israel decided to terminate the investigation without the imposition of any measures.

9. SOUTH AFRICA

9.1. Overall trends

South Africa was not a regular user of the trade defence instruments concerning imports from the EU until 2013. In 2009 measures were imposed on **tall oil fatty acid**, followed by the initiation of a safeguard investigation in 2012 on **frozen potato chips**, which was later terminated. However, in 2013 South Africa initiated 3 new investigations - 2 anti-dumping and 1 safeguard, of which 2 investigations concern the same product, i.e., **frozen potato chips**.

9.2. Main cases

Concerning **tall oil fatty acid**, a sunset review was initiated on 22 November 2013 and is still on-going.

One of the two newly initiated anti-dumping investigations concerns frozen bone in portions of fowls (**'chicken'**) imported from Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The European exporters as well as the importers in South Africa are very active in the case.

The most active case in relation to South Africa in 2013 was the one concerning **frozen potato chips**, including two parallel investigations: one safeguard and one anti-dumping. The first safeguard investigation concerning this product was initiated already in 2012, but the case was terminated in March 2013. South Africa claimed that the termination was due to an error in the chain of notifications. Indeed, the Commission previously raised the issue of missing WTO notification of the case as well as pointed out the weaknesses identifiable in the complaint.

In March 2013 on the same day as it terminated the above-mentioned safeguard investigation, South Africa initiated a new safeguard investigation concerning the same product. This re-initiation was regrettable because even though the injury figures were revised and supplemented/updated compared to the first complaint, the updated complaint still contained many other shortcomings that had already been identified in relation to the first complaint including no surge of imports, insufficient data on injury, improper analysis of the domestic industry's own imports, lack of causal link and insufficient analysis of other factors.

The EU producers, EU Member States as well as the Commission have been very active in the case, including WTO consultations, hearings, bi-lateral meetings with South Africa on political as well as on technical level and exchange of letters. Despite these efforts, provisional measures in the form of very high level of duties (61.42%) were nevertheless imposed in July 2013. In December 2013 the investigating authority of South Africa proposed to impose definitive safeguard measure at the same very high level. The Commission intervened strongly against the imposition of definitive measures and so far no definitive measures have been imposed, while the provisional measures have lapsed. So imports currently are not subject to any safeguard measures.

10. MOROCCO

10.1. Overall trends

Up until 2012 Morocco hardly ever used trade defence instruments. However, at the end of 2012, Morocco initiated 1 safeguard and 1 anti-dumping investigation. In addition, in the beginning of 2013 it initiated 2 more anti-dumping investigations.

10.2. Main cases

The EU industry is particularly concerned by the safeguard case regarding **steel wire rods and reinforcing bars** (economic interest around €15 million, EU Member States concerned are Spain and Portugal). The Commission, in cooperation with industry and EU Member States, intervened as of the initiation of the case. Unfortunately, the arguments were not duly taken into account and provisional measures were imposed in June 2013. In particular, the measures concerning the reinforcing bar lack justification. Although imports have increased somewhat, they only reached a market share of around 5% while 95% of the market is supplied by the domestic industry. Furthermore, the injury indicators do not show a picture of serious injury as required by WTO rules. Only profitability shows a decreasing trend, which is, however, most probably due to an important increase in the production capacity. The Commission raised these arguments in several hearings and will continue to defend EU exporters, so as to avoid that any possible measures deny EU exporters access to the Moroccan market. The Commission expects that Morocco would at least considerably lower the level of any duty, but so far no official decision has been made in this regard.

The anti-dumping investigation concerning **hot rolled steel sheets** also shows significant shortcomings, which were raised by the Commission in co-operation with industry and EU Member States. The case is based on an injury standard, which is very difficult to show and thus hardly ever used in the trade defence community, i.e. *material retardation of the establishment of an industry*. In this case, the industry expanded according to a business plan, but then the targets established in that business plan could not be reached, allegedly due to dumped imports. However, there are important reasons to argue that the business plan was not realistic - it assumed that the domestic industry would cover 100% of the Moroccan market within 3 years. In reality the domestic industry managed to supply around 70% of the domestic market at the end of that period. Accordingly, over that period the industry significantly increased capacity, production, sales and market share, which shows that it cannot be considered to be suffering material injury in line with the relevant WTO legislation. The European Union participated in a hearing in February 2014 and will continue to defend this case.

11. EGYPT

11.1. Overall trends

Having been an active user of safeguards in 2012 (initiation of 4 safeguard investigations and conclusion of an on-going case), in 2013 Egypt was considerably less active as it did not initiate any new trade defence investigations and terminated the 2 on-going safeguard investigations without the imposition of any definitive measures.

11.2. Main cases

The investigation **on raw and white sugar** was terminated on 20 August 2013. Following the Commission's written submission focusing on the systemic weaknesses and also on the case specific issues (e.g. product scope and type of the measures), interventions concerning the shortcomings of the case at the WTO Committee on Safeguards and bilateral WTO

consultations, Egypt concluded that there was no causal link between the imports and the injury suffered by the domestic industry. Consequently, definitive measures were not imposed and Egypt committed itself to refund the previously paid provisional duties.

The investigation on **steel bars** was also terminated without the imposition of definitive measures. Provisional safeguard measures expired on 19 June 2013. However, it took the Egyptian authorities several months to arrive at the final conclusions and terminate the case on 21 November 2013.

12. AUSTRALIA

12.1. Overall trends

In 2013 Australia considerably stepped up trade defence activity concerning imports from the EU by initiating 3 new investigations. In addition it imposed one new provisional measure. Accordingly, at the end of the year Australia had three anti-dumping measures in force affecting EU exporters: **dried currants** from Greece, **processed tomatoes** from Italy (provisional measure) and **geosynthetic clay liners** from Germany.

12.2. Main cases

On 21 June 2013 the Australian Productivity Commission initiated two **safeguard** investigations against imports of **processed tomato products** and **processed fruit products**. The EU export value for processed tomato products is around €22 million with Italy being the leading exporter, while the corresponding figure for processed fruit products is around €4.5 million with Greece and Spain in the lead.

The Commission, EU Member States and the industry associations jointly followed the case and intervened at different levels by making written submissions and participating in public hearings. These actions were fruitful - provisional measures were avoided and later on, in December 2013, the Australian government decided that safeguard measures were not warranted. In the case of processed tomatoes, the increased imports were not found to be the cause of serious injury to the domestic industry. Instead, it was concluded that the injury resulted from a combination of other factors including long-term import competition, supermarket private label strategies, a decrease in export volumes (likely as a result of the appreciation of the Australian dollar) and extreme weather events.

Although it is quite unusual to simultaneously conduct two parallel investigations against the same product, a few days after the initiation of the two safeguards cases, the Australian authorities initiated an **anti-dumping** investigation on **processed tomato products originating in Italy**. The Commission has been very active in defending EU exporters by making different submissions to the Australian Anti-Dumping Commission and by supporting Italian companies along the whole process. Furthermore, support has been provided to Italian companies during the verification visits, with a Commission official exceptionally being present during these visits to advise the companies. Unfortunately, on 1 November 2013 the Australian Anti-Dumping Commission nevertheless imposed provisional anti-dumping duties ranging from 0 to 9.1%. Later on, on 4 February 2014, in a Statement of Essential Facts (SEF) disclosing the final findings, the Australian Anti-Dumping Commission proposed to recommend the imposition of definitive measures. The Commission is deeply concerned about this decision and considers that the SEF presents manifest inconsistencies with the WTO requirements as regards the anti-dumping duties calculation, the injury determination and the causal link analysis. Furthermore, the Commission believes that the vast majority of the injury is caused by factors other than the dumped imports which should break any causal link established between injury and dumping.

13. NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand did not initiate any new investigations in 2013. Anti-dumping duties against **canned peaches** from Greece and Spain are still in force, respectively, since 1997 (last review is dated 2008) and 2011.

14. JORDAN

After no investigation initiated and no new measures imposed in 2011, in 2012 Jordan initiated one safeguard investigation on **steel bars and rods**. As the initiation demonstrated systematic problems, the Commission submitted its comments to the relevant authorities. Following the disclosure from the Jordanian authorities on the proposal to impose definitive measures, the Commission participated in consultations and again raised its concerns. Nevertheless, the definitive measures were imposed on 16 June 2013.

15. INDONESIA

15.1. Overall trends

The activity of Indonesia in the area of trade defence significantly decreased in 2013 as compared to earlier years. In the period 2010-2012 Indonesia initiated in total 14 new safeguard investigations (5 in 2010, 4 in 2011 and 5 in 2012). In contrast, during 2013 it did not initiate any new investigation affecting imports from the EU, terminated 5 safeguard investigations without imposing measures and imposed safeguard measures only in one investigation against imports of **seamless pipe casing and tubing**.

15.2. Main cases

The safeguard investigations which were terminated in 2013 without imposing any measure concerned **kilowatt hour meters, D-glucitol (sorbitol), sheath contraceptives, mackerel, and dextrose monohydrate**.

The Commission welcomes the termination of the above-mentioned safeguard investigations in view of its reservations about the compatibility of those proceedings with the WTO law. In the period of 2010-2012 Indonesia was a very active user of the safeguard instrument mainly due to increased imports from China and few ASEAN Members which resulted from the implementation of the Free Trade Agreements between Indonesia (ASEAN Member) and those countries. The Commission regularly highlighted in previous years, both in the context of those investigations and in the context of the discussions at the WTO Safeguards Committee, that the *erga omnes* safeguard instruments, which affect all the imports from all countries, were not the appropriate ones to address a flood of cheap imports from few specific Asian countries. In view of the Commission, another more appropriate instrument should have been used, if justified, to target the source of the problems faced by the Indonesian industry.

The Commission will continue to monitor closely Indonesian safeguard proceedings and will intervene, if necessary, at technical and bilateral level with the Indonesian authorities to bring forward its concerns and seek legally sound solutions.

16. PHILIPPINES

16.1. Overall trends

After having only one safeguard measure in force in 2012 and no new investigations opened in the period 2010-2012, the Philippines initiated two new safeguard investigations in 2013.

In addition, in 2013 it also extended the safeguard measures on imports of **testliner boards** for additional 3 years.

The above-mentioned investigations seem to target increased imports resulting mainly from the implementation of the Free Trade Agreements between the ASEAN Members and other Asian countries.

16.2. Main cases

The new safeguard investigations initiated in 2013 concern **newsprint and galvanised iron and pre-painted galvanised iron sheets and coils**. In October 2013 the Commission intervened in both proceedings by submitting its comments to the reports which were prepared and disclosed by the Philippines authorities at the preliminary phases of those investigations. Apart from raising case-specific concerns pointing out the weaknesses of factual and legal nature identified in those reports, the Commission also drew the attention of the Philippines authorities to the fact that the safeguard instruments should be used only in exceptional circumstances since they affect all imports from all countries. The Commission considers that instead of *erga omnes* safeguards, other more targeted instruments should be considered in situations where a flood of cheap imports from a few Asian countries arise due to the implementation of the Free Trade Agreements concluded with those countries by the Philippines (ASEAN Member).

The Commission will continue to closely monitor those safeguard proceedings also in 2014 and will intervene at technical and bilateral level with the Philippines authorities to bring forward its concerns and seek legally sound solutions.

17. TAIWAN

17.1. Overall trends

Taiwan is not a regular user of trade defence instruments. In 2013 Taiwan initiated only one new investigation which was the first one since 2003.

17.2. Main cases

The new investigation initiated in October 2013 concerns the safeguard measures against imports of **high density polyethylene (HDPE) and linear low density polyethylene (LLDPE)**.

The above-mentioned investigation is in its preliminary stage and the Commission will not hesitate to intervene if necessary.

18. THAILAND

18.1. Overall trends

Thailand's trade defence activity affecting EU exports has been relatively low in recent years. After having initiated one new safeguard investigation in 2010 and two new safeguard investigations in 2012, Thailand opened only one investigation in 2013 concerning the extension of existing safeguard measures. In 2013, it imposed safeguard measures in two of those cases and terminated the third one without imposing any measures.

18.2. Main cases

The safeguard review investigation initiated in 2013 concerned imports of **glass block**. In August last year Thai authorities decided to extend the safeguard measure against glass block for the subsequent 3 years. The Commission had argued that until January 2014 the extended

measure would unlawfully cumulate with the anti-dumping measure imposed against imports of the same product originating from the same European producer.

In 2013 Thailand also imposed a new safeguard measure against imports of **hot rolled flat products** and terminated the safeguard investigation against imports of **woven fabrics** without adopting any measure.

18. VIETNAM

Vietnam's activity in the area of trade defence is very modest with no new investigations opened in 2013. In recent years it has initiated only two safeguard investigations - in 2009 against import of **float glass** and in 2012 against import of **vegetable oils**. The first investigation was terminated in 2010 without the imposition of any measures, whereas the second one was concluded in 2013 with the imposition of definitive safeguard measures for the duration of 4 years.

Annex II – Measures in force at the end of 2011, 2012 and 2013

Measures in force at the end of 2011, 2012 and 2013.												
Country	AD			CVD			SG			TOTAL		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Argentina	5	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	4
Australia	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	3
Belarus	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	4	3	5	4	4
Brazil	11	10	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	10	11
Canada	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	3
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
China	14	15	18	1	1	1	0	0	0	15	16	19
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Egypt	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	4	3
Euroasian Customs Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
India	14	19	20	0	0	0	1	2	1	15	21	21
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	10	8	8	10
Israel	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Japan	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Kazakhstan	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	5	5	6	5	6
Korea	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Mexico	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	4
Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
New Zealand	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
Pakistan	4	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	5
Peru	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	1	0
Russia	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	6
South Africa	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	4
Thailand	3	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	4	5
Turkey	3	3	5	0	0	0	10	7	7	13	10	12
Ukraine	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	3	4
USA	20	17	16	3	1	1	0	0	0	23	18	17
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	94	94	104	6	4	3	46	40	45	146	138	152

Annex III – Measures in Force on 31.12.2013

Measures in Force					
At 2013-Dec-31					
Country	Product	Instrument	Type Of Measure	Date Of Imposition	Exporting MS
Argentina	Coated paper	AD	Definitive	2012-Apr-21	Austria, Finland
Argentina	Electrical terminals	AD	Definitive	2009-Apr-02	Germany
Argentina	petrol extraction pumps	AD	Definitive	2009-Nov-23	Romania
Argentina	straight handsaw blades	AD	Definitive	2008-Feb-21	Sweden
Australia	Geosynthetic clay liners	AD	Definitive	2009-Oct-09	Germany
Australia	Prepared or preserved tomato products	AD	Provisional	2013-Nov-01	Italy
Australia	Processed dried currants	AD	Definitive	2009-Jan-14	Greece
Belarus	Caramel	SG	Definitive	2011-Jul-08	
Belarus	Light commercial vehicles	AD	Definitive	2013-Jun-16	Germany, Italy, Poland
Belarus	metal bolts, nuts, springs	SG	Definitive	2011-Jun-22	
Belarus	Stainless steel pipes	SG	Definitive	2011-Jun-22	
Brazil	Ethanolamines and triethanolamines	AD	Definitive	2013-Nov-04	Germany
Brazil	Glazed paper	AD	Definitive	2011-Oct-06	France, Italy, Hungary
Brazil	Glazed papers	AD	Definitive	2008-Oct-22	Finland
Brazil	Indigo Blue	AD	Definitive	2008-Mar-24	Germany
Brazil	Laminated steel	AD	Definitive	2013-Oct-04	Germany, Finland
Brazil	Lightweight paper	AD	Definitive	2012-Apr-23	Belgium, Germany, Finland, Sweden
Brazil	Milk powder	AD	Definitive	2001-Feb-23	Denmark, Ireland
Brazil	Phenol	AD	Definitive	2002-Oct-16	Belgium, Germany
Brazil	Seamless steel pipes	AD	Definitive	2005-Oct-07	Romania
Brazil	Viscose Fibres	AD	Definitive	2009-Apr-08	Austria
Brazil	Viscose Yarn	AD	Definitive	2009-Dec-16	Austria
Canada	Bell peppers	AD	Definitive	2010-Oct-19	Netherlands
Canada	Hot-rolled carbon steel plate and high-strength low-alloy steel plate	AD	Definitive	2004-Jan-09	Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Romania
Canada	Refined sugar	CVD	Definitive	1995-Nov-06	European Union
China	Alloy Seamless Tubes	AD	Provisional	2013-Dec-17	
China	Adipic acid	AD	Definitive	2009-Nov-02	Germany, France, Italy
China	Caprolactam	AD	Definitive	2011-Sep-22	Czech Republic, Germany, Spain, Netherlands, Poland
China	Catechol	AD	Definitive	2003-Aug-27	France, Italy
China	Certain high-performance stainless steel seamless tube used for supercritical and ultra supercritical boiler technology	AD	Definitive	2012-Nov-09	Italy, Spain
China	Certain iron or steel fasteners	AD	Definitive	2010-Jun-29	Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom
China	Chloroform - Trichloromethane	AD	Definitive	2004-Nov-30	Germany, France, United Kingdom
China	Chloroprene Rubber	AD	Definitive	2005-May-10	Germany, France, European Union
China	Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	AD	Definitive	2013-Jan-25	Germany, France, Sweden
China	Hydrazine Hydrate	AD	Definitive	2005-Jun-17	France
China	Optical fiber	AD	Definitive	2011-Apr-22	Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands
China	Photographic paper	AD	Definitive	2012-Mar-23	Netherlands, United Kingdom
China	Polyamide-6 (PA6)	AD	Definitive	2010-Apr-22	Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Poland
China	Polyamide-6,6	AD	Definitive	2009-Oct-12	France, Italy, United Kingdom

China	Potato Starch	AD	Definitive	2007-Feb-06	Germany, France, Netherlands
China	Potato Starch	CVD	Definitive	2011-Sep-17	Germany, France, Netherlands
China	Toluene Diisocyanate (TDI)	AD	Definitive	2013-Mar-13	Germany, Spain, France, Hungary, Poland
China	Toluidine	AD	Definitive	2013-Mar-13	Germany
China	X-Ray Security Inspection Equipment (energy above 100 thousand KeV)	AD	Definitive	2011-Jan-23	Germany, Netherlands, Finland, United Kingdom
Colombia	Steel bars and rods	SG	Provisional	2013-Oct-09	
Colombia	Steel wire rods	SG	Provisional	2013-Oct-09	Spain
Egypt	Cotton Yarn	SG	Definitive	2012-Jul-23	
Egypt	PET containers	AD	Definitive	2011-Jun-14	Italy
Egypt	Steel rebars	SG	Provisional	2012-Dec-02	
Eurasian Customs Union	Combine Harvesters	SG	Provisional	2013-Feb-25	Belgium, Germany, Italy, Poland
Eurasian Customs Union	Porcelain tableware and kitchenware	SG	Definitive	2013-Sep-29	Germany, Poland, United Kingdom
India	3-dimethyl butyl-N Phenylenediamine (PX-13)	SG	Definitive	2011-Aug-30	Belgium, Germany, Netherlands
India	Acetone	AD	Definitive	2008-Mar-11	Belgium, Spain, Italy
India	Aniline	AD	Definitive	2012-May-29	
India	Caustic soda	AD	Definitive	2001-Jun-26	France
India	Caustic soda	AD	Definitive	2003-Oct-01	Belgium, Italy
India	Cefadroxil Monohydrate	AD	Definitive	2013-Oct-10	
India	Certain Rubber Chemicals	AD	Definitive	2005-Nov-20	Belgium, Germany, Italy
India	Cold-Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel	AD	Definitive	2010-Feb-20	Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom
India	Hot Rolled Flat Steel	AD	Definitive	2011-Oct-11	Belgium, Germany, Slovenia, Finland
India	Melamine	AD	Definitive	2012-Jun-01	Germany
India	Methylene Chloride	AD	Provisional	2013-Oct-21	
India	Morpholine	AD	Definitive	2012-Jan-24	Germany
India	Pentaerythritol	AD	Definitive	2012-Jun-20	
India	Pentaerythritol	AD	Definitive	2006-Apr-20	Sweden
India	Phenol	AD	Definitive	2003-Mar-24	European Union
India	Potassium carbonate	AD	Definitive	2004-Feb-20	European Union
India	PVC paste resin	AD	Definitive	2004-Oct-07	Spain, Italy
India	Soda Ash	AD	Definitive	2012-Feb-17	Bulgaria, Romania
India	Sodium hydrosulphite	AD	Definitive	2003-Dec-03	Germany
India	Sodium nitrite	AD	Definitive	2002-Nov-29	European Union
India	Stainless Steel Cold Rolled Flat Products of 400 series having width below 600 mm	AD	Definitive	2012-Oct-04	Belgium, Germany, Italy, Finland, Sweden
Indonesia	Certain wire of iron / non alloy steel, plated with zinc	SG	Definitive	2011-Mar-23	
Indonesia	Cotton yarn other than sewing thread	SG	Provisional	2011-Feb-09	
Indonesia	Iron or Steel Wire	SG	Definitive	2012-Nov-20	
Indonesia	Casing and Tubing	SG	Definitive	2013-Aug-06	
Indonesia	Tarpaulins, Awnings and Sunblinds of Synthetic Fibres.	SG	Definitive	2011-Nov-17	
Indonesia	Stranded wire, rope & cable excluding locked coil, flattened strands and non-rotating wire ropes	SG	Definitive	2011-Mar-23	
Indonesia	Stranded wire, rope & cable, for locked coil, flattened strands and non-rotating wire ropes	SG	Definitive	2011-Mar-23	Germany
Indonesia	Wheat Flour	SG	Provisional	2012-Dec-05	
Indonesia	Wire of iron/non-alloy steel not plated/coated, containing carbon < 0.25% by weight	SG	Definitive	2011-Mar-23	Spain
Indonesia	Woven fabrics of cotton	SG	Definitive	2011-Mar-23	
Japan	Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide	AD	Definitive	2008-Aug-29	

Jordan	Bars and Rods	SG	Definitive	2013-Jun-16	Germany, Netherlands, Poland
Kazakhstan	Caramel	SG	Definitive	2011-Jul-08	Germany, Italy, Poland
Kazakhstan	Confectionery	SG	Definitive	2011-Sep-26	
Kazakhstan	Light commercial vehicles	AD	Definitive	2013-Jun-16	
Kazakhstan	metal bolts, nuts, springs	SG	Definitive	2011-Jun-22	Germany, Italy
Kazakhstan	Stainless steel pipes	SG	Definitive	2011-Jun-22	Spain
Kazakhstan	Wadding and articles of wadding, Absorbents cotton wadding and articles thereof	SG	Definitive	2011-Sep-26	
Korea/South	Stainless steel bar	AD	Definitive	2004-Jul-30	United Kingdom
Mexico	Carbon steel plate in sheets	AD	Definitive	2005-Sep-22	
Mexico	carbon steel tubes with longitudinal straight seam	AD	Definitive	2010-Jan-06	France
Mexico	Cold-rolled sheet	AD	Definitive	2005-Dec-12	
Mexico	Sorbitol UPS grade	AD	Definitive	1990-Sep-27	Greece
Morocco	Bars and Rods	SG	Provisional	2013-Jun-01	
New Zealand	Canned peaches	AD	Definitive	1998-Mar-09	Germany, Finland
New Zealand	Preserved peaches	AD	Definitive	2011-Aug-04	Belgium
Pakistan	Formic acid	AD	Definitive	2006-Jul-07	
Pakistan	Hydrogen Peroxide	AD	Definitive	2011-Jul-15	France
Pakistan	Phthalic Anhydride	AD	Provisional	2013-Feb-07	Belgium, Germany, France, Netherlands
Pakistan	Sorbitol 70% solution	AD	Definitive	2003-Nov-19	Germany, France, Netherlands, United Kingdom
Pakistan	Tinplate (secondary quality)	AD	Definitive	2009-Nov-16	Germany, Netherlands, Poland
Russia	Activated carbon (coal)	SG	Definitive	2011-Sep-08	Germany, Italy, Poland
Russia	Caramel	SG	Definitive	2011-Jul-08	Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Poland, Finland, Romania
Russia	Light commercial vehicles	AD	Definitive	2013-Jun-16	Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Finland, Sweden
Russia	metal bolts, nuts, springs	SG	Definitive	2011-Mar-18	Germany, Italy
Russia	Stainless steel pipes	SG	Definitive	2009-Nov-01	
Russia	Steel pipes (for oil and gas industry)	SG	Definitive	2010-Dec-15	
South Africa	Frozen potato chips	SG	Provisional	2013-Jul-01	Germany, United Kingdom
South Africa	Potato chips	AD	Provisional	2013-Dec-20	Sweden
South Africa	Ropes & cables of iron or steel	AD	Definitive	2002-Aug-28	Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Finland, Sweden
South Africa	Tall Oil Fatty Acid	AD	Definitive	2009-Jun-05	Czech Republic
Thailand	Cold-rolled flat stainless steel	AD	Definitive	2003-Mar-13	Czech Republic
Thailand	Glass Block	AD	Definitive	2009-Jan-15	
Thailand	Glass Block	SG	Definitive	2011-Aug-18	Slovakia
Thailand	Hot rolled steel flat	SG	Definitive	2013-Sep-15	Belgium, France
Thailand	Hot-rolled flat in coils and not in coils	AD	Definitive	2003-May-27	
Turkey	Certain electrical appliances	SG	Definitive	2012-May-19	
Turkey	Diocetyl ftalat (dioctyl orthophtalats)	AD	Definitive	2011-Nov-29	
Turkey	Fittings	AD	Definitive	2006-Sep-07	Germany, Greece, Spain, Slovenia
Turkey	Float glass colourless	AD	Definitive	2013-Nov-17	Italy
Turkey	Footwear	SG	Definitive	2006-Aug-10	Germany, Poland
Turkey	Frames and mountings for spectacles	SG	Definitive	2008-Mar-05	Bulgaria
Turkey	Matches	SG	Definitive	2009-Dec-23	Spain, Italy
Turkey	Mono-ethylene-glycol	AD	Definitive	2010-May-02	Greece, Spain, Italy
Turkey	Motorcycles	SG	Definitive	2007-Mar-02	Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom
Turkey	Polyethylene terephthalate	SG	Definitive	2011-Nov-07	
Turkey	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	SG	Definitive	2008-Mar-07	

Turkey	Water heaters	AD	Definitive	2013-Sep-19	
Ukraine	Cars	SG	Definitive	2013-Apr-14	Austria, Poland, Slovakia, Romania
Ukraine	Float glass with thickness up to 3.5 mm, 3.5 - 4.5 mm, more than 4.5 mm	AD	Definitive	2012-Apr-28	Germany, Spain, United Kingdom
Ukraine	Steel Seamless Casing and Lifting Pipes	SG	Definitive	2008-Oct-01	
Ukraine	Syringes	AD	Definitive	2009-Nov-04	Italy
United States	Seamless Pipe	AD	Definitive	1997-Mar-04	France
United States	Brass sheet & strip	AD	Definitive	1987-Mar-06	Germany
United States	Brass sheet & strip	AD	Definitive	1987-Mar-06	Germany
United States	Brass sheet & strip	AD	Definitive	1987-Mar-06	Spain
United States	Certain Lightweight Thermal Paper	AD	Definitive	2008-Nov-10	Italy
United States	Chlorinated isocyanurates	AD	Definitive	2005-Jun-24	France
United States	Granular polytetrafluoroethylene resin	AD	Definitive	1988-Aug-30	Italy
United States	Low enriched uranium	AD	Definitive	2002-Feb-13	Italy
United States	Pasta	AD	Definitive	1996-Jul-24	Italy
United States	Pasta	CVD	Definitive	1996-Jul-24	Finland
United States	Pressure sensitive plastic tape x673	AD	Definitive	1977-Oct-21	Netherlands
United States	Purified Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC)	AD	Definitive	2005-Jul-11	
United States	Purified Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC)	AD	Definitive	2005-Jul-11	Germany
United States	Seamless pipe small diameter	AD	Definitive	2011-Oct-11	Spain
United States	Sodium Nitrite	AD	Definitive	2008-Aug-27	Italy
United States	Stainless steel bar x709	AD	Definitive	1995-Mar-02	Belgium
United States	Stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings	AD	Definitive	2001-Feb-23	Spain
United States	Stainless steel plates in coils	AD	Definitive	1999-May-21	Italy
United States	Stainless steel wire rod x743	AD	Definitive	1998-Sep-15	Latvia
United States	Stainless steel wire rod x745	AD	Definitive	1998-Sep-15	Poland
United States	Steel concrete reinforcing bars	AD	Definitive	2001-Sep-07	
United States	Steel concrete reinforcing bars x752	AD	Definitive	2001-Sep-07	
Viet Nam	Vegetable oils	SG	Definitive	2013-Sep-06	

Annex IV – Investigation opened in 2011, 2012 and 2013

Investigation opened in 2011, 2012 and 2013.												
Country	AD			CVD			SG			TOTAL		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Argentina	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Australia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Belarus	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0
Brazil	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	3
Canada	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2
China	2	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	4
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	4	0
Eurasian Customs Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
India	1	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	2	7
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	3	6	0
Israel	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Kazakhstan	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Malaysia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
New Zealand	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Pakistan	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Russia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
South Africa	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	4	2
Ukraine	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	6	0	1
USA	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	12	13	24	0	1	1	20	23	18	32	37	43

Annex V – Detail of Investigations opened in 2013

Investigations initiated during a certain year				
Country	Product	Instrument	Initiation Date	Exporting MS
Australia	Prepared or preserved tomato products	AD	2013-Jul-09	Italy
Australia	Processed tomato products	SG	2013-Jun-21	Greece, Spain, Italy
Australia	Processed fruit products	SG	2013-Jun-21	
Brazil	Adipic Acid	AD	2013-Dec-16	
Brazil	Plastic Tubes for Blood Collection	AD	2013-Nov-04	Germany, United Kingdom
Brazil	Galvanized steel wire	AD	2013-Oct-14	Sweden
Canada	Copper tubes	AD	2013-May-22	Greece
Canada	Steel plate	AD	2013-Sep-05	Denmark, Italy
Canada	galvanised steel wire	AD	2013-Jan-21	Spain
Chile	Frozen pork	SG	2013-May-31	
Chile	Maize	SG	2013-Apr-09	
China	Wine	CVD	2013-Jul-01	
China	Perchloroethylene	AD	2013-May-31	
China	Wine	AD	2013-Jul-01	
China	Alloy Seamless Tubes	AD	2013-May-10	Germany, France, Italy
Colombia	Steel angles	SG	2013-Aug-01	
Colombia	Steel bars and rods	SG	2013-Aug-05	
Colombia	Steel wire rods	SG	2013-Jul-17	Spain
Colombia	Steel plates	SG	2013-Aug-01	
Dominican Republic	Steel bars	AD	2013-Nov-15	
India	Sodium Nitrite	SG	2013-Apr-17	
India	Seamless Pipes	SG	2013-Apr-22	
India	Flexible Slabstock Polyol	AD	2013-Jul-12	
India	Sodium Nitrate	AD	2013-Jun-05	
India	Methylene Chloride	AD	2013-May-05	
India	Purified Terephthalic Acid	AD	2013-Oct-08	
India	Methyl Acetoacetate	SG	2013-Jun-06	
Kyrgyzstan	Wheat Flour	SG	2013-Jul-02	
Malaysia	Newsprint in rolls	AD	2013-Apr-05	Belgium, Germany, Sweden, United Kingdom
Morocco	Hot rolled steel sheets	AD	2013-Jan-21	France, Netherlands, Italy, Spain
Morocco	Paper A4	AD	2013-Mar-18	Portugal
Pakistan	Wall and floor tiles	AD	2013-Jul-30	
Philippines	Galvanised iron and prepainted galvanised iron sheets and coils	SG	2013-Sep-27	
Philippines	Newsprint	SG	2013-Sep-20	
South Africa	Potato chips	AD	2013-Jun-21	Belgium, Netherlands
South Africa	Frozen potato chips	SG	2013-Mar-08	
South Africa	Frozen chicken	AD	2013-Oct-25	Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom
Taiwan	High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) and Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE)	SG	2013-Oct-18	
Turkey	Terephthalic Acid	SG	2013-Jan-08	
Turkey	Laminated flooring	AD	2013-Dec-18	
Ukraine	Porcelain tableware and kitchenware	SG	2013-May-21	
United States	Non-oriented electrical steel	AD	2013-Nov-07	
United States	Grain-oriented electrical steel	AD	2013-Oct-25	

Annex VI - Measures imposed in 2011, 2012 and 2013

Measures imposed in 2011, 2012 and 2013.												
Country	AD			CVD			SG			TOTAL		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Argentina	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Australia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Belarus	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	1
Brazil	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China	4	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	4
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Dominica republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	3	0
Euroasian Customs Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
India	2	6	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	7	2
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	6	2	0
Israel	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Kazakhstan	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Pakistan	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	1
South Africa	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Turkey	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	2
Ukraine	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
United States	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	13	12	17	1	0	0	22	8	10	36	20	27

Annex VII – Detail of Measures imposed in 2013

Measures imposed in 2013					
Country	Product	Instru ment	Type Of Measure	Date Of Imposition	Exporting MS
Australia	Prepared or preserved tomato products	AD	Provisional	2013-Nov-01	Italy
Belarus	Light commercial vehicles	AD	Definitive	2013-Jun-16	Germany, Italy, Poland
Brazil	Laminated steel	AD	Definitive	2013-Oct-04	Germany, Finland
Brazil	Ethanolamines and triethanolamines	AD	Definitive	2013-Nov-04	Germany
China	Toluene Diisocyanate (TDI)	AD	Definitive	2013-Mar-13	Germany, Spain, France, Hungary, Poland
China	Toluidine	AD	Definitive	2013-Mar-13	
China	Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	AD	Definitive	2013-Jan-25	Germany, France, Sweden
China	Alloy Seamless Tubes	AD	Provisional	2013-Dec-17	
Colombia	Steel wire rods	SG	Provisional	2013-Oct-09	Spain
Colombia	Steel bars and rods	SG	Provisional	2013-Oct-09	
Eurasian Customs Union	Porcelain tableware and kitchenware	SG	Definitive	2013-Sep-29	Germany, Poland, United Kingdom
Eurasian Customs Union	Combine Harvesters	SG	Provisional	2013-Feb-25	Belgium, Germany, Italy, Poland
India	Cefadroxil Monohydrate	AD	Definitive	2013-Oct-10	
India	Methylene Chloride	AD	Provisional	2013-Oct-21	
Jordan	Bars and Rods	SG	Definitive	2013-Jun-16	
Kazakhstan	Light commercial vehicles	AD	Definitive	2013-Jun-16	Germany, Italy, Poland
Morocco	Bars and Rods	SG	Provisional	2013-Jun-01	
Pakistan	Phthalic Anhydride	AD	Provisional	2013-Feb-07	
Russia	Light commercial vehicles	AD	Definitive	2013-Jun-16	Germany, Italy, Poland
South Africa	Potato chips	AD	Provisional	2013-Dec-20	
South Africa	Frozen potato chips	SG	Provisional	2013-Jul-01	
Thailand	Hot rolled steel flat	SG	Definitive	2013-Sep-15	
Turkey	Float glass colourless	AD	Definitive	2013-Nov-17	
Turkey	Water heaters	AD	Definitive	2013-Sep-19	
Ukraine	Cars	SG	Definitive	2013-Apr-14	
United States	Xanthan Gum	AD	Provisional	2013-Jan-04	
Viet Nam	Vegetable oils	SG	Definitive	2013-Sep-06	