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ANNEX TO THE

**ANNUAL REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT**

**ON THIRD COUNTRY ANTI-DUMPING, ANTI-SUBSIDY AND SAFEGUARD
ACTION AGAINST THE COMMUNITY (2006)**

COM(2007) 461

1. UNITES STATES

a) Zeroing

Essentially, zeroing consists of disregarding non-dumped transactions in the calculation of the margins of dumping, which, in certain instances, leads to an inflation or even an artificial finding of the dumping margins, and therefore overstating antidumping duties. The EC challenged the US approach in the WTO in two various proceedings (DS 294 and DS 350). In addition, Japan also challenged the US practice in WTO (DS 322).

In the first dispute (DS 294) the EC successfully challenged a total of 31 measures, comprised of 15 initial investigations and 16 administrative reviews (DS 294). The report of the Appellate Body of April 2006, adopted by the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) in May 2006, found the US practice of "zeroing" incompatible with the WTO Anti-Dumping Agreement. With regard to the initial investigations, the practice of zeroing was condemned both in respect of the actual cases involved and also regarding the practice per se. On the other hand, as regards the administrative reviews, only the zeroing *applied* in the actual reviews involved was condemned. It should however be noted that the practice itself in administrative reviews *per se* was condemned later in a DSB case brought by Japan (DS 322).

In April 2007 the United States have finally implemented part of the WTO ruling with the result that many European exporters have seen the contested anti-dumping duties either entirely revoked or substantially reduced. However, this only concerns the initial investigations, and the US administration has completely ignored its obligation to revise the administrative reviews. The EC therefore will have to consider the options available for encouraging prompt implementation by the US also in the administrative reviews, especially taking into account the ruling in the separate zeroing case brought by Japan against the US.

In addition to the above, the EC also initiated a second dispute settlement proceeding (DS 350) given that DG Trade identified 40 other cases in which the zeroing methodology was still applied by the US, but which were not covered by the first dispute. The first consultations were held in November 2006 and a second round in February 2007. Given the failure to reach an agreement with the US authorities during the consultations, the EC will request the establishment of a WTO Panel to analyse the identified cases.

b) Steel cases - sunset reviews

During 2006, the US conducted a number of 'sunset' reviews concerning steel products. In total, 25 trade defence measures (concerning four different products) were concerned, 15 of which affected EU Member States.

All of these sunset reviews led to the revocation of the anti-dumping and/or countervailing duties, with the exception of one concerning corrosion resistant carbon steel flat products (CORE) from Germany. Apparently, the main difference in *CORE from Germany* was that, unlike exporters from the other countries, the German exporter concerned did not own any production facilities in the US, and it could therefore not be demonstrated that significant exports to the US were not likely to resume. Among the measures covered by these sunset reviews were three measures which had previously been subject to a WTO panel on privatisation, and subsequent implementation panel, which the EC had launched against the US. The removal of the three measures in the context of reviews means that finally the findings of the WTO Panel and AB on privatisation have been implemented by the US.

As a result of all these terminations, most of the US measures imposed in 1993 on steel products exported from the EU have now been repealed.

The EC will continue to assist the EU producers in other the upcoming sunset reviews on steel products, and will also closely follow the developments on the case *CORE from Germany*. As mentioned above, the EC is also separately challenging the practice of zeroing in a number of cases, including a majority concerning the steel sector.

c) Revocation of CVD measures on Low-enriched uranium

In 2006, the US revoked the countervailing duties imposed on *low-enriched uranium from Germany, Netherlands, and the UK*. The decision by DOC was based on the fact that the subsidy rate was equal to zero and that all the benefits previously found to be countervailable were deemed to be fully amortized. As for the anti-dumping measure on *low-enriched uranium from France*, the French exporter successfully challenged it before a US Federal Court, which ruled that enrichment of uranium is a service rather than a good and therefore is not subject to trade defence instruments. Consequently, DOC proposed to revoke the AD duty, but this proposal was challenged by the US petitioner before the US Court for International Trade. Therefore, for the time being the measure will remain in place until the final decision by the CIT.

d) Firth Rixson case

After putting on hold the WTO action in *Steel Bar from the UK*, which led to the imposition of an AD duty of 125.77% on the exporter Firth Rixson, there has been little progress in our effort to find a satisfactory solution with the US authorities. The preliminary results of the administrative review at the end of March have yielded a dumping margin of 33%. The company continues to cooperate with DOC on the administrative review. The EC will continue to monitor closely this case and, depending on the final outcome of the administrative review, may consider resuming the WTO proceeding.

2. CHINA

a) Wear resistant overlay: imposition of definitive measures

China had initiated, in June 2005, an anti-dumping investigation concerning imports of wear resistant overlay from the EU. The Commission followed the case closely with the industry and in particular one German exporter, Papierfabrik Schoeller & Hoesch GmbH & Co KG, who co-operated in the investigation. The Chinese authorities imposed provisional measures in June 2006 (25% for the co-operating company and a residual of 42%). This was followed by a verification visit to the German company where a Commission official assisted the proceedings. The practice of carrying out verification visits after the imposition of provisional measures is an aspect of Chinese practice that, while not against WTO rules, is not ideal as it leads to inflated margins at preliminary stage. Definitive anti-dumping duties were imposed in December 2006 which fortunately resulted in a drop in the dumping margin to 10% for Papierfabrik Schoeller. The residual duty remained at 42.8%.

Our main concern in this case related to the lack of disclosure. The European Commission itself received no disclosure to speak of, while the company received a limited disclosure with nothing at all on injury. Strong representations were made to the Chinese authorities on this issue and it was further pursued in a later case.

b) Potato Starch: Initiation of investigation and imposition of measures.

China initiated an anti-dumping investigation on imports of potato starch from the EU in February 2006. This is the first agricultural product from the EU on which China has opened such an investigation. The investigation was opened on the basis of a complaint from the Chinese potato starch industry but which did not include the largest Chinese manufacturer. A

number of European exporters co-operated, as did the European Starch Association. The Commission worked closely with the exporters and the Association while also registering itself as an interested party to the investigation.

Provisional measures were imposed in August 2006 ranging from 35% to 57%. Once again verification visits took place after provisional measures. The various adjustments and corrections meant that the definitive measures, which were imposed in February 2006, ranged between 17% – 35%, a reduction that was welcomed by industry. Unfortunately once again there were problems regarding disclosure, with the Chinese authorities again failing to provide any meaningful disclosure to the European Commission on the case. This, along with problems regarding the product definition, were addressed by the Commission in the course of the investigation through submissions to Mofcom.

c) Butanol and Octanol: Termination of investigations

Two investigations, which had been ongoing since 2005 against imports of Octanol and Butanol from the EU, were terminated without the imposition of measures in January and March 2007 respectively. In both cases the Chinese authorities found no link between dumping and injury caused to their domestic industry.

3. LATIN AMERICA

a) Argentina: Termination of CVD measures

After long and difficult negotiations, in the context of DSU proceedings, Argentina finally agreed to end the CVD measures concerning three products. The measures on olive oil were revoked as of 28 July 2006 and wheat gluten as of 10 November 2006. The measures concerning canned peaches expired on 16 December 2006. However the bound tariff rate was increased at the same time in order to compensate for the lapse of the CVD duty.

b) Mexico: Initiation of AD investigation on organic pesticides

Mexico initiated an anti-dumping investigation concerning organic pesticides originating in Denmark in May 2006. Provisional duties of 92.95% were imposed in September. The EU industry concerned offered an undertaking, which is currently still being negotiated with the Mexican authorities. In the meantime the proceeding is continuing as the EU exporter, supported by the Commission, is seeking to demonstrate that the Mexican authorities have erred in the calculation of the normal value by using as a reference a non-representative third country and thus no dumping has taken place. In the event of failure to reach an agreement on the undertaking, the final decision by the Mexican authorities is expected in April 2007.

c) Mexico: Initiation of AD investigation on welded tubes and pipes

An AD investigation concerning welded tubes and pipes in carbon-steel originating in Germany was initiated by Mexico in May 2006 with a provisional duty of 30.62% being imposed in September. The EU exporter concerned, with the full support of the Commission, has been challenging this decision on the basis of an erroneous calculation of the margin of dumping as well as the lack of evidence proving the threat of material injury asserted by the Mexican authorities. As a matter of fact almost all indicators clearly showed that the sole domestic producer was in a very healthy situation. Any decision on the imposition of definitive measures is expected by April 2007.

d) Mexico: EU Request for WTO panel on CVD measures – Olive oil

In December 2006, the Commission challenged the definitive countervailing measures which Mexico had imposed on imports of olive oil from the EC back in August 2005. The European

Communities requested the establishment of a dispute settlement panel in the WTO in December 2006. The request was based on the fact that the European Communities consider that the initiation and conduct of the investigation, as well as the imposition of the definitive countervailing duty measures were inconsistent with Mexico's obligations under, *inter alia*, Article VI of the GATT 1994.

The panel was established on 23 January 2007 and composed on 21 February 2007. The first written submission by the European Communities was submitted at the end of March 2007. The rebuttal submission from the Mexicans is due mid-May and the first substantive meeting in the panel proceeding is scheduled for the end of June 2007.

4. RUSSIA AND UKRAINE

a) Russia: Anti-dumping investigation into stainless steel

This anti-dumping investigation had been initiated by Russia back in 2004, and involves 26 product groups for which EC exports to Russia amount to approximately €75m per year.

The case had been very controversial throughout with the Commission contesting, from the start, the factual basis upon which the dumping claim was made. This related mainly to the price at which EC goods were allegedly exported to Russia. The investigation itself had been completed in November 2005. While the Russian investigating authority had proposed the imposition of measures, for a long time the Russian Government did not adopt any formal decision to actually impose them. At the time of writing last year's annual report, it was stated that indications were that the Russians were not, in fact, going to impose measures.

It was therefore very surprising when in February 2007, the Russian Government published a decision to introduce the anti-dumping measures. Since then there has been intense efforts to minimise the effects of these measures for EU exporters.

b) Ukraine: Safeguard investigation on incandescent lamps

This safeguard investigation was initiated in September 2006. The European Commission made representations to the Ukrainian authorities outlining the main weaknesses in the petition. These related mainly to the failure on the part of the petitioner to demonstrate that imports were, in fact, the cause of injury. The petition seemed to clearly indicate that any injury being suffered by the domestic producer existed prior to the increase in imports and that in reality the producer has had serious financial problems for some years.

The investigation is ongoing and in this context the Commission has urged the Ukrainian authorities to refrain from attributing injury to increased imports when clearly other factors are to blame.

c) Ukraine: Safeguard measures on Cotton fabrics and Knitted Fabrics

These two cases were initiated by Ukraine in 2006 and potentially could have significantly affected EU member states given the volume of exports involved. However, given that a large quantity of knitted and cotton fabrics are exported by the EU to the Ukraine for outward processing that impact was minimal because such exports are subject to any measures. Measures were imposed in 2007 and took the form of a minimum import price. Given that EU exports are made at a substantially higher price than this minimum price, the EU exports will not, in the main, be affected.

5. TURKEY

a) Safeguard measures on vacuum cleaners

This investigation was initiated in January 2006. The Commission worked closely with European industry on this case. Given that exports from the EU of the product were made at prices far higher than those from other sources or indeed those of the domestic industry it was clear that the EU product was not the cause of injury. This was pointed out to the authorities and, as a result, they agreed to impose a measure based on a minimum import price which did not have any impact on the product coming from the EU. The definitive measure was imposed in August 2006.

b) Safeguard measures on Electric irons

This investigation was initiated in January 2006. The Commission, in cooperation with the European industry was very active on this case. Like the vacuum cleaners case, it was pointed out to the Turkish authorities that exports from the EU of the product were made at prices far higher than those from other sources or indeed those of the domestic industry. As a result European exports could not be seen as the cause of injury. On this basis we focussed our efforts on having the Turkish authority devise a measure basis on minimum price so as not to penalise imports that did not in fact contribute to the injury suffered by the Turkish industry. Given Turkey had adopted this approach in the safeguard case concerning vacuum cleaners (above), we were confident that they would follow suit. Unfortunately, in August 2006, the Turkish authorities imposed a measure in the form of a fixed price duty which hit all imports alike. Regretfully the fixed duty had been calculated on the basis of low priced imports which we contested both bilaterally and in WTO Safeguards Committee. The Turkish authorities did not change their approach.

c) Safeguard measures on motorcycles

In this case which was initiated in August 2006, provisional measures were immediately imposed upon initiation, under the form of a specific duty per piece. Again, it appeared in this case that EU exports were on average much higher priced than both imports and domestic products, and could thus not be the cause of the problems encountered by the Turkish industry. The European Commission was very active in this case, met with the Turkish administration and made strong representations. This appeared to be successful given that, contrary to provisional measures which applied regardless of the import price level, the definitive measures introduced in 2007 are only applied to imports below a specific import price. Given that EU exports are on average above that threshold, they are generally not affected by the measures.

Measures in force at the end of 2004, 2005 and 2006

Country	AD			CVD			SG			TOTAL		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
ANDEAN COMMUNITY	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
ARGENTINA	6	3	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	9	6	1
AUSTRALIA	5	4	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	8	6	5
BELARUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
BRAZIL	12	8	8	0	0	0	1	2	1	13	10	9
BULGARIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0
CANADA	9	7	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	12	8	6
CHILE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
CHINA	7	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	10
COLOMBIA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
ECUADOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0
EGYPT	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	4
INDIA	34	21	17	0	0	0	2	1	1	36	22	18
INDONESIA	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2
ISRAEL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
JORDAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	4	3	1
KOREA	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
MALAYSIA	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
MEXICO	4	3	5	2	2	2	0	0	0	6	5	7
MOLDOVA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
MOROCCO	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
NEW ZEALAND	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	3
PAKISTAN	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
PERU	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1

PHILIPPINES	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	5	4	4	5
RUSSIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	2	2	3
SOUTH AFRICA	10	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6	7
TAIPEI	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
THAILAND	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2
TURKEY	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	1	3	8
UKRAINE	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	5	7	3	6	8
USA	26	27	24	13	12	5	0	0	0	39	39	29
VENEZUELA	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	3
TOTAL	132	103	97	29	24	14	24	24	32	185	151	143

Investigation opened in 2004, 2005 and 2006												
Country	AD			CVD			SG			TOTAL		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
ANDEAN COMMUNITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARGENTINA	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
AUSTRALIA	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
BELARUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
BRAZIL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
BULGARIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CANADA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	1
CHILE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
CHINA	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1
COLOMBIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
CROATIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
ECUADOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EGYPT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIA	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	1
INDONESIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
ISRAEL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JORDAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
KOREA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALAYSIA	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MEXICO	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
MOLDOVA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
MOROCCO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
NEW ZEALAND	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
PAKISTAN	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

PANAMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
PERU	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
PHILIPPINES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
RUSSIA	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	3	4	1
SOUTH AFRICA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TAIPEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THAILAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TUNISIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
TURKEY	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	5	0	5
UKRAINE	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	3	1	4
USA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
VENEZUELA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	13	9	9	1	0	1	19	11	18	33	20	28

Investigations opened in 2006				
Country	Product	Type	Initiation Date	Country investigated
Argentina	Disposable electrodes for electrocardiograms	AD	2006-Jun-12	Austria
Argentina	Recordable CD	SG	2006-Jul-07	Italy
Argentina	straight handsaw blades	AD	2006-Aug-15	Sweden
Argentina	Rotary Screw Compressors driven by an electric motor	AD	2006-Oct-05	Germany
Australia	Brandy packaged in bottles or bulk	CVD	2006-Jul-12	France
Canada	disposable adult incontinence briefs	AD	2006-Dec-07	European Union
Chile	Milk in powder, milk, gouda cheese	SG	2006-Sep-11	Germany, Netherlands
China	Potato Starch	AD	2006-Feb-06	Denmark, France, Netherlands
India	Acetone	AD	2006-Sep-07	Belgium, Spain, Italy
Indonesia	Cast glass and rolled glass	SG	2006-Jan-02	European Union
Jordan	Footwear	SG	2006-Aug-01	Spain, Italy
Malaysia	Corrugated paper	AD	2006-Jul-14	Germany, France, Austria, Finland, Sweden
Mexico	Organic pesticides	AD	2006-May-24	Denmark

Mexico	Welded tubes and pipes in carbon-steel with exterior diameter above 406.4 mm	AD	2006-May-24	Germany
Panama	Printed film in rolls	SG	2006-Sep-11	Germany, Spain, Italy
Philippines	Sodium Tripolyphosphates	SG	2006-Mar-08	European Union
Russia	Woven Glass Fibres	SG	2006-Oct-21	European Union
Tunisia	Metal mountings and fittings-locks-taps	SG	2006-Jun-16	Spain, France, Italy
Tunisia	Glass bottles and flasks - Table Glassware	SG	2006-Jun-16	France, Italy
Turkey	Footwear	SG	2006-Jan-05	European Union
Turkey	Vacuum cleaners for a voltage of 110 V or more	SG	2006-Jan-05	European Union
Turkey	Steam Smoothing Irons	SG	2006-Jan-05	European Union
Turkey	Motorcycles	SG	2006-Aug-15	Spain, Italy
Turkey	Salt	SG	2006-Jan-05	European Union
Ukraine	Ball bearings	SG	2006-Feb-04	Germany, Poland
Ukraine	Knitted fabrics	SG	2006-May-05	Germany, Poland
Ukraine	Gas-discharge incandescent lamps	SG	2006-Sep-14	Hungary, Austria, Poland, Slovakia
Ukraine	Cotton Fabrics	SG	2006-Jul-17	Germany, Italy, Poland

Measures imposed in 2006

Country	Product	Type	Type Of Measure	Date Of Imposition	Country investigated
Australia	Brandy packaged in bottles or bulk	CVD	Provisional	2006-Nov-28	France
Belarus	Poultry	SG	Definitive	2006-Mar-10	France, Lithuania, Poland
Belarus	Polyester yarn	SG	Definitive	2006-Apr-01	Germany, Poland
Chile	Milk in powder, milk, gouda cheese	SG	Definitive	2006-Dec-14	Germany, Netherlands
China	Benzofuranol; (7-Hydroxy or Furan phenol)	AD	Definitive	2006-Feb-12	Italy
China	Dimethyl Cyclosiloxane	AD	Definitive	2006-Jan-16	Germany, United Kingdom
China	Wear resistant overlay	AD	Definitive	2006-Dec-13	Germany, European Union
China	Potato Starch	AD	Provisional	2006-Aug-18	Denmark, France, Netherlands
India	Ethylene-Propylene-non-Conjugated Diene Rubber (EPDM)	AD	Definitive	2006-Jun-15	Belgium, Germany, Spain, Netherlands, United Kingdom

India	Pentaerythritol	AD	Definitive	2006-Feb-02	Sweden
Indonesia	Ceramic tableware	SG	Definitive	2006-Jan-04	European Union
Malaysia	Corrugated paper	AD	Provisional	2006-Dec-23	Germany, Austria, Sweden France, Finland,
Mexico	Organic pesticides	AD	Provisional	2006-Sep-22	Denmark
Mexico	Welded tubes and pipes in carbon-steel with exterior diameter above 406.4 mm	AD	Provisional	2006-Sep-27	Germany
Morocco	Ceramic tiles	SG	Definitive	2006-Jan-26	Spain, Italy
New Zealand	Oral Liquid Paracetamol	AD	Definitive	2006-Jul-17	Ireland
Pakistan	Formic acid	AD	Definitive	2006-Jul-07	Germany, Finland
Philippines	Sodium Tripolyphosphates	SG	Provisional	2006-Jul-28	European Union
Russia	Lamps	SG	Definitive	2006-Mar-02	European Union
Russia	Steel pipes (for oil and gas industry)	SG	Definitive	2006-Dec-15	Germany, Italy
Turkey	Footwear	SG	Definitive	2006-Aug-10	European Union
Turkey	Steam Smoothing Irons	SG	Definitive	2006-Aug-10	European Union
Turkey	Salt	SG	Definitive	2006-Aug-10	European Union
Turkey	Motorcycles	SG	Provisional	2006-Aug-15	Spain, Italy
Turkey	Vacuum cleaners for a voltage of 110 V or more	SG	Definitive	2006-Aug-10	European Union
Ukraine	Carboxymethylcellulose	SG	Definitive	2006-Jul-22	European Union
Ukraine	Ball bearings	SG	Definitive	2006-Nov-11	Germany, Poland

ALL MEASURES IN FORCE ON 31 DECEMBER 2006 (DEFINITIVE AND PROVISIONAL)

Country	Product	Type	Case Status	Date Of Imposition	Exporting MS
Andean Community	Sorbitol	AD	Definitive	2003-May-15	France
Argentina	Hot-rolled steel (HRS)	AD	Definitive	2002-Apr-30	Slovakia
Australia	Canned peaches	CVD	Definitive	1992-Feb-19	Greece
Australia	Polyvinyl chloride homopolymer resin (PVC)	AD	Definitive	2000-Mar-24	Hungary
Australia	Polyethylene high density	AD	Definitive	2003-Dec-05	Sweden
Australia	Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4-D)	AD	Definitive	2003-Mar-24	United Kingdom

Australia	Brandy packaged in bottles or bulk	CVD	Provisional	2006-Nov-28	France
Belarus	Polyester yarn	SG	Definitive	2006-Apr-01	Germany, Poland
Belarus	Poultry	SG	Definitive	2006-Mar-10	France, Lithuania, Poland
Brazil	Sodium Tripoliphosphate (STPP)	AD	Definitive	1997-Aug-05	United Kingdom
Brazil	Cold-rolled flat stainless steel	AD	Definitive	2000-May-26	Spain, France
Brazil	Milk powder	AD	Definitive	2001-Feb-23	Denmark, Ireland
Brazil	Méthyl métacrylate	AD	Definitive	2001-Mar-14	Germany, Spain, France, United Kingdom
Brazil	Canned peaches	AD	Definitive	2002-Apr-26	Greece
Brazil	Phenol	AD	Definitive	2002-Oct-16	Belgium, Germany
Brazil	Coconuts	SG	Definitive	2002-Sep-01	European Union
Brazil	Steel blade (for stone cutting)	AD	Definitive	2003-Oct-13	Italy
Brazil	Horse nail or horse shoe nail	AD	Definitive	2004-Jun-03	Finland
Brazil	Seamless steel pipes	AD	Definitive	2005-Oct-07	European Union
Canada	Refined sugar	AD	Definitive	1995-Nov-06	Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom
Canada	Refined sugar	CVD	Definitive	1995-Nov-06	European Union
Canada	Stainless Steel round bar	AD	Definitive	1998-Sep-04	Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Sweden, United Kingdom
Canada	Filter tipped cigarette tubes	AD	Definitive	1999-Apr-12	Germany, France
Canada	Hot-rolled carbon steel plate	AD	Definitive	2004-Jan-09	Czech Republic
Canada	Laminate flooring	AD	Definitive	2005-May-17	France
Chile	Milk in powder, milk, gouda cheese	SG	Definitive	2006-Dec-14	Germany, Netherlands
China	Methylene Chloride	AD	Definitive	2002-Jun-20	Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom
China	Catechol	AD	Definitive	2003-Aug-27	France, Italy
China	Caprolactam	AD	Definitive	2003-Jun-06	Belgium, Germany, Netherlands
China	Chloroform - Trichloromethane	AD	Definitive	2004-Nov-30	Germany, France, United Kingdom
China	Hydrazine Hydrate	AD	Definitive	2005-Jun-17	France
China	Chloroprene Rubber	AD	Definitive	2005-May-10	Germany, France, European Union of 15
China	Potato Starch	AD	Provisional	2006-Aug-18	Germany, France, Netherlands
China	Wear resistant overlay	AD	Definitive	2006-Dec-13	Germany, European Union of 25
China	Benzofuranol; (7-Hydroxy or Furan phenol)	AD	Definitive	2006-Feb-12	Italy

China	Dimethyl Cyclosiloxane	AD	Definitive	2006-Jan-16	Germany, United Kingdom
Egypt	Steel reinforcing bars	AD	Definitive	1998-Jun-22	Latvia
Egypt	Tyres for motor cars	AD	Definitive	1999-Oct-04	France
Egypt	Tyres for motor cars	AD	Definitive	1999-Oct-04	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom
Egypt	Common electric filament lamps from 25-200 watts - voltage up to 240 watts	AD	Definitive	2002-Sep-05	Spain, Italy, Hungary, Romania
India	Acrylonitrile butadiene rubber (NBR)	AD	Definitive	1997-Jul-30	Germany
India	Caustic soda	AD	Definitive	2001-Jun-26	France
India	Sodium nitrite	AD	Definitive	2002-Nov-29	European Union
India	Flexible slabstock polyol (molecular weight 3000-4000)	AD	Definitive	2002-Oct-31	Spain
India	Sodium hydrosulphite	AD	Definitive	2003-Dec-03	Germany
India	Phenol	AD	Definitive	2003-Mar-24	European Union
India	Caustic soda	AD	Definitive	2003-Oct-01	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom
India	Acyclic alcohols (oxo alcohols)	AD	Definitive	2003-Oct-01	European Union
India	Graphite Electrodes	AD	Definitive	2003-Oct-31	Poland
India	Potassium carbonate	AD	Definitive	2004-Feb-20	European Union
India	Caprolactam (6-Hexanelactum)	AD	Definitive	2004-Nov-17	European Union
India	PVC paste resin	AD	Definitive	2004-Oct-07	Spain, Italy
India	Propylene glycol	AD	Definitive	2004-Oct-08	Spain
India	Mica pearl pigment	AD	Definitive	2005-Mar-21	Germany
India	Starch from tapioca (manioc)	SG	Definitive	2005-May-02	European Union
India	Certain Rubber Chemicals	AD	Definitive	2005-Nov-20	Belgium, Germany, Italy
India	Acrylonitrile butadiene rubber (NBR)	AD	Definitive	2005-Nov-29	Belgium, France
India	Pentaerythritol	AD	Definitive	2006-Apr-20	Sweden
India	Ethylene-Propylene-non-Conjugated Diene Rubber (EPDM)	AD	Definitive	2006-Jun-15	Belgium, Germany, Spain, Netherlands, United Kingdom
Indonesia	Uncoated writing and printing paper	AD	Definitive	2004-Nov-11	Finland

Indonesia	Ceramic tableware	SG	Definitive	2006-Jan-04	European Union
Jordan	Pesticides/insecticides	SG	Definitive	2005-Oct-16	European Union
Korea/South	Stainless steel bar	AD	Definitive	2004-Jul-30	Spain
Malaysia	Self copy paper in rolls and sheets	AD	Definitive	1997-Apr-20	European Union
Malaysia	Corrugated paper	AD	Provisional	2006-Dec-23	Germany, France, Austria, Finland, Sweden
Mexico	Sorbitol UPS grade	AD	Definitive	1990-Sep-27	France
Mexico	Non-pregelatinized modified cationic potato starch	AD	Definitive	1992-May-25	Netherlands
Mexico	Bovine Meat	CVD	Definitive	1994-Jun-03	Denmark
Mexico	Parathion Methyl	AD	Definitive	2000-May-31	Denmark
Mexico	Olive oil	CVD	Definitive	2005-Aug-02	Spain, Italy
Mexico	Organic pesticides	AD	Provisional	2006-Sep-22	Denmark
Mexico	Welded tubes and pipes in carbon-steel with exterior diameter above 406.4 mm	AD	Provisional	2006-Sep-27	Germany
Moldova	Sugar	SG	Definitive	2004-Jan-01	European Union
Morocco	Ceramic tiles	SG	Definitive	2006-Jan-26	Spain, Italy
New Zealand	Canned peaches	CVD	Definitive	1998-Jan-09	European Union
New Zealand	Canned peaches	AD	Definitive	1998-Mar-09	Greece
New Zealand	Oral Liquid Paracetamol	AD	Definitive	2006-Jul-17	Ireland
Pakistan	Sorbitol 70% solution	AD	Definitive	2003-Nov-19	France
Pakistan	Formic acid	AD	Definitive	2006-Jul-07	Germany, Finland
Peru	Olive oil	CVD	Definitive	2003-May-25	Czech Republic, Greece, Italy
Philippines	Ceramic floor and wall tiles	SG	Definitive	2002-Apr-11	European Union
Philippines	Glass Mirrors	SG	Definitive	2003-Oct-13	European Union
Philippines	Float glass / Tinted Float glass	SG	Definitive	2003-Oct-13	European Union
Philippines	Figured glass	SG	Definitive	2003-Oct-13	European Union
Philippines	Sodium Tripolyphosphates	SG	Provisional	2006-Jul-28	European Union
Russia	Dry yeast (bakery)	SG	Definitive	2005-Mar-15	European Union
Russia	Steel pipes (for oil and gas industry)	SG	Definitive	2006-Dec-15	Germany, Italy
Russia	Lamps	SG	Definitive	2006-Mar-02	European Union
South Africa	Circuit breakers	AD	Definitive	1997-Aug-08	France, Italy
South Africa	Uncoated woodfree paper	AD	Definitive	1998-Feb-13	Poland, Sweden

South Africa	Acetaminophenol	AD	Definitive	1999-Jun-18	France
South Africa	Ropes & cables of iron or steel	AD	Definitive	2002-Aug-28	Germany, United Kingdom
South Africa	PVC roll goods	AD	Definitive	2002-Feb-22	Germany, Netherlands
South Africa	Self-copy paper	AD	Definitive	2002-Jul-19	Belgium, Germany, United Kingdom
South Africa	Suspension PVC	AD	Definitive	2002-Oct-18	France, United Kingdom
Thailand	Cold-rolled flat stainless steel	AD	Definitive	2003-Mar-13	Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Finland, Sweden
Thailand	Hot-rolled flat in coils and not in coils	AD	Definitive	2003-May-27	Slovakia
Turkey	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	AD	Definitive	2003-Feb-06	Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, Hungary, Netherlands, Finland
Turkey	Voltmeters and Ammeters	SG	Definitive	2005-Aug-12	Germany, Spain, Italy, United Kingdom
Turkey	Activated earth and clays	SG	Definitive	2005-Jul-08	Germany, Greece, France, United Kingdom
Turkey	Salt	SG	Definitive	2006-Aug-10	European Union
Turkey	Steam Smoothing Irons	SG	Definitive	2006-Aug-10	European Union
Turkey	Vacuum cleaners for a voltage of 110 V or more	SG	Definitive	2006-Aug-10	European Union
Turkey	Footwear	SG	Definitive	2006-Aug-10	European Union
Turkey	Motorcycles	SG	Provisional	2006-Aug-15	Spain, Italy
Ukraine	Instant coffee	SG	Definitive	2003-Mar-01	European Union
Ukraine	Biscuits	SG	Definitive	2004-Dec-23	Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom
Ukraine	Rolled and waterproofing material	SG	Definitive	2005-Aug-18	European Union
Ukraine	Abrasive instruments	SG	Definitive	2005-Feb-01	European Union
Ukraine	Cast iron parts for pumps	SG	Definitive	2005-Feb-18	European Union
Ukraine	Screw compressor installations	AD	Definitive	2005-Oct-17	Belgium, Italy, Finland
Ukraine	Carboxymethylcellulose	SG	Definitive	2006-Jul-22	European Union
Ukraine	Ball bearings	SG	Definitive	2006-Nov-11	Germany, Poland
United States	Pressure sensitive plastic tape	AD	Definitive	1977-Oct-21	Italy
United States	Sorbitol	AD	Definitive	1982-Apr-09	France
United States	Brass sheet & strip	AD	Definitive	1987-Mar-06	France Germany Italy
United States	Granular polytetrafluoroethylene resin	AD	Definitive	1988-Aug-30	Italy
United States	Antifriction bearings	AD	Definitive	1989-May-15	United Kingdom, Italy

United States	Corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products	AD	Definitive	1993-Aug-19	Germany, France
United States	Stainless steel wire rod	AD	Definitive	1994-Jan-28	France
United States	Seamless line and pressure pipe	AD	Definitive	1995-Aug-03	Germany
United States	Oil country tubular goods	AD	Definitive	1995-Aug-11	Italy
United States	Stainless steel bar	AD	Definitive	1995-Mar-02	Spain
United States	Pasta	AD	Definitive	1996-Jul-24	Italy
United States	Pasta	CVD	Definitive	1996-Jul-24	Italy
United States	Stainless steel wire rod	AD	Definitive	1998-Sep-15	Sweden, Spain, Italy
United States	Cut-to-length carbon steel plate	CVD	Definitive	1999-Dec-29	Italy
United States	Stainless steel sheet and strip in coils	AD	Definitive	1999-Jul-27	Germany, Italy
United States	Stainless steel plates in coils	CVD	Definitive	1999-May-11	Belgium, Italy,
United States	Ball bearings	AD	Definitive	1999-May-15	France, Germany
United States	Stainless steel plates in coils	AD	Definitive	1999-May-21	Belgium, Italy
United States	Cut-to-length carbon-quality steel plate	AD	Definitive	2000-Feb-10	Italy
United States	Stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings	AD	Definitive	2001-Feb-23	Italy
United States	Hot-rolled carbon steel flat products	AD	Definitive	2001-Nov-29	Netherlands
United States	Steel concrete reinforcing bars	AD	Definitive	2001-Sep-07	Latvia, Poland
United States	Low enriched uranium	AD	Definitive	2002-Feb-13	France
United States	Stainless steel bar	AD	Definitive	2002-Mar-07	UK, France, Italy, Germany
United States	Stainless steel bar	CVD	Definitive	2002-Mar-08	Italy
United States	Sulphanilic Acid	AD	Definitive	2002-Nov-08	Hungary, Portugal
United States	Sulphanilic Acid	CVD	Definitive	2003-Nov-08	Hungary
United States	Chlorinated isocyanurates	AD	Definitive	2005-Jun-24	Spain
United States	Purified Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC)	AD	Definitive	2005-May-10	Sweden, Finland, Netherlands
Venezuela	Blue-veined cheese	CVD	Definitive	1994-May-24	Denmark, Netherlands
Venezuela	Paper and paperboard	SG	Definitive	2004-Jun-06	European Union
Venezuela	Potato starch	CVD	Definitive	2004-Jun-07	European Union