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**COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT**

**Annex I – Trends and Main cases by country**

**[COM(2008)406 final]**

## COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

### Annex I – Trends and Main cases by country

#### 1. UNITES STATES

##### 1.1. Overall trends

Even if the USA remains the biggest user of the instruments against the EU or its Member States, the number of measures in force has decreased again, with 25 measures at the end of 2007 as compared to 29 in the prior year. The overwhelming majority of those measures concern anti-dumping (21), whereas only 4 are countervailing duties. The reduction of the number of measures is mostly explained by revocation of measures on steel products (carbon steel flat products, stainless steel bars and oil country tubular goods) as a result of expiry reviews and (partial) implementation of WTO panel rulings (see below).

For the first time since 2004, the USA initiated three new investigations in 2007. Those concern lightweight thermal paper from Germany (AD) and sodium nitrite from Germany (AD/CVD) and France (AD).

Once again, the main focus on the trade defence activity by the US concerned WTO dispute settlement proceedings, particularly related to the US practice of 'zeroing' and the incomplete implementation of the WTO ruling, as well as the follow up of various expiry reviews.

##### 1.2. Main cases

###### Zeroing

Essentially, zeroing consists of disregarding non-dumped transactions in the calculation of the margins of dumping, which normally leads to an inflation or even an artificial finding of dumping margins, and therefore overstating antidumping duties. The US is one of the few countries still applying this methodology, and the EC challenged this approach in WTO in two various proceedings (DS 294 and DS 350). In addition, Japan also challenged the US practice in WTO (DS 322) and many other WTO Members (e.g. Mexico, Thailand, Ecuador and Canada).

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 US had until 9 April 2007 to implement the DSB ruling. But, to date, the implementation has been incomplete and unsatisfactory.

With regard to original investigations, the US stopped using zeroing when calculating dumping margins on a weighted average to weighted average basis in investigations initiated after, or ongoing on 22 February 2007. In the 15 specific original investigations of DS 294, the US re-calculated the dumping margins without zeroing and revoked the anti-dumping duty for those exporters now found not to have dumped or to dump below *de minimis* level. However, on the other hand, the US left a number of important issues open. As an example, on the 16 specific administrative reviews, the United States has not taken any action. It alleges that it does not have to, as each of the 16 measures condemned have been superseded by later administrative reviews in the meantime. Furthermore, the US only applied non-zeroed rates of duty to goods which *entered* the US after 9 April 2007, which results in the actual *collection* of duties with zeroing long after this date. As a result, the EC is now challenging the US

implementing actions before the WTO in a so-called 21.5 compliance procedure. The EC requested a panel in September 2007. The Panel report should be circulated in October 2008 and may be followed by an appeal. If it is confirmed that the US is still not in compliance with its WTO obligations and if no correcting action is taken forthwith, the EC will be in position to request retaliation to press for full implementation.

In addition to the above, the EC had also initiated a second dispute settlement proceeding (DS 350) in 2006 given that DG Trade identified 40 later cases in which the zeroing methodology was still applied by the US, but which were not covered by the first dispute. Consultations were held in November 2006 and a second round in February 2007 where the parties failed to reach any agreement. As a result the EC requested the establishment of a WTO Panel to analyse the identified cases in May 2007. The panel in DS 350 was established at the DSB meeting of 4 June 2007 and its interim report is expected in June 2008 with the final report expected in September 2008.

One issue which had been left open by DS 294 was the existence of a zeroing *methodology* in reviews, on which the Appellate Body could not make a finding in the absence of sufficient factual findings in the Panel's report. The new DS 350 dispute initially covered the zeroing methodology in reviews. But, this was dropped at the later stage of the Panel as Japan, in the meantime, had been successful in its claim that the US was maintaining a WTO incompatible zeroing methodology in reviews. However since then the US has failed to implement these findings Japan is currently considering taking retaliatory/compensatory measures, although it has requested a 21.5 panel as a first step.

Three AD cases initiated.

The US initiated 3 new anti-dumping AD cases at the end of 2007 on imports of lightweight thermal paper from Germany, sodium metal from France, and sodium nitrate from Germany. The trade at stake is estimated at: US\$ 134m per year for LWT paper, US\$ 6.8m for sodium metal and US\$ 1.4m for sodium nitrite, all based on 2006 figures. The alleged dumping margins are quite high: 30-75% for the paper case, 66-110% for sodium metal, and 65-237% for sodium nitrite.

The EC exporters concerned are actively seeking to avoid imposition of measures and are in close contact with us. The injury analysis seems particularly weak in all three cases, as some of the ITC Commissioners voted against initiation or found only the existence of threat of injury. In fact, some EC exporters have chosen not to cooperate with the dumping investigation, but to concentrate on the injury case only.

A common feature of these 3 cases is that the US petitioners seem to have lodged the complaint on a relatively weak dumping and especially injury basis, mainly to protect their markets as sole domestic producers against their sole (or preponderant) foreign competitors. In addition, there are some issues of wider concern e.g. the request for the use of the "targeted dumping" methodology in the paper case.

Low-enriched Uranium – AD duties from France

In 2005 Eurodif, the French exporter successfully challenged the anti-dumping and countervailing measures on imports of *low-enriched uranium from France* (imposed in 2002) 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 is under pressure to revoke the AD duty (having revoked the countervailing duty in 2007), although the case has now been appealed to the Supreme Court, which will have to decide whether to accept it.

On 19 December 2007, two identical bills (collectively referred to as the "Whitfield amendment") were introduced in the US House and Senate, with a view to overturning the 2005 US Federal Court judgement by explicitly stating that uranium enrichment involves the sale of a good, not a service. While the purpose of these bills is ostensibly to safeguard the US-Russia Uranium Agreement from a national security viewpoint, their most immediate effect will be to make Eurodif liable for considerable anti-dumping duties which have been on deposit since 2002 and to make the US producer, USEC eligible to receive these duties under the Byrd Amendment. It would also make the imposition of countervailing duties easier and facilitate the initiation of future cases against both Eurodif and the other EC, producer Urenco (a joint venture between Germany, Netherlands and the UK). The Commission has been working closely with the French authorities and the Urenco Member States, in particular objecting to the retroactive aspect of this legislation and the possible transfer of duties to USEC under the Byrd Amendment. A letter to this effect was sent to the US administration on 10 April 2008.

#### *d) Stainless steel bars – sunset review*

On 8 January 2008, the US ITC revoked anti-dumping measures on stainless steel bars from Germany, France, Italy and UK, as well as countervailing duty measures on Italy. This was the culmination of a combined effort between the EC exporters, Member States and the Commission, given the particular circumstances of this case.

As regards the anti-dumping measures, the measures against the main exporters concerned had been revoked following the DS294 zeroing panel. In its submission to the ITC, the EC argued that the remaining exporters were too small to cause any injury to the US industry, and the ITC agreed with this argument.

This revocation also removes another trade irritant, the "Firth Rixson" case in the UK (on which the EC had requested WTO consultations (DS319)). This measure, which involved the imposition of a 125.77% duty on the basis of unwarranted "facts available", was highly unsatisfactory and did not reflect well on the US DOC.

## **2. INDIA**

After the US, India remains the country with the second highest number of measures against the EC, i.e. 19 in total. In 2007, one measure was terminated, while one new measure was imposed and one additional measure came into play as a result of enlargement. India initiated two AD cases against; inter alia, the EU in 2007 compared to one in 2006.

Last year's reports mentioned the fact that during the course of 2005, upon request of the EC exporters, India initiated reviews of a number of anti-dumping measures subject to WTO consultations. While several of these reviews led to a termination of the measures, the Indian domestic industry appealed a number of them. In some cases the measures were even reinstated, while waiting for the appeals to be decided by the Indian appellate tribunal. While in 2006 most of the appeals have been either withdrawn by the domestic industry or dismissed by the Indian courts, the Indian industry requested in December 2006 and in 2007 to extend or modify two of the measures contested by the EC as WTO non-compatible (Flexible Slabstock Polyol and Sodium Nitrite). Despite the fact that there was no co-operation from the EU industry, the EC strongly opposed these developments. While for one measure the investigating authority has excluded the EC exporters from the antidumping duties (Flexible Slabstock Polyol), for the other case measures were extended in March 2008 (Sodium Nitrite).

### **3. CHINA**

#### **3.1. Overall trends**

China opened no new cases against the EC compared to 1 in 2006 and 3 in 2005.

It should be noted that in 2007 China terminated two investigations without the imposition of measures, butanol and octanol. In one case no causal link between imports and injury could be established, and in the other case the investigation was terminated due to lack of injury.

#### **3.2. Main cases**

China imposed definitive AD measures on imports of potato starch from the EU in February 2007. This is the only agricultural product from the EU on which China has imposed such measures, or indeed opened 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.

The definitive measures, which were imposed in February 2007, one year after the case had been initiated, ranged between 17% and 35%. This represented a significant and welcome drop from the level of duties imposed at provisional stage which ranged from 35%-57%. While there were some problems again regarding disclosure in this case, the Chinese authorities have since then agreed to improve this aspect of their AD proceedings. The EC used the opportunity of a bilateral Best Practices Group to stress this issue to the Chinese and gave them detailed examples of how the EC handles this aspect of investigations. It remains to be seen if this will bear fruit as there have been no subsequent AD cases by them since that meeting.

### **4. LATIN AMERICA**

#### **4.1. Overall trends**

While the number of measures in place by Latin American countries decreased in 2006, it went up again in 2007. This is mainly the result of new measures in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico.

The imposition of measures by Argentina was expected given the initiation of four new cases in 2006. Three of those cases were anti-dumping investigations which resulted in measures in 2007. The other measures from Latin America mostly resulted from the enlargement of the EU, i.e. inclusion of existing measures against Romania and Bulgaria.

The trade defence activity in Brazil was overall quite important in 2007: one new measure was imposed, three new investigations were initiated and two expiry reviews were opened.

Brazil and Argentina have also been a source of major concern as it appeared that those two countries still do not automatically recognise market economy status to the EU's newest member States in anti-dumping proceedings. This issue is explained in the general part of the report.

#### **4.2. Main cases**

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

As mentioned in the last report, 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 panel was established on 23 January 2007 and composed on 21 February 2007. The Panel met with the parties on 26-27 June 2007 and 3-4 October 2007. The issuance of the Panel's interim report scheduled for 18 February 2008 has been delayed for several weeks and no new date is currently available.

The EC considers that the initiation and conduct of the investigation, as well as the imposition of the definitive countervailing measures were inconsistent with Mexico's obligations under WTO rules, the main issues being: the non-existence of a domestic industry; the simultaneous claim of material injury to the domestic industry and material retardation of the establishment of an industry; the lack of a reasonable and adequate explanation of the existence of subsidisation, notably as regards pass-through of any benefit; the exceeding of the maximum time limit for the conduct of an investigation (18 months) by almost six months; and the failure to make a proper analysis of any causal link between subsidization and injury.

The EC requested the Panel to recommend Mexico to bring its measure into conformity with the WTO Agreements and to suggest that a complete repeal of the measure against EC olive oil would be the most appropriate and/or effective way to do so.

Argentina - Imposition of provisional measures on Hand saw blades from Sweden:

Provisional measures were imposed in May 2007. In February 2008, the Argentinean authorities accepted the price undertaking proposed by the Swedish exporter.

Argentina – AD measures on Electrical connection terminals from Germany:

The investigation was initiated in October 2007. We made a submission emphasising that the information provided in the complaint was not adequate and accurate in order to justify the initiation. In particular, the evidence on dumping was not representative and the data provided on injury did not give a conclusive picture of the situation of the domestic industry. We pointed out that the complete absence of any analysis of other factors raises serious doubts as to the existence of a causal link between the allegedly dumped imports and the injury. We further pleaded for decumulation, since the behaviour of Chinese and German imports is not at all similar and their impact should therefore be assessed separately.

Brazil - AD measures on Indigo blue from Germany:

The investigation was initiated in February 2007, provisional measures were imposed in October 2007 and definitive measures in 2008. There are only two producers of this dyestuff in the world who share the market. From the data provided it seemed clear that causes other than dumped imports had a significant impact on the situation of the domestic industry. The Commission supported the German exporter in his defence and made several submissions in writing as well as during hearings. However, none of the well founded arguments have been taken into account in the final decision.

Canned peaches, AD expiry review against Greece:

The review was initiated in April 2007. Following the imposition of the original measures, Greek imports had ceased and were swiftly and completely replaced by Argentinean imports. The Commission, in coordination with the Greek exporters, provided duly substantiated arguments showing that the original measures did not have their intended effect and thus a continuation of these measures was not warranted. Nevertheless, the Brazilian authorities seem inclined to opt for a continuation. Efforts by the Greek exporters to reach a price agreement, have, so far, not been successful. The final decision is imminent.

## **5. RUSSIA AND UKRAINE**

### **5.1. Overall trends**

The number of measures in place for these two countries increased as compared to the previous year. Russia imposed two new measures, one anti-dumping and one safeguard, and Ukraine three safeguard measures. Ukraine is now the country having the most safeguard measures in place, with nine in total. Although it is regrettable that Ukraine makes use of safeguards rather than a country specific instrument such as anti-dumping, it should be noted that, due to the nature of the measures imposed in those cases, EU exports are not affected in any way.

In the course of 2007, Ukraine has initiated two new safeguard cases. This compares to four cases initiated in the previous year, but Ukraine nevertheless remains an intensive user of SFG instrument in general. Russia also initiated one new safeguard investigation at the end of the year.

### **5.2. Main cases**

#### ***a) Russia: Safeguard initiation on stainless steel***

This anti-dumping investigation was the only one initiated by Russia in 2007 and was launched at the end of the year. The Commission closely follows this case in coordination with the industry due to its importance for the EU industry and contested several important weaknesses, mainly in terms of the product definition and injury analysis.

#### ***b) Russia: Anti-dumping measures on stainless steel pipes***

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.

This case was of a significant economic (about 75 Mio. EUR) and political interest for the European industry. Together with the Commission they were actively involved in the investigation. Finally, measures were imposed 27 months after initiation of investigation (February 2007) hence not in compliance with WTO legislation that allows 18 months to impose measures. Since then there has been intense efforts to minimise the effects of these measures for EU exporters.

#### ***c) Russia: Safeguard measure imposed on Woven Glass Fibres***

Russia imposed definitive safeguard measures on woven glass fibres in December 2007. The economic interest in this case was not significant. Measures imposed were in form of ad valorem duty of 14,2% for abrasive scrims and 33,4% for the others.

#### ***d) Ukraine: Safeguard investigation on seamless case pipe and tubings***

This safeguard investigation was initiated in August 2007. The European Commission made submission to the Ukrainian authorities in order to ensure compliance with WTO rules. Commission is especially closely monitoring those cases as Ukraine is also significant user of safeguards.

#### ***e) Ukraine: Safeguard investigation on Polyvinylchloride***

This case was initiated in October 2007 and potentially could have significantly affected EU member states, mainly Germany and Poland given the volume of EC exports amounting to around €70m. The Commission submitted its comments to the investigating authorities, outlining the main weaknesses in the non-confidential version of the complaint. These related



mainly to the failure on the part of the petitioner to demonstrate that imports were, in fact, be the cause of injury or threat thereof. Firstly, the figures demonstrate a positive trend, secondly, the increase in imports only reflects the increase in demand and finally, no other factors were examined. Furthermore, the analysis is supported by the data for only a very short period of time. The investigation is ongoing and in this context the Commission has urged the Ukrainian authorities to refrain for attributing injury to increased imports when clearly other factors are to blame.

f) Ukraine: Safeguard Measures Cotton Fabrics

The main exporting countries are Germany and Poland. The measure imposed in June 2007 was a minimum import price of 0.57 USD/m<sup>2</sup> which has no effect on EU exports which are priced higher than that.

g) Ukraine: Safeguard Measures Gas-charged incandescent lamps

The main countries concerned are Hungary, Austria, Poland and Slovakia. The economic interest of EU industry was not very high. The measure was imposed in July 2007 in the form of minimum import price of 0.481 USD/Item, which does not affect the EU exports to Ukraine.

h) Ukraine: Safeguard Measures Knitted fabrics

The main countries concerned are Germany, Italy and Poland. The economic interest of EU industry was low. The measure imposed in March 2007 was in form of minimum import price of 2.78USD/kg which does not affect the EU exports which are priced much higher.

## **6. TURKEY**

### **6.1. Overall trends**

While Turkey imposed an unprecedented number of safeguard measures in 2006, i.e. five measures in one year, no new measures were imposed in 2007. Unfortunately this does not reflect a change in Turkey's policy towards the use of the instrument. Indeed, Turkey initiated three new safeguard investigations in 2007, which is the highest number of safeguard cases initiated by one single country in that year.

As explained below, the developments in those cases are particularly unsatisfactory. Turkey continues to initiate cases and impose measures on an erga-omnes basis while it clearly appears that the problems faced by its industry are caused by low priced imports from specific countries, but also caused by factors other than imports. The Commission again intervened forcefully in those cases, but unfortunately Turkey remained on its position.

### **6.2. Main cases**

#### Safeguard measures on Frames and mountings for spectacles

This investigation was initiated in February 2007. The Commission worked closely with the investigating authorities, visited Ankara in the frame of this investigation and intervened repeatedly at the highest official level. Given that exports from the EU of the product were made at prices far higher than those from other sources (China) or indeed those of the domestic industry it was clear that the EU products were not the cause of injury. This was pointed out to the authorities by several occasions. It needs to be noted that the EC industry did not cooperate in a desired extend. The Commission requested Turkey to seek the least damaging measure e.g. a minimum import price which would not have any impact on the

genuine products coming from the EU which are clearly not a cause of the problems. At the beginning of 2008 it was decided to impose a fixed duty per piece on all imported products irrespective from the country of origin. The Commission contested the form and extent of the proposed measure.

#### Safeguard measures on Travel goods, handbags and similar containers

This investigation was initiated in June 2007. The Commission again intervened to address similar problems. Here again, the EU exports were not causing injury. 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 to propose a measure based on a minimum import price so as not to penalise imports that did not in fact contribute to the injury suffered by the Turkish industry. The definitive measures irrespective from the country of origin were imposed in form of a fixed duty at the beginning of 2008.

#### Safeguard investigation on Certain electrical appliances

This case was initiated in December 2007 and the Commission, after coordination with the EC industry, has urged the investigating authorities to discontinue this investigation due to many technical weaknesses mainly in terms of too broad product scope definition and unclear support of the domestic producers to this application as well as the unconvincing and unreliable injury analysis. The injury analysis showed positive trends in many indicators and was based only on indexes even though after disclosure of real figures the confidentiality would be warranted.

#### *d) Antidumping measures on Polyvinylchloride – expiry review*

This antidumping measures of \$25/t for co-operating exporters and \$45/t for non co-operating exporters in Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, Hungary, Netherlands, Romania and Finland was about to expire on 5 February 2008, however an expiry review was launched for exporters in Germany, Italy and Romania on 1 February 2008. Commission is assisting the European companies concerned and follows this proceeding.

## **7. AUSTRALIA**

### **7.1. Overall trends**

The number of measures in place in Australia decreased from five measures in 2006 to four in 2007. This follows the expiry of the measures against Greek canned peaches which were in place since 1992. No new measures were imposed by Australia in 2007, but it should be noted that a safeguard cases was initiated against imports of meat of swine. At provisional stage Australia did not impose any measure grounds of lack of evidence that imports were causing the injury suffered by the domestic industry. It should be mentioned that early in April 2008 the Australian authorities confirmed their provisional findings and terminated this investigation without imposing any measure.

### **7.2. Main cases**

Australian pig farmers have requested the initiation of a safeguard investigation against imports of frozen cuts of meat of swine in October 2007 since they are experiencing difficulties, notwithstanding the fact that they compete with imports only on part of the pig meat market. Today only USA, Canada and Denmark meet the sanitary and phytosanitary

requirements to export to Australia. On 14 December 2007, the Australian investigating authority proposed not to impose provisional measures, since no causal link has been found between imports and the difficult situation of the Australian pig farmers, the principal cause of injury being the higher domestic feed prices (pig producers worldwide, including in the EU, face a similar situation). It should be underlined that in April 2008 the Australian authorities confirmed their findings that imports did not cause any serious injury to the domestic industry and the investigation was terminated without imposition of measures.

## **8. TUNISIA**

In 2006, Tunisia, for the first time, initiated two safeguard investigations. No development in those investigations took place in 2007. Despite the Commission's various requests for information concerning the progress of those investigations, Tunisia did not provide any answer. Although the investigations have not been officially closed, it would be very difficult for Tunisia to justify the imposition of measures almost two years after the initiation of the investigations given that safeguards are an emergency measures.

## **9. JAPAN**

Japan has initiated in 2007 its first anti-dumping case against an EU Member State. The case which was opened in April 2007 involved electrolytic manganese dioxide exported from Spain to Japan. The industry co-operated with the Japanese authorities in the case.

## **10. JORDAN**

Jordan initiated a safeguard investigation on ceramic tiles in January 2007 and the Commission has followed closely developments in the case given that EC tiles producers would be affected by any restriction to imports into Jordan. In July 2007 the investigation was terminated upon request of petitioner, after a private "gentleman's agreement" was reached in June between a number of ceramic tile importers and domestic producers under the auspices of the Amman Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Industry. The EC cautioned against the use of such informal measures, expressing preference for the use of proper legal instruments to deal with this type of problems.

**ANNEX II - MEASURES IN FORCE AT THE END OF 2005, 2006 AND 2007**

<b>Measures in force at the end of 2005, 2006 and 2007</b>												
<b>Country</b>	<b>AD</b>			<b>CVD</b>			<b>SG</b>			<b>TOTAL</b>		
	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Andean Community</b>	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
<b>Argentina</b>	3	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	4
<b>Australia</b>	4	3	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	6	5	4
<b>Belarus</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
<b>Brazil</b>	8	8	11	0	0	0	2	1	1	10	9	12
<b>Bulgaria</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Canada</b>	7	5	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	8	6	6
<b>Chile</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>China</b>	9	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	10
<b>Ecuador</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Egypt</b>	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	3
<b>India</b>	22	17	18	0	0	0	1	1	1	23	18	19
<b>Indonesia</b>	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2
<b>Jordan</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	1	2
<b>Korea</b>	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
<b>Malaysia</b>	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
<b>Mexico</b>	3	5	7	2	2	2	0	0	0	5	7	9
<b>Moldova</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
<b>Morocco</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
<b>New Zealand</b>	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	3
<b>Pakistan</b>	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
<b>Panama</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Peru</b>	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
<b>Philippines</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	4	4	5	4

<b>Russia</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	4	2	3	5
<b>South Africa</b>	6	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	7	5
<b>Thailand</b>	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
<b>Turkey</b>	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	7	7	3	8	9
<b>Ukraine</b>	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	7	9	6	8	10
<b>USA</b>	27	24	21	12	5	4	0	0	0	39	29	25
<b>Venezuela</b>	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	3	3	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>147</b>

**ANNEX III – DETAILS OF MEASURES IN FORCE AS OF DECEMBER 2007**

Country	Product	Type	Case Status	Date Of Imposition	Exporting MS
Andean Community	Sorbitol	AD	Definitive	2003-May-15	France
Argentina	Disposable electrodes for electrocardiograms	AD	Definitive	2007-Dec-07	Austria
Argentina	Recordable CD	SG	Definitive	2007-May-29	Italy
Argentina	straight handsaw blades	AD	Provisional	2007-May-19	Sweden
Argentina	Hot-rolled steel (HRS)	AD	Definitive	2002-Apr-30	Slovakia
Australia	Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4-D)	AD	Definitive	2003-Mar-24	United Kingdom
Australia	Polyethylene high density	AD	Definitive	2003-Dec-05	Sweden
Australia	Polyvinyl chloride homopolymer resin (PVC)	AD	Definitive	2000-Mar-24	Hungary
Australia	Brandy packaged in bottles or bulk	CVD	Definitive	2007-Mar-08	France
Belarus	Polyester yarn	SG	Definitive	2006-Apr-01	Germany, Poland
Belarus	Poultry	SG	Definitive	2006-Mar-10	France, Lithuania, Poland
Brazil	Seamless steel pipes	AD	Definitive	2005-Oct-07	Romania
Brazil	Méthyl métacrylate	AD	Definitive	2001-Mar-14	Germany, Spain, France, United Kingdom
Brazil	Horse nail or horse shoe nail	AD	Definitive	2004-Jun-03	Finland
Brazil	Milk powder	AD	Definitive	2001-Feb-23	Denmark, Ireland
Brazil	Sodium Tripoliphosphate (STPP)	AD	Definitive	1997-Aug-05	United Kingdom
Brazil	Polycarbonate resins in powder, granulates or pellets, with or without pigments additives	AD	Provisional	2007-Oct-08	Belgium, Germany, Spain
Brazil	Pumping units	AD	Definitive	2005-Jun-29	Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom
Brazil	Cold-rolled flat stainless steel	AD	Definitive	2000-May-26	Spain, France
Brazil	Coconuts	SG	Definitive	2002-Sep-01	European Union
Brazil	Canned peaches	AD	Definitive	2002-Apr-26	Greece
Brazil	Steel blade (for stone cutting)	AD	Definitive	2003-Oct-13	Italy
Brazil	Phenol	AD	Definitive	2002-Oct-16	Belgium, Germany
Canada	Refined sugar	AD	Definitive	1995-Nov-06	Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom
Canada	Filter tipped cigarette tubes	AD	Definitive	1999-Apr-12	Germany, France

Canada	Laminate flooring	AD	Definitive	2005-May-17	France
Canada	Hot-rolled carbon steel plate and high-strength low-alloy steel plate	AD	Definitive	2004-Jan-09	Czech Republic
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
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	Methylene Chloride	AD	Definitive	2002-Jun-20	Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom
China	Potato Starch	AD	Definitive	2007-Feb-06	Germany, France, Netherlands
China	Wear resistant overlay	AD	Definitive	2006-Dec-13	Germany, European Union of 25
China	Hydrazine Hydrate	AD	Definitive	2005-Jun-17	France
China	Catechol	AD	Definitive	2003-Aug-27	France, Italy
China	Chloroform - Trichloromethane	AD	Definitive	2004-Nov-30	Germany, France, United Kingdom
China	Dimethyl Cyclosiloxane	AD	Definitive	2006-Jan-16	Germany, United Kingdom
China	Chloroprene Rubber	AD	Definitive	2005-May-10	Germany, France, European Union of 15
China	Caprolactam	AD	Definitive	2003-Jun-06	Belgium, Germany, Netherlands
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
India	Acrylonitrile butadiene rubber (NBR)	AD	Definitive	2005-Nov-29	Belgium, France
India	Caprolactam (6-Hexanelactum)	AD	Definitive	2004-Nov-17	European Union
India	Caustic soda	AD	Definitive	2001-Jun-26	France
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	Ethylene-Propylene-non-Conjugated Diene Rubber (EPDM)	AD	Definitive	2006-Jun-15	Belgium, Germany, Spain, Netherlands, United Kingdom
India	Graphite Electrodes	AD	Definitive	2003-Oct-31	Poland

India	Starch from tapioca (manioc)	SG	Definitive	2005-May-02	European Union
India	Sodium nitrite	AD	Definitive	2002-Nov-29	European Union
India	Sodium hydrosulphite	AD	Definitive	2003-Dec-03	Germany
India	PVC paste resin	AD	Definitive	2004-Oct-07	Spain, Italy
India	Propylene glycol	AD	Definitive	2004-Oct-08	Spain
India	Potassium carbonate	AD	Definitive	2004-Feb-20	European Union
India	Phenol	AD	Definitive	2003-Mar-24	European Union
India	Pentaerythritol	AD	Definitive	2006-Apr-20	Sweden
India	Mica pearl pigment	AD	Definitive	2005-Mar-21	Germany
India	Acetone	AD	Provisional	2007-Jun-19	Belgium, Spain, Italy
India	Acyclic alcohols (oxo alcohols)	AD	Definitive	2003-Oct-01	Romania
India	Flexible slabstock polyol (molecular weight 3000-4000)	AD	Definitive	2002-Oct-31	Spain
India	Certain Rubber Chemicals	AD	Definitive	2005-Nov-20	Belgium, Germany, Italy
Indonesia	Ceramic tableware	SG	Definitive	2006-Jan-04	European Union
Indonesia	Uncoated writing and printing paper	AD	Definitive	2004-Nov-11	Finland
Jordan	Pesticides/insecticides	SG	Definitive	2005-Oct-16	European Union
Jordan	Footwear	SG	Definitive	2007-Jan-22	Spain, Italy
Korea/South	Stainless steel bar	AD	Definitive	2004-Jul-30	Spain
Mexico	Bovine Meat	CVD	Definitive	1994-Jun-03	Denmark
Mexico	Sorbitol UPS grade	AD	Definitive	1990-Sep-27	France
Mexico	Cold-rolled sheet	AD	Definitive	2005-Dec-12	Bulgaria
Mexico	Organic pesticides	AD	Definitive	2007-Dec-21	Denmark
Mexico	Carbon steel tubing	AD	Definitive	2004-Apr-21	Romania
Mexico	Carbon steel plate in sheets	AD	Definitive	2005-Sep-22	Romania
Mexico	Non-pregelatinized modified cationic potato starch	AD	Definitive	1992-May-25	Netherlands
Mexico	Parathion Methyl	AD	Definitive	2000-May-31	Denmark
Mexico	Olive oil	CVD	Definitive	2005-Aug-02	Spain, Italy
Morocco	Ceramic tiles	SG	Definitive	2006-Jan-26	Spain, Italy
New Zealand	Canned peaches	AD	Definitive	1998-Mar-09	Greece
New Zealand	Canned peaches	CVD	Definitive	1998-Jan-09	European Union
New Zealand	Oral Liquid Paracetamol	AD	Definitive	2006-Jul-17	Ireland



Pakistan	Formic acid	AD	Definitive	2006-Jul-07	Germany, Finland
Pakistan	Sorbitol 70% solution	AD	Definitive	2003-Nov-19	France
Panama	Printed film in rolls	SG	Definitive	2007-Oct-10	Germany, Spain, Italy
Peru	Olive oil	CVD	Definitive	2003-May-25	Czech Republic, Greece, Italy
Peru	Hot-rolled steels and coils	AD	Definitive	2006-Jul-07	Romania
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
Russia	Dry yeast (bakery)	SG	Definitive	2005-Mar-15	European Union
Russia	Lamps	SG	Definitive	2006-Mar-02	European Union
Russia	Woven Glass Fibres	SG	Definitive	2007-Dec-10	European Union
Russia	Steel pipes (for oil and gas industry)	SG	Definitive	2006-Dec-15	Germany, Italy
Russia	Flat rolled austhenitic stainless steel (hot and cold-rolled, containing nickel)	AD	Definitive	2007-Mar-17	Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Finland, Sweden
South Africa	Acetaminophenol	AD	Definitive	1999-Jun-18	France
South Africa	Uncoated woodfree paper	AD	Definitive	1998-Feb-13	Poland, Sweden
South Africa	Lysine powder and feed supplements containing by mass 40 per cent or more lysine	SG	Definitive	2007-Dec-14	European Union
South Africa	Circuit breakers	AD	Definitive	1997-Aug-08	France, Italy
South Africa	Ropes & cables of iron or steel	AD	Definitive	2002-Aug-28	Germany, 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, Romania
Turkey	Fittings	AD	Definitive	2006-Sep-07	Bulgaria
Turkey	Motorcycles	SG	Definitive	2007-Mar-02	Spain, Italy
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	Activated earth and clays	SG	Definitive	2005-Jul-08	Germany, Greece, France, United

					Kingdom
Turkey	Voltmeters and Ammeters	SG	Definitive	2005-Aug-12	Germany, Spain, Italy, United Kingdom
Ukraine	Abrasive instruments	SG	Definitive	2005-Feb-01	European Union
Ukraine	Cotton Fabrics	SG	Definitive	2007-Jun-11	Germany, Italy, Poland
Ukraine	Gas-discharge incandescent lamps	SG	Definitive	2007-Jul-13	Hungary, Austria, Poland, Slovakia
Ukraine	Knitted fabrics	SG	Definitive	2007-Mar-01	Germany, Poland
Ukraine	Carboxymethylcellulose	SG	Definitive	2006-Jul-22	European Union
Ukraine	Cast iron parts for pumps	SG	Definitive	2005-Feb-18	European Union
Ukraine	Instant coffee	SG	Definitive	2003-Mar-01	European Union
Ukraine	Ball bearings	SG	Definitive	2006-Nov-11	Germany, Poland
Ukraine	Rolled and waterproofing material	SG	Definitive	2005-Aug-18	European Union
Ukraine	Screw compressor installations	AD	Definitive	2005-Oct-17	Belgium, Italy, Finland
United States	Antifriction bearings	AD	Definitive	1989-May-15	United Kingdom
United States	Antifriction bearings	AD	Definitive	1989-May-15	Italy
United States	Ball bearings	AD	Definitive	1999-May-15	France
United States	Ball bearings	AD	Definitive	1989-May-15	Germany
United States	Brass sheet & strip	AD	Definitive	1987-Mar-06	France
United States	Brass sheet & strip	AD	Definitive	1987-Mar-06	Germany
United States	Brass sheet & strip	AD	Definitive	1987-Mar-06	Italy
United States	Chlorinated isocyanurates	AD	Definitive	2005-Jun-24	Spain
United States	Corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products	AD	Definitive	1993-Aug-19	Germany
United States	Cut-to-length carbon steel plate	CVD	Definitive	1999-Dec-29	Italy
United States	Cut-to-length carbon-quality steel plate	AD	Definitive	2000-Feb-10	Italy
United States	Granular polytetrafluoroethylene resin	AD	Definitive	1988-Aug-30	Italy
United States	Low enriched uranium	CVD	Definitive	2002-Feb-13	France
United States	Low enriched uranium	AD	Definitive	2002-Feb-13	France
United States	Pasta	CVD	Definitive	1996-Jul-24	Italy
United States	Pasta	AD	Definitive	1996-Jul-24	Italy
United States	Pressure sensitive plastic tape	AD	Definitive	1977-Oct-21	Italy
United States	Purified Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC)	AD	Definitive	2005-Jul-11	Netherlands
United States	Purified Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC)	AD	Definitive	2005-Jul-11	Finland

United States	Purified Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC)	AD	Definitive	2005-Jul-11	Sweden
United States	Seamless line and pressure pipe	AD	Definitive	1995-Aug-03	Germany
United States	Sorbitol	AD	Definitive	1982-Apr-09	France
United States	Stainless steel bar	AD	Definitive	1995-Mar-02	Spain
United States	Stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings	AD	Definitive	2001-Feb-23	Italy
United States	Stainless steel plates in coils	CVD	Definitive	1999-May-11	Belgium
United States	Stainless steel plates in coils	AD	Definitive	1999-May-21	Italy
United States	Stainless steel plates in coils	AD	Definitive	1999-May-21	Belgium
United States	Stainless steel sheet and strip in coils	AD	Definitive	1999-Jul-27	Italy
United States	Stainless steel sheet and strip in coils	AD	Definitive	1999-Jul-27	Germany
United States	Stainless steel wire rod	AD	Definitive	1998-Sep-15	Italy
United States	Stainless steel wire rod	AD	Definitive	1998-Sep-15	Spain
United States	Stainless steel wire rod	AD	Definitive	1994-Jan-28	France
United States	Steel concrete reinforcing bars	AD	Definitive	2001-Sep-07	Poland
United States	Steel concrete reinforcing bars	AD	Definitive	2001-Sep-07	Latvia
United States	Sulphanilic Acid	AD	Definitive	2002-Nov-08	Hungary
United States	Sulphanilic Acid	AD	Definitive	2002-Nov-08	Portugal
United States	Sulphanilic Acid	CVD	Definitive	2003-Nov-08	Hungary
Venezuela	Blue-veined cheese	CVD	Definitive	1994-May-24	Denmark, Netherlands
Venezuela	Potato starch	CVD	Definitive	2004-Jun-07	European Union

ANNEX IV – INVESTIGATIONS OPENED IN 2005, 2006, 2007

Investigation opened in 2005, 2006 and 2007												
Country	AD			CVD			SG			TOTAL		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
Argentina	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1
Australia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Brazil	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Canada	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
China	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
India	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Japan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malaysia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mexico	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Pakistan	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	4	1	1
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	5	3
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	4	2
USA	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>



## ANNEX V – DETAILS OF INVESTIGATIONS INITIATED IN 2007

Country	Product	Instrument	Initiation Date	Countries investigated
Argentina	Electrical terminals	AD	2007-Oct-02	Germany
Australia	Meat of swine	SG	2007-Oct-17	Denmark
Brazil	Indigo Blue	AD	2007-Feb-28	Germany
Brazil	Polycarbonate resins in powder, granulates or pellets, with or without pigments additives	AD	2007-Jan-15	Belgium, Germany, Spain
Brazil	glassine/glazed papers	AD	2007-Nov-19	Finland
India	Hydrogen Peroxyde	AD	2007-Jul-20	European Union
Japan	Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide	AD	2007-Apr-27	Spain
Jordan	Ceramic tiles	SG	2007-Jan-28	Spain, Italy
Russia	Stainless steel pipes	SG	2007-Dec-10	European Union
South Africa	Lysine powder and feed supplements containing by mass 40 per cent or more lysine	SG	2007-May-11	European Union
Turkey	Certain electrical appliances	SG	2007-Dec-19	European Union
Turkey	Frames and mountings for spectacles	SG	2007-Feb-11	Italy
Turkey	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	SG	2007-Jun-05	Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom
Ukraine	Seamless case pipes and tubings	SG	2007-Aug-29	European Union
Ukraine	Polyvinylchloride	SG	2007-Oct-30	Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia
United States	Sodium Nitrite	AD	2007-Nov-08	Germany
United States	Certain Lightweight Thermal Paper	AD	2007-Nov-16	Germany
United States	Sodium Nitrite	CVD	2007-Nov-08	Germany
United States	Sodium Metal	AD	2007-Dec-07	France

**ANNEX VI – MEASURES IMPOSED IN 2005, 2006, 2007**

<b>Measures imposed in 2005, 2006, 2007</b>												
<b>Country</b>	<b>AD</b>			<b>CVD</b>			<b>SG</b>			<b>TOTAL</b>		
	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Argentina</b>	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
<b>Australia</b>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Belarus</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
<b>Brazil</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Canada</b>	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Chile</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
<b>China</b>	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	1
<b>India</b>	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	2	1
<b>Indonesia</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
<b>Jordan</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
<b>Malaysia</b>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Mexico</b>	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
<b>Moldova</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Morocco</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
<b>New Zealand</b>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Pakistan</b>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Panama</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Philippines</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
<b>Russia</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	2
<b>South Africa</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
<b>Turkey</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	2	5	1
<b>Ukraine</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	4	2	3
<b>USA</b>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>





## ANNEX VII – DETAILS OF MEASURES IMPOSED IN 2007

Country	Product	Type	Type Of Measure	Date Of Imposition	Countries investigated
Argentina	Disposable electrodes for electrocardiograms	AD	Definitive	2007-Dec-07	Austria
Argentina	Recordable CD	SG	Definitive	2007-May-29	Italy
Argentina	straight handsaw blades	AD	Provisional	2007-May-19	Sweden
Australia	Brandy packaged in bottles or bulk	CVD	Definitive	2007-Mar-08	France
Brazil	Polycarbonate resins in powder, granulates or pellets, with or without pigments additives	AD	Provisional	2007-Oct-08	Belgium, Germany, Spain
Canada	disposable adult incontinence briefs	AD	Provisional	2007-Feb-20	France
China	Potato Starch	AD	Definitive	2007-Feb-06	Germany, France, Netherlands
India	Acetone	AD	Provisional	2007-Jun-19	Belgium, Spain, Italy
Jordan	Footwear	SG	Definitive	2007-Jan-22	Spain, Italy
Mexico	Organic pesticides	AD	Definitive	2007-Oct-31	Denmark
Panama	Printed film in rolls	SG	Definitive	2007-Oct-10	Germany, Spain, Italy
Russia	Flat rolled austenitic stainless steel (hot and cold-rolled, containing nickel)	AD	Definitive	2007-Mar-17	Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Finland, Sweden
Russia	Woven Glass Fibres	SG	Definitive	2007-Dec-10	European Union
South Africa	Lysine powder and feed supplements containing by mass 40 per cent or more lysine	SG	Definitive	2007-Dec-14	European Union
Turkey	Motorcycles	SG	Definitive	2007-Mar-02	Spain, Italy
Ukraine	Knitted fabrics	SG	Definitive	2007-Mar-01	Germany, Poland
Ukraine	Gas-discharge incandescent lamps	SG	Definitive	2007-Jul-13	Hungary, Austria, Poland, Slovakia
Ukraine	Cotton Fabrics	SG	Definitive	2007-Jun-11	Germany, Italy, Poland

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Brazil	Seamless steel pipes	AD	Definitive	2005-Oct-07	Romania
India	Acyclic alcohols (oxo alcohols)	AD	Definitive	2003-Oct-01	Romania
Mexico	Cold-rolled sheet	AD	Definitive	2005-Dec-12	Bulgaria
Mexico	Carbon steel tubing	AD	Definitive	2004-Apr-21	Romania
Mexico	Carbon steel plate in sheets	AD	Definitive	2005-Sep-22	Romania
Peru	Hot-rolled steels and coils	AD	Definitive	2006-Jul-07	Romania
Turkey	Fittings	AD	Definitive	2006-Sep-07	Bulgaria