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COMMISSION WORKING DOCUMENT

Annex I – Trends and Main cases by country

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1. UNITES STATES

1.1. Overall trends

The USA remains the biggest user of trade defence instruments against the EU or its Member States. After a couple of years in which the number of measures had decreased, over the last year two new anti-dumping measures have been imposed by the US, while the AD and the CVD cases concerning sulphanilic acid were terminated, leaving the total number of measures in force unchanged compared to 2007. The overwhelming majority of these measures consist of anti-dumping measures (23), with only 4 measures being countervailing duties. This increase in the measures in force results from the initiation of 3 new anti-dumping investigations at the end of 2007, which led to the imposition of duties in 2 cases.

On a more positive note, the continuation of the efforts by the Commission activity towards US trade defence remedies in WTO dispute settlement proceedings yielded encouraging results with regard to the US practice of 'zeroing', as the outcome in both the ongoing WTO disputes DS 294 (implementation proceeding) and DS 350 was a successful one for the EC.

1.2. Main cases

a) Zeroing

Zeroing is a practice applied mainly by the US that consists of disregarding non-dumped transactions in the calculation of the margins of dumping, which normally leads to inflation or even an artificial finding of dumping margins, and therefore overstating antidumping duties. The EC challenged this approach in WTO in two different proceedings (DS 294 and DS 350). In addition, Japan (DS 322) and many other WTO Members (e.g. Mexico, Thailand, Ecuador and Canada) challenged this practice.

In the first dispute (DS 294) the EC successfully challenged a total of 31 measures, comprised of 15 initial investigations and 16 administrative reviews. The US had until 9 April 2007 to implement the DSB ruling. In the case of the 15 original investigations challenged, the US revoked a number of measures and lowered the rate of duty in other cases. However, in the case of the 16 challenged administrative reviews, the US did nothing and continued to use zeroing. For that reason, due to this lack of full compliance the EC requested a so-called compliance panel, which issued its report in December 2008. Although this report was broadly in favour of the EC, the Commission decided in February 2009 to appeal the unfavourable findings. The oral hearing of the Appellate Body with the parties and the third parties to the dispute took place in March 2009. Only once the appeal has concluded and the Appellate Body report is adopted, will there be a final ruling in this dispute. Then, if the US is still found not to be in compliance with its WTO obligations and it does not fulfil them, the EC will be in position to request retaliation.

In addition to the above dispute, the EC also initiated a second proceeding (DS 350) in 2006 covering 52 later cases in which the zeroing methodology was still applied by the US, but which were not included in the first claim. Consultations were held in November 2006 and February 2007 where the parties failed to reach any agreement. As a result the EC requested the establishment of a WTO Panel that was established at the DSB meeting of 4 June 2007. The Panel report circulated in October 2008 and both the EC and the US decided to appeal the

findings. The WTO Appellate Body hearing took place in December 2008 and the report was published in February 2009. The Appellate Body confirmed the main EU claims on appeal, rejected all grounds of appeal put forward by the US and upheld the Panel's findings that the US was in breach of its WTO obligations by applying zeroing in annual reviews. The EC's main success was to receive clarification from the Appellate Body that the "duty" on one product from a certain country can be the measure, not just the individual investigations and reviews. In this respect the Appellate Body reversed the Panel's findings and endorsed the argument advanced by the EC that the original anti-dumping order for a product from a certain country and all the subsequent annual reviews are part of the same "duty", which should therefore be treated as a single measure and be subject to the same round of litigation. It ruled that the EC, rather than having to challenge each new investigation and review separately, is entitled to make a case against the "continued use" of the zeroing methodology against the "duty" as a whole in the specified cases. In this dispute, the EC challenged 18 such "duties", comprising of 52 individual proceedings. The US will now have to propose a period of time to implement the findings.

b) Outcome of the three recent new AD investigations

The 3 new anti-dumping investigations initiated by the US Department of Commerce ('DOC') at the end of 2007 resulted in the imposition of definitive duties in 2 cases in the termination without imposition of measures in another case.

The AD proceeding concerning imports of sodium nitrite from Germany ended with a determination of non-cooperation for the main exporter concerned. As a result, a staggering AD duty of 237% was imposed on imports of the relevant product from this exporter on the basis of 'adverse facts available' to the US DOC. The residual AD duty for the other exporters has been set at 150.82%.

The AD investigation concerning imports of lightweight thermal paper from Germany represented the case with the highest economic interest at stake with annual EU exports close to US\$ 150 million in 2006 and 2007. The US authorities imposed an AD duty of 6.50% for German exports of the product concerned. The US DOC rejected a request from the US industry to apply the "targeted dumping" methodology, which would have allowed for the use of zeroing and created a much higher dumping margin. The weakness of the injury picture anticipated by us upon initiation of the investigation was indeed confirmed in the final decision, as the imposition of duties was based not on the existence of actual material injury but simply of a 'threat of injury' for the US industry, and with a 3-3 vote of the members of the US body in charge of the injury analysis (i.e. the International Trade Commission). Given the existence of some flaws in the injury determination, the main German exporter has decided to appeal the decision at the US Court of International Trade.

The third AD proceeding concerning imports of sodium metal from France was terminated without the imposition of AD duties. The decision was based on the absence of material injury and of threat of injury for the sole domestic producer of sodium metal caused by imports of the sole French exporter of the product concerned, again confirming the Commission's preliminary analysis of the weak injury situation. This decision followed prolonged and intense negotiations on a 'suspension agreement' (i.e. a price undertaking) between the US authorities and the French exporter, which however did not lead to the reaching of an agreement between them.

c) Low-enriched Uranium – AD duties from France

Following the imposition of AD and countervailing duties on imports of low-enriched uranium ('LEU') from France in 2002, the French exporter Eurodif successfully challenged

the anti-dumping decision in US domestic courts (the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit and the Court of International Trade), on the basis that it was providing services to US customers and not exporting goods. The US Supreme Court accepted the US DOC appeal (which was very unusual for a TDI matter) and decided to rule on this case. The ruling was issued in January 2009 and reversed the rulings of the lower US Courts by unanimous decision.

The Supreme Court concluded that the US DOC position to treat transactions concerning supply of LEU as provision of goods rather than of services was reasonable because cash plus an untracked fungible commodity are exchanged for a substantially transformed version of the same commodity. More specifically, the Court noted that uranium is a fungible product and that the uranium delivered to Eurodif by a US utility is not "tracked" in this way. In fact, uranium delivered by one utility could be used to process LEU to another utility. In such circumstances, because all the uranium effectively goes into one big pot and can be used at random, ownership of the uranium effectively passes to Eurodif, thus undercutting Eurodif's argument that it never takes title to the uranium. Eurodif's argument (supported by the two lower courts) was that because, in the case of the separative work unit (SWU) contracts, Eurodif never owns the product, it is providing a service to the US utility rather than selling a good and therefore cannot be subject to anti-dumping duties. To sum up, the Supreme Court seems to have attached great importance to the "legal fiction" that the actual consignment of uranium originally supplied to Eurodif by US utilities is the product used for processing into the LEU delivered back to that utility.

The Supreme Court also seems to have focused on the "form over substance" and "economic reality" aspects and emphasised what it saw as the potential for circumvention of anti-dumping duties depending on how a sale is constructed. It argued that any enriched uranium product contract for LEU (i.e. where the enrichment company i.e. Eurodif, buys the uranium for processing itself and invoices the total cost of the finished product back to the US utility) could be converted to an SWU contract (where Eurodif does not take title to the uranium supplied by the utility and invoices the utility only the cost of the processing). Therefore, however Eurodif constructs the SWU transaction, it is effectively selling a good.

This outcome was of course very disappointing for Eurodif and the French government, as well as for Urenco (a joint venture between Germany, Netherlands, and the UK). At this stage, there seems to be no need for the US Government to push through legislation tabled in Congress in late 2007 that would have required all enrichment contracts to be considered as services (the so-called "Whitfield amendment"). However, a key issue still outstanding concerns the possible transfer of Eurodif's anti-dumping duties deposited with the US customs authorities to the US petitioner, USEC, under the Byrd Amendment.

2. INDIA

2.1. Overall trends

Even though the number of measures in force decreased from 19 to 16, the Indian TDI activity has been quite important in 2008: three new AD investigations (against just one in 2007), three expiry reviews of AD duties (Caustic Soda, Potassium Carbonate, Sodium Hydrosulphite) and two safeguard investigations against chemical products (Phthalic Anhydride, Linear Alkyl Benzene). The latter are however not of EC concern since the EC is not exporting the product concerned to India. India is the biggest AD user in the world although the bulk of their activity is not directed against EU.

2.2. Main cases

Two of the new antidumping investigations concern steel products: **hot rolled steel** (against Romania) and **cold rolled stainless steel** (against the EU). Those cases target also imports originating from a high number of third countries (respectively 7 and 14 third countries), which is an unusually high number, covering virtually all imports with only few exceptions. The Commission has assisted the exporting companies which have also decided to co-operate with the Indian authorities so far in both cases. The Commission also directly intervened in those cases and submissions were sent in order to highlight the weaknesses identified at initiation stage. Indeed, the evidence contained in the application submitted by the Indian local industries was far from being convincing in particular regarding the injury picture and the causal link, and inconsistencies were also noted between the two proceedings concerning the choice of the period of investigation.

Unfortunately in one of the cases, cold rolled steel, the Indian investigating authorities disclosed their preliminary findings (in 2009) by which they recommend imposition of provisional measures. The Commission will continue to intervene and assist the companies concerned.

3. CHINA

3.1. Overall trends

After a moderate use of trade defence measures in the last few years, China opened 3 new AD investigations at the end of 2008. The number of measures in force remained relatively stable but it may increase in the future if measures are imposed in the above mentioned cases

3.2. Main cases

The 3 new AD investigations concern the chemical sector (2) and the steel sector (1). The first AD investigation concerned imports of **adipic acid** from the EU and affects a rather limited economic interest (less than €10 million of exports per year). The second AD investigation concerns imports of **Polyamide 6,6** from France, Italy, and the UK. The trade interest affected in this case is much more substantial, with EU exports to China amounting to over €110 million in 2007. A large EC exporter of the product concerned is co-operating with this investigation.

The third AD investigation concerns imports of certain iron or **steel fasteners** from the EU. The economic interest at stake in this proceeding is also very large, with €140 million of exports in 2007 and approximately the same amount in 2008. Interestingly, this proceeding has been opened by China while an AD investigation initiated by the EU in November 2007 on the same product imported by China was approaching the stage of definitive measures. The disclosure problems raised in the past by the Commission with China have been once again noted in this proceeding, despite the previous assurances by the Chinese authorities to improve this aspect in their AD proceedings. Furthermore, a preliminary analysis on both the existence of dumping and of material injury for the Chinese producers raises several doubts on the initiation of this proceeding due to the presence of a number of weaknesses. The EC exporting producers of fasteners are co-operating with the proceeding and are in close contact with the Commission services. The Commission will closely follow this proceeding to ensure that China fully complies with its WTO obligations.

4. LATIN AMERICA

4.1. Overall trends

The trade defence activity in Latin America has again been relatively intense, especially in Brazil. This country indeed imposed 4 anti-dumping measures in 2008 and initiated 3 new investigations (2 AD and 1 SFG). Provisional AD measures have been imposed in one of the cases so far. Both AD investigations are economically rather important for the Community producer which has been actively cooperating in the Brazilian investigation. The Commission provided support to the company concerned. Unfortunately the results are quite disappointing and a lack of objectivity on the part of the investigating authorities has been observed, in particular with regard to the injury and causality analysis. There were also some concerns regarding the rights of defence of the interested parties.

As in 2007, Argentina initiated one new AD investigation in 2008, petrol extraction pumps against Romania, and concluded an expiry review concerning hot rolled steel plates also against Romania, with the continuation of measures.

Mexico initiated one AD investigation concerning carbon steel tubes against the UK in July 2008. Furthermore, concerning olive oil, following the WTO panel on CVD measures requested by the EC Mexico had to withdraw the measures.

4.2. Main cases

a) Argentina: Petrol extraction pumps

This investigation was initiated in May 2008, i.e. just a few weeks before Argentina granted Market Economy Status to all new Member States. Romania was not able to benefit from this change in Argentina's policy.

b) Argentina: Electrical connection terminals

This AD investigation against Germany was initiated in October 2007, and so far no measures have been imposed. The deadline to finalise the investigation has been extended to April 2009. The exporters concerned are trying to negotiate a price undertaking which seems a difficult task given that the product concerned covers literally thousands of types.

c) Brazil: Viscose fibres and viscose yarn against Austria

The first AD investigation has been initiated in March 2008 and provisional measures imposed in October 2008. The industry is actively cooperating with the Brazilian authorities. The Commission has made several interventions in particular in view of the lack of an objective injury and causality analysis in this case. Furthermore, the provisional measures have been imposed on the basis of best facts available, although the exporter concerned has been fully cooperating and the Commission strongly objected to this clearly WTO-incompatible approach. This intervention was successful and it seems that the exporter's data have now been taken into consideration which would significantly decrease the dumping margin.

The second investigation has been initiated in August 2008. The industry is cooperating and the Commission providing support. Again the main issues in this case are the lack of an objective analysis of injury and causality. Provisional measures are expected for the month of February 2009.

d) Brazil: Expiry review against Greece concerning canned peaches

Following the continuous efforts of the industry and the Commission, the review has been concluded in April 2008 without the continuation of the measures. This success was

unfortunately minimized by the fact that in May 2008 canned peaches were yet again included in the Mercosur exception list which resulted in an import duty of 55%.

e) Mexico: Carbon steel tubes

Mexico initiated an AD investigation concerning carbon steel tubes against the UK in July 2008. The main issue in this case is that the initiation is based on an allegation of injurious dumping following a tender that the domestic industry had lost and that took place over one year before the investigation was initiated. Thus the information provided by the domestic industry was not representative and outdated, and the Commission opposed the initiation of the investigation since the relevant criteria were not met.

f) Mexico: Olive oil

As mentioned in the last reports, in December 2006 and 2007, the Commission challenged the definitive countervailing measures which Mexico had imposed on imports of olive oil from the EC in August 2005. The European Communities requested the establishment of a dispute settlement panel in the WTO in December 2006. The panel ruled in favour of the EC and in November 2008 Mexico withdrew the measures following the decision of a local court endorsing in full EC arguments.

5. RUSSIA AND UKRAINE

5.1. Overall trends

The number of measures in force has slightly decreased for both countries.

While Russia did not impose any new measures in 2008, it was nevertheless very active and initiated 3 new cases, of which 2 safeguard investigations (Grain-harvesting combines and Flatware from corrosion-proof steel) and 1 antidumping investigation (Flat-rolled polymer coated steel). One safeguard measure (Polyvinylchloride profiles) was terminated without measures due to the lack of evidence for serious injury, following our intervention. It should be noted that all on-going investigations were extended following the changes in the responsibilities of the particular Russian ministries in the middle of the year and therefore some of them could not be concluded by the end of 2008.

Ukraine imposed 1 new safeguard measure against imports of Steel Seamless Casing and Lifting Pipes and remained the second biggest user of safeguard instrument, after Turkey, with 6 safeguard measures in force. Ukraine initiated 2 new investigations in 2008, safeguard against Matches and antidumping against Syringes, but neither of these proceedings have significant impact on the EU industry.

5.2. Main cases

a) Russia: Safeguard investigation on the Stainless steel pipes

This investigation was initiated by Russia already in 2007 and was extended by 3 months in line with the provisions of the Russian relevant law. The Commission closely follows this case in coordination with the EU industry concerned and has contested a number of important weaknesses, mainly concerning the inconclusive injury analysis and the product scope definition. The Commission expressed its strong disagreement with Russia's conclusion that welded and seamless pipes are considered to be one single product. At the end of 2008, Russia nevertheless proposed to impose a special duty of around 28% on a range of stainless pipes (welded and seamless). Bi-lateral consultations were held with Russia, but the final decision has not yet been taken.

b) Russia: Safeguard investigation on Grain harvesting combines

This safeguard investigation was initiated by Russia in early 2008 and the Commission closely monitored this case in coordination with the industry. EU producers expressed a strong interest given the significant value of EU exports (around €100 million/year). The Commission made several interventions together with the EU industry and is now expecting to receive the conclusions of this investigation in advance of any final decision. If necessary the Commission will hold bilateral consultation with Russia with the aim to seek an acceptable solution for the EU and for Russia.

c) Ukraine: Safeguard investigation into Polyvinylchloride profiles

The Commission closely followed this investigation given its high economic interest (around €100 million/year). Germany and Poland were mainly concerned. The Commission actively intervened in this case, in coordination with the EU industry, and outlined the main weaknesses related to the lack of serious injury and missing causal relationship between the imports and any alleged problems of the domestic industry. Those interventions were successful since the case was terminated without measures due to lack of evidence of a serious injury.

6. TURKEY

6.1. Overall trends

With 11 measures (an increase of 2 measures as compared to last year) Turkey has now reached the third position of countries having measures in force against the EU. It should be noted that 9 of those measures are safeguards, of which 4 were imposed in 2008 (Frames for spectacles, cotton yarn, travel handbags and electrical appliances). Turkey remains to be the biggest user of the safeguard instrument in the world.

Turkey launched one new safeguard investigation (*cotton yarn*) in the first half of 2008 and in the second term it opened 2 new anti-dumping cases (*textile products* and *Mono-ethylene glycol*). Turkey did not open any new safeguard investigations in the second half of 2008, and the Commission hopes that this trend will continue in order to avoid situations where Turkish safeguard measures also hit the EU exports which did not cause any problems to the domestic industry.

6.2. Main cases

a) Antidumping investigation on Various textiles

This investigation was initiated in August 2008 against *inter alia* imports from Italy. The Commission monitors this case closely in coordination with the industry in order to ensure that the relevant WTO rules are strictly applied and that the rights of defence co-operating Italian companies are respected. The main issues in this case concern the unclear product scope definition and the questionable methodology used for calculating dumping in the complaint. The Commission intervened already various times in this case.

b) Antidumping investigation on Mono-ethylene glycol

This investigation was opened at the end of 2008 against imports *inter alia* originating from Bulgaria for which the alleged dumping margin is 8%. The Commission closely monitors this investigation given a high economic importance for Bulgaria, and has assisted the companies concerned. The investigation is still at an early stage and Commission will not hesitate to intervene when and where necessary to ensure a full compliance with the WTO rules.

c) Safeguard measures on Frames for spectacles and on Travel handbags

The Commission intervened intensively in both of these cases because it was clear that and EU exports were not causing any injury to the Turkish industry. Indeed the EU exports were found to be made at much higher prices than those of the domestic industry and than imports from other sources. On this basis, the Commission requested Turkey to seek the form of measure least disturbing the bilateral trade relations like e.g. imposing measures only below a minimum import price. Unfortunately, such solution was not applied by Turkey and instead a specific duty per piece was finally imposed on all imported products regardless of their origin.

d) Safeguard measures on Certain electrical appliances

The Commission actively intervened already at an early stage of this case given the lack of transparency, in particular with regard to the (very large) product scope and the corresponding unconvincing and unreliable injury analysis. The Commission's intervention was successful, Turkey duly took into account those comments and disclosed additional information based on various sub-group of appliances according to their characteristics and end-uses. On this basis the Commission requested and obtained the exclusion of around half of products included in the original product scope, and the remaining products were subject to measures in the form of a duty applicable only below a minimum import price.

e) Safeguard measures on Cotton yarn

In this case as well EU exports were at much higher prices than those from other sources (India, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Pakistan) and the Commission intervened, in coordination with the EC industry, in order to highlight the non-injurious character of those EU exports. Definitive measures were imposed under the form of an ad-valorem duty (ranging from 13 to 20%) with minimum (0.35 USD/kg) and maximum (1 USD/kg) thresholds. From the EU, mainly Belgium and Italy are concerned and the negative impact on their exports is minimized by the presence of the maximum thresholds, which in fact decreases the effective ad-valorem duty on the EU exports.

7. MOROCCO

Safeguard investigation on ceramic tiles

This expiry review was initiated in November 2008. The Commission intervened in this case because it is considered that several procedural aspects did not comply with the relevant WTO standards. Indeed, Morocco extended the application of the measures for an additional 200 days without conforming to the relevant provisions of the WTO and therefore the Commission considers that measures should have expired after the expiration of the original period of application. The Commission will continue to intervene as appropriate.

8. INDONESIA

Safeguard investigation on dextrose

Indonesia initiated two safeguard investigations in 2008. Wire nail in November which is of low economic interest and dextrose monohydrate in May. In the latter investigation the industry and the Commission made several interventions in order to exclude the product types imported from the EU which were not causing injury from the scope of the investigation. In the preliminary report account has been taken of these arguments but definitive measures have not been imposed so far.

9. NEW ZEALAND

Expiry review on canned peaches

In December 2008 New-Zealand has initiated the review of both anti-dumping duties against canned peaches from Greece and of countervailing duties against canned peaches from the EU, which have been in place now for more than ten years. The Commission has been cooperating with the investigating authorities in the countervailing investigation since EU subsidies are directly concerned and has filled-in a questionnaire in close coordination with the Governments of the EU Member States concerned. The Commission has expressed its concern with regard to the poor basis for initiation of this case: the EU subsidies under investigation are either abolished or suspended thus there is no clear evidence of likelihood of recurrence or continuation of subsidization to canned peaches in the EU that would justify the extension of measures. Moreover, the failure by New Zealand to provide meaningful non-confidential data on injury impaired the right of defence of interested parties.

10. JORDAN

Safeguard investigation on ceramic tiles

This investigation was initiated in November 2008. As mentioned in the last report, one proceeding on the same product had been initiated and terminated in 2007 upon request of petitioner, after a private "gentlemen's agreement" was reached between a number of ceramic tiles importers and domestic producers under the auspices of the Amman Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Industry. Such agreement was however denounced by the local court and removed since January 2008. As a consequence a new safeguard investigation was initiated. The Commission in coordination with the Governments of the EU Member States concerned is following closely this new investigation since it seems that EC imports are not the cause of alleged injury, if any, to the local industry and EC tiles producers would be unduly affected by the high measures requested.

11. BELARUS

Safeguard investigation on Fibreglass mesh

This safeguard investigation was initiated in October 2008 and mainly Germany and Czech Republic are concerned. The Belarusian producer lodged this complaint apparently from concern that exports from Russia will be diverted to Belarus following the imposition of safeguard measure on the same product by Russia at the end of 2007. The Commission closely monitors this case for its compliance with the WTO rules and supports the EU industry interests. The Commission contested an unclear product scope definition and urged Belarus to duly take into account the non-injurious character of the EU exports, should any measures be finally proposed.

Annex II - Measures in force at the end of 2006, 2007 and 2008

Measures in force at the end of 2006, 2007 and 2008												
Country	AD			CVD			SG			TOTAL		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
Andean Community	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Argentina	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	4
Australia	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	5	4	3
Belarus	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	1
Brazil	8	11	10	0	0	0	1	1	1	9	12	11
Canada	5	5	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	6	6	6
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
China	10	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	9
Egypt	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	3
India	17	18	16	0	0	0	1	1	0	18	19	16
Indonesia	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2
Japan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	1
Korea	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Malaysia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Mexico	5	7	6	2	2	2	0	0	0	7	9	8
Republic of Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Zealand	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	3
Pakistan	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Peru	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	4	5	4	4
Russia	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	4	3	3	5	4
South Africa	7	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	5	5
Thailand	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
Turkey	1	2	2	0	0	0	7	7	9	8	9	11
Ukraine	1	1	2	0	0	0	7	9	6	8	10	8
USA	24	21	21	5	4	4	0	0	0	29	25	25
Venezuela	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	3	2	1
TOTAL	97	99	91	14	12	10	32	36	32	143	147	133

Annex III – Details of measures in force as of December 2008

Country	Product	Instrument	Type Of Measure	Date Of Imposition	Countries investigated
Argentina	Disposable electrodes for electrocardiograms	AD	Definitive	2007-Dec-07	Austria
Argentina	Hot-rolled steel (HRS)	AD	Definitive	2002-Apr-30	Slovakia, Romania
Argentina	Recordable CD	SG	Definitive	2007-May-29	Italy
Argentina	straight handsaw blades	AD	Definitive	2008-Feb-21	Sweden
Australia	Brandy packaged in bottles or bulk	CVD	Definitive	2007-Mar-08	France
Australia	Polyvinyl chloride homopolymer resin (PVC)	AD	Definitive	2000-Mar-24	Hungary
Australia	Processed dried currants	AD	Definitive	2008-Nov-17	Greece
Belarus	Polyester yarn	SG	Definitive	2006-Apr-01	Germany, Poland
Brazil	Coconuts	SG	Definitive	2002-Sep-01	European Union
Brazil	glassine/glazed papers	AD	Definitive	2008-Oct-22	Finland
Brazil	Horse nail or horse shoe nail	AD	Definitive	2004-Jun-03	Finland
Brazil	Indigo Blue	AD	Definitive	2008-Mar-24	Germany
Brazil	Méthyl métacrylate	AD	Definitive	2001-Mar-14	Germany, Spain, France, United Kingdom
Brazil	Milk powder	AD	Definitive	2001-Feb-23	Denmark, Ireland
Brazil	Phenol	AD	Definitive	2002-Oct-16	Belgium, Germany
Brazil	Polycarbonate resins in powder, granulates or pellets, with or without pigments additives	AD	Definitive	2008-Apr-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	Seamless steel pipes	AD	Definitive	2005-Oct-07	Romania
Brazil	Viscose Fibres	AD	Provisional	2008-Oct-09	Austria

Canada	Filter tipped cigarette tubes	AD	Definitive	1999-Apr-12	Germany, France
Canada	Hot-rolled carbon steel plate and high-strength low-alloy steel plate	AD	Definitive	2004-Jan-09	Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Romania
Canada	Laminate flooring	AD	Definitive	2005-May-17	France
Canada	Refined sugar	CVD	Definitive	1995-Nov-06	European Union
Canada	Refined sugar	AD	Definitive	1995-Nov-06	Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom
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	Catechol	AD	Definitive	2003-Aug-27	France, Italy
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	Dimethyl Cyclosiloxane	AD	Definitive	2006-Jan-16	Germany, United Kingdom
China	Hydrazine Hydrate	AD	Definitive	2005-Jun-17	France
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
Egypt	Blankets	SG	Definitive	2008-Feb-12	Spain
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	Acetone	AD	Definitive	2008-Mar-11	Belgium, Spain, Italy
India	Acrylonitrile butadiene rubber (NBR)	AD	Definitive	2005-Jun-07	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, Italy
India	Certain Rubber Chemicals	AD	Definitive	2005-Nov-20	Belgium, Germany, Italy
India	Ethylene-Propylene-non-Conjugated Diene Rubber (EPDM)	AD	Definitive	2006-Jul-19	Belgium, Germany, Spain, Netherlands, United Kingdom
India	Hydrogen Peroxyde	AD	Definitive	2008-Sep-04	European Union
India	Mica pearl pigment	AD	Definitive	2005-Mar-21	Germany
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	Propylene glycol	AD	Definitive	2004-Oct-08	Spain
India	PVC paste resin	AD	Definitive	2004-Oct-07	Spain, Italy
India	Sodium hydrosulphite	AD	Definitive	2003-Dec-03	Germany
India	Sodium nitrite	AD	Definitive	2002-Nov-29	European Union
Indonesia	Ceramic tableware	SG	Definitive	2006-Jan-04	European Union
Indonesia	Uncoated writing and printing paper	AD	Definitive	2004-Nov-11	Finland
Japan	Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide	AD	Definitive	2008-Aug-29	Spain
Jordan	Footwear	SG	Definitive	2007-Feb-19	Spain, Italy

Korea/South	Stainless steel bar	AD	Definitive	2004-Jul-30	Spain
Mexico	Bovine Meat	CVD	Definitive	1994-Jun-03	Denmark
Mexico	Carbon steel plate in sheets	AD	Definitive	2005-Sep-22	Romania
Mexico	Carbon steel tubing	AD	Definitive	2004-Apr-21	Romania
Mexico	Cold-rolled sheet	AD	Definitive	2005-Dec-12	Bulgaria
Mexico	Olive oil	CVD	Definitive	2005-Aug-02	Spain, Italy
Mexico	Organic pesticides	AD	Definitive	2007-Dec-21	Denmark
Mexico	Parathion Methyl	AD	Definitive	2000-May-31	Denmark
Mexico	Sorbitol UPS grade	AD	Definitive	1990-Sep-27	France
Republic of Moldova	Sugar	SG	Definitive	2004-Jan-01	European Union
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
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	Figured glass	SG	Definitive	2003-Oct-13	European Union
Philippines	Float glass / Tinted Float glass	SG	Definitive	2003-Oct-13	European Union
Philippines	Glass Mirrors	SG	Definitive	2003-Oct-13	European Union
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	Lamps	SG	Definitive	2006-Mar-02	European Union
Russia	Steel pipes (for oil and gas industry)	SG	Definitive	2006-Dec-15	Germany, Italy
Russia	Woven Glass Fibres	SG	Definitive	2007-Dec-10	European Union
South Africa	Acetaminophenol	AD	Definitive	1999-Jun-18	France

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	Ropes & cables of iron or steel	AD	Definitive	2002-Aug-28	Germany, United Kingdom
South Africa	Tall Oil Fatty Acid	AD	Provisional	2008-Dec-12	Sweden
South Africa	Uncoated woodfree paper	AD	Definitive	1998-Feb-13	Poland, Sweden
Thailand	Cold-rolled flat stainless steel	AD	Definitive	2003-Mar-13	Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Finland, Sweden
Turkey	Certain electrical appliances	SG	Definitive	2008-Nov-01	Belgium, France
Turkey	Cotton yarn other than sewing thread	SG	Definitive	2008-Oct-21	Belgium, Italy
Turkey	Fittings	AD	Definitive	2006-Sep-07	Bulgaria
Turkey	Footwear	SG	Definitive	2006-Aug-10	European Union
Turkey	Frames and mountings for spectacles	SG	Definitive	2008-Mar-05	Italy
Turkey	Motorcycles	SG	Definitive	2007-Mar-02	Spain, Italy
Turkey	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	AD	Definitive	2003-Feb-06	Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, Hungary, Netherlands, Finland, Romania
Turkey	Salt	SG	Definitive	2006-Aug-10	European Union
Turkey	Steam Smoothing Irons	SG	Definitive	2006-Aug-10	European Union
Turkey	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	SG	Definitive	2008-Mar-07	Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom
Turkey	Vacuum cleaners for a voltage of 110 V or more	SG	Definitive	2006-Aug-10	European Union
Ukraine	Ball bearings	SG	Definitive	2006-Nov-11	Germany, Poland
Ukraine	Carboxymethylcellulose	SG	Definitive	2006-Jul-22	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	Laminated fibreboards	AD	Definitive	2005-Mar-01	Poland, Slovakia
Ukraine	Screw compressor installations	AD	Definitive	2005-Oct-17	Belgium, Italy, Finland
Ukraine	Steel Seamless Casing and Lifting Pipes	SG	Definitive	2008-Oct-01	Austria, Poland, Slovakia, Romania
United States	Antifriction bearings	AD	Definitive	1989-May-15	Italy
United States	Antifriction bearings	AD	Definitive	1989-May-15	United Kingdom
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	Certain Lightweight Thermal Paper	AD	Definitive	2008-Nov-10	Germany
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	AD	Definitive	2002-Feb-13	France
United States	Low enriched uranium	CVD	Definitive	2002-Feb-13	France
United States	Pasta	AD	Definitive	1996-Jul-24	Italy
United States	Pasta	CVD	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	Finland

United States	Purified Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC)	AD	Definitive	2005-Jul-11	Netherlands
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	Sodium Nitrite	AD	Definitive	2008-Aug-27	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	Belgium
United States	Stainless steel plates in coils	AD	Definitive	1999-May-21	Italy
United States	Stainless steel sheet and strip in coils	AD	Definitive	1999-Jul-27	Germany
United States	Stainless steel sheet and strip in coils	AD	Definitive	1999-Jul-27	Italy
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	Steel concrete reinforcing bars	AD	Definitive	2001-Sep-07	Latvia
United States	Steel concrete reinforcing bars	AD	Definitive	2001-Sep-07	Poland
Venezuela	Potato starch	CVD	Definitive	2004-Jul-09	European Union

Annex IV – Investigations opened in 2006, 2007, 2008

Investigation opened in 2006, 2007 and 2008												
Country	AD			CVD			SG			TOTAL		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
Argentina	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	1
Australia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
Belarus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Brazil	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3
Canada	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
China	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
India	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	5
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	2
Japan	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Malaysia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mexico	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Russia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	3
South Africa	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Turkey	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	3	1	5	3	3
Ukraine	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	2	1	4	2	2

USA	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
TOTAL	9	9	16	1	1	0	18	9	17	28	19	33

Annex V – Details of investigations initiated in 2008

Country	Product	Instrument	Initiation Date	Countries investigated
Argentina	petrol extraction pumps	AD	2008-May-22	Romania
Australia	Processed dried currants	AD	2008-Apr-28	Greece
Belarus	Fibreglass	SG	2008-Oct-29	Czech Republic, Germany, Latvia, Poland, Slovakia, Finland
Brazil	Viscose Fibres	AD	2008-Mar-20	Austria
Brazil	CDR and DVDR	SG	2008-Sep-05	European Union
Brazil	Viscose Yarn	AD	2008-Aug-13	Austria
China	Adipic acid	AD	2008-Nov-10	Germany, France
China	Polyamide-6,6	AD	2008-Nov-14	France, Italy, United Kingdom
China	Certain iron or steel fasteners	AD	2008-Dec-29	European Union
Egypt	Blankets	SG	2008-Feb-10	Spain
India	Phthalic Anhydride	SG	2008-Dec-11	European Union
India	Hot Rolled Steel	AD	2008-Nov-28	Romania
India	Cold-Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel	AD	2008-Nov-25	European Union
India	Thyionyl Chloride	AD	2008-Jun-26	Germany
India	Linear Alkyl Benzene	SG	2008-Dec-19	European Union
Indonesia	Wire nail, wire of iron/non-alloy steel, not plated	SG	2008-Nov-05	European Union
Indonesia	dextrose monohydrate	SG	2008-May-14	France
Jordan	White cement, whether or not artificially coloured	SG	2008-Nov-16	European Union
Jordan	Ceramic tiles	SG	2008-Nov-25	Spain, Italy
Kazakhstan	Wadding and articles of wadding, Absorbents cotton wadding and articles thereof	SG	2008-Dec-31	Germany, Italy
Kazakhstan	Confectionery	SG	2008-Dec-19	Germany, Netherlands, Poland
Kazakhstan	Asphalt	SG	2008-Nov-18	Belgium, Poland, Slovakia, Finland

Mexico	carbon steel tubes with longitudinal straight seam	AD	2008-Jul-19	United Kingdom
Philippines	Steel angle bars	SG	2008-Aug-22	European Union
Russia	Grain-harvesting combines	SG	2008-Feb-15	Belgium, Germany, Italy, Poland
Russia	Flatware from corrosion-proof steel	SG	2008-Apr-04	Belgium, Germany, France, Italy
Russia	Flat rolled polymer coated steel	AD	2008-Mar-13	Belgium, Finland
South Africa	Tall Oil Fatty Acid	AD	2008-Jun-20	Sweden
Turkey	Cotton yarn other than sewing thread	SG	2008-May-23	Belgium, Italy
Turkey	Miscellaneous textiles	AD	2008-Aug-02	Italy
Turkey	Mono-ethylene-glycol	AD	2008-Dec-26	Bulgaria
Ukraine	Matches	SG	2008-Nov-29	Germany, Poland, Romania
Ukraine	Syringes	AD	2008-Jul-30	Germany, Spain, United Kingdom

Annex VI – Measures imposed in 2006, 2007, 2008

Measures imposed in 2006, 2007, 2008												
Country	AD			CVD			SG			TOTAL		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
Argentina	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Australia	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Belarus	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Brazil	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Canada	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
China	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
India	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Japan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Malaysia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mexico	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Republic of Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
New Zealand	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pakistan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Russia	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	0
South Africa	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	4	5	1	4
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	2	3	1

USA	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	11	8	12	1	1	0	15	8	6	27	18	18

Annex VII – Details of measures imposed in 2008

Country	Product	Instrument	Type Of Measure	Date Of Imposition	Countries investigated
Argentina	straight handsaw blades	AD	Definitive	2008-Feb-21	Sweden
Australia	Processed dried currants	AD	Definitive	2008-Nov-17	Greece
Brazil	Polycarbonate resins in powder, granulates or pellets, with or without pigments additives	AD	Definitive	2008-Apr-08	Belgium, Germany, Spain
Brazil	Indigo Blue	AD	Definitive	2008-Mar-24	Germany
Brazil	glassine/glazed papers	AD	Definitive	2008-Oct-22	Finland
Brazil	Viscose Fibres	AD	Provisional	2008-Oct-09	Austria
Egypt	Blankets	SG	Definitive	2008-Feb-12	Spain
India	Hydrogen Peroxyde	AD	Definitive	2008-Sep-04	
India	Acetone	AD	Definitive	2008-Mar-11	Belgium, Spain, Italy
Japan	Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide	AD	Definitive	2008-Aug-29	Spain
South Africa	Tall Oil Fatty Acid	AD	Provisional	2008-Dec-12	Sweden
Turkey	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	SG	Definitive	2008-Mar-07	Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom
Turkey	Cotton yarn other than sewing thread	SG	Definitive	2008-Oct-21	Belgium, Italy
Turkey	Frames and mountings for spectacles	SG	Definitive	2008-Mar-05	Italy
Turkey	Certain electrical appliances	SG	Definitive	2008-Nov-01	Belgium, France
Ukraine	Steel Seamless Casing and Lifting Pipes	SG	Definitive	2008-Oct-01	Austria, Poland, Slovakia, Romania
United States	Certain Lightweight Thermal Paper	AD	Definitive	2008-Nov-10	Germany
United States	Sodium Nitrite	AD	Definitive	2008-Aug-27	Germany