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REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

NINTH REPORT

**OVERVIEW OF THIRD COUNTRY TRADE DEFENCE ACTIONS
AGAINST THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**(STATISTICS UP TO 31 DECEMBER 2011 BUT COMMENTARY ON CASES AND
TEXT IS UPDATED TO MARCH 2012)**

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ANNEX I – TRENDS AND MAIN CASES BY COUNTRY

1. UNITED STATES

1.1. Overall trends

With 23 measures at the end of 2011, the US remains the country with the highest number of trade defence measures in force against the EU. It should however be noted that the number of measures decreased as compared to 2010, and that no new investigations were initiated and no new measures imposed in 2011. The measures currently in force are 21 anti-dumping measures and only 1 countervailing measure (Pasta from Italy). In 2001, the US had 20 countervailing duty measures in force against the EU ; the decrease is mainly attributable to a strict application of our state aid rules and the EU challenges to the US privatization methodology in the WTO.

With regard to the WTO 'zeroing' disputes, as reported last year, the EU was successful in both its disputes against the US (WT/DS294 and WT/DS350). In February 2012, the US and EU reached an understanding (roadmap) to settle these disputes.

1.2. Main cases

a) Zeroing: US and EU reach an understanding

For several years, Zeroing proved to be the most important and intractable TDI issue with the US. It is recalled that zeroing is a practice whereby non-dumped transactions are disregarded in the calculation of the dumping margin, often resulting in artificially inflated duties. The EU challenged this practice in two WTO dispute settlement cases DS 294 and DS 350. Although, the WTO rulings were in favour of the EU in both cases, the US took some time to comply with the said rulings.

In the first Zeroing case (DS 294), the EU initiated so-called compliance proceedings against the US in 2007 in response to what was considered to be inadequate compliance on the side of the US. The compliance panel and Appellate Body confirmed that the US failed to comply with the original ruling and found that the US cannot escape its WTO obligations by

conducting annual reviews of a duty with zeroing and then arguing that such reviews have "superseded" the challenged measure and can only be subject to challenge in a new WTO dispute.

Despite its WTO obligation to comply immediately, the US did not take any action to bring itself into compliance with the findings of the WTO within the deadline provided by the Appellate Body. As a consequence, the EU (followed by Japan, which had also successfully brought a dispute against the US on zeroing) requested the WTO authorization to retaliate against the US in February 2010. As the US objected the requested level of retaliation, the matter was referred to binding WTO arbitration.

In the second Zeroing case (DS350), 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 administrative reviews. This case involved 46 individual measures identified by the EU, where dumping margins were calculated with zeroing. The reasonable period of time for compliance agreed with the US expired on 19 December 2009.

The EU requested authorisation of sanctions from the WTO in case DS294 and an arbitration award on the amount was due on 8 September 2010. However, just before this date, the EU agreed to delay the issuance of the report by up to one year in order to give the US more time to comply. On 28 December 2010, the US published a proposal in the Federal Register for a new methodology to remove zeroing in reviews and invited interested parties to comment on the proposal. Public comments concerning the proposal were submitted by the US Congress as well as foreign governments and government institutions, by representatives of numerous industries and trade unions. The EU made formal interventions on this matter at the regular meetings of the WTO Dispute Settlement Body and also raised this issue in the context of several bilateral meetings with US representatives.

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

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

In addition, by 6 June 2012, the US will complete "Section 129" reviews for seven anti-dumping orders, in order to remove zeroing from duty ("cash deposit") rate of a number of EU exporters. The preliminary results of these reviews were announced on 26 March 2012.

This understanding is a great step forward from the EU's point of view as it removes zeroing from the "normal" calculation of dumping in reviews, which determine about 90% of the amount of anti-dumping duty actually collected. Nevertheless, we will have to carefully monitor the application by the US of its new methodology in order to ensure that zeroing is consistently eliminated from dumping calculations in all future reviews, since the

methodology leaves open the possibility of the US occasionally employing a different method of comparison to the average-to-average "default" method.

b) Calculation error: Stainless steel sheet and strip in coils originating in Italy

An obvious mathematical error was made by the US when calculating the dumping margin for the company ThyssenKrupp in the case of stainless steel sheet and strip in coils originating in Italy (measures in force since 1999). Following the removal of zeroing from the calculation by the US in 2007, i.e. there would be no dumping in the absence of the error and the measure would be revoked. With the error, the dumping margin remains at 2.11%. The issue was raised in the framework of the compliance proceeding in our first Zeroing dispute (WT/DS294) in the WTO.

Rather than pursuing a full-blown dispute settlement process for what is a simple arithmetical error (an inverted fraction), the EU initially attempted to deal with this matter bilaterally.

However, once the USDOC concluded¹, in the framework of a sunset review, that dumping (at a rate of 2.11%) would continue, the EU was obliged to bring the matter to the WTO and request consultations. These were held in May 2011.

Fortunately, the ITC decided to revoke the anti-dumping order against Italy in July 2011 and the case was thus solved.

c) Proposed modification to the regulation concerning (i) the revocation of anti-dumping and countervailing duty orders and (ii) sampling – Trade Law Enforcement Package

As part of President Obama's National Export Initiative announced last year, several actions are proposed to ensure better enforcement of the trade law in force in the US (Trade Law Enforcement Package). While many of them targeting mainly non-market economies, those concerning the revocation of anti-dumping and countervailing duty orders and sampling would have a significant effect on EU exporters.

Indeed, one of the actions proposed by the US is to repeal the provision that allows revoking anti-dumping or countervailing orders for exporters which obtain three successive zero dumping margins or five successive zero subsidy margins. In the recent years, several European exporters have managed to be excluded from such orders thanks to this provision. It must be noted, however, that this current practice is a "WTO-plus" that goes beyond WTO rules. The US published the new proposal in the Federal Register and invited interested parties to comment. The deadline for comments expired on 20 April 2011. No final decision on this proposal has yet been taken by the DOC. The Commission will continue to follow the developments of this proposed change very carefully.

Concerning sampling, the US practice applied so far was very similar to the practice of the EU, i.e. involving the biggest companies in the sample. According to the proposed changes, the selection of the sample would be more random, giving the possibility for small exporters to be part of it and make it more representative. It must be noted that this change would increase uncertainty as regards the average dumping or subsidy margins based on the records

¹ Preliminary findings 20 December 2010 ; final findings 22 April 2011.

of the sampled companies. The Department of Commerce did not communicate yet either the exact changes to the regulation or the date when these changes would enter into force.

d) Small diameter graphite electrodes from China: anti-circumvention investigation concerning a UK company (UKCG)

In 2008, US introduced anti-dumping duties against imports of small diameter graphite electrodes from China. In the request to initiate the first administrative review, the petitioners included not only companies exporting from China but also a producer of the product concerned located in the UK (UKCG). The Department of Commerce turned down this attempt to widen the scope of the measure.

Thus, the petitioners lodged a request for an anti-circumvention investigation, limited to UKCG, claiming that the company is circumventing the measures in force against China by finishing the Chinese products in UK and shipping them – with UK origin – to the US. The submissions of the EU company concerned rebutting these allegations did not convince the Department of Commerce, which decided to open the anti-circumvention investigation on 18 March 2011. Although such proceedings should normally be concluded in no more than 300 days, the DOC has extended the deadline to 20 June 2012 and only completed its on-site verification on 17 February 2012. There is as yet no date for a preliminary determination. The Commission is in contact with the EU company concerned and is closely following up the developments in this case. In November 2011, the EU Delegation in Washington (together with the UK Embassy) met with DOC officials to express concern about the length of the proceeding and the failure (at that time) to provide for an on-site verification.

2. CHINA

2.1. Overall trends

The intensive use of trade defence proceedings by China continued in 2011, although the number of new initiations decreased as compared to the 2010 peak. China initiated two new anti-dumping investigations against the EU in 2011, as compared to four in 2010 (plus one anti-subsidy) and two investigations in 2009.

The most striking aspects of China's use of TDI are twofold: 1) the sharp and constant increase of definitive measures on EU products over the last four years; 2) the fact that China has never terminated an investigation against EU imports without the imposition of definitive duties since it started using very actively the instruments against the EU in 2008.

In 2011, China imposed 3 additional definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of EU products, and the first definitive anti-subsidy duty. China also imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty in 2011, bringing the total new measures to five.

2.2. Main cases

a) Stainless steel seamless tubes: yet another mirror investigation

China initiated this proceeding in September 2011. The target of this investigation are certain stainless steel seamless tubes and the economic interest ranges between US\$ 20-250

depending on the definitive scope of the proceeding which is still unclear at the moment. Remarkably, a similar product is subject to an anti-dumping investigation carried out by the EU. While the Chinese investigation is still at an early stage and therefore it is not possible to assess the solidity of this investigation, the fact that the EU producers targeted in this investigation are the same producers that acted as complainants in the EU investigation would seem to point to a retaliation motive for initiating this investigation. If this indication is confirmed, this would be the latest example of a retaliatory case brought by China against the EU over the last three years (e.g. fasteners, scanners, optical fibers, potato starch).

b) X-ray scanners: WTO proceeding launched by the EU

Definitive measures in this proceeding were imposed in January 2011 ranging from 33.5% to 71.8%, essentially closing the Chinese market for EU exporters (see for details the coverage in the 2011 annual report). The Commission always had serious doubts on the WTO compatibility of the imposition of measures in this case, as it believed it had been initiated in retaliation against the EU's own case concerning cargo scanners from China.

Further to WTO consultations held with China towards the end of 2011, which did not lead to a satisfactory outcome, the EU formally challenged these definitive measures at the WTO. As a result, the WTO has established a panel on 20 January 2012 (DS 425), which will take a decision on the WTO compatibility of the Chinese duties. This is the first time that the EU challenges a Chinese TDI measure at the WTO.

The EU claims in this case concern the lack of transparency in disclosures and findings and the consequent breach of the parties' right of defence, the absence of objective determination in the injury and the causal link analysis, and other issues concerning the determination of dumping.

c) Optical fibres: imposition based on 'threat of injury'

Definitive anti-dumping duties were imposed in April 2011, ranging from 12.9% to 29.1% residual duty. The definitive duties applying to US exports are comparatively lower, ranging between 4.7% and 18.6% residual duty. The impact of these high duties for EU exports is the closure of the Chinese market.

The main feature of this case is the fact that duties are not based on the existence of serious injury for the Chinese industry but on the 'threat of injury'. The WTO standards to impose duties on this legal basis are very strict, and the EU has strong doubts that the Chinese measures comply with these standards. Since the initiation of this proceeding the EU always suspected that this proceeding had been brought in retaliation against the EU's first imposition of definitive duties in a proceeding involving Chinese seamless tubes. Given the substantial legal flaws in this proceeding, the Commission is in the process of analysing in detail the possible violations of WTO rules, especially the high standards required to impose duties on the basis of threat of injury.

d) Potato starch: first anti-subsidy proceeding against the EU

Further to the initiation in 2010 of the first anti-subsidy proceeding against the EU, China imposed in September 2011 a definitive countervailing duty on imports of potato starch ranging from 7.5% to 12.4%. This product was already subject to anti-dumping duties, which have also been revised upwards in April 2011 and now range between 12.6%-56.7%.

Interestingly, this first anti-subsidy investigation carried out by China against the EU followed almost immediately the EU's first anti-subsidy investigation and imposition concerning Chinese exports, i.e. coated fine paper.

The Chinese authorities have countervailed alleged subsidies granted under the old EU common agricultural policy ("CAP") based on payments linked to production. The national alleged subsidy schemes concerning France and the Netherlands originally included in the scope of this proceeding have finally not been countervailed. The EU also notes that once again the injury and especially the causal link analysis present a number of inconsistencies and the comments of the industry have not been duly taken into account.

e) Caprolactam: another missed opportunity to terminate a TDI investigation

This investigation concerns the last chemical product in the same production chain as the other products already subjected by China to anti-dumping measures in 2008 and 2009, i.e. polyamide-6, adipic acid, and nylon-6,6. Definitive duties were imposed in September 2011 ranging between 2.50% and 4.50%, substantially lower than the provisional duties of up to 25.5% imposed in January 2011.

Although this represents a positive outcome for EU exporters given the limited impact on the exports concerned, in fact it can be considered yet another missed opportunity for MOFOM to terminate a proceeding without imposing definitive duties. This outcome is mainly the result of a strong intervention by the Chinese users of EU caprolactam, which were the most affected by the penalising provisional measures. Although public interest is not mandatory under Chinese anti-dumping laws, it is clear that in this case there were overriding reasons of public interest that led MOFCOM to lower substantially the definitive duty applicable to EU exports, although the level of duties was kept just above the *de minimis* threshold so that the case would not be terminated without the imposition of measures. Further to the imposition of provisional anti-dumping duties ranging from 4.3% to a residual duty of 25.5% in early January 2011, the whole chain of this chemical family of products is now subject to anti-dumping duties from China.

f) Photo paper: substantial level of provisional duties

China imposed substantial provisional duties in the AD investigation concerning imports of photographic paper ranging between 17.6% and 26.8% in August 2011. In the meantime, the deadline to impose definitive duties has been extended to 23 March 2012, and imposed at comparable levels. The level dumping is quite high and is the result of the fact that China has not taken into account several adjustments claimed by the EU exporters. The Commission is currently analysing the possible course of action.

3. INDIA

3.1. Overall trends

With the imposition of 3 new measures in 2011 (2 anti-dumping and one safeguard), India is again in the second position in the list of countries having measures in force against the EU with 15 measures in total. Just two new investigations were initiated in 2011, but it should be recalled that India was however the most active country in 2010 in terms of initiation of new investigations (8, of which one safeguard). Measures have been imposed in three of these cases in 2011, one measure was imposed in the first months of 2012 and there remain 4 on-

going investigations. India is thus one of the most active TDI user against the EU, and potentially even getting very close to being the country with the highest number of measures against the EU.

4. TURKEY

4.1. Overall trends

Turkey remains a very active user of trade defence instruments despite the fact that it did only initiate one new trade defence investigation against EU exports in 2011 and the number of measures in force remained stable (13 measures).

Indeed, while two measures lapsed in 2011, two new measures were imposed in 2011 (one anti-dumping and one safeguard) and Turkey has continued to almost systematically extend its existing safeguards beyond their initial period of application. In 2011 Turkey has opened four extension investigations, of which it has already extended the measures in three of the cases and on one case the decision is pending.

4.2. Main cases

Turkey decided to review to need to extend four safeguard measures which were supposed to expire in 2011. So far measures have indeed been officially extended in three cases (**Frames for spectacles, Travel bags and Cotton yarn**) and there is one on-going investigation. It should be noted that Turkey decided to impose provisional measures in order to fill the gap between the expiry date and the end of the review investigations, which is not foreseen by WTO rules. These safeguard measures will thus stay in force for a total period of 6 years. The Commission has very strongly opposed the extension of these measures due to serious flaws and insufficient legal justification. The Commission has raised its concerns in various occasions at technical and political level. Although the impact of these measures is not always very important for the EU it was highlighted to Turkey that the need to maintain safeguard measures in force for such a long time is difficult to justify.

The PET (Polyethylene terephthalate) SFG was opened in March 2011. In this case the Commission intervened mainly from a systemic point of view as the economic interest involved is rather low. Measures in this case were imposed just three months after the initiation and were based on a threat of injury.

5. LATIN AMERICA

5.1. Overall trends

The trade defence activity in Latin America showed a decreasing trend in 2011 as compared to 2010. Also, the sudden recourse to safeguard measures in 2010 of countries like the Dominican Republic or Ecuador, who are normally not frequent users of trade defence instruments, did not recur in 2011. In general the quality of the cases was fairly reasonable, even though certain weakness in particular concerning the injury and causal link analysis seem to persist. Regarding Brazil, it has been announced, also in the Brazilian press, that Brazil intends to re-enforce their trade defence department. However, we are not aware of any concrete steps that have been taken and have not experienced any change in Brazil's trade defence practice so far.

5.2. Main cases

a) Argentina

An anti-dumping case regarding imports of **certain paper and paper board** against Austria and Finland was initiated in December 2010. The main weaknesses of the case, which the Commission had already raised at initiation stage, seem to persist in the preliminary report. i.e. the domestic industry is not suffering injury and thus a causal link could not be established. The Commission has made a further submission in January 2012 and continues to closely monitor this case.

b) Brazil

Brazil has initiated one new anti-dumping investigation in 2011 regarding imports of **methylene diphenyl disocyanate** against Belgium. The case seemed to fulfil the necessary requirements and the Commission did not intervene.

Nitril rubber, an anti-dumping case initiated in October 2010, showed certain weaknesses regarding injury and causality. In February 2012, the Commission, in cooperation with the industry, made a submission regarding these issues before imposition of definitive measures.

c) Peru

Peru has imposed definitive countervailing measures against imports of **olive oil** from Spain and Italy in December 2010. Following the imposition of these measures, the Commission and the EU Member States have started an administrative procedure in accordance with Peruvian domestic law, in order to try to obtain the annulment of the measures. The Commission, via the Delegation and a local lawyer, have intervened at technical as well as a political level. Written submissions have been filed with the local authorities and a first hearing took place in November 2011. The final hearing in this case is expected in April 2012. It is at this stage impossible to predict any outcome.

6. UKRAINE

6.1. Overall trends

In 2010 Ukraine opened three new safeguard investigations all of which have been terminated in 2011 without measures. In 2011 three new cases have been opened: two safeguard (cars and petroleum products) and one anti-dumping investigation on float glass.

Concerning the measures into force, it should be noted that the no new duties have been imposed as a result of the investigations carried out in 2010 and 2011. The measures actually into force are only those resulted from previous investigation (matches, seamless case pipes and syringes) and they do not have any significant impact on EU exports. Therefore, even if new cases are regularly initiated the current tendency seems to be of not imposing new measures.

6.2. Main cases

Ukraine initiated two safeguard cases which were very sensitive for the EU interests, on petroleum products and cars.

The safeguard investigation against imports of **refined petroleum products** was concluded in December 2011 without measures being imposed. Given the high economic interest of the European industry and the wrong definition of the product concerned by the Ukrainian authorities, the Commission was very active in that case and intervened at both political and technical level allowing a positive outcome of the investigation.

The Commission is playing an important role also in the safeguard investigation against imports of **cars**. The investigation was opened in July 2011 and the investigation is still ongoing. The case is of high importance for the EU producers and the Commission is actively coordinating and assisting the companies concerned.

In addition, in April 2011 Ukraine has also opened an anti-dumping investigation on **float-glass**. This follows the previous safeguard investigation on the same product carried out in 2011 and terminated after the imposition of definitive duties for 10 days only. The investigation is still ongoing and the Commission follows closely the developments.

7. RUSSIA, KAZAKHSTAN, BELARUS

7.1. Overall trends

Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus form a Customs Union (CU) since 1 January 2010. The Agreement on the application of trade defence instruments in the CU which entered into force between the three countries on 1 July 2010 will be fully applicable only after the expiry of the transitional arrangements and when the supranational body in charge of conducting the investigations on behalf of the CU will be operational. The transitional arrangements are currently applicable according to the Agreement on the application of trade defence instruments in the transitional period (into force from 19 November 2010).

In accordance with these transitional rules, Russia has opened and concluded a series of expedited reviews of the existing national measures and concluded that all these measures should be extended to the entire CU territory. The new investigations concluded before the date of entry into force of the Transitional Agreement, are also subject to expedited reviews, provided that definitive measure were proposed. The approach and criteria used are based on the assessment whether the industry of the original country of the measures is representative at CU level (original complainants should represent at least 25% of the CU-wide production for measures to be extended).

As regards the initiation of new cases, a declining trend remains valid for 2011. In 2011, Russia opened only one new safeguard (on **Graphite electrodes**) and one anti-dumping investigation (on **Light commercial vehicles**); none was opened by Kazakhstan and Belarus. The number of measures in force increase for Russia following the imposition of safeguard measures on **Caramel** and **Activated carbon**. One Belarusian measure remains in force (safeguard on **Fibreglass**) and two safeguard measures are applied by Kazakhstan on **confectionary** and **wadding**.

7.2. Main cases

a) Russia

In 2011 Russia has concluded the CU-wide reviews on several existing national safeguard measures and investigations concluded before the entry into force of transitional

arrangements. As a result, measures on Engineering hardware, Stainless flatware, Caramel and Stainless pipes were extended to the CU.

The CU-wide review on Activated carbon was completed with a conclusion that measures should be extended but the official decision is still pending.

After the decision to extend the measures to the CU, Russia has decided on 31 August 2011 to launch a repeated investigation on Stainless pipes in order to decide if measures should be abolished, modified or continue to apply. The results of the initial investigation and the imposition of measures were severely contested by the Commission on the grounds of weak product definition and other significant shortcomings of the procedure. In the framework of the repeated investigation the Commission has intervened to reiterate its position in support of abolishing the measures, or alternatively, accepting a different form of measures.

Two new investigations were launched by Russia in 2011 already under the transitional rules, which entails that the results of the investigations will be applicable directly to the whole CU. A safeguard on **Graphite electrodes** was initiated on 31 August 2011. In its intervention, closely co-ordinated with EU industry, the Commission insisted on a more vigorous application of the provisions of the WTO SA by the Russian authorities in the light of the upcoming membership of Russia in WTO. The Commission has specifically expressed dissatisfaction by the fact that the case was based on the lowest standard of injury (threat of injury).

An anti-dumping investigation on **Light commercial vehicles** against several EU countries was initiated on 16 November 2011. The Commission has made a submission and will continue to actively monitor the developments of this case.

b) Kazakhstan

The lack of transparency remains a serious concern in the Kazakh safeguard proceedings, however some improvements were noted. Indeed, after repeated requests and numerous interventions the Commission received updated information about the state of play of the six Kazakh safeguard cases. Of those, three have been concluded without the imposition of measures, two measures were imposed (see below) and one is still pending.

The measures imposed in the cases of **Confectionary** and **Wadding** are applicable at national level and in order to be extended a CU-wide reviews will have to be conducted. The Commission will continue to closely monitor and oppose any unjustified extension of the application of measures to the CU.

c) Belarus

After a CU-wide review Belarus has proposed to extend the nationally applied safeguard measure against **fibreglass mesh**. The Commission successfully intervened to oppose the extension of the measure to CU. Measures will remain applicable at national level until their expiry.

8. ISRAEL

8.1. Overall trends

In the last few years Israel has been very active in trade defence investigations and the Commission constantly intervened in the individual cases.

In 2011 the number of new investigations opened by the Israeli authorities decreased; during the year at issue Israel has only initiated one new safeguard investigation on **rock wool and glass wool**. However, all the ongoing investigations continue presenting the low standards that were already contested by the Commission in the previous years.

8.2. Main cases

The Commission interventions on the **bituminous membranes** investigation, pointing out among others that the 18 months deadline for concluding the investigation had already expired, allowed the termination without measures of the investigation in October 2011.

The Israeli ongoing investigations which at the time being are three: the already mentioned **MDF boards, Animal food mixers, non woven cleaning cloths and glass wool and rock wool**. All of them present the recurrent shortcomings concerning transparency and right of defence. However, it should be noted that provisional measures are in force only for the animal food mixers case. The provisional measures imposed on MDF boards expired in October 2011 (the investigation being still not concluded after the WTO 18 months deadline) and for the other investigations provisional measures have never been imposed.

9. AUSTRALIA

Australia's trade defence actions against EU exports have been very limited over the recent years. Only one new investigation has been initiated in 2011 concerning imports of structural timber. The reports so far indicate that no margin of dumping has been found for the majority of the EU exporters having co-operated.

10. PAKISTAN

Pakistan imposed one definitive anti-dumping measure against imports of hydrogen peroxide. Provisional measures were already imposed in 2010 and confirmed at definitive stage despite the weaknesses identified by the Commission. These mainly related to the absence of retardation in the establishment of the domestic industry (imports decreased and the import price was higher than the domestic price) and causal link. The definitive measures were also imposed beyond the 18 months deadline prescribed by WTO. The Commission pursue this case bi-laterally with Pakistan.

11. THAILAND

The TDI activity in Thailand was relatively limited this year. Only one definitive safeguard measures was imposed on imports of glass block while an anti-dumping duty is already in force against imports of the same product from the Czech Republic. Glass block from the Czech Republic are thus currently subject to two measures at the same time. This issue was

raised during the WTO safeguard Committee and bi-laterally with Thailand. The Commission will pursue the matter.

12. INDONESIA

After five new safeguard investigations initiated in 2010, Indonesia continued this trend in the course of 2011. Four new safeguard investigations were initiated concerning imports of tarpaulins, awnings and sunblinds of synthetic fibres; iron or steel wire; polypropylene granulated; conveyor belts or belting. Two additional safeguard investigations were initiated in January 2012 on imports of certain finished casing and tubing and in February 2012 on imports of mackerel. Definitive safeguard duties on this wave of safeguard proceedings were imposed on six products from different sectors.

While EU exports affected by Indonesian safeguard proceedings mostly account for a limited economic interest, the systemic problems leading to doubts on their WTO compatibility already identified by the Commission continued unchanged in all of the new investigations. Specifically, it seems that Indonesia is suffering from a flood of cheap imports from China and other neighbouring ASEAN countries, which is mainly the result of the implementation of the recent China/ASEAN Free Trade Agreement. In these circumstances the *erga omnes* safeguard instrument affecting all the imports from all countries does not seem the appropriate trade defence instrument, and the Indonesian authorities should probably use another more appropriate instrument targeting specifically the source of the problems faced by the domestic industry (e.g. the anti-dumping instrument, or the specific safeguard instrument provided under the China/ASEAN Free Trade Agreement for these very situations).

The Commission will continue to closely monitor the Indonesian safeguard proceedings during 2012 and hopes that the Indonesian authorities will consider the comments submitted by the Commission in the various proceedings and also bilaterally.

13. NEW ZEALAND

The number of measures in force in New Zealand is comparable to last year. New Zealand however initiated two new anti-dumping investigations in 2011, against imports of canned tomatoes and canned peaches. These two cases will be monitored carefully, also bearing in mind that in the future comparable measures against imports of canned peaches from Greece have been in force for 14 years now.

Annex II - Measures in force at the end of 2009,2010 and 2011

Measures in force at the end of 2009, 2010 and 2011.												
Country	AD			CVD			SG			TOTAL		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Argentina	5	5	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	5	5
Australia	4	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	4	4
Belarus	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	1	1	5
Brazil	10	9	11	0	0	0	1	0	1	11	9	12
Canada	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
China	12	14	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	14	15
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Egypt	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
India	13	12	14	0	0	0	2	1	1	15	13	15
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	8	2	2	8
Israel	2	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	3
Japan	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	1	6
Korea	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mexico	6	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	5
Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
New Zealand	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
Pakistan	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	4
Peru	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	2	3	3
Russia	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	5	5	3	5
South Africa	3	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	2
Thailand	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4
Turkey	2	3	3	0	0	0	10	10	10	12	13	13
Ukraine	3	1	1	0	0	0	6	2	2	9	3	3
USA	22	21	20	3	3	3	0	0	0	25	24	23
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	95	89	94	6	4	6	37	30	46	138	123	146

Annex III – Details of measures in force as of 31st December 2011

Measures in Force					
At 2011-Dec-31					
Country	Product	Instrument	Type Of Measure	Date Of Imposition	Exporting MS
Argentina	petrol extraction pumps	AD	Definitive	2009-Nov-23	Romania
Argentina	Disposable electrodes for electrocardiograms	AD	Definitive	2007-Dec-07	Austria
Argentina	Electrical terminals	AD	Definitive	2009-Apr-02	Germany
Argentina	straight handsaw blades	AD	Definitive	2008-Feb-21	Sweden
Argentina	Hot-rolled steel (HRS)	AD	Definitive	2002-Apr-30	Slovakia, Romania
Australia	Processed dried currants	AD	Definitive	2008-Nov-17	Greece
Australia	Geosynthetic clay liners	AD	Definitive	2009-Oct-09	Germany
Australia	Polyethylene high density	AD	Definitive	2003-Dec-05	Sweden
Australia	Brandy packaged in bottles or bulk	CVD	Definitive	2007-Mar-08	France
Belarus	metal bolts, nuts, springs	SG	Definitive	2011-Jun-22	
Belarus	Flatware from corrosion-proof steel	SG	Definitive	2011-Jun-22	
Belarus	Stainless steel pipes	SG	Definitive	2011-Jun-22	
Belarus	Caramel	SG	Definitive	2011-Jul-08	
Belarus	Fibreglass	SG	Definitive	2010-Feb-04	Czech Republic, Germany, Latvia, Poland, Slovakia, Finland
Brazil	Viscose Fibres	AD	Definitive	2009-Apr-08	Austria
Brazil	Polycarbonate resins in powder, granulates or pellets, with or without pigments additives	AD	Definitive	2008-Apr-08	Belgium, Germany, Spain
Brazil	Viscose Yarn	AD	Definitive	2009-Dec-16	Austria
Brazil	Coconuts desiccated	SG	Definitive	2010-Sep-	Netherlands

				01	
Brazil	Glazd paper	AD	Definitive	2011-Oct-06	France, Italy, Hungary
Brazil	Lightweight paper	AD	Provisional	2011-Nov-10	Belgium, Germany, Finland, Sweden
Brazil	glassine/glazed papers	AD	Definitive	2008-Oct-22	Finland
Brazil	Indigo Blue	AD	Definitive	2008-Mar-24	Germany
Brazil	Phenol	AD	Definitive	2002-Oct-16	Belgium, Germany
Brazil	Milk powder	AD	Definitive	2001-Feb-23	Denmark, Ireland
Brazil	Seamless steel pipes	AD	Definitive	2005-Oct-07	
Brazil	Methacrylate Methyl	AD	Definitive	2001-Mar-14	Germany, Spain, France, United Kingdom
Canada	Bell peppers	AD	Definitive	2010-Oct-19	Netherlands
Canada	Hot-rolled carbon steel plate and high-strength low-alloy steel plate	AD	Definitive	2004-Jan-09	Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Romania
China	Chloroprene Rubber	AD	Definitive	2005-May-10	Germany, France, European Union of 15
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	Adipic acid	AD	Definitive	2009-Nov-02	Germany, France, Italy
China	Polyamide-6,6	AD	Definitive	2009-Oct-12	France, Italy, United Kingdom
China	Certain iron or steel fasteners	AD	Definitive	2010-Jun-29	Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom
China	Polyamide-6 (PA6)	AD	Definitive	2010-Apr-22	Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Poland
China	X-Ray Security Inspection Equipment (energy above 100 thousand KeV)	AD	Definitive	2011-Jan-23	Germany, Netherlands, Finland, United Kingdom
China	Photographic paper	AD	Provisional	2011-Aug-	Netherlands, United

				10	Kingdom
China	Caprolactam	AD	Definitive	2011-Sep-22	Czech Republic, Germany, Spain, Netherlands, Poland
China	Optical fiber	AD	Definitive	2011-Apr-22	Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands
China	Potato Starch	CVD	Definitive	2011-Sep-17	Germany, France, Netherlands
China	Catechol	AD	Definitive	2003-Aug-27	France, Italy
China	Chloroform - Trichloromethane	AD	Definitive	2004-Nov-30	Germany, France, United Kingdom
Dominican Republic	Certain sports and other socks	SG	Definitive	2010-Dec-06	
Dominican Republic	Polypropylene Bags	SG	Definitive	2010-Oct-18	
Ecuador	Windshields	SG	Definitive	2010-Nov-01	
Egypt	PET containers	AD	Definitive	2011-Jun-14	Italy
India	Caustic soda	AD	Definitive	2001-Jun-26	France
India	Caustic soda	AD	Definitive	2003-Oct-01	Belgium, Italy
India	Notification N1, 3-dimethyl butyl-N Phenylenediamine (PX-13)	SG	Definitive	2011-Jun-06	Belgium, Germany, Netherlands
India	Hot Rolled Flat Steel	AD	Definitive	2011-Oct-11	Belgium, Germany, Slovenia, Finland
India	Morpholine	AD	Provisional	2011-Sep-20	
India	Cold-Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel	AD	Definitive	2010-Feb-20	Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom
India	Hydrogen Peroxyde	AD	Definitive	2008-Sep-04	
India	Acetone	AD	Definitive	2008-Mar-11	Belgium, Spain, Italy
India	Sodium nitrite	AD	Definitive	2002-Nov-29	European Union of 15
India	Sodium hydrosulphite	AD	Definitive	2003-Dec-03	Germany
India	PVC paste resin	AD	Definitive	2004-Oct-07	Spain, Italy
India	Potassium carbonate	AD	Definitive	2004-Feb-	European Union of

				20	15
India	Certain Rubber Chemicals	AD	Definitive	2005-Nov-20	Belgium, Germany, Italy
India	Pentaerythritol	AD	Definitive	2006-Apr-20	Sweden
India	Phenol	AD	Definitive	2003-Mar-24	European Union of 15
Indonesia	Stranded wire, rope & cable excluding locked coil, flattened strands and non-rotating wire ropes	SG	Definitive	2011-Mar-23	
Indonesia	dextrose monohydrate	SG	Definitive	2009-Aug-24	France
Indonesia	Woven fabrics of cotton	SG	Definitive	2011-Mar-23	
Indonesia	Cotton yarn other than sewing thread	SG	Provisional	2011-Feb-09	
Indonesia	Stranded wire, rope & cable, for locked coil, flattened strands and non-rotating wire ropes	SG	Definitive	2011-Mar-23	
Indonesia	Certain wire of iron / non alloy steel, plated with zinc	SG	Definitive	2011-Mar-23	
Indonesia	Wire of iron/non-alloy steel not plated/coated, containing carbon < 0.25% by weight	SG	Definitive	2011-Mar-23	Germany
Indonesia	Wire Nails	SG	Definitive	2009-Oct-12	Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Romania
Israel	Stretch wrap	AD	Provisional	2009-Aug-30	Greece, Italy
Israel	Animal food mixers	AD	Provisional	2011-Jul-26	Germany
Israel	Non-woven floor and cleaning cloths	AD	Provisional	2011-Feb-27	Germany
Japan	Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide	AD	Definitive	2008-Aug-29	Spain
Kazakhstan	Stainless steel pipes	SG	Definitive	2011-Jun-22	
Kazakhstan	Wadding and articles of wadding, Absorbents cotton wadding and articles thereof	SG	Definitive	2011-Sep-26	Germany, Italy
Kazakhstan	Confectionery	SG	Definitive	2011-Sep-26	Germany, Netherlands, Poland
Kazakhstan	Caramel	SG	Definitive	2011-Jul-08	
Kazakhstan	Flatware from corrosion-proof steel	SG	Definitive	2011-Jun-26	

Kazakhstan	metal bolts, nuts, springs	SG	Definitive	2011-Jun-22	
Korea/South	Stainless steel bar	AD	Definitive	2004-Jul-30	Spain
Mexico	Sorbitol UPS grade	AD	Definitive	1990-Sep-27	France
Mexico	Carbon steel plate in sheets	AD	Definitive	2005-Sep-22	
Mexico	carbon steel tubes with longitudinal straight seam	AD	Definitive	2010-Jan-06	United Kingdom
Mexico	Organic pesticides	AD	Definitive	2007-Dec-21	Denmark
Mexico	Cold-rolled sheet	AD	Definitive	2005-Dec-12	
Moldova	Sugar	SG	Definitive	2004-Jan-01	European Union of 15
New Zealand	Canned peaches	AD	Definitive	1998-Mar-09	Greece
Pakistan	Sorbitol 70% solution	AD	Definitive	2003-Nov-19	France
Pakistan	Hydrogen Peroxide	AD	Definitive	2011-Jul-15	Belgium
Pakistan	Tinplate (secondary quality)	AD	Definitive	2009-Nov-16	Belgium, Germany, France, Netherlands
Pakistan	Formic Acid	AD	Definitive	2011-Mar-09	Finland, Germany
Peru	Olive oil	CVD	Definitive	2010-Dec-05	Spain, Italy
Philippines	Ceramic floor and wall tiles	SG	Definitive	2002-Apr-11	European Union of 15
Philippines	Steel angle bars	SG	Definitive	2009-Aug-31	
Philippines	Testliner board	SG	Definitive	2010-Sep-16	Belgium, Germany
Russia	Stainless steel pipes	SG	Definitive	2009-Nov-01	Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Finland, Sweden
Russia	Steel pipes (for oil and gas industry)	SG	Definitive	2010-Dec-15	Germany, Italy
Russia	Caramel	SG	Definitive	2011-Jun-03	Germany, Netherlands, Poland
Russia	Activated carbon (coal)	SG	Definitive	2011-Sep-08	Germany, France, Netherlands, United Kingdom
Russia	metal bolts, nuts, springs	SG	Definitive	2011-Mar-18	Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Poland, Finland, Romania

South Africa	Tall Oil Fatty Acid	AD	Definitive	2009-Jun-05	Sweden
South Africa	Ropes & cables of iron or steel	AD	Definitive	2002-Aug-28	Germany, United Kingdom
Thailand	Hot-rolled flat in coils and not in coils	AD	Definitive	2003-May-27	Slovakia
Thailand	Cold-rolled flat stainless steel	AD	Definitive	2003-Mar-13	Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Finland, Sweden
Thailand	Glass Block	SG	Definitive	2011-Aug-18	Czech Republic
Thailand	Glass Block	AD	Definitive	2009-Jan-15	Czech Republic
Turkey	Polyethylene terephthalate	SG	Definitive	2011-Nov-07	Greece, Spain, Italy
Turkey	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	AD	Definitive	2003-Feb-06	Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, Hungary, Netherlands, Finland, Romania
Turkey	Certain electrical appliances	SG	Definitive	2008-Nov-01	Belgium, France
Turkey	Dioctyl ftalat (dioctyl orthophtalats)	AD	Definitive	2011-Nov-29	
Turkey	Footwear	SG	Definitive	2006-Aug-10	Germany, Greece, Spain, Slovenia
Turkey	Frames and mountings for spectacles	SG	Definitive	2008-Mar-05	Italy
Turkey	Mono-ethylene-glycol	AD	Definitive	2010-May-02	Bulgaria
Turkey	Vacuum cleaners for a voltage of 110 V or more	SG	Definitive	2006-Aug-10	Germany, France, Poland
Turkey	Steam Smoothing Irons	SG	Definitive	2006-Aug-10	
Turkey	Motorcycles	SG	Definitive	2007-Mar-02	Spain, Italy
Turkey	Salt	SG	Definitive	2006-Aug-10	Italy
Turkey	Matches	SG	Definitive	2009-Dec-23	Germany, Poland
Turkey	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	SG	Definitive	2008-Mar-07	Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom
Ukraine	Steel Seamless Casing and Lifting Pipes	SG	Definitive	2008-Oct-01	Austria, Poland, Slovakia, Romania
Ukraine	Matches	SG	Definitive	2009-Nov-04	Germany, Poland, Romania

Ukraine	Syringes	AD	Definitive	2009-Nov-04	Germany, Spain, United Kingdom
United States	Antifriction bearings	AD	Definitive	1989-May-15	United Kingdom
United States	Antifriction bearings	AD	Definitive	1989-May-15	Italy
United States	Granular polytetrafluoroethylene resin	AD	Definitive	1988-Aug-30	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	Sodium Nitrite	AD	Definitive	2008-Aug-27	Germany
United States	Certain Lightweight Thermal Paper	AD	Definitive	2008-Nov-10	Germany
United States	Stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings	AD	Definitive	2001-Feb-23	Italy
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 plates in coils	CVD	Definitive	1999-May-11	Belgium
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	Steel concrete reinforcing bars	AD	Definitive	2001-Sep-07	Latvia
United States	Steel concrete reinforcing bars	AD	Definitive	2001-Sep-07	Poland
United States	Low enriched uranium	AD	Definitive	2002-Feb-13	France
United States	Pressure sensitive plastic tape	AD	Definitive	2001-May-14	Italy
United States	Pasta	AD	Definitive	1996-Jul-24	Italy
United States	Pasta	CVD	Definitive	1996-Jul-24	Italy
United States	Purified Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC)	AD	Definitive	2005-Jul-11	Sweden
United States	Purified Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC)	AD	Definitive	2005-Jul-11	Finland
United States	Purified	AD	Definitive	2005-Jul-11	Netherlands

	Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC)				
United States	Stainless steel bar	AD	Definitive	1995-Mar-02	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	Stainless steel wire rod	AD	Definitive	2007-Aug-26	Spain
United States	Stainless steel wire rod	AD	Definitive	2007-Aug-26	Italy

Annex IV – Investigations opened in 2009, 2010 and 2011

Investigation opened in 2009, 2010 and 2011.												
Country	AD			CVD			SG			TOTAL		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Argentina	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Australia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Belarus	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5
Brazil	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	1
Canada	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Chile	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
China	2	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	2
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	2	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Egypt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
GCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
India	1	7	1	0	0	0	9	1	1	10	8	2
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	5	3
Israel	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	3	1
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Kazakhstan	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	4	2	1	5
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
New Zealand	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pakistan	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Russia	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	2
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Ukraine	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	4	2	3	6
USA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	13	20	12	1	1	0	31	19	21	45	40	33

Annex V – Details of investigations initiated in 2011

Country	Product	Instrument	Initiation Date	Exporting MS
Australia	Structural Timber	AD	2011-Sep-09	Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Lithuania, Austria, Sweden
Belarus	metal bolts, nuts, springs	SG	2011-Feb-12	
Belarus	Graphite Electrodes	SG	2011-Aug-31	
Belarus	Light commercial vehicles	AD	2011-Nov-16	Germany, Italy, Poland
Belarus	Caramel	SG	2011-Jul-08	
Belarus	Flatware from corrosion-proof steel	SG	2011-Feb-12	
Brazil	MDI Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate	AD	2011-Jun-07	
China	Certain high-performance stainless steel seamless tube used for supercritical and ultra supercritical boiler technology	AD	2011-Sep-08	
China	Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	AD	2011-Nov-18	
Egypt	Cotton Yarn	SG	2011-Nov-24	
India	Pentaerythritol	AD	2011-Jan-11	
India	Phtalic Anhydride	SG	2011-Aug-16	
Indonesia	Tarpaulins, Awnings and Sunblinds of Synthetic Fibres.	SG	2011-Mar-22	
Indonesia	Iron or Steel Wire	SG	2011-Aug-22	
Indonesia	Polypropylene granulated	SG	2011-Apr-26	
Israel	Glass Wool and Rock Wool	SG	2011-Jan-11	
Kazakhstan	Flatware from corrosion-proof steel	SG	2011-Feb-12	
Kazakhstan	metal bolts, nuts, springs	SG	2011-Feb-12	
Kazakhstan	Graphite Electrodes	SG	2011-Aug-31	
Kazakhstan	Light commercial vehicles	AD	2011-Nov-16	Germany, Italy, Poland
Kazakhstan	Caramel	SG	2011-Jul-08	
Malaysia	Hot-rolled coils	SG	2011-May-01	
New Zealand	Preserved tomatoes	AD	2011-Sep-19	
New Zealand	Preserved peaches	AD	2011-Feb-07	
Russia	Graphite Electrodes	SG	2011-Aug-31	Germany, Spain, France, Lithuania
Russia	Light commercial vehicles	AD	2011-Nov-16	Germany, Italy, Poland
Turkey	PET	SG	2011-Mar-18	
Ukraine	Steel Seamless Casing and	SG	2011-Aug-29	Austria, Poland, Slovakia,

	Lifting Pipes			Romania
Ukraine	Cars	SG	2011-Jul-02	
Ukraine	Float glass with thickness up to 3.5 mm, 3.5 - 4.5 mm, more than 4.5 mm	AD	2011-Apr-27	
Ukraine	Refined petroleum products	SG	2011-Jan-29	Belgium, Germany, Spain, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Bulgaria, Romania
Ukraine	Matches	SG	2011-Nov-29	Germany, Poland, Romania
Ukraine	Syringes	AD	2011-Jul-30	Germany, Spain, United Kingdom

Annex VI – Measures imposed in 2009, 2010 and 2011

Measures imposed in 2009, 2010 and 2011.												
Country	AD			CVD			SG			TOTAL		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Argentina	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Australia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Belarus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	4
Brazil	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Canada	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
China	4	3	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	3	5
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Dominica republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Egypt	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
India	3	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	1	7	1	3
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	2	0	6
Israel	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	2
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	1	0	6
Mexico	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pakistan	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	0	3
South Africa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Thailand	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Turkey	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2
Ukraine	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	0
TOTAL	18	8	13	0	0	1	15	7	22	33	15	36

Annex VII – Details of measures imposed in 2011

Measures imposed in 2011					
Country	Product	Instrument	Type Of Measure	Date Of Imposition	Exporting MS
Belarus	Stainless steel pipes	SG	Definitive	2011-Jun-22	
Belarus	Flatware from corrosion-proof steel	SG	Definitive	2011-Jun-22	
Belarus	metal bolts, nuts, springs	SG	Definitive	2011-Jun-22	
Belarus	Caramel	SG	Definitive	2011-Jul-08	
Brazil	Glazd paper	AD	Definitive	2011-Oct-06	France, Italy, Hungary
Brazil	Lightweight paper	AD	Provisional	2011-Nov-10	Belgium, Germany, Finland, Sweden
China	Potato Starch	CVD	Definitive	2011-Sep-17	Germany, France, Netherlands
China	Optical fiber	AD	Definitive	2011-Apr-22	Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands
China	X-Ray Security Inspection Equipment (energy above 100 thousand KeV)	AD	Definitive	2011-Jan-23	Germany, Netherlands, Finland, United Kingdom
China	Photographic paper	AD	Provisional	2011-Aug-10	Netherlands, United Kingdom
China	Caprolactam	AD	Definitive	2011-Sep-22	Czech Republic, Germany, Spain, Netherlands, Poland
Egypt	PET containers	AD	Definitive	2011-Jun-14	Italy
India	Hot Rolled Flat Steel	AD	Definitive	2011-Oct-11	Belgium, Germany, Slovenia, Finland
India	Morpholine	AD	Provisional	2011-Sep-20	
India	Notification N1, 3-dimethyl butyl-N Phenylenediamine (PX-13)	SG	Definitive	2011-Jun-06	Belgium, Germany, Netherlands
Indonesia	Wire of iron/non-alloy steel not plated/coated, containing carbon < 0.25% by weight	SG	Definitive	2011-Mar-23	Germany
Indonesia	Stranded wire, rope & cable, for locked coil, flattened strands and non-rotating wire ropes	SG	Definitive	2011-Mar-23	
Indonesia	Cotton yarn other than sewing thread	SG	Provisional	2011-Feb-09	
Indonesia	Woven fabrics of cotton	SG	Definitive	2011-Mar-23	
Indonesia	Certain wire of iron / non alloy steel, plated with zinc	SG	Definitive	2011-Mar-23	
Indonesia	Stranded wire, rope & cable excluding locked coil, flattened strands and non-rotating wire ropes	SG	Definitive	2011-Mar-23	
Israel	Non-woven floor and cleaning cloths	AD	Provisional	2011-Feb-27	Germany
Israel	Animal food mixers	AD	Provisional	2011-Jul-	Germany

				26	
Kazakhstan	Wadding and articles of wadding, Absorbents cotton wadding and articles thereof	SG	Definitive	2011-Sep-26	Germany, Italy
Kazakhstan	metal bolts, nuts, springs	SG	Definitive	2011-Jun-22	
Kazakhstan	Caramel	SG	Definitive	2011-Jul-08	
Kazakhstan	Confectionery	SG	Definitive	2011-Sep-26	Germany, Netherlands, Poland
Kazakhstan	Flatware from corrosion-proof steel	SG	Definitive	2011-Jun-26	
Kazakhstan	Stainless steel pipes	SG	Definitive	2011-Jun-22	
Pakistan	Hydrogen Peroxide	AD	Definitive	2011-Jul-15	Belgium
Russia	Caramel	SG	Definitive	2011-Jun-03	Germany, Netherlands, Poland
Russia	metal bolts, nuts, springs	SG	Definitive	2011-Mar-18	Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Poland, Finland, Romania
Russia	Activated carbon (coal)	SG	Definitive	2011-Sep-08	Germany, France, Netherlands, United Kingdom
Thailand	Glass Block	SG	Definitive	2011-Aug-18	Czech Republic
Turkey	Polyethylene terephthalate	SG	Definitive	2011-Nov-07	Greece, Spain, Italy
Turkey	Diocetyl ftalat (dioctyl orthophtalats)	AD	Definitive	2011-Nov-29	