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REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

12th REPORT

OVERVIEW OF THIRD COUNTRY TRADE DEFENCE ACTIONS AGAINST THE EUROPEAN UNION FOR THE YEAR 2014

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Annex I – Trends and main cases
(by most important users, most active regions and others)

1. INDIA

1.1. OVERALL TRENDS

India proved to be an even more active user of the instruments in 2014 than previously. In 2014, India initiated 10 new investigations out of which 7 safeguard and 3 anti-dumping investigations (in 2013 India initiated 4 anti-dumping and 3 safeguard investigations). At the end of 2014, India had 26 measures in force, and is thus by far the most active country in terms of TDI measures against the EU. Even though, some of these investigations are terminated without measures, a few months after their initiation, they are nevertheless problematic. Initiations have a chilling effect on trade, during the time of the investigation, due to the uncertainty of the outcome. In general, and particularly due to its restrictive nature, the safeguard instrument should be used in exceptional circumstances only. The significant number of safeguard investigations initiated by India does not seem to correspond to this exceptional nature. The Commission will thus continue to insist that the safeguard instrument should only be used when the stringent WTO criteria are properly met.

1.2. MAIN CASES

The safeguard investigation regarding **seamless pipes and tubes** initiated in April 2013, showed several major flaws. The increase of imports took place in 2011/2012 and imports decreased thereafter. There are thus strong doubts that the increase of imports could be qualified as recent enough in WTO terms. Furthermore, the industry did not seem to suffer serious injury and other factors certainly contributed to the injury, if any. For example, the decrease in domestic demand by around 25%, and the excessive capacity building that exceeds domestic demand, were clearly contributing factors, which were not sufficiently taken into consideration. The Commission made submissions, participated in the public hearing and intervened at political level. The measures were nevertheless imposed in August 2014.

The safeguard investigation regarding **cold rolled flat products of stainless steel** was initiated in September 2014. The main issue here again is, whether the increase of imports was recent, sudden or sharp enough. Furthermore, the excessive capacity building seems to be the major reason for the difficult situation of the industry, rather than increased imports. The Commission has made a submission to raise these points and continues to closely monitor the case, which was still on-going at the end of 2014.

In many other cases involving India, the economic interest is rather low and the EU industry decided not to cooperate in the investigations. In the absence of co-operation, the Commission normally only intervenes in cases, where the analysis shows important systemic problems. This was the case, for example, for **2-ethyl hexanol** and **normal butanol**. In both these anti-dumping investigations, there were strong doubts as to the causal link between the allegedly dumped imports and any injury suffered by the Indian industry. In particular, the industry's costs increased significantly without any apparent reason. Furthermore, imports merely filled the gap between local supply and domestic demand, which is much higher than the Indian industry's capacity. The Commission made submissions in both cases and continues to follow and monitor them closely.

2. CHINA

2.1. OVERALL TRENDS

In 2014, China's use of trade defence instruments against imports from the EU was similar to 2013. In 2014, China initiated 1 new anti-dumping investigation and 3 anti-dumping reviews, the same number as in 2013. In addition, it also imposed definitive measures in 3 anti-dumping and 1 anti-subsidy proceeding (the P**olysilicon** investigation combined both anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures), which had been initiated before 2014. These measures brought the total number of measures in force to 18, which ranks China, together with the US, as the 2nd country in terms of the number of measures in force against the EU.

In 2014, China terminated 2 investigations following the withdrawal of the complaint by the Chinese industry. These include the **wine** case, which was already reported in the 11th Report.

In 2014, there were no investigations initiated as retaliation against an investigation initiated by the EU. However, this does not mean that this inappropriate practice is at bay, and the Commission will remain vigilant in this regard.

2.2. MAIN CASES

During 2014, the Commission continued to be closely involved in the **polysilicon** case. This China retaliation case, as reported already in the 11th Report, was concluded in March 2014 with a price undertaking agreement between the Chinese authorities and the cooperating EU exporter. Since then, the Commission has been actively supporting the cooperating EU exporter in its dialogue with the Chinese authorities. In particular, it appears that there are problems with the timely authorisation of adjustments, according to the terms of the undertaking. As a result, the access for EU polysilicon on the Chinese market was delayed, and caused a loss of business for the cooperating EU exporter.

China imposed definitive anti-dumping duties in 2 cases, which were initiated in 2013, against imports of **certain alloy-steel seamless tubes and pipes for high temperature and pressure service** and **perchlorethylene or petrachloroethylene (PCE)**. The Commission was closely involved in both investigations. It actively supported the affected EU exporters, by submitting several detailed rebuttal submissions to the Chinese investigative authorities, highlighting the serious flaws in the preliminary and final determinations.

The anti-dumping investigation initiated regarding imports of **haemodialysis equipment** was terminated after 6 months following the withdrawal of the complaint. The Commission had actively intervened in this case and had raised important issues bilaterally with the Chinese authorities (please see achievements in the main report).

China also initiated 2 anti-dumping expiry reviews against **polyamide 6,6** and **adipic acid** and 1 anti-dumping interim review against **ethylene & diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (EBMEG)**. These investigations are still ongoing. The Commission will continue monitoring them and will intervene as appropriate.

3. USA

3.1. OVERALL TRENDS

In 2014, the number of US trade defence measures in force are 18 (17 anti-dumping measures and 1 anti-subsidy measure), ranking the US together with China, as 2nd, in terms of measures in force against EU imports.

In 2014, the US did not initiate any new investigation against EU imports and terminated 2 anti-dumping investigations, which were initiated in 2013, without imposing any measures. The US imposed one 1 new anti-dumping measure in 2014.

In 2012, the EU and the US signed a "Roadmap", with the aim to remove the use of targeting in US administrative reviews. However, as already in 2013, also in 2014, the US approach in administrative reviews was less than satisfactory, because of the continued recourse to this methodology, based on questionable "targeted dumping" findings. During 2014, the US used targeting in 4 out of 12 administrative reviews concerning EU exporters. This suggests that findings of targeted dumping are far from being "exceptional" and merit our detailed attention.

3.2. MAIN CASES

In December 2014, the US ITC terminated a sunset review concerning imports of **lightweight thermal paper** from Germany, without the continuation of measures (please see achievements in the main part of this report).

Definitive anti-dumping measures were imposed in a new investigation concerning **non-oriented electrical steel (NOES)** imported from Germany and Sweden, and in the first sunset review concerning **sodium nitrate** imported from Germany.

In 2014, the US terminated the anti-dumping investigation against imports of **grain-oriented electrical steel (GOES)** without the imposition of measures. The grounds for the termination were that the imports of GOES from the investigated countries, including the Czech Republic, Germany and Poland, did not cause injury to the US industry.

As far as the **methodology** used in targeted dumping findings is concerned, it should be noted that Korea challenged its compatibility with WTO rules in a WTO panel in 2013 (*dispute DS464: US – anti-dumping and countervailing measures on large washers from Korea*). The EU made a third party written submission in that case in December 2014. The Commission will continue to closely monitor this dispute, as it concerns a systemic issue in relation to the US practice in AD investigations and will intervene in its subsequent stages as appropriate.

4. TURKEY

4.1. OVERALL TRENDS

Turkey remains a very active user of trade defence instruments overall, and also regarding measures against the EU. It initiated 3 new safeguard investigations in 2014, and concluded 1 ongoing safeguard investigation by imposing measures. In 3 other safeguard investigations the measures were extended for the second time. Turkey has continued to almost systematically extend existing safeguard measures. The Commission remains very concerned, because the Turkish practice of systematic extensions of safeguard measures for the maximum duration of 8

years is highly questionable. In particular, because the situation of the Turkish domestic industries concerned has significantly improved. Therefore the repeated prolongation of the measures does not seem to be warranted.

4.2. MAIN CASES

The 3 new safeguard investigations initiated in 2014 concern **wall paper** and **mobile phones** (initiated in December) and **printing, writing and copying papers** (initiated in June). These investigations are still ongoing with the active participation of the EU producers as well as the Commission and Member States.

The safeguard investigation concerning imports of **terephthalic acid (PTA)** was concluded in June 2014. Duties were imposed for 2 years at a relatively low level (4% for the first and 3.75% (please see achievements above).

The 3 extension investigations concerning safeguard measures on **spectacle frames, bags** and **PET** were concluded in 2014. Unfortunately all three investigations resulted in the 2nd extension of the measures. The Commission has identified severe weaknesses in all three cases, made several written submissions and raised the issues at the WTO Committee on Safeguards, on a case by case level, as well as a systemic issue.

ASIA *(except for India and China)*

5. INDONESIA

5.1. OVERALL TRENDS

In 2014, Indonesia initiated 3 new safeguard investigations and also imposed safeguard measures in 2 other cases. Its activity in the area of trade defence thus increased significantly as compared to 2013, making this country one of the most active users of the safeguard instruments in 2014. A similar disturbing trend was already observed in 2012, when Indonesia initiated 6 new safeguard proceedings. These investigations are however more of systemic than economic concern, since EU exports are rarely affected.

5.2. MAIN CASES

New safeguard investigations were initiated against imports of **coated paper and paperboard**, **bars and rods** and **I and H sections of other alloy steel**. Definitive safeguard measures were imposed against imports of **wheat flower** and **flat-rolled product of iron or non-alloy steel,** (which were initiated before 2013). In 2014, Indonesia also extended the existing safeguard measures against imports of **cotton yarn other than sewing thread**.

Similar to previous cases, the safeguard investigations initiated by Indonesia in 2014 targeted mainly the increased imports originating from other Asian countries. The Commission stressed on several occasions and fora that the *erga omnes* nature of the safeguard instrument affects imports from all countries and was thus not the appropriate remedy to address a flood of low priced imports from one or few specific Asian countries. The Commission reiterated that another more appropriate instrument should have been considered to target the problems faced by the

Indonesian industry. The Commission will continue to closely monitor these Indonesian safeguard proceedings and will intervene, as appropriate.

6. THAILAND

As in 2013, Thailand's trade defence activity affecting EU exports was also relatively low in 2014. Thailand initiated 1 safeguard investigation against **non-alloy hot rolled steel flat products in coils and not in coils** and 1 anti-dumping expiry review investigation against **flat hot-rolled steel in coils and not in coils**. In the first investigation, Thailand imposed definitive safeguard measures, whereas the expiry review has not been finalised yet.

7. JAPAN

Japan is not a regular user of the trade defence instruments. In 2014 Japan concluded an expiry review on electrolytic manganese dioxide. The anti-dumping measures were extended for another 5 years period.

8. THE PHILIPPINES

8.1. OVERALL TRENDS

In 2013, the Philippines had initiated 2 new safeguard investigations, whereas in 2014 the country initiated only 1 review investigation concerning a safeguard measures. The two investigations initiated in 2013 were still ongoing in 2014. One of them was terminated 2015.

8.2. MAIN CASES

In 2014 the Commission intervened on several occasions in the safeguard proceeding concerning **newsprint,** which was initiated by the Philippines in 2013. Specifically, the Commission submitted detailed comments in October and December 2014, highlighting numerous flaws identified in the report concerning preliminary findings. In particular, the Commission underlined that the safeguard instrument should be used in exceptional circumstances only, and that a different trade defence instrument would be much better suited to address massive low priced imports originating mainly in one Asian country.

Other 2 investigations concerning imports of **steel angle bars** (initiated last year), and against **galvanised iron and pre-painted galvanised iron sheets and coils**(initiated two years ago), target mainly increased imports resulting from the implementation of the Free Trade Agreements between the ASEAN Members and other Asian countries. The Commission intervened in the latter case by submitting detailed comments on a number of flaws which were identified in the report on the initiation of the investigation. This investigation was finally terminated without imposition of safeguard measures in February 2015.

The Commission will continue to closely monitor these safeguard proceedings in 2015 and will intervene as appropriate.

9. VIETNAM

Vietnam's activity in the area of trade defence was very modest during the last two years. In 2013 and 2014, Vietnam did not open any trade defence investigations. The only trade defence measure in force relates to safeguard duties, which were imposed in 2013 against imports of **vegetable oils**.

10. MALAYSIA

Malaysia is a very modest user of trade defence instruments. In 2013, Malaysia terminated 1 anti-dumping investigation against imports of **newsprint rolls** from the European Union without imposing any measures. In 2014, it opened 1 safeguard investigation against imports of **hot-rolled steel plate products of iron or non-alloy steel and other alloy steel**. This investigation has not yet been finalised. The Commission will continue to monitor this case and will not hesitate to intervene if the applicable WTO rules are not respected.

11. TAIWAN

Taiwan is not a regular user of trade defence instruments. In 2013 Taiwan initiated only 1 new investigation, which was the first one since 2003. This investigation was terminated in 2014.

LATIN AMERICA

12. BRAZIL

12.1. OVERALL TRENDS

In 2014, Brazil has become the WTO member having initiated the highest number of anti-dumping investigations against EU exports. After a steady trend in the past years, and following the completion of the modernization process of the Brazilian TDI law, 7 new anti-dumping investigations (compared to 3 in 2013) were initiated this year, involving a total of 10 EU Member States.

12.2. MAIN CASES

The Commission is closely monitoring the new and ongoing cases and has intervened on a number of occasions, through written submissions, letters and via participation in public hearings.

In particular, the Commission is deeply involved in the defence of the **ESBR** (synthetic rubber) case. The first case against the EU and Argentina was terminated. The subsequent reopening of the same investigation, removing Argentina from the scope, raised doubts regarding its procedural soundness. Moreover, the case shows several important weaknesses in terms of injury and causation.

Ongoing cases from previous years also required the Commission's attention, such as **galvanized steel wire** from Sweden and **plastic tubes for blood collection** from UK and Germany. The Commission has actively intervened in both cases making detailed technical submissions.

Finally, 2 review investigations were concluded in 2014 with the continuation of measures regarding **phenol** from Belgium and Germany, and **glazed paper** from Finland. In the first case, the measures had been in place since 2002 and were prolonged until 2019. In the second case, the original measures were imposed in 2008 and the intervention of the Commission, together with the Finnish company involved could not avoid the continuation of measures for five more years.

13. ARGENTINA

13.1. OVERALL TRENDS

In 2014, Argentina has resumed its use of trade defence instruments against the EU. In contrast to a quiet 2013, 2 new measures were imposed and 1 new investigation was initiated (veterinary vaccines from France). This brings the total number of measures in force to 5 (as compared to 4 in 2013).

13.2. MAIN CASES

Argentina imposed measures on **PVC profiles form Germany** and **ceramic borders from Spain** in June and July respectively. For both cases, the measures were published in the Official Journal a few weeks after the signature of the decree. The Commission formally complained to the Argentinian authorities about the legal uncertainty that late publications of measures represent for European companies.

14. MEXICO

14.1. OVERALL TRENDS

Mexico had not used trade defence instruments against the EU for some time (the last initiation was in 2008). This trend changed in 2014, with the initiation of 2 new anti-dumping investigations concerning steel products with significant EU interests. The only measures in force are carbon steel plate from Romania and carbon steel tubes from UK.

14.2. MAIN CASES

The 2 new anti-dumping investigations initiated in 2014 concerned **hot rolled steel coils** from Germany and France and **carbon steel tubes** from Spain. Both investigations are at initiation stage and the EU industry has already requested the intervention of the Commission. A review of the anti-dumping measure on **carbon steel tubes** from the UK was also initiated in 2014.

COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC and ECUADOR

These countries are sporadic users of trade defence instruments. However, they sometimes use the safeguard instrument, but often those cases are of no or low economic interest for EU producers. This was also the case for the 4 safeguard investigations initiated by Colombia in 2014: steel wire rods, steel angles, steel bars and rods and steel plates.

THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

15. MOROCCO

15.1. OVERALL TRENDS

With 3 anti-dumping and 1 safeguard measure in force, as well as 1 new ongoing safeguard investigation, Morocco has become a regular user of TDI affecting the EU.

15.2. MAIN CASES

The EU industry is particularly concerned by the new safeguard investigation regarding yet another steel product, i.e. **cold rolled sheets and plated or coated sheets.** The Commission has made several submissions and participated in a public hearing in February 2015. The main issue is that Morocco included in its analysis the imports into the free zone of Tanger, although measures would not be applied in that zone (WTO jurisprudence requires a parallelism between the imports under analysis and the imports the measures will apply to[1]). By excluding the imports to Tanger, measures would not be justified for the plated and coated sheets.

In the safeguard case regarding **steel wire rods and reinforcing bars** definitive measures were imposed in April 2014. Concerning **bars**, measures were imposed despite the complete absence of a causal link between the injury and the increased imports. The domestic industry has still a very comfortable market share of 95%. The Commission intervened strongly with technical submissions and during the public hearing and had further 2 technical meetings with the authorities in Rabat. Interventions on a higher political level also took place. As a result a higher quota for both products, shorter duration of measures and faster liberalisation was obtained (as also reported in the 11th report).

Definitive AD measures concerning **hot rolled steel sheets** were imposed in August 2014. The Commission raised the significant shortcomings of the case. In particular, the case was based on *material retardation of the establishment of an industry,* which is an extremely difficult injury standard to prove, and to our knowledge, has not been used by any other authority in over a decade. The Commission made submissions and defended the EU industry's interest in a public hearing in Rabat. The case was mainly based on a business plan which, given the realities in the steel sector, aimed at a market share of 100% within 3 years while only 70% could be reached. Moreover, over that period, the industry significantly increased capacity, production, sales and market share, which cannot be considered as suffering material injury in terms of WTO rules. Thus the imposition of measures was clearly not warranted.

In the AD investigation concerning **A4 paper**, definitive measures were imposed in October 2014. Again, the Commission intervened several times supporting EU industry via submissions and during a public hearing in Rabat. The main issue in this case was a lack of causal link. It appeared that the domestic industry was not able to produce one specific type of high-end quality paper for which there is however a high demand by users.

The AD investigation regarding **insulin** raised specific issues, in particular as it involves procurement by tendering and also public interest issues. Through the imposition of measures,

[1] US steel –safeguards WT/DS 248/AB/R

insulin would become more expensive for Moroccan users/patients. The Commission made a submission to the Moroccan authorities highlighting these issues. Provisional measures were imposed in May 2014, and a price undertaking was accepted by the Moroccan authorities in February 2015 (please see achievements in the main part of the report).

16. EGYPT

16.1. OVERALL TRENDS

In 2014, Egypt initiated 2 safeguard investigations and 1 anti-subsidy investigation, and imposed one provisional safeguard measure. Compared to previous years this is a significant increase and is of particular concern, since here again safeguards seem to be the preferred instrument.

16.2. MAIN CASES

In the safeguard investigation regarding **steel re-bars** it is not clear if the requirement of recent, sharp and sudden increase of imports is met, since imports fluctuate. Furthermore, the causal link is also not clear. The Commission intervened during the public hearing and made a post hearing submission. The investigation is still ongoing.

The safeguard investigation regarding **automotive batteries** was initiated in December 2014. The main issue seems to be a lack of a causal link. The Commission made a submission on initiation and will continue to follow and monitor the case.

Egypt also initiated an anti-subsidy investigation regarding imports of **Edam cheese** from the Netherlands. Egypt did not respect its WTO, nor its EUROMED obligations, when initiating the case and failed to inform the EU and offer pre-initiation consultations. The Commission was informed about the case only 3 months after its initiation. The Commission then submitted a subsidy questionnaire and replied to a deficiency letter while fully reserving its legal rights concerning the serious procedural flaws by the Egyptian authorities. Belated consultations took place in Cairo in January 2015. The main issues in this case are that the subsidies targeted are green box subsidies, which are not trade distortive and thus not countervailable. Furthermore, the causal link is not convincing. The industry was loss making at the beginning of the period and its profits increased when imports started to increase significantly. This seems to indicate that other factors are causing injury, if any, to the Egyptian industry. This appears to be confirmed by a lack of undercutting. At the beginning of March 2015, Egypt issued an “Essential facts and conclusion report” proposing the termination of the investigation (please see achievements in the main part of this report).

17. TUNISIA

17.1. OVERALL TRENDS

Tunisia, historically not a frequent user of TDI, has initiated 2 safeguard investigations at the same time in September 2014.

17.2. MAIN CASES

The SFG investigation regarding **glass bottles** shows several important shortcomings. In particular, inconsistencies in import data make it impossible to establish a trend. The product definition is unclear. Key information such as market shares is missing. It is also not clear if the industry is indeed suffering serious injury caused by increased import. Other factors, such as a significant increase of capacity, and an important increase in costs due to increasing energy prices, seem to have a significant impact on the situation of the industry. The Commission made a submission at initiation and will continue to closely follow and monitor the case.

The safeguard investigation concerning **fibre board** showed similar shortcomings as the glass bottle investigation, in particular inconsistencies in figures and lack of information on key indicators such as market share. In this case there seems to be a clear break in the causal link. The complaining domestic producer imported itself a significant amount of fibre board, the local capacity is insufficient to supply domestic demand, important quality problems of the local product, and an import increase of raw material prices. The Commission made a submission at initiation and continues to closely follow and monitor the case.

18. JORDAN

18.1. OVERALL TRENDS

Jordan has used the instruments occasionally in the past and has 1 safeguard measure on steel re-bars in force. It initiated 1 new safeguard investigation in 2014.

18.2. MAIN CASES

The safeguard investigation regarding **A4 paper** was initiated in August 2014. The requirement of a recent, sharp and sudden increase of imports does not seem to be fulfilled as imports in fact decreased in the most recent period. Furthermore, other factors seem to be the cause of injury (if any), in particular, insufficient local capacity, lack of competitiveness, and quality problems. The Commission made a submission at initiation, participated in a hearing in Islamabad and will continue to closely monitor the case.

OTHERS

19. CANADA

19.1. OVERALL TRENDS

Canada is a moderate user of TDIs. It has 4 anti-dumping and 1 anti-subsidy measures in force against EU imports. It has not initiated any new investigations in 2014, but has initiated expiry reviews regarding refined sugar and bell peppers in early 2015.

19.2. MAIN CASES

In December 2014, Canada published a notice of expiry regarding the anti-subsidy measures on **refined sugar** and asked parties to provide evidence in order to decide whether or not to initiate a 4th expiry review in this case. As in all the previous reviews, the Commission cooperated in order to provide information showing that anti-subsidy measures against imports from the EU are not warranted any longer. In particular, since the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy in 2005, the EU sugar industry has been restructured and the production capacity reduced by 30%. In the previous review the Canadian authorities had come to the conclusion that EU imports would not be injurious. However, the Canadian sugar producers appealed that decision and won. As a result the measures were continued for another 5 year period. The Commission will continue to cooperate in the current review investigation and intervene as appropriate.

20. SOUTH AFRICA

20.1. OVERALL TRENDS

South Africa was not a regular user of the trade defence instruments concerning imports from the EU until 2013. In that year, South Africa initiated 3 new investigations (1 anti-dumping and 1 safeguard investigation regarding frozen **potato chips** and 1 anti-dumping investigation regarding frozen **chicken**). In 2014, no new investigations were initiated.

20.2. MAIN CASES

In the anti-dumping investigation concerning **frozen bone in portions of fowls** (‘**chicken’**) imported from Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, provisional duties were imposed in April 2014, for a period of 9 months. These duties expired on 3 January 2015, and no final decision was taken at the time of producing this report. The Commission made a technical submission commenting on the disclosed findings following which duty rates were reduced (proposed duty rates range from 0 to 73,33%).

The case attracting the most technical as well as political attention in relation to South Africa in 2014 was **frozen potato chips,** where unusually, the EU faced two parallel investigations: one safeguard and one anti-dumping.

Concerning the safeguard investigation, the Commission has been very active (supporting EU industry and concerned Member States), including bi-lateral consultations, hearings, bi-lateral meetings with South Africa on a political, as well as a technical level, and exchange of high level letters. Despite these efforts, provisional safeguard duties of 61,42% were imposed in July 2013 and lapsed in January 2014.

In parallel, the South African authorities continued with the anti-dumping investigation on the same product and imposed provisional measures in December 2013, which lapsed in June 2014.In July 2014, South Africa decided to impose definitive safeguard measures for 2 years (40,92% duty in the first year and 20,45% duty in the second year). The anti-dumping proceeding was suspended for this period. This final conclusion was highly contested by the EU in a letter to the authorities explaining the main concerns (prohibitive duties imposed on the basis of an outdated report, high market share of the domestic industry, and positive developments in the situation of domestic producers). The Commission will continue to closely monitor the case.

Concerning **tall oil fatty acid**, a sunset review was initiated on 22 November 2013 and it resulted in a conclusion to terminate the duties on imports of this product from Sweden. The measures were in force since December 2008.

21. EURASIAN CUSTOMS UNION (RUSSIA, KAZAKHSTAN, BELARUS AND ARMENIA AS FROM 2 JANUARY 2015)

21.1. OVERALL TRENDS

The year 2014 has also been very quiet in trade defence terms. The number of measures in force has decreased from 8 measures in 2013 (of which 7 safeguards) to 4 in 2014. While no new investigation was initiated, nor any new measure imposed, 4 safeguard measures have expired. Armenia joined the Customs Union as from 2 January 2015and notified the WTO that the Eurasian measures would also apply to Armenia as from that date.

21.2. MAIN CASES

The Commission has decided to request a WTO panel against Russia concerning the anti-**dumping measures imposed on imports of light commercial vehicles**. The official request was made in September 2014 and mainly concerns the lack of an objective injury analysis and procedural flaws. The substantive part of the Panel proceeding will take place in 2015.

As regards the s***afeguard measures on combine harvesters and modules*** the Commission has strong doubts regarding the WTO compatibility of these measures, and the quota introduced ***(***foreseen expiry on 21 August 2016) is particularly restrictive.

22. UKRAINE

22.1. OVERALL TRENDS

Trade defence activity in Ukraine has been very quiet in 2014.

Similar to 2013, at the end of 2014 there were 4 measures in force, 1 anti-dumping measure on **float glass** (currently being reviewed for a possible extension) and 3 safeguard measures **on steel seamless casing and lifting pipes**, **cars**, and **porcelain table and kitchenware**, of which 1 was imposed in 2014.

22.2. MAIN CASES

The safeguard investigation on imports of **porcelain tableware and kitchenware** was concluded with the imposition of measures one year after its initiation, in May 2014.

As regards the safeguard measures on **cars**, Japan requested WTO consultations with Ukraine (case number DS 468) and the European Union joined Japan as a third party in these consultations in 2013. While Japan decided to go ahead and request the establishment of a panel, the Commission did not join but instead intervened as a third party. The proceeding is still on-going.

23. AUSTRALIA

23.1. OVERALL TRENDS

Following a sudden increase in 2013, Australia continued to use trade defence instruments against EU imports in 2014. 3 new anti-dumping investigations were initiated (**quenched and tempered steel plate** from Finland and Sweden, **newsprint** from France and **steel reinforcing bar** from Spain) and three anti-dumping measures remained in force. Regarding new measures, Australia imposed 2 definitive anti-dumping duties compared to 1 in 2013 (**processed tomatoes** form Italy and **quenched and tempered steel plate** from Finland and Sweden).

23.2. MAIN CASES

In April 2014, definitive measures were imposed on **processed tomatoes** from Italy (provisional measures were already in force since 2013). Duties were ranging from 3.25% to 26.35% and concerned only 55% of the Italian exports to Australia. In March 2014, the investigation was terminated for the two main exporters because the dumping margins found by the investigating authorities were below *de minimis* level (e.g. 2%) (please see achievements in the main part of the report).

Subsequently, the Italian exporters concerned by the measure, together with the Italian government, lodged a review application and an administrative review of the measure was initiated in May 2014. In parallel, a total of eight Italian producers requested a new exporter's review.

The Commission had actively intervened since the beginning of the investigation through different submissions to the Australian authorities, supporting Italian exporters during the whole investigation process, including the review. In essence, it seems that any injury is caused by factors other than Italian imports. The Commission also stressed the illegality and WTO incompatibility of the attempt to investigate alleged upstream subsidies in the context of an anti-dumping investigation.

Unexpectedly, the Australian authorities initiated a new anti-dumping investigation against the 2 exporters with 0% dumping margin early in 2015, and only 10 months after the imposition of the anti-dumping measures. This latest initiation, which appears not to be based on any new evidence, is seen as somewhat discriminatory and unduly burdensome for the EU exporters concerned, and the Commission will continue to defend their interests, as appropriate.

24. NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand did not initiate any new investigations in 2013 and 2014. 2 anti-dumping measures against **canned peaches** from Spain (since 2011) and from Greece (since 1997) are still in force. The duties against Greece were to expire in November 2014, but New Zealand initiated the third expiry review and, as a consequence, they will remain in force at least until the end of the investigation.

Annex II – Measures in force at the end of 2012, 2013 and 2014

Measures in force at the end of 2012, 2013 and 2014.												
Country	**AD**			**CVD**			**SG**			**TOTAL**		
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Argentina	5	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	5
Australia	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
Belarus	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	4	4	0
Brazil	10	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	11	9
Canada	2	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	5
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
China	15	18	16	1	1	2	0	0	0	16	19	18
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1
Dominican Republic	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Egypt	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	4	3	2
Eurasian Customs Union	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	4
India	19	20	22	0	0	0	2	1	4	21	21	26
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	6	8	10	6
Japan	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Kazakhstan	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	6	0
Korea	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Mexico	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	2
Morocco	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4
New Zealand	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Pakistan	4	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	4
Peru	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Russia	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	6	0
South Africa	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	5
Thailand	3	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	4
Turkey	3	5	6	0	0	0	7	7	7	10	12	13
Ukraine	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	4	4
USA	17	16	17	1	1	1	0	0	0	18	17	18
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
TOTAL	**94**	**104**	**104**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**40**	**45**	**32**	**138**	**152**	**140**

Annex III – Measures in Force on 31.12.2014

Measures in Force At 2014-Dec-31						
	Country	**Product**	**Instrument**	**Type Of Measure**	**Date Of Imposition**	**Exporting MS**
1	Argentina	Ceramic borders	AD	Definitive	2014-Jul-02	Spain
2	Argentina	Coated paper	AD	Definitive	2012-Jun-14	Austria, Finland
3	Argentina	Electrical terminals	AD	Definitive	2009-Apr-02	Germany
4	Argentina	PVC profiles	AD	Definitive	2014-Jun-03	Germany
5	Argentina	straight handsaw blades	AD	Definitive	2008-Feb-21	Sweden
6	Australia	Prepared or preserved tomato products	AD	Definitive	2014-Apr-16	Italy
7	Australia	Processed dried currants	AD	Definitive	2009-Jan-14	Greece
8	Australia	Q&T Steel Plate	AD	Definitive	2014-Nov-05	Finland, Sweden
9	Brazil	Ethanolamines and triethanolamines	AD	Definitive	2013-Nov-04	Germany
10	Brazil	Glazed paper	AD	Definitive	2011-Oct-06	France, Italy, Hungary
11	Brazil	Glazed papers	AD	Definitive	2008-Oct-22	Finland
12	Brazil	Indigo Blue	AD	Definitive	2008-Mar-24	Germany
13	Brazil	Laminated steel	AD	Definitive	2013-Oct-04	Germany, Finland
14	Brazil	Lightweight paper	AD	Definitive	2012-Apr-23	Belgium, Germany, Finland, Sweden
15	Brazil	Milk powder	AD	Definitive	2001-Feb-23	Denmark, Ireland
16	Brazil	Phenol	AD	Definitive	2002-Oct-16	Belgium, Germany
17	Brazil	Seamless steel pipes	AD	Definitive	2005-Oct-07	
18	Canada	Bell peppers	AD	Definitive	2010-Oct-19	Netherlands
19	Canada	Copper tubes	AD	Definitive	2014-Jan-02	Greece
20	Canada	Hot-rolled carbon steel plate and high-strength low-alloy steel plate	AD	Definitive	2004-Jan-09	Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Romania
21	Canada	Refined sugar	CVD	Definitive	1995-Nov-06	European Union of 15
22	Canada	Steel plate	AD	Definitive	2014-Jun-04	Denmark, Italy
23	China	Adipic acid	AD	Definitive	2009-Nov-02	Germany, France, Italy
24	China	Alloy Seamless Tubes	AD	Definitive	2014-May-10	Germany, France, Italy
25	China	Caprolactam	AD	Definitive	2011-Sep-22	Czech Republic, Germany, Spain, Netherlands, Poland
26	China	Certain high-performance stainless steel seamless tube used for supercritical and ultra supercritical boiler technology	AD	Definitive	2012-Nov-09	Germany, Spain, Italy, Sweden
27	China	Certain iron or steel fasteners	AD	Definitive	2010-Jun-29	Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom
28	China	Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	AD	Definitive	2013-Jan-25	Germany, France, Sweden
29	China	Hydrazine Hydrate	AD	Definitive	2005-Jun-17	France
30	China	Optical fiber	AD	Definitive	2011-Apr-22	Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands
31	China	Perchlorethylene	AD	Definitive	2014-May-30	Germany, France
32	China	Photographic paper	AD	Definitive	2012-Mar-23	Netherlands, United Kingdom
33	China	Polyamide-6 (PA6)	AD	Definitive	2010-Apr-22	Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Poland
34	China	Polyamide-6,6	AD	Definitive	2009-Oct-12	France, Italy, United Kingdom
35	China	Polysilicone	CVD	Definitive	2014-Apr-30	

36	China	Polysilicone	AD	Definitive	2014-Apr-30	
37	China	Potato Starch	CVD	Definitive	2011-Sep-17	Germany, France, Netherlands
38	China	Potato Starch	AD	Definitive	2007-Feb-06	Germany, France, Netherlands
39	China	Toluene Diisocyanate (TDI)	AD	Definitive	2013-Mar-13	Germany, Spain, France, Hungary, Poland
40	China	Toluidine	AD	Definitive	2013-Mar-13	Germany
41	Colombia	Wire rods	SG	Definitive	2014-Apr-30	Spain
42	Dominican Republic	Steel bars	AD	Definitive	2014-Jul-30	Spain
43	Egypt	PET containers	AD	Definitive	2011-Jun-14	Italy
44	Egypt	Steel Rebar	SG	Provisional	2014-Oct-14	Spain, Italy, Bulgaria
45	Eurasian Customs Union	Porcelain tableware and kitchenware	SG	Definitive	2013-Sep-29	Germany, Poland, United Kingdom
46	Eurasian Customs Union	Combine Harvesters	SG	Definitive	2014-Jan-01	Germany
47	Eurasian Customs Union	Light commercial vehicles	AD	Definitive	2013-Jun-16	Germany, Italy, Poland
48	India	Acetone	AD	Definitive	2008-Mar-11	Belgium, Spain, Italy
49	India	Aniline	AD	Definitive	2012-May-29	
50	India	Caustic soda	AD	Definitive	2001-Jun-26	France
51	India	Caustic soda	AD	Definitive	2003-Oct-01	Belgium, Italy
52	India	Cefadroxil Monohydrate	AD	Definitive	2013-Oct-10	
53	India	Certain Rubber Chemicals	AD	Definitive	2005-Nov-20	Belgium, Germany, Italy
54	India	Cold-Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel	AD	Definitive	2010-Feb-20	Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom
55	India	Hot Rolled Flat Steel	AD	Definitive	2011-Oct-11	Belgium, Germany, Slovenia, Finland
56	India	Melamine	AD	Definitive	2012-Jun-01	
57	India	Methylene Chloride	AD	Definitive	2014-May-21	
58	India	Morpholine	AD	Definitive	2012-Jan-24	
59	India	Pentaerythritol	AD	Definitive	2006-Apr-20	Sweden
60	India	Pentaerythritol	AD	Definitive	2012-Jun-20	
61	India	Phenol	AD	Definitive	2003-Mar-24	European Union of 15
62	India	Polyvinyl Chloride Suspension Grade Resin	AD	Definitive	2014-Jun-13	
63	India	Potassium carbonate	AD	Definitive	2004-Feb-20	European Union of 15
64	India	Purified Terephthalic Acid	AD	Provisional	2014-Jul-24	
65	India	PVC paste resin	AD	Definitive	2004-Oct-07	Spain, Italy
66	India	Saturated fatty Alcohols	SG	Definitive	2014-Oct-09	
67	India	Seamless Pipes	SG	Definitive	2014-Aug-13	
68	India	Soda Ash	AD	Definitive	2012-Feb-17	Bulgaria, Romania
69	India	Sodium Citrate	SG	Definitive	2014-Dec-31	
70	India	Sodium Nitrate	AD	Definitive	2014-Nov-11	Bulgaria
71	India	Sodium nitrite	AD	Definitive	2002-Nov-29	European Union of 15
72	India	Sodium Nitrite	SG	Definitive	2014-Feb-26	
73	India	Stainless Steel Cold Rolled Flat Products of 400 series having width below 600 mm	AD	Definitive	2012-Oct-04	Belgium, Germany, Italy, Finland, Sweden
74	Indonesia	Casing and Tubing	SG	Definitive	2013-Aug-06	
75	Indonesia	Cotton yarn other than sewing thread	SG	Definitive	2011-Jun-06	
76	Indonesia	Flat rolled iron	SG	Definitive	2014-Jul-22	
77	Indonesia	Iron or Steel Wire	SG	Definitive	2012-Nov-20	

78	Indonesia	Wheat Flour	SG	Definitive	2014-May-04	
79	Indonesia	Wire of iron/non-alloy steel not plated/coated, containing carbon < 0.25% by weight	SG	Definitive	2011-Mar-23	Germany
80	Japan	Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide	AD	Definitive	2008-Aug-29	Spain
81	Jordan	Bars and Rods	SG	Definitive	2013-Jun-16	
82	Korea/South	Stainless steel bar	AD	Definitive	2004-Jul-30	Spain
83	Mexico	Carbon steel plate in sheets	AD	Definitive	2005-Sep-22	
84	Mexico	carbon steel tubes with longitudinal straight seam	AD	Definitive	2010-Jan-06	United Kingdom
85	Morocco	Bars and Rods	SG	Definitive	2014-Apr-01	
86	Morocco	Hot rolled steel sheets	AD	Definitive	2014-Aug-12	
87	Morocco	Insulin	AD	Provisional	2014-May-16	
88	Morocco	Paper A4	AD	Provisional	2014-Feb-13	
89	New Zealand	Canned peaches	AD	Definitive	1998-Mar-09	Greece
90	New Zealand	Preserved peaches	AD	Definitive	2011-Aug-04	
91	Pakistan	Formic acid	AD	Definitive	2006-Jul-07	Germany, Finland
92	Pakistan	Hydrogen Peroxide	AD	Definitive	2011-Jul-15	Belgium
93	Pakistan	Phthalic Anhydride	AD	Provisional	2013-Feb-07	Italy
94	Pakistan	Tinplate (secondary quality)	AD	Definitive	2009-Nov-16	Belgium, Germany, France, Netherlands
95	Philippines	Testliner board	SG	Definitive	2010-Sep-16	Belgium, Germany
96	South Africa	Frozen chicken	AD	Provisional	2014-Jul-04	Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom
97	South Africa	Frozen potato chips	SG	Definitive	2014-Jul-25	
98	South Africa	Potato chips	AD	Provisional	2013-Dec-20	Belgium, Netherlands
99	South Africa	Ropes & cables of iron or steel	AD	Definitive	2002-Aug-28	Germany, United Kingdom
100	South Africa	Tall Oil Fatty Acid	AD	Definitive	2009-Jun-05	Sweden
101	Thailand	Cold-rolled flat stainless steel	AD	Definitive	2003-Mar-13	Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Finland, Sweden
102	Thailand	Glass Block	SG	Definitive	2011-Aug-18	Czech Republic
103	Thailand	Hot rolled steel flat	SG	Definitive	2013-Sep-15	
104	Thailand	Non Alloy Hot Rolled Steel Flat Products in (non) coils	SG	Definitive	2014-Dec-22	
105	Turkey	Certain electrical appliances	SG	Definitive	2012-May-19	Belgium, France
106	Turkey	Dioctyl ftalat (dioctyl orthophtalats)	AD	Definitive	2011-Nov-29	
107	Turkey	Fittings	AD	Definitive	2006-Sep-07	
108	Turkey	Float glass colourless	AD	Definitive	2013-Nov-17	
109	Turkey	Frames and mountings for spectacles	SG	Definitive	2008-Mar-05	Italy
110	Turkey	Matches	SG	Definitive	2009-Dec-23	Germany, Poland
111	Turkey	Mono-ethylene-glycol	AD	Definitive	2010-May-02	Bulgaria
112	Turkey	Motorcycles	SG	Definitive	2007-Mar-02	Spain, Italy
113	Turkey	Polyethylene terephthalate	SG	Definitive	2011-Nov-07	Greece, Spain, Italy
114	Turkey	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	AD	Definitive	2003-Feb-06	Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, Hungary, Netherlands, Finland, Romania
115	Turkey	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	SG	Definitive	2008-Mar-07	Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom
116	Turkey	Trephtalic Acid	SG	Definitive	2014-Aug-15	Belgium, Spain, Poland
117	Turkey	Water heaters	AD	Definitive	2013-Sep-19	

118	Ukraine	Cars	SG	Definitive	2013-Apr-14	
119	Ukraine	Float glass with thickness up to 3.5 mm, 3.5 - 4.5 mm, more than 4.5 mm	AD	Definitive	2012-Apr-28	
120	Ukraine	Porcelain tableware and kitchenware	SG	Definitive	2014-May-23	
121	Ukraine	Steel Seamless Casing and Lifting Pipes	SG	Definitive	2011-Oct-01	Austria, Poland, Slovakia, Romania
122	United States	Brass sheet & strip	AD	Definitive	1987-Mar-06	Italy
122	United States	Brass sheet & strip	AD	Definitive	1987-Mar-06	Germany
122	United States	Brass sheet & strip	AD	Definitive	1987-Mar-06	France
123	United States	Certain Lightweight Thermal Paper	AD	Definitive	2008-Nov-10	Germany
124	United States	Chlorinated isocyanurates	AD	Definitive	2005-Jun-24	Spain
125	United States	Granular polytetrafluoroethylene resin	AD	Definitive	1988-Aug-30	Italy
126	United States	Low enriched uranium	AD	Definitive	2002-Feb-13	France
127	United States	Pasta	CVD	Definitive	1996-Jul-24	Italy
128	United States	Pasta	AD	Definitive	1996-Jul-24	Italy
129	United States	Pressure sensitive plastic tape x673	AD	Definitive	1977-Oct-21	Italy
130	United States	Purified Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC)	AD	Definitive	2005-Jul-11	Finland
130	United States	Purified Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC)	AD	Definitive	2005-Jul-11	Netherlands
131	United States	Seamless pipe	AD	Definitive	1997-Mar-04	
132	United States	Seamless pipe small diameter	AD	Definitive	2011-Oct-11	
133	United States	Sodium Nitrite	AD	Definitive	2008-Aug-27	Germany
134	United States	Stainless steel bar x709	AD	Definitive	1995-Mar-02	Spain
135	United States	Stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings	AD	Definitive	2001-Feb-23	Italy
136	United States	Stainless steel plates in coils	AD	Definitive	1999-May-21	Belgium
137	United States	Stainless steel wire rod x743	AD	Definitive	1998-Sep-15	Spain
137	United States	Stainless steel wire rod x745	AD	Definitive	1998-Sep-15	Italy
138	United States	Steel concrete reinforcing bars	AD	Definitive	2001-Sep-07	Latvia
138	United States	Steel concrete reinforcing bars x752	AD	Definitive	2001-Sep-07	Poland
139	United States	NOES	AD	Definitive	2014-Oct-18	Germany
140	Viet Nam	Vegetable oils	SG	Definitive	2013-Sep-06	

Annex IV – Investigation opened in 2012, 2013 and 2014

Investigation opened in 2012, 2013 and 2014.												
Country	**AD**			**CVD**			**SG**			**TOTAL**		
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Argentina	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Australia	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	3
Belarus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	2	3	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	7
Canada	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0
China	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	1
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Dominican Republic	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	2	4	0	3
Eurasian Customs Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
India	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	3	7	2	7	10
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	6	0	3
Israel	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Malaysia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Morocco	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	0
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Turkey	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	4	2	3
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
USA	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	**13**	**24**	**17**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**23**	**18**	**23**	**37**	**43**	**41**

Annex V – Detail of Investigations opened in 2014

Investigations initiated during 2014					
	Country	**Product**	**Instrument**	**Initiation Date**	**Exporting MS**
1	Argentina	Veterinary vaccines	AD	2014-Nov-11	France
2	Australia	Newsprint	AD	2014-Apr-22	France
3	Australia	Q&T Steel Plate	AD	2014-Jan-08	Finland, Sweden
4	Australia	Steel Reinforcing Bar	AD	2014-Oct-17	Spain
5	Brazil	Butyl Acrylate	AD	2014-Dec-01	Germany
6	Brazil	Elastomeric rubber pipes	AD	2014-Jun-25	Germany, Italy
7	Brazil	Offset printing plates	AD	2014-Feb-25	Belgium, Germany, United Kingdom
8	Brazil	Polymeric MDI	AD	2014-Jun-09	Belgium, Germany, Spain, Hungary, Netherlands, Portugal
9	Brazil	Rubber E-SBR	AD	2014-May-26	Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Poland, United Kingdom
10	Brazil	Rubber E-SBR	AD	2014-Feb-24	
11	Brazil	Vehicular lifts	AD	2014-Jul-07	
12	China	Heamodialysis equipment or Renal Dialysis Equipment or Artificial Kidneys	AD	2014-Jun-13	
13	Costa Rica	Pounded Rice	SG	2014-Feb-11	Italy
14	Ecuador	Wood & bamboo flooring	SG	2014-Aug-28	Spain
15	Egypt	Automotive batteries	SG	2014-Dec-15	
16	Egypt	Edam cheese	CVD	2014-Jun-16	Netherlands
17	Egypt	Steel Rebar	SG	2014-Oct-14	Spain, Italy, Bulgaria
18	India	2-Ethyl Hexanol	AD	2014-Nov-20	
19	India	Bare Elastomeric Filament Yarn	SG	2014-Feb-28	
20	India	Cold rolled flat products of stainless steel	SG	2014-Sep-19	
21	India	Fexible Slabstock Polyol	SG	2014-May-22	
22	India	Normal Butanol or N-Butyl Alcohol	AD	2014-Nov-20	
23	India	Not alloyed ingots of unwrought aluminium	SG	2014-Apr-07	
24	India	Phenol	AD	2014-Oct-15	
25	India	Saturated fatty Alcohols	SG	2014-Feb-13	
26	India	Sodium Citrate	SG	2014-Mar-04	
27	India	Sodium di-chromate	SG	2014-May-26	
28	Indonesia	Bars and Rods, Hot-Rolled, in Irregularity Wound Coils	SG	2014-Jan-17	
29	Indonesia	Coated Paper and Paperboard, not including Banknotes	SG	2014-Jun-20	
30	Indonesia	H and I sections of other alloy steel	SG	2014-Feb-12	
31	Jordan	Writing and printing	SG	2014-Aug-28	

		paper size A4			
32	Malaysia	Hot-rolled steel plate of iron or non-alloy steel and	SG	2014-Aug-18	
33	Mexico	Carbon steel tubes	AD	2014-Dec-24	Spain
34	Mexico	Hot rolled steel coils	AD	2014-Sep-27	Germany, France
35	Morocco	Cold rolled steel sheets and plated or coated sheets	SG	2014-Jun-11	
36	Thailand	Non Alloy Hot Rolled Steel Flat Products in (non) coils	SG	2014-Jan-30	
37	Tunisia	Fibre board MDF	SG	2014-Sep-30	
38	Tunisia	Glass bottles	SG	2014-Sep-30	
49	Turkey	Mobile phones	SG	2014-Dec-05	
40	Turkey	Paper	SG	2014-Jun-21	
41	Turkey	wall paper	SG	2014-Dec-12	

Annex VI - Measures imposed in 2012, 2013 and 2014

Measures imposed in 2012, 2013 and 2014.												
Country	**AD**			**CVD**			**SG**			**TOTAL**		
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Argentina	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Australia	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Belarus	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Brazil	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Canada	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
China	3	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	4
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1
Dominican republic	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	1
Eurasian Customs Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1
India	6	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	4	7	2	8
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2
Israel	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4
Pakistan	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
South Africa	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Turkey	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1
Ukraine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
United States	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	**12**	**17**	**19**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**8**	**10**	**14**	**20**	**27**	**34**

Annex VII – Detail of Measures imposed in 2014

Measures imposed during 2014						
	Country	**Product**	**Instrument**	**Type Of Measure**	**Date Of Imposition**	**Exporting MS**
1	Argentina	Ceramic borders	AD	Definitive	2014-Jul-02	Spain
2	Argentina	PVC profiles	AD	Definitive	2014-Jun-03	Germany
3	Australia	Q&T Steel Plate	AD	Definitive	2014-Nov-05	Finland, Sweden
4	Australia	Prepared or preserved tomato products	AD	Definitive	2014-Apr-16	Italy
5	Canada	Steel plate	AD	Definitive	2014-Jun-04	Denmark, Italy
6	Canada	Copper tubes	AD	Definitive	2014-Jan-02	Greece
7	China	Polysilicone	CVD	Definitive	2014-Apr-30	
8	China	Alloy Seamless Tubes	AD	Definitive	2014-May-10	Germany, France, Italy
9	China	Perchlorethylene	AD	Definitive	2014-May-30	Germany, France
10	China	Polysilicone	AD	Definitive	2014-Apr-30	
11	Colombia	Wire rods	SG	Definitive	2014-Apr-30	Spain
12	Dominican Republic	Steel bars	AD	Definitive	2014-Jul-30	Spain
13	Egypt	Steel Rebar	SG	Provisional	2014-Oct-14	Spain, Italy, Bulgaria
14	Eurasian Customs Union	Combine Harvesters	SG	Definitive	2014-Jan-01	Germany
15	India	Saturated fatty Alcohols	SG	Definitive	2014-Oct-09	
16	India	Sodium Nitrate	AD	Definitive	2014-Nov-11	Bulgaria
17	India	Sodium Nitrite	SG	Definitive	2014-Feb-26	
18	India	Seamless Pipes	SG	Definitive	2014-Aug-13	
19	India	Polyvinyl Chloride Suspension Grade Resin	AD	Definitive	2014-Jun-13	
20	India	Sodium Citrate	SG	Definitive	2014-Dec-31	
21	India	Methylene Chloride	AD	Definitive	2014-May-21	
22	India	Purified Terephthalic Acid	AD	Provisional	2014-Jul-24	
23	Indonesia	Wheat Flour	SG	Definitive	2014-May-04	
24	Indonesia	Flat rolled iron	SG	Definitive	2014-Jul-22	
25	Morocco	Hot rolled steel sheets	AD	Definitive	2014-Aug-12	
26	Morocco	Bars and Rods	SG	Definitive	2014-Apr-01	
27	Morocco	Insulin	AD	Provisional	2014-May-16	
28	Morocco	Paper A4	AD	Provisional	2014-Feb-13	
29	South Africa	Frozen chicken	AD	Provisional	2014-Jul-04	Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom
30	South Africa	Frozen potato chips	SG	Definitive	2014-Jul-25	
31	Thailand	Non Alloy Hot Rolled Steel Flat Products in (non) coils	SG	Definitive	2014-Dec-22	
32	Turkey	Trephtalic Acid	SG	Definitive	2014-Aug-15	Belgium, Spain, Poland
33	Ukraine	Porcelain tableware and kitchenware	SG	Definitive	2014-May-23	
34	United States	NOES	AD	Definitive	2014-Oct-18	Germany