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**TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT**

**ON THE COMMUNITY'S ANTI-DUMPING, ANTI-SUBSIDY**

**AND SAFEGUARD ACTIVITIES**

**(2006)**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is submitted to the European Parliament following its resolution of 16 December 1981 on the Community's anti-dumping activities<sup>1</sup>, and the report of the European Parliament's Committee on industry, external trade, research and energy<sup>2</sup>.

This report, as in previous years, gives an overview of the Community legislation in force with regard to trade defence instruments, including safeguards.

The report further summarises the developments in general policy. As in previous years, the report no longer contains a commentary on each individual case. It gives an overview of all investigations together with the most essential information, such as for instance the rate of individual duty imposed. In turn, cases which merit some special attention are treated in more detail. Consequently, the report is more factual and condensed and covers the essential facts of the year. The detailed annexes which cover all cases ensure that the factual content of the report remains meaningful and sufficient to provide a full overview of the activity in 2006.

This report has to be seen against the general background of EU trade policy as set out in the Commission's Communication on "Global Europe"<sup>3</sup>. In this context, the Commission adopted in December 2006 a "Green Paper" inviting a public reflection on how the EU can best use its trade defence instruments in a changing global economic context. In the past decade there have been far-reaching changes in the structure of both the global and the EU economy. Many EU companies now produce goods outside the EU for import into the EU, others have outsourced some steps in the production process, or operate supply chains that stretch beyond the EU market. These changes challenge familiar understandings of what constitutes EU production and the EU's economic interests. A reflection process can help to ensure that EU TDI are fully adapted to changes in the global economy and serve the overall economic interest of the EU.

All stakeholders in the EU dealing with trade defence were invited to reply to the questions raised in the Green Paper. Besides the Member States, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, this includes for example producers, consumers and users, exporters, importers, the legal community, academics or any other person interested in this field. Third country governments have also been invited to respond to this Green Paper. The results of this process will be reflected in the 2007 report.

As regards the 2006 activities, the year was characterized by a normal average level. Indeed, a total of 31 new investigations were concluded, of which 13 by the imposition of definitive anti-dumping or countervailing measures and 18 by termination. In a further 13 investigations, provisional measures were imposed.

As regards the expiry review investigations, 12 investigations were initiated. In 11 cases, the investigations were concluded with confirmation of the duty and in eight cases, the investigations were concluded by termination of the measures. As for the interim review

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<sup>1</sup> OJ C 11, 18.1.1982, p. 37.

<sup>2</sup> PE 141.178/fin of 30.11.1990, reporter Mr Gijs DE VRIES.

<sup>3</sup> COM(2006) 567 final, available on [http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/sectoral/competitiveness/global\\_europe\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/sectoral/competitiveness/global_europe_en.htm)

investigations, 18 were initiated, six were concluded thereby terminating the measures and 11 were concluded with confirmation or amendment of the duty.

As regards safeguard activities, the investigation on frozen strawberries, which was initiated in 2005, was terminated without the imposition of measures. Therefore, at the end of 2006, only one safeguard measure was still in force, namely the one on imports of certain prepared or preserved citrus fruits (Satsuma's).

As in previous years, this report continues to provide an overview on the Court cases relating to the trade policy instruments. During 2006, six Judgments were rendered by the Court of First Instance (none by the Court of Justice).

The chapter in this report on activities in the framework of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) covers dispute settlement procedures initiated against the Community. Furthermore, it deals with other activities, such as the continuation of the negotiations on the Anti-dumping and Subsidies Agreements, in which the Commission continues to play an active role by submitting negotiating proposals.

The annexes to this report provide easy access to the activities in table form.

This report is also available to the general public. The 2005 version was released in more or less 500 copies.

(Internet Website)

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/trade/issues/respectrules/anti\\_dumping/legis/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/trade/issues/respectrules/anti_dumping/legis/index_en.htm)

## 1. OVERVIEW OF THE LEGISLATION

### 1.1. Anti-dumping and anti-subsidy

#### 1.1.1. *The international framework*

On an international level, unfair trading practices such as dumping and the granting of subsidies were identified as a threat to open markets as early as 1947, when the first GATT agreement was signed. The agreement contained specific provisions allowing GATT members to take action against these practices if they caused material injury to the domestic industry of a GATT member. Even though, the beginning of the framework dates back quite some time, world trade is currently still distorted by unfair practices, making the instrument still relevant.

Since the beginning, considerable efforts have been made to harmonise the rules relating to trade instruments. During the last GATT round (the « Uruguay Round ») which led to the creation of the WTO and the detailed Anti-Dumping and Anti-Subsidy Agreements, much of the attention was focused on the procedural and material conditions to be fulfilled before protective measures can be adopted. The Community played an active role in the negotiation of these relevant criteria which are reflected in its own legislation. This role is the more so important today as a number of new users take action without the necessary rigor and restraint, affecting negatively also EU operators. The role the Community plays as a prudent user has therefore also an exemplary function at WTO level.

#### 1.1.2. *The Community legislation*

The Community's anti-dumping and anti-subsidy legislation was first enacted in 1968 and has since been modified several times. The current basic texts, which form the legal basis of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations in the Community, entered into force in March 1996 and October 1997 respectively. These are in line with the Anti-Dumping and Anti-Subsidy Agreements adopted during the GATT/WTO negotiations. The basic texts are:

- Council Regulation (EC) No 384/96 of 22 December 1995 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community<sup>4</sup>
- Council Regulation (EC) No 2026/97 of 6 October 1997 on protection against subsidized imports from countries not members of the European Community<sup>5</sup>.

These regulations will overall be referred to as the "basic Regulation(s)".

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<sup>4</sup> OJ L 56, 6.3.1996, p. 1, as last amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 2117/2005 (OJ L 340, 23.12.2005, p. 17).

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 288, 21.10.1997, p. 1, as last amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 461/2004 (OJ L 77, 13.3.2004, p. 12).

The Community legislation contains a number of provisions aimed at ensuring a balanced application of the Community's Anti-Dumping and Anti-Subsidy rules on all interested parties. These provisions include the "Community interest test" and the "lesser duty rule", which go beyond the WTO obligations.

The Community interest test is a public interest clause and states that measures can only be taken if they are not contrary to the overall interest of the Community. This requires an analysis of all the economic interests involved, including those of the Community industry, users, consumers and traders of the product concerned. The Community interest test does not involve wider aspects such as foreign or development policy considerations.

The lesser duty rule requires the measures imposed by the Community to be lower than the dumping or subsidy margin, if such lower duty rate is sufficient to remove the injury suffered by the Community industry. Such a "no-injury" rate is determined by using the cost of production of the Community industry and a reasonable profit margin; it reduces the anti-dumping measures for individual exporting companies in almost half of the cases and is applied, on a world-wide level, only by the Community on a regular basis.

## **1.2. Safeguards**

### *1.2.1. The international framework*

The principle of liberalisation of imports was set under the GATT 1947 and strengthened under the 1994 WTO Agreements. As safeguard measures consist of the unilateral withdrawal or suspension of a tariff concession or of other trade liberalisation obligations formerly agreed, they have to be considered as an exception to this principle. Article XIX GATT 1994 and the WTO Agreement on Safeguards do not only impose strict conditions for the application of this "escape clause", but also put in place a multilateral control mechanism under the WTO Committee on Safeguards.

Under WTO rules, safeguard action has to be viewed as a temporary defence measure that applies to all imports of the product covered by a measure, irrespective of origin. As regards non-WTO members, safeguard measures may be selective and apply to products originating in a specific country. WTO Accession Protocols may also provide for such selective safeguard mechanisms (e.g. the People's Republic of China's Protocol).

WTO safeguards should only be adopted after a comprehensive investigation which provides evidence of the existence of a) unforeseen developments leading to b) increased imports c) the existence of a serious injury for Community producers and d) a causal link between the imports and the injury. WTO Accession Protocols may provide for specific requirements.



### 1.2.2. *The Community legislation*

The above-mentioned principles are all reflected in the relevant Community regulations, except for the “unforeseen development requirement” (which is not in the Community law but has been confirmed as a self-standing condition by WTO jurisprudence). Additionally, the adoption of measures in the Community requires an analysis of all interests concerned, i.e. the impact of the measures on producers, users and consumers. In other words, safeguard action can only be taken when it is in the Community’s interest to do so. The current Community safeguard instruments are covered by the following regulations:

- Council Regulation (EC) No 3285/94<sup>6</sup> on the common rules of imports and repealing Regulation (EC) No 518/94;
- Council Regulation (EC) No 519/94<sup>7</sup> on common rules for imports from certain third countries and repealing Regulations (EEC) Nos 1765/82, 1766/82 and 3420/83. This Regulation was amended in 2003 when a Transitional Product-Specific Safeguard Mechanism for imports originating in the People’s Republic of China was adopted<sup>8</sup>. This Regulation ensures that Council Regulation (EC) No 519/94 is no longer applicable to the People’s Republic of China;
- Council Regulation (EC) No 517/94<sup>9</sup> on common rules for imports of textile products from certain third countries not covered by bilateral agreements, protocols or other arrangements, or by other specific Community import rules.

These regulations will overall be referred to as the "basic safeguard Regulation(s)".

### 1.3. **Anti-subsidy and unfair pricing instrument for airline services**

Regulation No 868/2004<sup>10</sup> dealing with the effect of subsidisation and unfair pricing for air services from third countries which was adopted by the EP and the Council in 2004 requested the Commission to prepare a methodology to assess unfair pricing practices. This complex work, involving different services of the Commission as well as external experts, is on-going. The resulting methodology should be both derived from the significant EU experience in trade in goods and adapted to the highly specific sector of the air-services.

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<sup>6</sup> OJ L 349, 31.12.94, p. 53, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2200/2004 (OJ L 374, 22.12.2004, p. 1).

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 67, 10.3.94, p. 89, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 427/2003 (OJ L 65, 8.3.2003, p. 1)

<sup>8</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 427/2003 (OJ L 65, 8.3.2003, p. 1), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1985/2003 (OJ L 295, 13.11.2003, p. 43)

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 67, 10.3.94, p. 1, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1786/2006 (OJ L 337, 5.12.2006, p. 12).

<sup>10</sup> OJ L 162, 30.4.2004, p. 1

## **2. BASIC CONCEPTS**

### **2.1. Anti-dumping and anti-subsidy**

#### *2.1.1. What is dumping and what are countervailable subsidies - the material conditions for the imposition of duties?*

##### 2.1.1.1. Dumping and subsidies

Dumping is traditionally defined as price discrimination between national markets, or as selling below cost of production. The Community's anti-dumping legislation defines anti-dumping as selling a product in the Community at a price below its "normal value". This "normal value" is usually the actual sales price on the domestic market of the exporting country. Therefore, a country is selling at dumped prices if the prices in its home market are higher than its export prices (i.e. price discrimination).

Where sales in the domestic market are not representative, for instance because they have only been made in small quantities, the normal value may then be established on another basis, such as the sales prices of other producers on the domestic market or the cost of production. In the latter case, a company is selling at dumped prices if its export prices are below the cost of production.

A certain segregation of the market, triggered by a variety of distortions, exists in the majority of the cases where dumping occurs on a more than incidental basis. That segregation may be caused, amongst other reasons, by government regulation. As a result, exporters are shielded, at least to a certain degree, from international competition on their domestic market.

Subsidies can have similar effects to sales at dumped prices in that they allow exporters to operate from a distorted home base. Subsidies involve a direct support from a government or a government-directed private body which has the effect of conferring a benefit to producers or exporters (e.g. grants, tax and duty exemptions, preferential loans at below commercial rates, export promotion schemes, etc.), all aimed at allowing the exporters to sell at low prices in the Community. Only subsidies which are "specific", i.e. targeted at individual companies or certain sectors of the economy, can be subject to trade defence measures.

Both anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures are thus only second-best solutions in the absence of internationally agreed and enforced competition rules.

##### 2.1.1.2. Material injury and causation

For measures to be taken against these unfair trading practices, it is not sufficient that companies are exporting their products to the Community at dumped or subsidised prices. Measures can only be taken if these exports cause material injury to Community producers, who cannot be expected to compete on an equal footing with exporters.

Typical indicators of injury are that the dumped and/or subsidised import volumes increase over a certain period and import prices undercut the sales prices of the Community industry. As a consequence, the latter is forced to decrease production volumes and sales prices thus losing market shares, making losses or having to make employees redundant. In extreme cases, exporters may try to eliminate viable Community producers by using a predatory, below cost, pricing strategy. In any event, the injury analysis requires that all relevant factors be taken into account before deciding whether the Community industry is in fact suffering “material injury”.

A further condition for the imposition of measures is the need for “a causal link”: the injury must be *caused* by the dumping or the subsidy. This condition is often fulfilled when the injury to the Community industry coincides with the increase in dumped and subsidised imports. It is important to note that the dumped or subsidised imports do not have to be the only cause of the injury.

#### 2.1.1.3. Community interest

Finally, it has to be established whether there are compelling reasons that the application of measures would not be contrary to the overall interest of the Community. In this respect, the interests of all relevant economic operators which might be affected by the outcome of the investigation must be taken into account. These interests typically include those of the Community industry, users, consumers and traders of the product concerned and the analysis assesses the positive impact measures will have on some operators as opposed to the negative impact on others. Only if it can be clearly concluded that the negative impact would be disproportional, measures should not be imposed.

#### 2.1.2. *Procedure*

Investigations are carried out in accordance with the procedural rules laid down in the basic Regulations. These rules guarantee a transparent, fair and objective proceeding by granting significant procedural rights to interested parties. In addition, the results of an investigation are published in the Official Journal, and the Community is obliged to justify its decisions in this publication. Finally, it is ensured that each case is decided on its merits and the Commission does not hesitate to terminate a case if the conditions to impose measures are not met.

Whereas each investigation is different depending on the products and countries involved, all cases follow the same procedural rules. However, certain preferential rules apply to the candidate countries. The rules relating to a new case are summarised below.

### *Initiation*

A case normally starts with a sufficiently substantiated complaint from the Community industry manufacturing the same or a similar product to the one referred to in the complaint. After receipt of this complaint, the Commission assesses whether the complaint contains sufficient evidence to allow for the initiation of the case. A case is opened by a notice of initiation published in the Official Journal. In this notice, all interested parties, including users, in anti-subsidy investigations in particular exporting country authorities and, where appropriate, consumer organisations, are invited to participate and co-operate in the proceedings. Detailed questionnaires are sent to producers in the exporting countries, in anti-subsidy investigations also to the exporting country authorities, and in the Community, traders (in particular importers) and other interested parties, such as users. These questionnaires cover all different conditions to be fulfilled, i.e. dumping/subsidy, injury, causation and Community interest. The parties are also informed that they can request a hearing and ask for access to the non-confidential files which will help them defend their case.

### *The investigation up to the provisional measures*

Following receipt of the replies to the questionnaire, investigations are carried out by Commission officials at the premises of the co-operating parties.

The main purpose of these visits is to verify whether the information given in the questionnaires is reliable. The verified information is subsequently used to calculate or determine the dumping margin and the injury factors, in particular the price undercutting margin and injury elimination level, as well as the Community interest analysis. The respective calculations and analysis often involve the processing of thousands of transactions, the complex examination of production costs and the assessment of the economic situation of numerous economic operators.

The results of the calculations and other findings are summarised in a working document, on the basis of which it is decided - after consultation of the Member States in the Advisory Committee - whether to impose provisional measures, whether to continue the investigation without proposing duties or whether to terminate the proceedings. In either eventuality, at this stage the decision is the Commission's responsibility.

### *The investigation up to the definitive stage*

Following the publication in the Official Journal of a Commission regulation imposing provisional duties, interested parties which so request receive a full disclosure which allows them to verify the Commission's calculations and to submit comments. Comments can also be made at a hearing. These provisional submissions and comments are taken into account when a second, definitive, working document is prepared by the Commission.

After final disclosure, assessment of comments of interested parties and consultation of the Member States on the basis of the second working document, the Commission makes a proposal to the Council whether or not to impose definitive measures. Another possibility is that the Commission accepts undertakings offered by exporters, which undertake to respect minimum prices. In the latter case, no duties are generally imposed on the companies from which undertakings are accepted.

As set out above, throughout the process and at various specific steps, the procedure - consisting e.g. of requests for information, hearings, access to the file and disclosure – ensures that the rights of defence of interested parties are fully respected in this quasi-judicial process.

Unless the Council decides by a simple majority not to adopt the Commission proposal for definitive measures, such measures are imposed. The regulation imposing definitive duties, and deciding on the collection of the provisional duties, is published in the Official Journal.

In view of the findings made, it may also be decided to terminate a case without the imposition of measures. The same procedure (disclosure, comments, hearing, working document) as described above applies. The termination of the case would generally be made by a Commission Decision after consultation of the Member States.

#### *Timing*

The procedure described above is subject to strict statutory time limits. Thus, a decision to impose provisional duties must be taken within nine months of the initiation and the total duration of an investigation is limited to fifteen months in anti-dumping cases and to thirteen months in anti-subsidy cases. This leads to significant time constraints, taking into account, *inter alia*, internal consultations and the necessity to publish regulations and decisions in all Community languages at the same time.

Anti-dumping or countervailing measures will normally remain in force for five years, and may consist of duties or undertakings concluded with exporters. Measures are taken on a countrywide basis, but individual treatment, i.e. the application of a company-specific duty, can be granted to exporters which have co-operated throughout the investigation. During the five-year period, interested parties may, under certain conditions, request a review of measures or the refund of anti-dumping duties paid. Measures may also be suspended for a certain period, subject to given criteria.

### 2.1.3. *Review of measures*

The basic Regulations provide for administrative reviews and distinguish between interim reviews, newcomer reviews and expiry reviews.

The *expiry review* is initiated at the end of the five year life-time of the measures. Initiation of such a review depends on the existence of a request by the Community industry evidencing that the expiry of the measures would lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury. Since the amendment to the basic Regulations, expiry reviews initiated after 20 March 2004 are subject to strict deadlines, i.e. they shall normally be concluded within 12 months of the date of initiation of the review, but in all cases be concluded within 15 months.

During the five year life-time of measures, the Commission may perform an *interim review*. Under the latter procedure, the Commission will consider whether the circumstances with regard to subsidy/dumping and injury have changed significantly or whether existing measures are achieving the intended results in removing the injury. Since 20 March 2006, the deadline for concluding an interim review is set at 12 months, but no later than 15 months.

Finally, the basic Regulations provide that a review shall be carried out to determine individual margins for new exporters in the exporting country concerned. Since 20 March 2006, the deadline for conclusion of *newcomer reviews* is nine months.

During these reviews, the main procedural rules outlined in chapter 2.1.2 are also applicable.

### 2.1.4. *Judicial reviews*

The procedural rights of the parties, including hearings and access to non-confidential files, are respected in the course of the proceeding, and a system of judicial review is in place to ensure their correct implementation. The competence to review anti-dumping and anti-subsidy cases lies with the Court of First Instance and the Court of Justice in Luxembourg. Furthermore, the possibility of recourse to the WTO dispute settlement mechanism exists for WTO members.

## 2.2. **Safeguards**

### 2.2.1. *What are safeguard measures?*

Safeguard measures allow temporary protection against the adverse effects of import surges. Under the Community legislation<sup>11</sup> implementing the WTO Safeguards Agreement, they can be applied under the following conditions: safeguard measures may be imposed if, as a result of unforeseen developments, a product is being imported into the Community in such increased quantities and/or on such terms and conditions as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to Community producers of like or directly competitive products. Safeguard measures may only be imposed to the extent and for such time as may be necessary to prevent or remedy the injury.

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<sup>11</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 3285/94 on common rules for imports.

### 2.2.2. *Procedure*

Investigations are carried out in accordance with the procedural rules laid down in the basic safeguard Regulations. These rules guarantee a transparent, fair and objective proceeding. In addition, the results of safeguard investigations are published in the Official Journal, and the Community is obliged to justify its decisions in this publication.

#### *Initiation*

The Commission is informed by one or more Member States should trends in imports of a certain product appear to call for safeguard measures. This information must contain evidence available, of the following criteria : a) the volume of imports, b) the price of imports, c) trends in certain economic factors such as production, capacity utilisation, stocks, sales, market share, prices, profits, employment, etc. and d) facts other than trends. Where there is a threat of serious injury, the Commission must also examine whether it is clearly foreseeable that a particular situation is likely to develop into actual injury.

This information is immediately passed on by the Commission to all other Member States, at which stage consultations are held within the Advisory Safeguard Committee. If there is sufficient evidence to justify an investigation, the Commission publishes a notice of initiation in the Official Journal within one month of receipt of the information and commences the investigation, acting in co-operation with the Member States.

#### *Provisional measures*

Provisional measures may be imposed at any stage of the investigation. They shall be applied in critical circumstances where delay would cause damage which would be difficult to repair, making immediate action necessary, and where a preliminary determination provides clear evidence that increased imports have caused, or are threatening to cause, serious injury.

The duration of the provisional measures can, however, not exceed 200 days (i.e. six months).

#### *Definitive measures*

If, at the end of the investigation, the Commission considers that definitive safeguard measures are necessary, it will take the necessary decisions no later than nine months from the initiation of the investigation, at which stage the results of the investigation are being published in the Official Journal. In exceptional circumstances, this time limit may be extended by a further maximum period of two months, provided a notice is published in the Official Journal specifying the duration of the extension and a summary of its reasons.

Safeguard measures shall be applied only to the extent to prevent or remedy serious injury, thereby maintaining as far as possible traditional trade flows. As to the form of the measures, the Community will choose the measures most suitable in order to achieve these objectives. These measures could consist of quantitative quotas, tariff quotas, duties, etc.

#### *Duration and review of the measures*

The duration of safeguard measures must be limited to the period of time necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury and to facilitate adjustments on the part of the Community producers, but should not exceed four years, including the duration of the provisional measures, if any. Under certain circumstances, extensions may be necessary but the total period of application of safeguard measures should not exceed eight years.

If the duration of the measures exceeds one year, the measures must be progressively liberalised at regular intervals during the period of application. If the duration exceeds three years, the Commission should seek consultations with the Advisory Safeguard Committee in order to examine the effects of the measures, to determine the appropriateness of further liberalisation and to ascertain that the application of the measures is still necessary. Depending on the consultations, the measures may be revoked or amended.

### **3. LAUNCHING OF THE TDI REVIEW PROCESS**

The European Union (EU), like most other countries in the global economy, operates a system of trade defence instruments. These instruments allow the EU to defend its producers against dumped or subsidised imports (i.e. trade resulting from competitive distortions) and a dramatic shift in trade flows. The use of these instruments is firmly rooted in the WTO agreements; indeed, these trade defence instruments are legitimate part of the multilateral system of free trade.

At the same time, since the last substantial review of the EU's TDI back in 1994, important developments occurred both in the European and global economic context. In order to consider these changes and to see if eventual adaptations are necessary, the Commission published on 6 December 2006 a Green Paper on the functioning of the EU's trade defence instruments<sup>12</sup> and launched a three-month long public reflection process with stakeholders. The Green Paper flows from the recent Communication on external competitiveness.

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<sup>12</sup> Europe's trade defence instruments in a changing global economy - A Green Paper for public consultation – COM(2006) 763 final, available on [http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/respectrules/anti\\_dumping/comu061206\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/respectrules/anti_dumping/comu061206_en.htm)



The Paper posed a series of questions on how the EU's trade defence instruments operate in light of the globalisation and the resulting far-reaching changes in the global patterns of trade and production. These changes have made an assessment of what constitutes the EU's economic interests much more complex. Thus, the purpose of the current review is to establish whether the EU's trade defence instruments reflect the changes to the extent necessary and offer EU businesses the chance to seize the opportunities of globalisation, while maintaining the efficacy of these instruments to combat competitive distortions in international trade.

Following the public debate and after having evaluated the replies received, the Commission will communicate the results to stakeholders, draw conclusions and, if appropriate, propose modifications to the EU's trade defence instruments.

#### **4. ENLARGEMENT**

During 2006, the Commission continued to implement an Action Plan to prepare for the accession of Bulgaria and Romania. The Action Plan, set up already in 2005, included a number of activities similar to those that the Commission organized in the area of TDI already in relation to the 2004 EU enlargement (outlined in the 2004 and 2005 annual reports). As before, the aim of these activities was to ensure as smooth as possible the integration of the administrations of the acceding countries in the area of trade defence.

In the framework of this Action Plan, apart from regular exchange of information, dedicated training and stocktaking seminars were held in the acceding countries. They involved not only the administrations, but also economic operators both from the acceding countries and from the EU Member States. It was important because as of 1 January 2007 all the Community's trade defence measures were automatically applied to all imports into the Community including those destined for Bulgaria and Romania.

In addition, the Commission disseminated information about the impact in the area of TDI of EU enlargement in 2007 through an updated website (see following link for consultation: [http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/respectrules/tidi\\_enlarg/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/respectrules/tidi_enlarg/index_en.htm)) and a publication of a notice for information in the Official Journal of the European Union<sup>13</sup>.

#### **5. COUNTRY-WIDE MARKET ECONOMY STATUS (MES)**

Conceptually, the country-wide criteria for determining whether a country can be considered a full market economy for the purpose of anti-dumping investigations are inspired by those applicable to individual companies located in economies in transition, which are set out in Article 2(7) of the basic Regulation.

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<sup>13</sup> OJ C 297, 7.12.2006, p. 12

Significant work has been done on country-wide MES requests during 2006. In particular, the Commission services prepared the second assessment of Vietnam's request for MES where it was concluded that Vietnam does not yet fulfil the five criteria to obtain MES. The Council endorsed the Commission's conclusions in December 2006. Following the assessment, the Commission services and the Vietnamese authorities agreed to set up a working group to discuss regularly the outstanding issues with regard to the MES request. It was agreed that the working group would meet for the first time in March 2007.

The People's Republic of China's request was received in September 2003 and a preliminary assessment was carried out by the Commission in June 2004, which came to the conclusion that China does not fulfil the five criteria to obtain MES. The high-level MES working group, set up after the EU-China summit in 2005, met twice during 2006 and focussed on reform efforts of China in the field of the accounting and financial sectors. At the EU-China summit in September 2006, both sides expressed their satisfaction over the progress of the market economy status dialogue and the working group. The summit took also note of the joint report on MES which recorded progress of China in fulfilling the outstanding criteria but also highlighted that further progress is needed to obtain MES. The Commission services agreed at the summit to prepare an update of the 2004 preliminary assessment.

During 2006, the work on MES requests received from Mongolia, Kazakhstan and Armenia continued. The Commission analysed the newly submitted information and followed up with questions on issues that had not been sufficiently addressed in the replies. The Commission also analysed external sources for all three countries. Upon elaborating draft internal assessments for these countries, it became clear that further information or clarification was necessary on a number of outstanding issues. To this end, the Commission services conducted a MES specific mission to Mongolia in December 2006 and scheduled further MES specific missions to Kazakhstan and Armenia in 2007.

## **6. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES / BILATERAL CONTACTS**

### **6.1. Small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs)**

The Trade Defence Helpdesk for SMEs, set up in December 2004, continued its activity in addressing specific SME questions/problems regarding TDIs, whether general or case-specific. This helpdesk is accessible through a direct link from a TDI SME website, which has been launched at the same time. All this is geared towards ensuring proper access to the TDI instruments, especially for companies and sectors which could otherwise meet technical difficulties using these instruments because of their small size, their fragmentation and/or their high number.

## 6.2. Stakeholder's process

### 6.2.1. Seminars

The TDI services continued to organise and participate in information and training seminars for third country government representatives and for economic operators, both within and outside the EU. All in all, nine seminars have been held for the following third country beneficiaries: Argentina, Bulgaria, China, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Romania, Russia and Ukraine. Furthermore, a number of ad hoc meetings on TDI matters were organised with specific third country TDI services and economic operators.

### 6.2.2. Evaluation study

The Commission's Directorates-General and Services carry out regularly *ex post* evaluations of their activities and policies. In December 2005, DG TRADE received the results of an evaluation study of its trade defence instruments.

([http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/respectrules/anti\\_dumping/legis/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/trade/issues/respectrules/anti_dumping/legis/index_en.htm))

The evaluation had three objectives:

- (1) to provide a broad description of the European Community's trade defence practice;
- (2) to identify and evaluate differences between the European Community and the United States; and,
- (3) to identify possible areas for improvement of the European Community's trade defence laws and practice.

The evaluation was based on a survey of stakeholders to EU trade defence activities, such as Member States, Community industry, exporters, importers and downstream users. The evaluators made a positive assessment of the general approach of the Community to trade defence investigations. While confirming the balanced nature of the EC system and the high standards applied, the evaluation also suggested reflecting on some specific issues and contained some interesting proposals for improvements. These proposals, which cover in particular rights of parties and transparency, have been taken up in the Green Paper on 'GLOBAL EUROPE Europe's trade defence instruments in a changing global economy'. For further details, see Heading 3.

## **7. THE TRADE DEFENCE INSTRUMENTS' SERVICES**

Within DG Trade, Directorate B is responsible for trade defence instruments. The directorate consists of 5 Units. Unit 1 is in charge of policy aspects related to anti-dumping and anti-subsidy (including WTO and complaints office). Units 2 to 5 deal with investigations covering dumping/subsidization, injury and Community interest aspects. Moreover, Unit 2 monitors the activity of third countries on anti-dumping, anti-subsidy and safeguards, as well as policy aspects related to safeguards. Unit 4 is also responsible for following up and controlling the efficiency of measures and for policy matters concerning circumvention/absorption. A restructuring of the services is foreseen for 2007 and will be dealt with in the next report.

## **8. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF ANTI-DUMPING AND ANTI-SUBSIDY INVESTIGATIONS AND MEASURES**

As regards the 2006 activities, the year was characterized, in comparison with previous years, by an increase in the number of cases initiated and, at the same time, by an increase in the number of investigations terminated without the imposition of measures. It was an average year in terms of measures imposed. Below are details on both, new investigations and review investigations.

### **8.1. New investigations**

At the end of 2006, the Community had 134 anti-dumping measures<sup>14</sup> and 12 countervailing measures in force. The anti-dumping measures covered 59 products and 32 countries (see Annex O); the countervailing measures covered 10 products and five countries (see Annex P). Of the measures, the large majority was in the form of duties; however, in a number of cases, undertakings were accepted.

Of the measures in force at the end of 2006 (both anti-dumping and anti-subsidy), 40 concerned China, 16 India, 10 Russia, eight Thailand, seven Indonesia, six the Republic of Korea, Ukraine and Taiwan, 5 Malaysia and 11 measures (excluding China) applied to countries with economies in transition or to non-market-economy countries, including Belarus with five measures and Vietnam with six measures. Seven measures were still applicable against imports originating in the candidate countries Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia and Turkey.

For a more realistic view of the impact of anti-dumping measures, however, one has to look at the trade volume of the products concerned, which varies considerably depending on the product sector. The biggest trade volumes are often generated by high technology, such as electronics, which are high-value products. It should be noted that in 2006, only 0,6%<sup>15</sup> of total imports into the Community was affected by anti-dumping or anti-subsidy measures.

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<sup>14</sup> The measures are counted per product and country concerned.

<sup>15</sup> Source Comext.

Table 1 below provides statistical information on the new investigations for the years 2002 – 2006.

**TABLE 1**  
**Anti-dumping and anti-subsidy new investigations**  
**during the period 1 January 2002 - 31 December 2006<sup>16</sup>**

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Investigations in progress at the beginning of the period	43	33	15	31	28
Investigations initiated during the period	23	8	29	26	36
Investigations in progress during the period	66	41	44	57	64
Investigations concluded :					
- imposition of definitive duty or acceptance of undertakings	28	5	11	19	13
- terminations <sup>17</sup>	5	21	2	10	18
Total investigations concluded during the period	33	26	13	29	31
Investigations in progress at the end of period	33	15	31	28	33
Provisional measures imposed during the period	17	10	6	15	13

Details on the conclusions can be found under heading 9.1.

## 8.2. Review investigations

Anti-dumping measures, including price undertakings, may be subject, under the basic Regulation, to five different types of reviews: expiry reviews (Article 11(2)), interim reviews (Article 11(3)), newcomer investigations (Article 11(4)), absorption investigations (Article 12) and circumvention investigations (Article 13).

<sup>16</sup> The initiation of a case concerning several countries is accounted as separate investigations/proceedings per country involved.

<sup>17</sup> Investigations might be terminated for reasons such as the withdrawal of the complaint, *de minimis* dumping or injury, etc.

Also anti-subsidy measures may be subject, under the basic Regulation, to five different types of reviews: expiry reviews (Article 18), interim reviews (Article 19), absorption investigations (Article 19(3)), accelerated reviews (Article 20) and circumvention investigations (Article 23).

These reviews continue to represent a major part of the work of the Commission's TDI services. In the period from 2002 to 2006, a total of 212 review investigations were initiated. These review investigations represented more than 63% of all investigations initiated.

In 2006, 35 reviews were initiated. Of these, 12 were expiry reviews, 18 interim reviews, one newcomer review, two anti-absorption investigations and two circumvention investigations.

An overview of the review investigations in 2006 can be found in Annexes F to K. Table 2 provides statistical information for the years 2002 - 2006.

**TABLE 2**  
**Reviews of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations**  
**during the period 1 January 2002 - 31 December 2006<sup>18</sup>**

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Reviews in progress at the beginning of the period	58	67	53	41	60
Reviews initiated during the period	55	26	42	54	35
Reviews in progress during the period	113	93	95	95	95
Total reviews concluded during the period <sup>19</sup>	46	40	54 <sup>20</sup>	35	46
Reviews in progress at the end of the period	67	53	41	60	49

Details on the conclusions can be found under heading 9.2.

<sup>18</sup> The initiation of a case concerning several countries is accounted as separate investigations/proceedings per country involved.

<sup>19</sup> Investigations which were conducted and concluded under the specific provisions of the Regulation imposing the original measures are not counted as there was no publication of the initiation.

<sup>20</sup> Including 7 reviews concerning acceding countries which were automatically terminated.

## 9. OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES IN 2005

### 9.1. New investigations

#### 9.1.1. Initiations

##### 9.1.1.1. Overview

In 2006, 36 investigations were initiated, one of which concerned an anti-subsidy investigation. They involved 17 different products from 15 different countries. Details of these investigations are given in Annex A. Most affected countries are China with 12 investigations, Ukraine and Taiwan with three investigations each and Thailand, Malaysia, Russia, USA, Kazakhstan and India with two investigations each, followed by Korea, Turkey, Japan, Egypt, Macedonia and South Africa with one investigation each. As to the products, the most affected is the chemical and allied sector, followed by the other metals, electronics and "other" products sectors.

In the five-year period from 2002 to 2006, 122 investigations were initiated on imports from 30 countries. The main sectors concerned by the investigations were chemical and allied with 32 investigations, iron and steel with 22 investigations and electronics with 17 investigations. A breakdown of the product sectors is given in Annex B(A).

The main countries concerned during the period from 2002 to 2006 were the People's Republic of China with 36 investigations, Russia with nine investigations, India with eight investigations, Taiwan and Malaysia with seven investigations, Korea with six investigations and Vietnam, USA, and Thailand with five investigations each. The investigations initiated over the last five years are broken down by country of export in Annex B(B).

The alphabetical list of cases initiated in 2006 can be found below, together with the name of the complainant. More information can be obtained from the Official Journal to which reference is given in Annex A.

<b>Product/type of investigation<sup>21</sup></b>	<b>Originating from</b>	<b>Complainant</b>
Camera systems (AD)	Japan	Grass Valley Nederland BV
Cathode-ray colour television picture tubes (AD)	P.R. China Korea (Rep. of) Malaysia Thailand	Task Force against Unfair Business in Europe (TUBE)
Coke of coal in pieces with a diameter of more than 80 mm (AD)	P.R. China	Three Community producers

<sup>21</sup> AD = anti-dumping investigation; AS = anti-subsidy investigation, AD + AS = parallel anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigation.

Compressors (AD)	P.R. China	Federazione ANIMA/COMPO
Dicyandiamide (AD)	P.R. China	Degussa AG
Dihydromyrcenol (AD + AS)	India	Destilaciones Bordas Chinchurreta S.A. and Sensient Fragrances S.A.
Ferro-silicon (AD)	P.R. China Egypt Kazakhstan Macedonia (FYR) Russia	Comité de Liaison des Industries de Ferro-Alliages (Euroalliages)
Ironing boards (AD)	P.R. China Ukraine	Three Community producers
Manganese dioxides (AD)	South Africa	Tosoh Hellas AIC
Pentaerythritol (AD)	P.R. China Russia Turkey Ukraine USA	European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)
Peroxosulphates (AD)	P.R. China Taiwan USA	European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)
Polyester staple fibres (AD)	Malaysia Taiwan	Comité International de la Rayonne et des Fibres Synthétiques (CIRFS)
Polyvinyl alcohol (AD)	P.R. China Taiwan	Kuraray Specialties Europe GmbH
Saddles (AD)	P.R. China	European Saddle Manufacturers Association
Silico-manganese (AD)	P.R. China Kazakhstan Ukraine	Comité de Liaison des Industries de Ferro-Alliages (Euroalliages)
Strawberries (frozen) (AD)	P.R. China	Polish Freezing Industry Union
Sweet corn (prepared or preserved in kernels) (AD)	Thailand	Association Européenne des Transformateurs de Maïs Doux(AETMD)



### 9.1.2. *Provisional measures*

In 2006, provisional duties were imposed in 13 anti-dumping proceedings. They involved imports from seven different countries. As shown in Table 1 (see point 8.1), this figure compares to 15 in 2005 and six in 2004.

The alphabetical list of cases where provisional measures were imposed during 2006 can be found below, together with the measure(s) imposed. More information can be obtained from the Official Journal to which reference is given in Annex C.

<b>Product</b>	<b>Originating from</b>	<b>Type<sup>22</sup> and level of measure</b>
Chamois leather	P.R. China	AD : 62%
Footwear with leather uppers	P.R. China Vietnam	AD : 4,8-19,4% AD : 4,2-16,8%
Ironing boards	P.R. China Ukraine	AD : 0-38,1% AD : 10,3%
Lever arch mechanisms	P.R. China	AD : 33,3-48,1%
Polyester staple fibres	Malaysia Taiwan	AD : 12,4-23% AD : 14,7-29,5%
Refrigerators (side-by-side)	Korea (Rep. of)	AD : 9,1-14,3%
Saddles	P.R. China	AD : 0-30,9%
Strawberries (frozen)	P.R. China	AD : 0-34,2%
Sweet corn (prepared or preserved in kernels)	Thailand	AD : 4,3-13,2%
Tungsten electrodes	P.R. China	AD : 25,9-86,8%

### 9.1.3. *Definitive measures*

#### 9.1.3.1. Overview

During 2006, definitive duties were imposed in 13 anti-dumping cases. They involved imports from nine different countries and covered eight products. The People's Republic of China featured with five investigations, followed by Norway, Croatia, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, Korea, Thailand and Vietnam with one investigation each.

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<sup>22</sup> AD = anti-dumping duty, CVD = countervailing duty, UT = undertaking.

The alphabetical list of cases where definitive measures were imposed during 2006 can be found below, together with the measure(s) imposed. More information can be obtained from the Official Journal to which reference is given in Annex D. Annex D also gives some additional information on import and consumption volumes.

Product	Originating from	Type <sup>23</sup> and level of measure
Chamois leather	P.R. China	AD : 58,9%
Footwear with leather uppers	P.R. China Vietnam	AD : 9,7-16,5% AD : 10%
Lever arch mechanisms	P.R. China	AD : 27,1-47,4%
Plastic sacks and bags	P.R. China Thailand	AD : 4,8-28,8% AD : 5,1-14,3%
Refrigerators (side-by-side)	Korea (Rep. of)	AD : 0-12,2%
Salmon	Norway	AD : 0-1,12 EUR/kg
Seamless pipes and tubes, of iron or steel	Croatia Romania Russia Ukraine	AD : 29,8% AD : 11,7-17,8% AD : 24,1-35,8% AD : 12,3-25,7%
Tartaric acid	P.R. China	AD : 0-34,9%

#### 9.1.3.2. Details on individual cases (in alphabetical order)

##### 1. Salmon originating in Norway

The anti-dumping proceeding concerning farmed salmon from Norway was initiated on 23 October 2004. At this stage, the proceeding ran in parallel with the safeguard proceeding mentioned in the previous Report to the Parliament. However the safeguard proceeding was terminated in April 2005.

Provisional *ad valorem* duties were imposed on 27 April 2005 on the basis of findings that Norwegian exporters, with a share of around 60% of the EU market, were engaged in unfair trading causing clear injury to EU salmon farmers.

The form of the measures was changed on 30 June 2005 to a minimum import price and the duration of the provisional measures was extended until 22 January 2006. This had been agreed with the Norwegian salmon industry in June 2005. However, they rejected a similar agreement at definitive stage. Therefore, the Council decided on 17 January 2006 with a very large majority of Member states to implement definitive anti-dumping measures in the form of a minimum import price of

<sup>23</sup> AD = anti-dumping duty, CVD = countervailing duty, UT = undertaking.

2,80 €/per kg on a whole fish equivalent basis. The minimum import price was established at different levels corresponding to the different presentations that are traded by Norwegian exporters.

After imposition of the definitive measures, Norway began WTO consultations. The consultations did not lead to any satisfactory result and a WTO Panel was established on 22 June 2006. The conclusions of the panel were not known at the time of drafting of this report.

2. Seamless pipes and tubes, of iron or steel (SPT) originating in Croatia, Romania, Russia and Ukraine

The proceeding was initiated on 31 March 2005 following a complaint lodged by the Defence Committee of the Seamless Steel Tube Industry of the European Union on behalf of Community producers representing more than 50% of the total Community production of SPT.

The investigation covered an extended product scope. At the time of initiation, measures were still in force on part of the product, although not applied for Russia and Romania and partially suspended for Croatia and Ukraine. Consequently two *ex-officio* interim reviews were initiated in parallel to the new investigation to allow for the repeal of the existing measures on the narrower product scope in the event that duties would be imposed on the broader product scope of the new investigation.

No provisional measures were imposed because of the need to investigate further certain key elements, such as the extended product scope, which had been challenged by some of the exporters, as well as the Community consumption figures.

Definitive anti-dumping duties were imposed on 29 June 2006 at following levels: 29,8% for Croatia, between 11,7% to 17,8% for Romania, between 24,1% to 35,8% for Russia and between 12,3% to 25,7% for Ukraine. Duties were based on the dumping margins found, which were in all cases lower than the injury elimination levels. By the same Regulation, existing measures on the narrower product scope were repealed and the two interim reviews initiated in parallel with the new investigation were terminated.

Croatia

The sole producer in Croatia did not co-operate in the investigation because its legal predecessor had formally ceased to exist and production had stopped in the middle of the investigation period (2004). Therefore the dumping margin of 29,8% had to be calculated based on facts available, i.e. data in the complaint and Eurostat.

## **Romania**

Three exporting producers co-operated. The dumping margins were 11,7%, 17,7% and 17,8% respectively. Since the level of cooperation was high, the residual dumping margin applicable to all other Romanian exporters was set at 17,8%.

## **Russia**

The larger of the two producer groups, representing around 80% of imports from Russia into the Community during the investigation period, did not co-operate in the investigation. Therefore, the dumping margin had to be determined based on facts available and was set at 35,8%.

The dumping margin found for the other Russian producer group which co-operated was 24,1%. Since the two groups represent all exports from Russia to the Community, the residual dumping margin was set at the same level as the one established for the non-co-operating group, namely 35,8%.

## **Ukraine**

Three Ukrainian producer groups co-operated in the investigation. All of them requested market economy treatment, which could consequently be granted as the investigation showed that all three groups fulfilled the criteria required. The dumping margins calculated were 25,1%, 25,7% and 12,3%. Since the co-operation was high, the residual margin applicable to all other Ukrainian exporters was set 25,7%.

## **Injury and causation**

The injury picture was clear with almost all injury indicators showing a negative trend over the period 2001-2004; in particular profitability went down from 3% to 10%. This negative development of the Community industry coincided with a significant increase in the dumped imports from the four countries concerned which were considerably undercutting the Community industry's prices. No apparent other factors were found which could have caused the material injury to the same extent as the dumped imports.

## **Community interest**

The possible impact of measures on importers, users and consumers was analysed in detail prior to the imposition of measures. It was found that even if measures were likely to affect negatively the business of one importer, on average they were not expected to have a significant negative financial impact on importers in general. Two of the four co-operating importers considered that they were not affected by the imposition of duties. None of the known industrial users co-operated in the investigation and in the absence of any other elements or reactions from consumer organisations, it was concluded that there were no compelling reasons on the grounds of Community interest not to impose anti-dumping measures.

## **Undertakings**

The majority of the exporting producers offered price undertakings. However, due to the complexity of the product, which consists of a considerable number of product types and is characterised by strong price volatility, monitoring of undertakings would have been extremely complex and burdensome. Therefore, undertakings were not considered workable in principle. However, due to the very short duration of measures for Romania, in view of its accession to the Community, the Commission accepted the undertaking offers of the Romanian producers.

### 3. **Side-by-side refrigerators originating in the Republic of Korea**

Side-by-side refrigerators are combined refrigerator-freezer units with a capacity exceeding 400 litres and fitted with at least two separate external doors which are placed side-by-side. They are also known as “American fridges” and are considered a rather upmarket consumer product.

The proceeding was initiated in June 2005 following a complaint lodged by Whirlpool Europe, sole European manufacturer of this particular type of cooling appliance. Provisional measures were imposed in February 2006 and definitive measures in August 2006.

## **Product definition**

The product definition turned out to be the most controversial issue in this case. At the provisional stage, the external aspect (i.e. the existence of at least two separate doors placed side-by-side) was considered as sufficient to consider refrigerator-freezer units with a capacity exceeding 400 litres as side-by-side refrigerators. However, following extensive submission of arguments and evidence by interested parties, it was finally decided at the definitive stage that the placement of the inner compartments played a decisive role, in the sense that the freezer and refrigerator compartments should also be placed side-by-side. Practically, this entailed that models consisting of two swing doors opening on the refrigerator compartment, placed on top of one large door opening on the freezer compartment would no longer be affected by the measures. Whirlpool Europe opposed the change of definition and lodged a case before the Court of First Instance on this particular issue. The case is still on-going.

## **Dumping**

Three exporting producers, accounting for 100% of the Korean exports to the Community, co-operated in the proceeding. For approximately 95% of the exported quantity, normal value was based on domestic prices.

Sales to the UK and French markets were made at prices significantly lower than prices to all other markets in the Community. In cases where there is a pattern of export prices which differs significantly among regions, the basic Regulation requires that dumping be calculated by comparing weighted average normal values with the prices of each individual export transaction, in order to ensure that the full degree of dumping being practiced is reflected in the calculations.

The final dumping margins thus found were between *de minimis* and 12,2%.

### **Injury and causation**

Between 2002 and the investigation period (IP), the volume of the dumped imports of the product concerned originating in the Republic of Korea increased significantly by 157% and their share of the Community market increased by around 13 percentage points to reach 80%. The average prices of dumped imports from the Republic of Korea were consistently lower than those of the Community industry during the period considered. Moreover, during the IP, the prices of the imports from the country concerned significantly undercut those of the Community industry. Undercutting of Community industry's prices by Korean prices was in the IP between 34% and 42% depending on the exporter concerned.

A deterioration in the situation of the Community industry was found over the period considered and most of the injury indicators developed negatively. The injury margins found were between 66,3% and 98,5%.

The increase of the market share of the low-priced Korean imports coincided with a decline in the Community industry's market share and in unit sales price, and with the drop in profitability, in return on investments and cash-flow from operating activities. On the other hand, the examination of other factors which could potentially have injured the Community industry revealed that none of them had a significant negative impact.

### **Community interest**

In view of the deteriorating situation of the Community industry, there was a real risk that in the absence of measures, the sole Community producer would have to close down its production facility and lay-off its workforce. Whilst some limited negative effects occurred in the form of a levelling off in the volumes imported from Korea, the extent of these was far outweighed by the expected beneficial outcome for the Community industry. In light of the above, no compelling reasons could be found for not imposing measures in the present case.

4. Footwear with leather uppers originating in the People's Republic of China and Vietnam

### **Introduction**

The footwear case was a landmark case in terms of the effects of globalisation and was one of the precursors which eventually led to the Green Paper on the Trade Defence Instruments.

The footwear sector in the European Union (EU) has changed profoundly over the last 10 years. Former EU footwear manufacturers have delocalised their manufacturing operations, in whole or in part, and many of them are now importing footwear from the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Vietnam. Those companies remain important players in the EU, with thousands of jobs depending on their design, research and development, marketing activities and distribution activities across Member States.

At the same time, the remaining Community industry has been restructured and is producing "state of the art" fashion footwear. The Community industry, which still generates several hundred thousands of jobs - often in small and medium sized enterprises, remains the leader when it comes to setting fashion standards in the Community and abroad.

Chinese and Vietnamese companies are mainly under the control of EU or US companies and are providing the labour and production factories. In many cases, the design and know-how is provided by European or US companies. Other issues which came up in this case were those of alleged Copyrights and IPR infringements by some footwear producers in China and Vietnam.

### **The investigation**

In July 2005, the Commission initiated an anti-dumping proceeding on imports into the Community of certain footwear with leather uppers, originating in the PRC and Vietnam. The proceeding was initiated upon a complaint being lodged by the European Confederation of the Footwear industry (CEC) on behalf of producers representing a major proportion, in this case more than 40%, of the total Community production of certain footwear with uppers of leather.

The Commission imposed provisional measures in April 2006 and definitive measures were imposed by the Council in October 2006. The rates of the definitive anti-dumping duties range between 9,7% and 16,5%. Details of the investigation of dumping, injury and Community interest are summarized below.

## Dumping

Due to the large number of exporting producers in both countries, samples of 13 Chinese and eight Vietnamese were selected in agreement with the authorities of the exporting countries. Only one Chinese company was finally granted market economy treatment (MET) and no company, in either country, was granted individual treatment (IT).

Since both export countries are economies in transition, an appropriate analogue country had to be used in order to establish normal value for exporting producers not granted MET. Brazil was chosen for that purpose, *inter alia*, because of the easy access to raw materials and the high degree of competition on the Brazilian market, which reflected good market economy conditions. In addition, Brazil has a substantial local production of leather footwear and is in fact one of the biggest producers in the world.

The investigation established compelling evidence of serious state intervention in the leather footwear sector in the PRC and in Vietnam, for example, State subsidised finance allowed companies to keep afloat, non-performing loans, tax holidays, and land rented at below market prices, State tolerated incorrect asset valuation and restricted competition designed to keep costs low and favour exports, etc. It is evident that these interventions considerably reduced the local production costs in the PRC and Vietnam.

The country-wide definitive dumping margins established stood at 28,9% (PRC) and 70,1% (Vietnam). The dumping margin for the Chinese company that was granted MET amounted to 9,7%.

## Injury and causation of injury

There was clear evidence of economic damage to Community producers inflicted by Chinese and Vietnamese dumped footwear exports to the Union. Some 40.000 jobs in the sector had been lost over the last two years and a further 200.000 jobs were at stake.

Given the large number of Community producers, a sample of 10 producers was selected. The investigation showed that the imports from the PRC and Vietnam caused material injury to the Community industry, especially in terms of decrease in sales volume and market shares. It was also demonstrated that in view of the coincidence in time, the dumped imports played a determining role in the injurious situation of the Community industry. The injury margins found were 23% for the PRC and 29% for Vietnam.

At the same time, while the damage suffered cannot be legally ignored, this had to be balanced against the changing structure of this industry – and the impact on globalisation.



So measures had to take into account the rights of Community producers to be protected from unfair trade practices, but also the wider interest of all those employed or active in the footwear sector and the interests of consumers benefiting from lower priced footwear.

Another element which had to be taken into account was that footwear imports were subject to a quota until January 2005. It was only since the lifting of that quota that the situation for the Community industry had developed in such a negative way. All these elements were taken into account in setting the duty needed to eliminate the economic and financial damage suffered.

During the definitive phase of the investigation, it was considered that only imports above a certain volume threshold caused material injury. Therefore, a more refined methodology for the definitive measures had to be envisaged.

In this respect, the value of total import volumes for the year 2003 from the countries concerned was considered as not yet materially injurious and formed the basis for a proportional adaptation of the injury elimination levels. This resulted in injury thresholds of 16,5% and 10% for the PRC and Vietnam respectively.

#### Community interest

Given the type of product with its great varieties and the sheer magnitude of the investigation, the Commission put quite some effort into analysing carefully the interests of all parties directly involved. The conclusion of the provisional Regulation, that it was in the interest of the Community industry to impose measures, was confirmed. It was demonstrated that consumers would not be affected by the effect of anti-dumping measures or, if so, only to a very marginal extent. In fact, the subsequent monitoring of consumer prices did not show any price increases for the consumer due to imposition of the measures until six months after the imposition of the definitive duties.

The same conclusion could be drawn for the distributors and retailers. Importers would be in a position to accommodate to the imposition of measures, although some of them, which depend largely on imports from the PRC and Vietnam, may indeed face some adverse effects.

This analysis led to the overall conclusion that imposing measures would allow the Community industry to maintain its activity and to counter the ongoing deteriorating situation, whilst the adverse effects for the other economic operators do not outweigh the beneficial effects for the Community industry.

Taking all factors into account, definitive measures were imposed on the basis of the injury margin found, except for one Chinese exporter, which had been granted MET, where the dumping margin was to be found lower than the injury margin. Its duty was therefore based on the dumping margin found.

## Some key issues addressed in this case

### Children's shoes

At the provisional stage of the investigation, children shoes were excluded from the measures, so as to evaluate further the effect of measures on the consumers of this product.

The definitive measures, however, provide for the inclusion of children shoes, because it was not confirmed that the effect of imposing measures on children's footwear would be different from the effect it would have on adult footwear. In addition, import data suggested substantial circumvention of the provisional duties – reflected in very large increases in the imports of children's shoes. Moreover a large production of children's footwear in the Community could not be disregarded. The investigation also showed that there was no clear dividing line between children shoes and other footwear types and that the essential technical and physical characteristics were the same.

### STAF shoes (Special Technology Athletic Footwear)

Since the investigation showed that there was no production of STAF shoes left in the Community and that STAF shoes were mostly sold in separate retail outlets, the decision to exclude STAF shoes from the scope of the provisional measures was confirmed at definitive stage. However, the price threshold for STAF shoes had to be reduced from 9 € to 7,5 € because the technology to produce STAF became cheaper.

### Phasing in of provisional measures.

In view of the exceptional circumstances of this case, notably that it concerned a basic, non-durable consumer product, which is vulnerable to fashion trends and the trading of which presents unique characteristics, it was considered appropriate to gradually phase in the provisional anti-dumping duties until they reached their full level in September 2006. Moreover, due to its considerably reduced production capacity, the Community industry could not immediately supply the necessary quantities if import levels fell as a result of measures. Phasing in the anti-dumping duty allowed the Community industry a short grace period to enable it to return to previous production levels whilst allowing availability of the product concerned to remain at reasonable levels to meet consumer demand.

The phasing in of the provisional measures also allowed the trade in the Community some time to adjust. Indeed the product concerned is a fashion-driven consumer good, usually purchased by importers and retailers on the basis of medium term contracts, for which prices are often already set at the time when goods are ordered. Therefore, switching from suppliers, or even countries of origin, not only takes time, but also implies additional expenses.

Another characteristic of this case were the long lead times from design, the selection of raw material and the production of certain production tools (moulds) and prototypes. Those trade particularities in the footwear sector mean that there are long lead times between order and delivery, which means that importers have to plan ahead. It was therefore considered in the interest of trade, overall, to avoid situations in which traders were faced with additional duties on products purchased and accounted for months before.

Therefore, it was considered in the Community interest, as an exceptional measure limited to the present case, that the full amount of the duty would be gradually phased in. This ensured that unfair trade practices caused from injurious dumping were removed and at the same time that parties could adjust to the new situation, whilst the Community market remained open, traditional trade flows were preserved and the availability of supply to meet the demand was guaranteed.

#### Measures and monitoring of the footwear market

In the light of various factors, in particular the fact that the Community industry was still in a phase of re-orientation after the recent lapsing of the quota on imports from the PRC, it was considered prudent to limit the duration of the measures to two years only, instead of the normal five- year period.

For the same reasons, the Commission will monitor the developments on the footwear market to ensure that the measures are having the desired effect.

#### *9.1.4. Investigations terminated without measures*

##### 9.1.4.1. Overview

In accordance with the provisions of the respective basic Regulations, investigations may be terminated without the imposition of measures if a complaint is withdrawn or if measures are unnecessary (i.e. no dumping/no subsidies, no injury resulting therefrom, measures not in the interest of the Community).

In 2006, 18 new anti-dumping proceedings (of which two anti-subsidy proceedings) were concluded without measures, compared to 10 in 2005 and two in 2004.

The alphabetical list of cases which were terminated without the imposition of measures during 2006 can be found below. More information can be obtained from the Official Journal to which reference is given in Annex E.

<b>Product (type of investigation<sup>24</sup>)</b>	<b>Originating from</b>	<b>Main reason for termination</b>
Colour television picture tubes (cathode-ray) (AD)	P.R. China Korea (Rep. of) Malaysia Thailand	No causal link between dumping and injury
Ethyl alcohol (AD)	Guatemala Pakistan	Withdrawal of the complaint
Footwear with protective toecap (AD)	P.R. China India	Withdrawal of the complaint
Plastic sacks and bags (AD)	Malaysia	Below <i>de minimis</i> dumping margin
Plastic sacks and bags (AS)	Malaysia Thailand	Withdrawal of the complaint
Recordable compact discs (CD+/-R) (AD)	P.R. China Hong Kong Malaysia	Against Community interest
Recordable digital versatile discs (DVD+/-R) (AD)	P.R. China Hong Kong Taiwan	Against Community interest
Silicon carbide (AD)	Romania	Withdrawal of the complaint

#### 9.1.4.2. Details on individual cases (in chronological order)

##### 1. Ethyl alcohol originating in Guatemala and Pakistan

In May 2005, the Commission initiated an anti-dumping proceeding on imports into the Community of ethyl alcohol, whether denatured or undenatured, having an alcoholic strength by volume of 80% vol or higher, originating in Guatemala and Pakistan. The proceeding was initiated as a result of a complaint lodged by the Committee of Industrial Ethanol Producers of the European Union (CIEP) on behalf of Community producers representing more than 30% of the total Community production of ethyl alcohol.

<sup>24</sup> AD = anti-dumping investigation; AS = anti-subsidy investigation, AD + AS = parallel anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigation.

In January 2006, the CIEP, by a letter addressed to the Commission, formally withdrew its complaint. According to the complainant, this withdrawal was prompted by the significant change in the Generalised System of Preferences on ethyl alcohol originating in Pakistan which took place on 1 July 2005. CIEP believed that though this development did not eliminate dumping practices, it has helped to significantly curb the large and injurious volumes of imports from Pakistan into the Community. As the injury data in the complaint was based on the combined effect of imports from Guatemala and Pakistan, the complainant believed that the withdrawal of the complaint with regard to both countries was a reasonable course of action.

In accordance with the basic Regulation, an anti-dumping proceeding may be terminated when the complaint is withdrawn unless such termination would not be in the Community interest.

In April 2006, the Commission concluded that the anti-dumping proceeding on imports of ethyl alcohol originating in Guatemala and Pakistan should be terminated without the imposition of measures since the investigation had not brought to light any indication that such termination would not be in the Community interest.

2. Footwear with protective toecap originating in the People's Republic of China and India

On 30 June 2005, the Commission initiated an anti-dumping proceeding on imports into the Community of footwear with a protective toecap originating in the People's Republic of China (PRC) and India. The proceeding was initiated as a result of a complaint lodged by the European Confederation of the Footwear Industry on behalf of Community producers representing more than 26% of the total Community production of footwear with protective toecap.

The product under investigation is footwear with a protective toecap, designed to protect the user against injuries caused by the impact of objects on the toes, and is usually used for professional activities in various kinds of industries or activities where safety equipment is required.

No measures were proposed at the provisional stage as the Commission decided to continue the investigation to further examine certain aspects of injury, causation and Community interest.

**The People's Republic of China**

Following the initiation of the proceeding, 34 Chinese producers came forward, out of which 13 exporting producers provided the requested information within the given deadline set in the notice of initiation. Account taken of the aforesaid number of companies, the Commission decided to apply sampling in accordance with Article 17 of the basic Regulation. Consequently, a sample of four Chinese exporting producers was chosen, representing around 43% of the export volume to the Community of the Chinese companies and 28% of domestic sales as reported by the co-operating exporters. The Chinese authorities gave their full agreement to the sample chosen.

The Commission sought all information deemed necessary and verified all information submitted in the market economy treatment (MET) claim at the premises of the four Chinese companies selected in the sample. The Commission concluded that none of the Chinese sampled companies fulfilled the conditions for being granted MET. In particular, two companies failed to demonstrate that their business decisions were made in response to market signals and without significant State interference. All companies failed to prove that they had one clear set of basic accounting records which are independently audited in line with international accounting standards and applied for all purposes. Finally, three companies failed to demonstrate that there are no distortions carried over from the non-market economy system.

All four sampled Chinese exporting producers who requested MET also claimed individual treatment (IT). It was found that three exporting producers provided sufficient evidence to prove that they met all the requirements for IT as set forth in Article 9(5) of the basic Regulation. One company, which was subject to quantitative sales restrictions set out in its annual accounts, i.e. it was not allowed to sell on the domestic market, which also influenced the business decisions for the exports, failed to demonstrate that it met the conditions set out in Article 9(5)(b) of the basic Regulation.

### **India**

Thirty-one Indian producers came forward, out of which 11 reported exports to the Community during the investigation period. The Commission decided to apply sampling: four Indian exporting producers were chosen, representing around 56% of the export volume to the Community of the Indian companies and 100% of domestic sales as reported by the co-operating exporters. The Indian authorities gave their full agreement to the sample chosen.

### **Dumping**

The dumping margins established for three Chinese sampled producers ranged from 27% to 60%, whilst the rates for co-operating exporting producers not in the sample and all other companies were respectively set to 46, 6% and 62%.

The dumping margins established for the four Indian sampled exporting producers ranged from 3,7% to 17,2%, whilst the rates for co-operating exporting producers not in the sample and all other companies were respectively set to 12,7% and 17,2%.

### **Injury**

The Commission selected a sample of six Community producers out of which five replied to the questionnaire within the given deadline. The sample was established on the basis of the largest production volume. It represented around 70% of the production of the complaining Community producers. During 2005, the Commission sought all information deemed necessary and verified all information submitted at the premises of the five Community producers selected in the sample.

As the investigation did not show the existence of either material injury or threat of material injury, the case was terminated.

3. Recordable digital versatile discs (DVD+/-R) originating in the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong and Taiwan and Recordable compact discs (CD+/-R) originating in the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong and Malaysia

On 6 August 2006, the above-mentioned anti-dumping proceedings were initiated following a complaint lodged by the Committee of CD-R manufacturers (CECMA). The investigation revealed that dumping indeed had taken place in both cases and that the Community industry had suffered material injury as a result of the dumping practices.

#### **Community production and Community industry**

DVD case: the market share of Community industry was limited to less than 1% while the market shares of exporting producers in the countries concerned were in excess of 80%.

CDR case: several Community producers were found to import themselves and could therefore not be considered as genuine Community producers. Thus the investigation revealed that there was only one remaining Community producer within the definition of the basic Regulation and this producer's market share was limited to 2%. The market share of imports from the countries concerned was close to 50%.

#### **Community Interest**

DVD case : having examined the apparent benefits for the small Community industry against the negative effects for many other interested parties (importers, distributors, retailers and not least, the end-consumers), it was found that, on balance, anti-dumping measures would be disproportionate and therefore not be in the interest of the Community.

CDR case: it was considered whether the apparent benefit of anti-dumping measures for this sole producer, with a 2% market share, would be proportionate to the inevitable negative effects to the interested parties.

It was held therefore, that in both cases, measures would not provide an effective remedy for Community industry nor be proportionate in this case to impose measures in the Community interest.

4. Cathode-ray colour television picture tubes originating in the People's Republic of China (PRC), the Republic of Korea, Malaysia and Thailand

The case was initiated on 11 January 2006. The product concerned, cathode-ray picture tubes, is the main component used in the production of cathode-ray tube Colour Television Receivers.

A distinctive feature of this case was the sudden and irreversible deterioration of the financial situation of many Community producers, since out of the six existing Community producers, four filed for bankruptcy and definitively ceased activity shortly after the initiation of the case. Only two producers were therefore left active in the Community.

### **Dumping**

PRC: two co-operating exporting producers were granted market economy treatment. The dumping margins established for these two companies on the basis of their own data on sales and production costs were 0% and 20,8%. The residual dumping margin for this country was found to be 24,6%.

Malaysia, South-Korea, Thailand: only one company co-operated from each of the three other countries concerned. The dumping margins found were: for Malaysia between 10,5% and 14,5%, for South-Korea between 0% and 15% and for Thailand between 41,4% and 47,2%.

### **Injury**

The market share held by the countries concerned increased from 17% to around 19,5% between 2002 and 2005. The export prices of the co-operating exporters hardly undercut the sales prices of the Community industry. The Community industry operated in a very difficult market environment because it not only had to face dumped imports but also a sharp decline in consumption (a sudden drop of -20% was observed between 2004 and 2005).

### **Causality**

Whilst the dumped imports may, to some extent, have contributed to the economic situation of the Community industry, the root of the problems of the Community industry lies in the emergence of substitute products (flat panel TV sets, like LCD and Plasma displays) which led to a sharp decline in the demand for conventional TV sets and consequently also for the cathode-ray picture tubes.



Indeed, no clear correlation could be established between the dumped imports and the sudden deterioration of the financial situation of the Community industry. The investigation evidenced that the real reason for the deterioration of the economic situation of the Community industry was the sudden drop of demand by 20% observed in 2005. The steep drop in consumption was the only parameter which changed in the environment of the Community industry in 2005. The drop of the demand for cathode-ray picture tubes coincided in time with the increasing penetration of flat panel TV sets, which represented less than 1% of the market in 2002, but suddenly rose to 28% in 2005.

### **Community interest**

Given the above absence of causal link between dumping and injury, it was not necessary to examine the issue of Community interest.

Subsequently, the case was terminated in November 2006 without the imposition of measures.

## **9.2. Review investigations**

### *9.2.1. Expiry reviews*

Article 11(2) and Article 18 of the basic Regulations provide for the expiry of measures after five years, unless an expiry review demonstrates that they should be maintained in their original form.

In 2006, nine anti-dumping measures were allowed to expire automatically. The references for these measures are set out in Annex N.

Since the expiry (or "sunset") provision of the basic Regulations came into force in 1985, a total of 414 measures have been allowed to expire automatically.

#### **9.2.1.1. Initiations**

During 2006, 12 expiry review investigations were initiated. It should be noted that investigations initiated after 20 March 2004 are under deadline, i.e. conclusions should be reached within 12 months but not later than 15 months from the date of initiation.

The alphabetical list of these cases can be found below, together with the name of the complainant. It should be noted that some expiry reviews may be carried out in parallel with interim reviews, which allow the amendment of the duty rates. In such case, these reviews are marked with an asterisk. More information can be obtained from the Official Journal to which reference is given in Annex F.

<b>Product (type of investigation<sup>25</sup>)</b>	<b>Originating from</b>	<b>Complainant</b>
Ammonium nitrate (AD)	Ukraine	European Fertilizer Manufacturers Association (EFMA)
Lamps (AD)	P.R. China	Community Federation of Lighting Industry of Compact Fluorescent Lamps Integrated
Lighters (refillable and non-refillable) (AD)	P.R. China (extension Taiwan)	BIC S.A.
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film (AD)*	India	Community producers representing more than 50% of the total Community production
Steel ropes and cables (AD)*	Russia Thailand Turkey*	Liaison Committee of EU Wire Rope Industries (EWRIS)
Urea (AD)	Belarus Croatia Libya Ukraine	European Fertilizer Manufacturers Association (EFMA)
Urea (AD)*	Russia	European Fertilizer Manufacturers Association (EFMA)

#### 9.2.1.2. Reviews concluded with confirmation of duty(ies)

During 2006, 11 expiry reviews concluded that there was a need for the duties to continue for a further five years.

The alphabetical list of the cases which were concluded with confirmation of duty during 2006, together with the result of the investigation, can be found below. More information can be obtained from the Official Journal to which reference is given in Annex F.

<sup>25</sup> A = anti-dumping investigation; AS = anti-subsidy investigation, AD + AS = parallel anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigation.

\* Parallel interim review

<b>Product</b>	<b>Originating from</b>	<b>Result of the investigation/ Type<sup>26</sup> and level of measure</b>
Ethanolamines	USA	Confirmation of AD duty : 59,25-11,25 €/tonne
Magnesia (dead-burned)	P.R. China	Confirmation of AD duty : variable duty in combination with a minimum price of 120 €/tonne
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film	India	Confirmation of AS duty : 3,8-19,1%
Potassium chloride*	Belarus	Modification of AD duty : 27,5%
	Russia	Confirmation of AD duty : for 1 company : 12,3% for 1 company : 23% for all other companies : between 19,61 and 40,63 €/tonne depending on category and grade of potash
Silicon carbide	P.R. China	Confirmation of AD duty : 52,6%
Television camera systems	Japan	Confirmation of AD duty : 52,7-200,3%
Urea and ammonium nitrate solutions	Algeria	Confirmation of AD duties : 6,88 €/tonne
	Belarus	17,86 €/tonne
	Russia	17,8-20,11 €/tonne
	Ukraine	26,17 €/tonne

<sup>26</sup> AD = anti-dumping duty, CVD = countervailing duty, UT = undertaking.

Details on some individual cases (in chronological order)

1. Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film originating in India (anti-subsidy investigation)

**Background**

The review was initiated on 10 December 2004 following a request lodged by the Community producers of PET film. Definitive countervailing measures had been imposed in December 1999. Given the large number of Indian exporters concerned, a sample consisting of the four largest Indian exporters was selected.

**Results of the review investigation**

Continuation of Subsidisation

The review has shown that most of the subsidy schemes found during the 1999 investigation were still in place during the review investigation period (1st October 2003 - 30th September 2004). These are the Duty entitlement passbook scheme on a post-entry basis (DEPB post export), the Export promotion capital goods scheme (EPCG), the Export promotion zones/Export oriented units scheme (EPZ/EOU), the Export credit scheme (ECS), and various regional schemes pertaining to Gujarat, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

Since 1999, two countervailed schemes have disappeared: the Passbook scheme (PBS) and the Duty entitlement passbook scheme on a pre-entry basis, whilst a new scheme has been created (the Advance licence scheme, ALS).

The results of the review investigation are summarised in the table below:

Company	Scheme						New subsidy margins found
	DEPB	EPCG	Export Credit Scheme	EOU/ SEZ	ALS	Package of incentives - Maharashtra	
Ester	✓	✓	✓				12,8%
Flex	✓	✓	✓				11,7%
Garware	✓	✓	✓			✓	14,9%
Jindal		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15,2%

It is therefore clear that subsidisation has continued in excess of *de minimis* of 2% for all four sampled companies.

### Continuation or recurrence of injury

Four Community producers (DuPont Teijin Films, Mitsubishi Polyester Film, Toray Plastics Europe and Nuroll), which represent 86% of the Community production, constitute the Community Industry.

Overall, the situation of the Community industry was mixed: while some indicators showed positive developments (profitability, productivity), some have remained at the same level (market share has remained stable around 60%, production has remained the same since 2001) and others have developed negatively (employment, sales). In conclusion, the introduction of the countervailing measures in 1999 had a positive but insufficient impact on the economic situation of the Community industry.

In addition, it was observed that Indian export prices to non-EU countries were generally below the (duty unpaid) prices to the Community. This price gap constituted a substantial incentive for re-directing Indian exports from non-EU countries to the Community. Therefore, due to its still fragile situation, it is likely that, if the Community industry was exposed to increased volumes of imports from the country concerned at subsidized prices, this would result in a recurrence of injury.

### **Outcome**

The investigation established that subsidisation in excess of 2% had continued since the imposition of measures, and that injury to the Community industry was likely to recur if measures would be lifted. Given that no compelling reasons in terms of Community interest could be found against the continuation of measures, the countervailing measures in place were maintained for another five year period.

## 2. Potassium chloride originating in Belarus and Russia

### **Background**

On 13 April 2005, the Commission initiated an expiry review on imports into the Community of potassium chloride ('potash') originating in Belarus and Russia. The expiry review request was made by the European Potash Producers Association on behalf of producers whose collective output accounted for 99% of the Community production of potash.

On the same date a partial interim review on imports of potash originating in Belarus was also initiated. The partial interim review was limited to dumping and was requested by the sole exporting producer in Belarus, Belaruskali.

At the time of initiation of the above-mentioned review investigations, the measures in place were in the form of a fixed amount in euro per tonne for the various grades of potash.

During the course of the investigation, two partial interim reviews, limited to dumping, which were requested by the two Russian exporting producers (Silvinit and Uralkali), and which were initiated in April 2004, were concluded. The measures applicable to imports from these companies were amended and the duties were imposed in the form of undertakings and *ad valorem* duties.

This case presents special interest regarding the form of measures imposed on the Belarusian imports. The form of measures is a minimum import price up to a certain quantitative ceiling and an *ad valorem* for the import volumes in excess of the ceiling or for imports that are exported below the minimum import prices (see below form of measures).

### **Continuation or recurrence of dumping**

For the examination as to whether dumping would likely to continue or recur should the anti-dumping measures be repealed, spare capacities, investment in new capacities as well as pricing and export strategies in different markets were analysed.

This examination revealed that that exporting producers in both Belarus and Russia had unused production capacity and all producers concerned showed significant increase in their total investment and production capacity. It was further found that export prices to other third countries were generally at a lower level than those prevailing on the Community market and that therefore the Community market remained an attractive market for the exporting producers of both countries concerned. It was therefore concluded that, additional production or sales currently exported to countries outside the Community, would be redirected towards the Community market in significant quantities, should the measures be repealed.

Considering the above, it was established for both countries that dumping would likely continue or recur should measures be allowed to lapse.

### **Continuation or recurrence of injury**

The Community industry was in the process of recovering from past dumping. During the four years covered by the investigation, this recovery materialised to a certain extent in the increase of sales prices and a positive development of indicators such as production, capacity utilisation, sales volumes and inventories. However, the market share showed a negative trend and also the Community industry had to cut down investments. While the positive developments helped the Community to improve its financial situation, the profit level achieved was still substantially below the profit level which was considered that the Community industry could expect to achieve in the absence of dumped imports. Overall, the situation of the Community industry showed a partial recovery from the injurious dumping, but was still in a fragile situation.

In conclusion, and given also the findings on the recurrence of dumping, it was legitimate to conclude that the repeal of the measures would in all likelihood result in a worsening of the still fragile situation of the Community industry and a recurrence of injury.

### **Extension and form of measures**

Neither importers nor users put forward any facts which could have outweighed from an overall Community interest perspective the interest to redress the unfair competition caused by dumped imports. Therefore, for both countries, definitive measures were imposed for a period of five years.

The form of measures applicable to the exports of the Russian exporting producers (Silvinit and Uralkali), which are price undertakings for certain quantities and *ad valorem* duties of 23,0% and 12,3%, respectively for the quantities exceeding the quantitative ceilings of the undertakings, were renewed unchanged.

For the Belarusian imports, the Council amended the previous measures in place (which were in the form of a fixed amount of euro per tonne depending on the various grades of potash) and replaced all fixed amounts with an *ad valorem* duty or a minimum import prices (MIPs).

In view of the special market conditions prevailing on the potash market, namely the increase of export prices of the product concerned between 2003 and the investigation period, it was initially considered appropriate to impose measures in the form of MIPs. However, in view of the risk of circumvention of the measure linked to the direct and decisive influence of the Belarusian authorities over the operations of Belaruskali, it was decided that the MIPs should apply up to a quantitative ceiling of 700.000 tonnes, beyond which an *ad valorem* duty of 27,5 % applies. The quantitative ceiling was established by reference to the (at the time) recent export performance of the exporter in question to the Community, as it was considered that that is an export quantity that may be attainable by the exporter without having recourse to circumvention of the MIP.

The introduction of the quantitative ceiling of 700.000 tonnes required a system for the management of this ceiling. In view of the complexity of the matter and the fact that such form of measure was introduced for the first time in the anti-dumping domain, the Council empowered the Commission to set out by Regulation the modalities for implementing the management system of the quantitative ceiling as soon as it was technically possible.

This management system was introduced by Commission Regulation (EC) 1818/2006 (OJ L 349, 12.12.2006, p. 3). It is based on an import authorisation (license) system operated by the licensing authorities of the Member States and an integrated electronic network operated by the Commission. The integrated electronic network operated by the Commission is the SIGL (Système Intégré de Gestion de Licenses), the system used for the management of licences for imports of textiles, clothing, footwear and steel to the EU. This system which allows real time monitoring of the volumes which have been licensed for import will enable the Commission to effectively manage the quantitative ceiling of the Belarusian potash. The SIGL system also provides real-time data concerning the ceiling utilisation, to the public at: <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/sigl/querypcl.html>.

3. Silicon carbide originating in the People's Republic of China

Anti-dumping measures have been in force against the People's Republic of China (PRC) (52,6 %), Russia (23,3%) and Ukraine (24,0%) since 1986.

The expiry review was combined with an interim review limited to the form of the measure against Russia, a quantitative undertaking.

The request to initiate both reviews was lodged by the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) on behalf of producers representing 100% of the total Community production.

**Continuation and likelihood of recurrence of dumping**

Since Ukraine and PRC were not considered as market economy countries, normal value for these countries was established on the basis of the information received from the analogue country Brazil.

As far as the PRC is concerned, no exporting producer co-operated in the investigation. On the basis of facts available, it was found that Chinese exporters were still dumping and would be likely to continue dumping should measures be allowed to lapse. This was based on price levels to other third countries and the significant spare capacities in China.

Regarding Ukraine, it was found that dumping margins during the investigation period were *de minimis*. Given low spare capacities and the level of export prices to third countries, it was concluded that there was also no likelihood of recurrence of dumping should measures be allowed to lapse.

Also in the case of Russia it was found that dumping margins during the investigation period were *de minimis*. As a consequence of the quantitative undertaking, the Russian exporting producer was already well established on the Community market. Russian export prices to other third countries were at higher levels than the one to the Community and the risk for trade diversion to the Community market appeared to be relatively small, in particular when considering that there were almost no spare capacities. For these reasons, it was concluded that there is no likelihood of recurrence of dumping should measures be allowed to lapse.

**Continuation and likelihood of recurrence of injury**

Since the proceeding was terminated against Russia and the Ukraine, the investigation as regards injury and recurrence of injury was limited to imports from China.



Although the Community industry could stabilise its situation since the introduction of the anti-dumping measures, it could not fully recover from its injurious situation. In particular sales volumes decreased as well as profitability. The exporting producers in China had the potential to substantially increase export volumes to the Community at price levels which were expected to further decrease and undercut the Community prices. Indeed, a substantial reduction of the export license fees by the Chinese authorities was expected to have a significant impact on the export prices. Furthermore, Chinese exporting producers were expected to undercut import prices from other third countries in order to regain market shares. The resulting price pressure would have prevented the Community industry from fully recovering from the past injury and would have very likely lead to a severe deterioration of its still fragile situation.

Therefore it was concluded that there was a likelihood of recurrence of injurious dumping should measures be allowed to lapse.

### **Community interest aspects**

While there was a risk that the Community industry would disappear should measures be allowed to lapse, importers and users were found to be in a healthy situation with reasonable profit margins. The effect on importers of maintaining measures on China, if any, was small. In contrary, they were expected to improve their situation due to the repeal of the measures against Russia and the Ukraine. It was therefore concluded that there were no compelling reasons of Community interest against the continuation of the measures against China.

### **Conclusion**

The investigation against Russia and Ukraine was terminated and the measures in place repealed. Likewise, the interim review with regard to Russia was terminated. The anti-dumping measures against PRC were confirmed and imposed for another five year term.

4. Ethanolamines originating in the USA

### **Background**

The review proceeding was initiated on 26 July 2005 following a request by the Conseil européen des fédérations de l'industrie chimique (CEFIC). Definitive measures had been imposed July 2000.

### **Results of the review investigation**

#### **Likelihood of a Continuation or Recurrence of Dumping**

Of the four US exporting producers named in the complaint, two co-operated in the investigation, representing 100% of the total volume of 41.000 tons imports during the review investigation period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 (RIP). These imports represented 16,7% of Community consumption during the RIP. Both cooperating US producers were found to have continued dumping during the RIP at levels of between 4,8% and 20,3% notwithstanding the measures in force.

It was found that spare capacity of around 90.000 tons was available in the USA allowing for a considerable potential increase of exports to the Community. For both co-operating exporting producers export sales continued to play an important role in the overall use and profitability of the production capacities installed. In general, notwithstanding the measures in force and the attractiveness of the US market, the co-operating US producers have continued to serve their Community-based clients.

It was concluded that there existed a likelihood of continuation of dumping and a risk of an increase of the volume of imports possibly exerting a downward pressure on prices in the Community should the access to the Community market be without restrictions.

An analysis was made of the possible development of capacity and demand in the medium term. On that basis it was expected that the excess US capacity would disappear towards 2010 because of the expected increase of domestic demand and additional export opportunities to Asia. Moreover, one co-operating US exporting producer announced important investment plans in the Community in 2008 which would increase installed capacity in the Community by one quarter to a third and most likely lead to a reduction of imports into the Community.

As a consequence of the above, it was considered that a continuation of the measures for an additional five years period may not necessarily be the appropriate action.

#### Likelihood of recurrence of injury

During the four years covered by the review investigation, the economic situation of the Community industry improved with respect to most economic indicators and the Community industry benefited from the growth of the Community market and increased its export volume. The Community industry was considered to be in a good situation and not materially injured. It was therefore examined whether there existed a likelihood of recurrence of injury should measures be allowed to lapse.

It was concluded that such likelihood certainly existed in the short term because of a risk of a significant increase of dumped imports, exercising a downward pressure on Community prices, should measures be allowed to lapse. Such conclusion was mainly based on the continuation of dumping with measures in place and the existing US excess capacity.

For the medium-term, the situation was less predictable, but certain factors pointed to a likelihood of recurrence of injury. In the US, increased production of ethanolamines following an expected increased availability of the main raw material ethylene oxide due to less use in the production of monoethyleneglycol was considered a possibility. Moreover, at the beginning of 2006, the increase of ethanolamine prices seemed to have come to an end whilst the increase of oil prices negatively affected the cost of production and the profitability.

In conclusion and given the findings on the recurrence of dumping, it was concluded that the repeal of the measures would in all likelihood result in the recurrence of injury to the Community industry.

The existing measures were not found to have had any significant effect on the economic situation of industrial users which would outweigh the benefit of the Community industry achieved by the removal of the trade distortion caused by dumped imports. Therefore, no compelling reasons, in terms of Community interest, could be found against the continuation of the anti-dumping measures.

### **Outcome**

Based on the findings of continuation of dumping notwithstanding the measures in force, the expectation of increased imports because of existing US excess capacity without corresponding US domestic demand and the US exporting producers' disposal of distribution networks and client bases in the Community, a continuation of the measures was appropriate.

However, in the medium term the US excess capacity is expected to disappear by 2010 while one exporting producer by the end of 2008 is expected to have installed important additional capacity in the Community and to have stopped importing. These observations, combined with the uncertainty about the evolution of the oil prices and their influence on the profitability of the Community industry, justify the limitation of the maintenance of the measures to two years, after which period the Commission will initiate a new review investigation if appropriate.

#### 9.2.1.3. Reviews concluded by termination

During 2006, eight expiry reviews were concluded by termination. It should be noted that some expiry reviews may be carried out in parallel with interim reviews. These reviews are marked with an asterisk.

The alphabetical list of cases which were concluded by termination during 2006, together with the result of the investigation, can be found below. More information can be obtained from the Official Journal to which reference is given in Annex F.

<b>Product (type of investigation<sup>27</sup>)</b>	<b>Originating from</b>	<b>Main reason for termination</b>
Polyester staple fibres* (AD)	Australia India Indonesia Thailand*	No risk of recurrence of dumped exports from the 4 countries concerned
Seamless pipes and tubes* (AD)	Romania Russia	Repeal of the measures as the product concerned is covered by a new investigation
Silicon carbide* (AD)	Russia Ukraine	No risk of recurrence of dumping No likelihood of recurrence of dumping

Details on some individual cases (in chronological order)

1. Seamless pipes and tubes originating in Romania and Russia

The expiry review was initiated in November 2002 following a request lodged by the Defence Committee of the Seamless Steel Tube Industry of the European Union on behalf of producers representing more than 75% of the Community production.

However, beginning 2005, an investigation covering an extended product scope, i.e. seamless pipes and tubes, of iron or steel, was initiated on imports originating, *inter alia*, in Romania and Russia (see heading 9.1.3.2 – point 2).

Definitive anti-dumping duties were imposed by the Council on 29 June 2006 at following levels: from 11,7% to 17,8% for Romania and from 24,1% to 35,8% for Russia. Duties were based on the dumping margins found, which were in all cases lower than the injury elimination levels. By the same Regulation, the existing measures on the narrower product scope were repealed and the expiry review with regard to imports originating in Romania and Russia was terminated.

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<sup>27</sup> AD = anti-dumping investigation; AS = anti-subsidy investigation; AD + AS = parallel anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigation

### 9.2.2. Interim reviews

Article 11(3) and Article 19 of the basic Regulations provide for the review of measures during their period of validity on the initiative of the Commission, at the request of a Member State or, provided that at least one year has elapsed since the imposition of the definitive measure, following a request containing sufficient evidence by an exporter, an importer or by the Community producers. In carrying out the investigations, it is being considered, *inter alia*, whether the circumstances with regard to dumping/subsidization and injury have changed significantly. Reviews can be limited to dumping/subsidization or injury aspects.

During 2006, a total of 18 interim reviews were initiated. Eleven interim reviews were concluded with confirmation or amendment of duty and eight investigations were concluded thereby terminating the measures. The alphabetical list of cases which were concluded during 2006, together with the result of the investigation, can be found below. It should be noted that some interim reviews may be carried out in parallel with expiry reviews, which allow the amendment of the duty rates. In such case, these reviews are marked with an asterisk. More information can be obtained from the Official Journal to which reference is given in Annex G.

<b>Product</b>	<b>Originating from</b>	<b>Result of the investigation/ Type<sup>28</sup> and level of measure</b>
Aluminium foil	Russia	Amendment of the AD regulation imposing the measures thereby imposing 0% duty for one company
Bed linen	Pakistan	Amendment of the AD regulation imposing definitive duties in order to reflect the lower dumping margins found
Bicycles	P.R. China	Termination of the AD review thereby maintaining the duty for one company
Lamps (integrated electronic compact fluorescent lamps)	P.R. China	Amendment of the AD regulation imposing definitive duties in order to clarify the scope of application of the measures

<sup>28</sup> AD = anti-dumping, AS = anti-subsidy, UT = undertaking.

Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film	India	Amending the AD regulation imposing definitive duties thereby withdrawing the undertakings
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film	India	Amendment of the AD regulation imposing definitive duties thereby imposing duties on the exports from the companies from which undertakings were withdrawn
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film	India	Termination of the AS review thereby rejecting the undertakings offered
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film (AS)	India	Amendment of the AD and AS regulations imposing definitive duties in order to reflect the lower margins found
Potassium chloride*	Belarus	Following the expiry review, the measures for imports from Belarus were maintained but the fixed amounts were replaced by an <i>ad valorem</i> duty
Silicon	Russia	Termination of the AD review following withdrawal of the request
Sulphanilic acid	India	Amendment of the AD and AS regulations imposing definitive duties in order to cover for the possibility of undertakings

### 9.2.3. “Other” interim reviews

A series of other reviews, not falling under Article 11(3) or Article 19 of the basic Regulations or for which no notice of initiation was published in the Official Journal, were concluded during 2006.

They more specifically concern:

- Acceptance, voluntary withdrawal or breach of undertakings (urea, steel ropes and cables, castings, colour television receivers, potassium chloride, polyester staple fibres)
- Suspension of the measures (ferro-molybdenum)
- New exporters requests (bed linen, PET film)
- Amendment following report adopted by the Dispute Settlement Body of the WTO (DRAMs)
- Amendment of the annex of the regulation in order to include new models (television camera systems)

More information can be obtained from the Official Journal to which reference is given in Annex H.

#### 9.2.4. *New exporter reviews*

As far as the anti-dumping measures are concerned, Article 11(4) of the basic Regulation allows for a review ("newcomer" review) to be carried out in order to determine individual margins of dumping for new exporters located in the exporting country in question which did not export the product during the investigation period.

Such parties have to show that they are genuine new exporters, i.e. that they are not related to any of the exporters or producers in the exporting country, which are subject to the anti-dumping measures, and that they have actually started to export to the Community following the investigation period, or that they have entered into an irrevocable contractual obligation to export a significant quantity to the Community.

When a review for a new exporter is initiated, the duties are repealed with regard to that exporter, though its imports are made subject to registration under Article 14(5) of the basic Regulation in order to ensure that, should the review result in a determination of dumping in respect of such an exporter, anti-dumping duties may be levied retroactively to the date of the initiation of the review.

As far as anti-subsidy measures are concerned, Article 20 of the basic Regulation allows for a review ("accelerated" review) to be carried out in order to establish promptly an individual countervailing duty. Any exporter whose exports are subject to a definitive countervailing duty but who was not individually investigated during the original investigation for reasons other than a refusal to co-operate with the Commission can request such review.

In 2006, one new exporter review was initiated. Since the Commission carried out the first reviews of this type in 1990, a total of 51 investigations have been initiated. Two investigations, of which one accelerated review, were concluded during 2006. One investigation was terminated thereby maintaining the original level of duty.

More information can be obtained from the Official Journal to which reference is given in Annex I.

#### 9.2.5. *Absorption investigations*

Where there is sufficient information showing that, after the original investigation period and prior to or following the imposition of measures, export prices have decreased or that there has been no or insufficient movement in the resale prices or subsequent selling prices of the imported product in the Community, an "absorption" review may be opened to examine whether the measure has had effects on the above-mentioned prices. Dumping margins may as such be recalculated and the duty increased to take account of such lower export prices. The possibility of "absorption" reviews is included in Articles 12 and 19(3) of basic Regulations.

In 2006, two anti-absorption investigations were initiated and one was concluded without an increase of the duty.

More information can be obtained from the Official Journal to which reference is given in Annex J.

#### 9.2.6. *Circumvention investigations*

The possibility of investigations being re-opened in circumstances where evidence is brought to show that measures are being circumvented was introduced by Article 13 and Article 23 of the basic Regulations.

Circumvention is defined as a change in the pattern of trade between third countries and the Community which stems from a practice, process or work for which there is insufficient due cause or economic justification other than the imposition of the duty. The duties may be extended to imports from third countries of like products, or parts thereof, if circumvention is taking place.

In 2006, two investigations were initiated. Three were concluded with extension of the duty and one without extension of the duty. More information can be obtained from the Official Journal to which reference is given in Annex K.

### **9.3. Safeguard investigations**

Safeguard measures have always been and remain an exceptional instrument which the Commission would only apply in truly exceptional circumstances. Indeed, they are only used where it is clear that, applying the highest standards, such measures are necessary and justified because, due to unforeseen circumstances, there has been a surge in imports and this has caused or threatens to cause serious damage to the Community industry.

The Commission expects the Community's commercial partners to follow a similarly strict approach. However, more and more countries are adopting safeguard measures, often in circumstances which do not appear to be entirely in line with Article XIX of the GATT 1994, the WTO Agreement on Safeguards and other WTO rules. Consequently, the activities of the Commission in relation to safeguards is more and more driven towards the defence of the export interests of Community producers, if necessary at WTO level.



As regards conventional trade regimes, the Commission has agreed within the various bilateral agreements to which it is a party (Europe Agreements, Agreements with Mediterranean countries, Free Trade Agreements with South Africa, Mexico, Chili, etc.) to introduce special safeguard clauses, which apply to cases, which arise between the partners. These clauses normally entail rights and obligations additional to those arising under WTO safeguard rules (in particular special notification and consultation procedures). In this regard, the Commission carefully monitors any cases, which are initiated by partners with which it has a preferential trade agreement.

During 2006, the investigation on frozen strawberries was terminated without the imposition of measures. At the end of 2006, only one safeguard measure was still in force. It concerned the one on imports of certain prepared or preserved citrus fruits (Satsuma's). Details on these cases can be found below.

#### 9.3.2. *Safeguard measures on certain prepared or preserved citrus fruits (satsumas)*

Definitive safeguard measures in the form of a tariff quota for China and a tariff quota for all other countries were imposed on 8 April 2004. During 2005, consultations on the application of the measures took place and it was concluded that measures should remain in place in the present form. The measures will lapse on 8 November 2007.

#### 9.3.4. *Safeguard measures on frozen strawberries*

Following a request by Poland, a safeguard investigation was initiated on 6 July 2005 in respect of imports of frozen strawberries. EU production is located mainly in Poland and to a far lesser extent in France, Hungary, Italy or Spain. Outside the EU, the largest producers with exports to the Community are China and Morocco and to a lesser degree, Turkey, Egypt or Chile. Frozen strawberries are mainly used for making jams, fruit preparations and fruit flavoured dairy products such as yoghurts.

On 23 December 2005, during the course of the investigation, Poland withdrew its request for safeguard measures. The withdrawal of the request coincided with the lodging of an anti-dumping complaint on 5 December 2005, against imports of the same product originating only in the People's Republic of China. The safeguard proceeding was subsequently terminated in 2006 and the anti-dumping investigation was initiated in the beginning of the same year (see heading 9.1.1.1).

## **10. ENFORCEMENT OF ANTI-DUMPING/COUNTERVAILING MEASURES**

Internationalisation of trading led to greater possibilities for circumventing or otherwise reducing the effectiveness of anti-dumping and countervailing measures. To address this problem, throughout 2006, the TDI services continued their follow-up activities aimed at ensuring that measures were effectively enforced. In the framework of an integrated approach, measures were considered in all their forms - duties and undertakings - and synergy was sought between the TDI services and enforcement-oriented services (OLAF, DG Taxud and customs authorities in Member States).

## **10.1. Follow-up of measures**

The follow-up activities concerning measures in force were centred on four main areas: (1) to pre-empt fraud, by defining risk-related areas, alerting customs authorities and assessing the feedback from customs and economic operators; (2) to monitor trade flows and market developments; (3) to improve the effectiveness with the appropriate instruments (new investigation, interim review, newcomer review, contact with national administrations) and (4) to react to irregular practices by enhancing the co-operation with enforcement-related services (OLAF and national customs) and by initiating anti-absorption or anti-circumvention investigations. These activities enabled the TDI services to be more pro-active rather than simply reactive in the enforcement field.

## **10.2. Monitoring of undertakings**

Monitoring of undertakings forms part of the enforcement activities, since undertakings are a form of anti-dumping or countervailing measure. They are accepted by the Commission if it is satisfied that they can effectively eliminate the injurious effects of dumping or subsidisation. To achieve this goal, exporters normally pledge to raise their prices. The necessary price increase stems from the findings of the investigation and directly depends on the level of dumping or subsidisation found, or on the injury elimination level, whichever is the lower.

In order to allow the Commission to monitor whether or not the undertakings are being respected, the parties concerned have to submit regular sales reports, normally every quarter. They also have to provide the Commission with any other information that is considered necessary, and to allow verification of such data and any other relevant information at their premises, even at short notice.

In addition, continued contacts with the Community industry are essential to ensure that the necessary feedback is received on the effects of the undertakings on the market. In this way, the Commission can focus its monitoring activities more effectively.

At the beginning of 2006, there were undertakings in force accepted from 40 companies, covering 19 products originating in 15 different countries.

During 2006, the following changes to the portfolio of undertakings took place:

Undertakings of 22 companies came to an end:

- nine companies were found to breach their undertakings and therefore the Commission withdrew the acceptance of their undertakings and the applicable anti-dumping duties became payable (urea originating in Bulgaria – 1 company, steel wire rope originating in India – 1 company; colour television receivers originating in China – 7 companies);
- the acceptance of five companies' undertaking was withdrawn because these undertakings were not appropriate to counteract the injurious effect of dumping (polyethylene terephthalate film originating in India – 5 companies);

- one company voluntarily withdrew its undertaking (polyester staple fibres originating in Saudi Arabia)
- the undertaking of one company was repealed; as an outcome of an interim review, the rate of the applicable anti-dumping duty became 0% (aluminium foil originating in Russia – 1 company);
- undertakings of two companies expired due to the expiry of measures (silicon carbide originating in Russia – 1 company; polyester staple fibres originating in India – 1 company);
- in addition, undertakings of three companies which were accepted as a result of the enlargement of the EU on 1 May 2004 and which were intended to be a transitional measure expired (potassium chloride originating in Belarus and Russia – 3 companies).

In addition, 24 offers for undertakings have been accepted:

- in two new proceedings, undertakings of 23 companies were accepted (castings originating in China – 20 companies offered a joint undertaking together with the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Machinery and Electronic Products; seamless pipes and tubes originating in Romania – 3 companies);
- an undertaking of one company has been re-accepted (sulphanilic acid originating in India – 1 company).

This brings the total number of undertakings in force at the end of 2006 to 43, covering 12 products originating in 11 different countries. Details concerning the above can be found in Annex M and an overview of all undertakings in force can be found in Annex Q.

As undertakings have to provide the same remedial effect as the alternative duties would do, the examination, adaptation and drafting of undertaking offers has to be based on a double assessment of risk and effectiveness. This has led to situations in which undertakings were not considered to be acceptable, notably where the trading patterns of the company allow too much scope for cross-compensation (i.e. the price increase charged for products subject to the undertaking being compensated through the granting of rebates on products not subject to the undertaking, if sold to the same customer in the Community).

## 11. REFUNDS

Article 11(8) of the basic anti-dumping Regulation and Article 21 of the basic anti-subsidy Regulation allow importers to request the reimbursement of the relevant collected duties where it is shown that the dumping or subsidy margin, on the basis of which duties were paid, has been eliminated, or reduced to a level below that of the duty in force.

Nineteen new refund requests were lodged during the year. As usual, the Commission seeks to structure the various investigations in such a way as to best utilize its resources. During the year 2006, 13 cases were closed, one full and three partial refunds were granted and two refund requests were rejected. Seven other requests were withdrawn. Further details on refunds can be found in Annex U.

## 12. JUDICIAL REVIEW: DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE COURT OF JUSTICE / COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE

### 12.1. Overview of the judicial reviews in 2005

In 2006, six Judgments relating to anti-dumping or anti-subsidy were rendered by the Court of First Instance (CFI) (none by the Court of Justice (CoJ)). Furthermore, in four cases, the applications were withdrawn by the applicants.

### 12.2. Cases pending

A list of the anti-dumping/anti-subsidy cases before the CFI and the Court of Justice still pending at the end of 2006 is given in Annex S (28 before the CFI and five before the CoJ).

### 12.3. New cases

Nineteen new cases were lodged in 2006 (compared to six in 2005 and nine in 2004), 17 before the CFI and two before the COJ.

The applicants raised, *inter alia*, the following alleged grounds for annulment:

- Notices of initiation of the expiry reviews were published on the same day as that on which the measures expired and therefore, the expiry review was not initiated before the date of expiry as required by WTO rules<sup>29</sup>;
- Violation of the principle of proportionality as the failure to report sales outside the scope of the minimum price undertaking relates to a human error and is not a breach of the price undertaking<sup>30</sup>;

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<sup>29</sup> T-45/06, *Reliance Industries v. Council and Commission* (OJ C 86, 8.4.2006, p. 38)

<sup>30</sup> T-119/06, *Usha Martin v. Council and Commission* (OJ C 154, 1.7.2006, p. 18)

- Violation of Articles 2(8) and 2(9) of the basic Regulation and Articles 2.1, 2.3 and 11 of WTO ADA by constructing the export price based on third country prices as prices to EU were considered to be unreliable due to the existence of minimum import prices<sup>31</sup>;
- Breach of Article 11(9) of the basic Regulation as there were no changed circumstances justifying the change of methodology to calculate the dumping margin<sup>32</sup>;
- Sample of Norwegian producers/exporters not representative, failure to apply the lesser duty rule, minimum import price for salmon fillets not based on representative data<sup>33</sup>;
- Infringement of EEA Agreement in the sense that the notion of 'Community industry' was wrongly defined and applied; wrong assessment of dumping and injury as data related to 25 Member States although the EU consisted of only 15 Member States during the investigation period<sup>34</sup>;
- Discriminatory way of establishing normal value; breach of Article 2(10) in deducting commission, breach of Article 5(4) as Community industry did not fully cooperate, breach of the principle of non-discrimination in rejecting an offer of undertaking, breach of the rights of defence<sup>35</sup>;
- Defective statement of reasons for not adopting anti-dumping measures, wrong evaluation of the Community interest clause, infringement of the principle of the protection of legitimate expectations<sup>36</sup>;
- Failure to state reasons why certain product types were excluded from the product scope, breach of the right of defence, failure to consult the Anti-dumping Committee on all relevant information<sup>37</sup>;
- Infringement of Article 2(20) of the basic Regulation as the applicant's export price was determined at a level ex factory in China, not including sales and general and administrative expenses, infringement of the principles of good administration and diligent investigation because of failure to verify certain data, infringement of Article 2(7) of the basic Regulation as methodology for determining normal value was changed without any apparent objective justification<sup>38</sup>;

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<sup>31</sup> T-143/06, MTZ Polyfilms v. Council (OJ C 178, 29.7.2006, p. 34)

<sup>32</sup> T-151/06, Aluminium Silicon Mill Products v. Commission (OJ C 178, 29.7.2006, p. 36)

<sup>33</sup> T-115/06, Fisheri og Havbruksnaeringens Landsforening and Others v. Council (OJ C 143, 17.6.2006, p. 32)

<sup>34</sup> T-113/06, Fjord Seafood Norway and Others v. Council (OJ C 131, 3.6.2006, p. 47)

<sup>35</sup> T-249/06, Nike Tube and Nyzhniodniprovskiy Tube Rolling Plant v. Council (OJ C 261, 28.10.2006, p. 28)

<sup>36</sup> T-301/06, Lemaître Sécurité v. Commission (OJ C 326, 30.12.2006, p. 60)

<sup>37</sup> T-314/06, Whirlpool Europe v. Council (OJ C 326, 30.12.2006, p. 67)

<sup>38</sup> T-296/06, Dongguan Nanzha Leco Stationery v. Council (OJ C 310, 16.12.2006, p. 25)

- Infringement of essential procedural requirements and misuse of powers<sup>39</sup>;
- Failure to examine each request for market economy treatment (MET) and individual treatment (IT) and failure to inform the applicants of the treatment accorded to MET and IT request, manifest errors of assessment during the whole investigation<sup>40</sup>;
- Lack of competence, infringement of essential procedural requirements and infringement of the principles of legitimate expectations, rights of defence and equal treatment, erroneous and discriminatory calculation of the dumping margin, failure to give proper disclosure<sup>41</sup>;
- Manifest error of assessment or infringement of procedural requirements and the principle of equal treatment in failing to conclude that the applicant operated under market economy conditions, breach of Article 3 of the basic Regulation by refusing the application for market economy treatment, breach of the rights of defence, failure to give proper disclosure<sup>42</sup>;
- Error in calculating profit margin to be used for the constructed value, failure to take account of relevant information concerning structure of the market, failure to give proper disclosure, manifest error of assessment in respect of the extent and duration of the injury relied on to justify determination of material injury and the imposition of duties on the applicant<sup>43</sup>;
- Request for annulment of exclusion of children shoes<sup>44</sup>;
- Reference for a preliminary ruling from the Corte Suprema di Cassazione (Italy) on the price that the customs authority can use for the application of an anti-dumping duty<sup>45</sup>;
- Appeal against the judgment of the Court of First Instance delivered in the Case T-300/03<sup>46</sup>.

#### **12.4. Judgments rendered by the Court of First Instance**

During 2006, the CFI rendered Judgments in six cases. The summary of these Judgments can be found below. These summaries only mention some of the most important points of the Judgment and do not necessarily deal with all questions raised, nor with their specific facts.

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<sup>39</sup> T-364/06, Xinhui Alida Polythene v. Council (OJ C 20, 27.1.2007, p. 28)

<sup>40</sup> T-401/06, Brosmann Footwear (HK) and Others v. Council (OJ C 42, 24.2.2007, p. 34)

<sup>41</sup> T-407/06, Zhejiang Aokang Shoes v. Council (OJ C 42, 24.2.2007, p. 38)

<sup>42</sup> T-408/06, Wenzhou Taima Shoes v. Council (OJ C 42, 24.2.2007, p. 39)

<sup>43</sup> T-409/06, Sun Sang Kong Yuen Shoes Factory v. Council (OJ C 42, 24.2.2007, p. 39)

<sup>44</sup> T-410/06, Foshan City Nanhai Golden Step Industrial v. Council (OJ C 42, 24.2.2007, p. 40)

<sup>45</sup> T-163/06, BA.LA. di Lanciotti V. & C.S.A.S. and Others v. Commission (OJ C 190, 12.8.2006, p. 26)

<sup>46</sup> C-263/06, Carboni e Derivati (OJ C 224, 16.9.2006, p. 19)

<sup>46</sup> C-535/06, Moser Baer India Ltd. v. Council (OJ C 69, 24.3.2007, p. 3)

Furthermore, in 4 cases, the applicants withdrew their application and consequently, the cases were removed from the register during 2006 (cases T-111/04<sup>47</sup>, T-480/04<sup>48</sup>, T-372/05<sup>49</sup> and T-17/06<sup>50</sup>).

12.4.1. *Magnesium oxide and deadburned magnesium originating in the People's Republic of China* - T-278 & 280/03 – Van Manekus & Co v. Council of the European Union : Judgment of 27 January 2006 (OJ C 86, 08.04.2006, p. 28)

Van Mannekus, an importer of deadburned magnesia and magnesium oxide from China, challenged Regulations (EC) Nos 986/2003 and 985/2003, both of which altered the form of the anti-dumping duties on imports of those products (from a pure minimum import price to a combination of MIP and *ad valorem*, taking into account the different situations of related / unrelated importers and that of damaged goods) on the basis of a partial interim review.

The Court, in an order that reiterated the jurisprudence on admissibility and especially individual concern, found Van Mannekus' application as non-related importer to be inadmissible. Van Mannekus had not been able to demonstrate certain attributes which would differentiate it sufficiently from other economic actors (Plaumann jurisprudence). The Court broadly confirmed the written submissions made by the Council and the Commission.

12.4.2. *Handbags originating in the People's Republic of China* - T-364/03 – Medici Grimm KG v. Council of the European Union : Judgment of 26 January 2005 (OJ C 74, 25.03.2006, p. 17)

The Court dismissed Medici Grimm's claim for damages. After having won a first court case in which they claimed retroactive reimbursement of the anti-dumping duties collected after it was found in an interim review that their Chinese supplier had, in fact, not dumped, this importer of leather handbags was also trying to obtain compensation for alleged damages.

According to a standing Court jurisprudence, the granting of damages requires, *inter alia*, a serious breach of Community law. In the present case, the Court considered that the Council did not commit such a serious breach given the lack of clarity/complexity of the situation and thus, did not infringe the basic Regulation in a sufficiently serious manner to give rise to the non-contractual liability of the Community.

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<sup>47</sup> T-111/04 : OJSC Brask Aluminium Plant v. Council (C 106, 30.04.2004, p. 87)

<sup>48</sup> T-480/04 : CMT and A&C v. Council (C 57, 5.3.2005, p. 29)

<sup>49</sup> T-372/05 : Giant (China) Co. Ltd. v. Council (C 315, 10.12.2005, p. 17)

<sup>50</sup> T-17/06 : Giant (China) Co. Ltd. v. Council (C 74, 25.03.2006, p. 29)

12.4.3. *Compact disc recordables originating in India* - T-300/03 – Moser Bear v. Council of the European Union : Judgment of 4 October 2006 (C 281, 18.11.2006, p. 30)

The applicant lodged an application before the CFI in 2003 for the annulment of definitive countervailing duties on imports of recordable compact disks from India. The grounds for the application were an alleged (i) error in the determination of the margin of subsidy due to the wrong assessment of the period and the method of depreciation of fixed assets, and (ii) error in the determination of the injury and in the analysis of other factors (causality).

The Court rejected all claims of the applicant and dismissed the action in its entirety. In particular, the Court confirmed that the institutions enjoy a wide discretion with regard to the factors that may be relevant in calculating the amount of subsidy. The Court also confirmed that injury may be caused by a number of factors, with the subsidised imports being one cause. Regarding the applicant's claim that the institutions failed to examine, under other factors causing injury, alleged anti-competitive behaviour on the market, this was rejected by the Court. It suffices that the institutions find, as the Council did, that, despite the alleged anti-competitive behaviour, the injury caused by the imports in question is material. On this point, the Court also observed that, as the alleged anti-competitive behaviour was not attributable to the behaviour of the Community producers (but rather abusive behaviour by another party), the institutions were not required to examine whether or not the industry had itself contributed to the injury suffered.

The applicant has appealed the judgment of the CFI to the European Court of Justice (case C-535-06). This case is still on-going.

12.4.4. *Ferro molybdenum originating in the People's Republic of China* - T-138/02 – Nanjing Metalink v. Council of the European Union : Judgment of 14 November 2006 (C 326, 30.12.2006, p. 54)

The applicant (a Chinese producer of ferro molybdenum) sought the annulment of the contested Regulation on the grounds that the Market Economy Treatment (MET) granted to the applicant by the Regulation imposing provisional measures was incorrectly revoked, that the applicant's rights of defence had been violated, that the Institutions breached the rule precluding them to use information subsequent to the investigation period and that, by revoking the MET, the Council exceeded its powers under the basic anti-dumping Regulation, because the Council does not have the power to revoke a grant of Market Economy Treatment without instituting a fresh investigation.

The Commission had granted MET to the applicant in the provisional Regulation. This treatment was revoked in the definitive Regulation because evidence of circumvention, organised by the China Chamber of Commerce in agreement with state-owned companies, was found (channelling of exports via applicant, who had lowest duty).



The Court of First Instance dismissed the applicant's claims. In spite of the wording of the basic Regulation which states that the MET determination shall remain in force throughout the investigation, the Court held that if the Community Institutions had new evidence showing that the exporter did not operate under market economy conditions, they were entitled, even obliged, to draw the consequences of the new factual situation - otherwise they would impose manifestly inappropriate measures. The Institutions are only precluded from re-evaluating evidence they had at the time of the MET determination.

The Court also noted that rights of defence had been respected since the applicant was given the opportunity to comment.

In relation to the applicant's argument that the institutions are precluded from using information subsequent to the investigation period, the Court confirmed that this rule allows exceptions. In this case, the Institutions had to take into consideration the post-IP information in order not to impose manifestly inappropriate AD duties.

12.4.5. *Compact disc recordables originating in Taiwan - T-274/02 – Ritek Corp. & Prodisc Tech Inc. v. Council of the European Union : Judgment of 24 October 2006 (C 310, 16.12.2006, p. 11)*

The applicant sought the annulment of Council Regulation (EC) 1050/2002 concerning imports of recordable compact disks originating in Taiwan. The grounds of application were a manifest error in the assessment of the facts and of law by incorrectly finding that the applicants engaged in "targeted dumping" practices, use of the average-to-transaction methodology rather than use of actual prices in the calculation of the dumping margin of the applicants, manifest error of assessment of the facts in calculating the dumping margin of the applicants by using the "zeroing technique". Using this technique, the Institutions offset the illegitimate benefit that the exporter tried to obtain by compensating the targeted dumped export transactions with non-dumped export transactions.

The Court dismissed the action by rejecting the applicant's claim of manifest error in establishing targeted dumping and manifestly unjustified application of the asymmetrical method. The first condition for the use of the asymmetrical method does not require intent on the part of the exporters to disguise dumping. With regard to the second condition, the Council did not commit a manifest error of assessment in concluding that the use of the first symmetrical method would have had the effect of inappropriately disguising the significantly higher or targeted dumping which took place during the second half of the investigation period and by finding the asymmetrical method preferable to that method.

The Court further held that contrary to what the applicant claimed, the zeroing technique in the context of the asymmetrical method, as performed in the present case, did not consist in distorting the prices of the individual export transactions. The actual value of each export transaction was taken into account by the Council in the comparison with the normal value. It was only where the dumping margin yielded by that individual comparison proved to be negative that that margin was set at zero to prevent it from disguising targeted dumping found to have taken place elsewhere.

12.4.6. *Para-cresol originating in the People's Republic of China - T-413/03 – Shandong Reipu Biochemicals v. Council of the European Union : Judgment of 13 July 2006 (C 224, 16.09.2006, p. 35)*

The applicant lodged an application before the CFI in 2003 for the annulment of the definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of para-cresol from the People's Republic of China. The grounds for the application were all linked to the non-deduction of the cost of by-products in establishing normal value for para-cresol and whether information was submitted in good time by the applicant.

The CFI found that that the contested regulation must be annulled insofar as it concerns the applicant as the Institutions failed in their obligations to take account of all the relevant circumstances, so that the constructed normal value may be regarded as having been determined in a reasonable manner.

**12.5. Judgments rendered by the Court of Justice**

No judgments were rendered by the CoJ during 2006.

**13. ACTIVITIES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)**

**13.1. Dispute settlement in the field of anti-dumping, anti-subsidy and safeguards**

*13.1.1. Overview of the WTO dispute settlement procedure*

The WTO provides for a rigorous procedure for the settlement of disputes between WTO Members concerning the application of the WTO agreements. The procedure is divided into two main stages. The first stage, at the level of the WTO Members concerned, consists of a bilateral consultation. Upon failure of the consultation, the second stage can be opened by requesting the WTO Dispute Settlement Body to establish a panel. WTO Members, other than the complaining and defending party, with an interest in a given case, can intervene as "third parties" before the panel. The panel issues a report, which can be appealed before the Appellate Body (AB) (each appeal being heard by three members of a permanent seven-member body set up by the Dispute Settlement Understanding). Both the panel report and the report by the Appellate Body are adopted by the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) unless the latter rejects the report by unanimity.

The findings of a panel or Appellate Body report have to be implemented by the WTO Member whose measures have been found to be inconsistent with the relevant WTO Agreements. If the complaining WTO Member is not satisfied with the way the reports are implemented, it can ask for the establishment of a so-called "implementation panel". Here too, appeal against the findings of the panel is possible.

It should be noted that the anti-dumping, anti-subsidy and safeguards measures are among the most popular subject matters in WTO dispute settlement.

### 13.1.2. *Dispute settlement procedures initiated by third countries against the Community*

#### 13.1.2.2. Norway – farmed salmon

By Council Regulation (EC) No 85/2006, the Community imposed anti-dumping measures on imports of farmed salmon originating in Norway<sup>51</sup>. In March 2006, Norway submitted a request for consultations with the European Communities on the above Regulation. Consultations were held on 12 May 2006. Norway did not take up the EC's offer to continue the consultations but rather requested the immediate establishment of a panel. The panel was established on 22 June and its members were finally decided upon on 2 August 2006. Norway has chosen to challenge a very wide range of aspects of the anti-dumping proceeding concerned – from dumping through injury, causation to the form of the measures<sup>52</sup>. Following first written submissions by both parties to the dispute, the first substantive meeting of the panel with the parties and third parties took place on 12 and 13 December 2006.

The final panel report is expected to be issued in July 2007, following which both parties will have the possibility to appeal.

### 13.2. **Other WTO activities**

In December 2005, Ministers agreed in Hong Kong to intensify and accelerate the negotiation process under the Doha Development Agenda, on the basis of detailed textual proposals, and to complete the process of analysing proposals as soon as possible. In addition, Ministers mandated the Chair of the Group on Rules to prepare consolidated texts that shall be the basis for the final stage of the negotiations.

In 2006, anti-dumping, industrial subsidies and fisheries subsidies negotiations intensified and deepened with the discussion of proposals offering concrete legal texts for possible changes. On anti-dumping, the Community submitted proposals relating to additional scrutiny of initiations by an expert group and to a regular transparency mechanism in the Anti-Dumping Committee of Practices of User Countries. On subsidies to fisheries, a “middle ground” position as reflected in the proposals tabled by the Community continued to gather support from an increasing number of countries. The Community also advocated a strong enforcement and transparency mechanism that would ensure that any new disciplines are actually implemented by all. The EU submitted a textual proposal on these two aspects in April 2006. On industrial subsidies, the discussions gradually focused on a limited number of substantive issues, including the subsidisation practices addressed by the EU in its textual proposal of April 2006 (i.e. subsidies in the form of below cost financing and discrimination in favour of domestic industries). However, because the gaps between key players remained too wide, the Director-General of the WTO decided to suspend the negotiations in all areas in July 2006.

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<sup>51</sup> OJ L 15, 20.1.2006, pg. 1

<sup>52</sup> To be noted there is (also due to Norway's approach of attacking as many points as possible) substantial overlap with two cases lodged at the Court of First Instance in April 2006 by some of the Norwegian farming companies and their associations (Cases T-113/06 and T-115/06).

Informal technical work resumed in the autumn 2006. On anti-dumping, the Community remained one of the most active members in the working group on questionnaires and verification outlines, which had been created on our initiative and is chaired by a Commission official. In subsidies, informal contacts between key players ensured that this negotiating area, in particular the issues promoted by the EU, would remain on the table upon resumption of the negotiations.

In parallel to these activities, the regular work of the Anti-dumping, Subsidies and Countervailing and Safeguards Committees was on-going.

#### **14. CONCLUSION**

The year 2006 was characterized, in comparison with previous years, by an increase in the number of cases initiated and also by an increase in the number of investigations terminated without the imposition of measures. It was an average year in terms of measures imposed. It was “eventful” in a number of other aspects, such as the preparation for the further enlargement of the EU in 2007, the Green Paper exercise and the investigation on leather footwear originating in the People's Republic of China.

This report shows the EC's moderate use of trade defence instruments, while confirming its practice of ensuring that investigations are rigorously and professionally carried out. At the same time, where proven, the Community is ready to take a tough stand against unfair trade practices. Transparency goes hand in hand with the rigorous application of the trade defence instruments, reflecting the changes made to the legislative framework in 2004 and 2005. The Commission is committed to pursuing such a line in the future.

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## Summary

On 31 December 2006, there were 134 anti-dumping and 12 countervailing measures in force. Furthermore, there are undertakings in force from 11 countries covering 13 products. At the end of December, 83 investigations were on-going.

The following gives a breakdown of all initiations, measures imposed and terminations for both new investigations and review investigations.

### 1. INITIATIONS

A total of 72 investigations were initiated, split up as follows :

- 36 new investigations, of which 1 anti-subsidy (see Annex A)
- 12 expiry reviews (when a measure is about to expire, a review can be initiated on the request by the Community producers. The measure remains in force pending the outcome of such a review.) (see Annex F)
- 18 interim reviews, of which 2 anti-subsidy (the need for the continued imposition of measures may be reviewed on the initiative of the Commission, at the request of a Member State or upon request by any exporter or importer or Community producer, when circumstances have substantially changed) (see Annex G)
- 0 other reviews (see Annex H)
- 1 new exporter review, of which 0 accelerated (see Annex I)
- 2 anti-absorption investigations (see Annex J)
- 2 anti-circumvention investigations (see Annex K)
- 0 safeguard investigations were initiated (see Annex L)

### 2. MEASURES

- 13 provisional measures were imposed (of which 0 anti-subsidy), involving imports from 6 countries and covering 10 products (see Annex C);
- 13 definitive measures were imposed (of which 0 anti-subsidy), involving imports from 9 countries and covering 8 products (see Annex D);
- the Commission accepted undertakings offered by exporters in 3 cases (see Annex M)
- of the expiry reviews, 11 reviews were concluded with confirmation of duty (see Annex F)
- of the interim reviews, 11 reviews were concluded with confirmation/ amendment of duty (see Annex G)
- of the other reviews, 16 investigations were concluded confirming/ amending the measures (see Annex H)
- of the new exporter reviews, 2 (of which 1 anti-subsidy) were concluded with imposition/amendment of the duty (see Annex I)

- of the anti-absorption investigations, 0 was concluded with increase of duty (see Annex J)
- of the anti-circumvention investigations, 3 were concluded with extension of duty (see Annex K);
- No definitive safeguard measures were imposed (see Annex L).

### **3. TERMINATIONS**

- 18 new investigations (of which 2 anti-subsidy) were terminated without the imposition of measures (see Annex E)
- of the expiry reviews, 8 were concluded by termination (see Annex F)
- of the interim reviews, 8 investigations were concluded by termination (see Annex G)
- of the other reviews, 0 were concluded by termination (see Annex H)
- of the new exporter reviews, 1 was concluded by termination (see Annex I)
- of the anti-absorption reinvestigations, 1 was concluded by termination (see Annex J)
- of the anti-circumvention investigations, 1 was concluded without extension of duty/by termination (see Annex K);
- 9 measures (of which 0 anti-subsidy) expired automatically after their 5-year period of imposition; (see Annex N);
- in 7 cases, the undertakings expired or lapsed or were repealed together with the measures (see Annex M);
- the safeguard investigation on strawberries was terminated without the imposition of measures.

Further information can be found on the Court cases (up till 31.12.2006) (Annex S), on all definitive anti-dumping measures in force on 31.12.2006 (Annex O), on all definitive anti-subsidy measures in force on 31.12.2006 (Annex P), on undertakings in force on 31.12.2006 (Annex Q) and on investigations pending on 31.12.2006 (Annex R).

Please note that those statistics are also available on the following Internet Website :  
[http://europa.eu.int/comm/trade/issues/respectrules/anti\\_dumping/stats.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/trade/issues/respectrules/anti_dumping/stats.htm).



## ANNEX A

### New investigations initiated

during the period 1 January – 31 December 2006

#### A. Anti-dumping investigations (chronological by date of publication)

<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Cathode-ray colour television picture tubes	P.R. China Korea (Rep. of) Malaysia Thailand	C 6 11.01.2006, p. 2
Pentaerythritol	P.R. China Russia Turkey Ukraine USA	C 11 17.01.2006, p. 4
Strawberries (frozen)	P.R. China	C 14 19.01.2006, p. 14
Ironing boards	P.R. China Ukraine	C 29 04.02.2006, p. 2 corrected by C 52 02.03.2006, p. 24
Sweet corn (prepared or preserved in kernels)	Thailand	C 75 28.03.2006, p. 6
Saddles	P.R. China	C 84 07.04.2006, p. 4
Polyester staple fibres	Malaysia Taiwan	C 89 12.04.2006, p. 2
Camera systems	Japan	C 117 18.05.2006, p. 8
Peroxosulphates	P.R. China Taiwan USA	C 162 13.07.2006, p. 5
Dicyandiamide	P.R. China	C 193 17.08.2006, p. 3
Silico-manganese	P.R. China Kazakhstan Ukraine	C 214 06.09.2006, p. 14
Dihydromyrcenol	India	C 275 11.11.2006, p. 25

Ferro-silicon	P.R. China Egypt Kazakhstan Macedonia (FYR) Russia	C 291 30.11.2006, p. 34
Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA)	P.R. China Taiwan	C 311 19.12.2006, p. 47
Coke of coal in pieces with a diameter of more than 80 mm	P.R. China	C 313 20.12.2006, p. 15
Compressors	P.R. China	C 314 21.12.2006, p. 2
Manganese dioxides	South Africa	C 314 21.12.2006, p. 78

B. Anti-subsidy investigations (chronological by date of publication)

<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Dihydromyrcenol	India	C 275 11.11.2006, p. 29

## ANNEX B

A) New investigations initiated by product sector during the period 2002 – 2006  
(31 December)

<b>Product</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Chemical and allied	5	3	8	3	13
Textiles and allied	2	2	4	1	2
Wood and paper	-	1			
Electronics	3	2		7	5
Other mechanical engineering	4	-	2	2	2
Iron and Steel	5	-	13	4	
Others metal	-	-			9
Other	4	-	2	9	5
	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>36</b>
Of which anti-dumping	20	7	29	24	35
anti-subsidy	3	1	0	2	1

B) New investigations initiated by country of export during the period 2002 – 2006 (31 December)

Country of origin	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Australia	-	1			
Belarus	-	-	1		
Chile	1	-			
China (People's Republic of)	4	3	9	8	12
Croatia	-	-		1	
Egypt	-	-	-	-	1
Faeroe Islands	2	-			
Guatemala	-	-	-	1	
Hong Kong	-	-	-	2	
India	3	2		1	2
Indonesia	2	-	1		
Japan	-	-	-	-	1
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	2
Korea (Rep. of)	1	-	3	1	1
Macedonia (FYR)	-	-	-	-	1
Malaysia	1	-	1	3	2
Norway	1	-	1		
Pakistan	1	1		1	
Philippines	-	-	1		
Poland	1	-			
Romania	-	-		2	
Russia	3	-	3	1	2
Saudi Arabia	-	1			
South Africa	-	-	-	-	1
Taiwan	-	-	3	1	3
Thailand	-	-	1	2	2
Turkey	1	-			1
Ukraine	-	-		1	3
USA	1	-	2		2
Vietnam	1	-	3	1	
	23	8	29	26	36

## ANNEX C

New investigations concluded by the imposition of provisional duties

during the period 1 January – 31 December 2006

A. Anti-dumping investigations (chronological by date of publication)

<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Lever arch mechanisms	P.R. China	Commission Reg. (EC) No 134/2006 26.01.2006 corrected by L 135, 23.05.2006, p. 6	L 23 27.01.2006 p. 13
Refrigerators (side-by-side)	Korea (Rep. of)	Commission Reg. (EC) No 355/2006 28.02.2006	L 59 01.03.2006 p. 12
Chamois leather	P.R. China	Commission Reg. (EC) No 439/2006 16.03.2006	L 80 17.03.2006 p. 7
Footwear (with leather uppers)	P.R. China Vietnam	Commission Reg. (EC) No 553/2006 23.03.2006	L 98 06.04.2006 p. 3
Tungsten electrodes	P.R. China	Commission Reg. (EC) No 1350/2006 13.09.2006	L 250 14.09.2006 p. 10
Strawberries (frozen)	P.R. China	Commission Reg. (EC) No 1551/2006 17.10.2006	L 287 18.10.2006 p. 3
Ironing boards	P.R. China Ukraine	Commission Reg. (EC) No 1620/2006 30.10.2006	L 300 31.10.2006 p. 13
Sweet corn (prepared or preserved in kernels)	Thailand	Commission Reg. (EC) No 1888/2006 19.12.2006	L 364 20.12.2006 p. 68
Saddles	P.R. China	Commission Reg. (EC) No 1999/2006 20.12.2006	L 379 28.12.2006 p. 11
Polyester staple fibres	Malaysia Taiwan	Commission Reg. (EC) No 2005/2006 22.12.2006	L 379 28.12.2006 p. 65

B. Anti-subsidy investigations (chronological by date of publication)

<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>

## ANNEX D

New investigations concluded by the imposition of definitive duties

during the period 1 January – 31 December 2006

A. Anti-dumping investigations (chronological by date of publication)

<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>	<b>Investigation period (IP)</b>	<b>Community consumption during IP</b>	<b>Total imports from countries concerned during IP</b>
Salmon	Norway	Council Reg. (EC) No 85/2006 17.01.2006	L 15 20.01.2006 p. 1	01.10.2003- 30.09.2004	607.904 tonnes	362.492 tonnes
Tartaric acid	P.R. China	Council Reg. (EC) No 130/2006 23.01.2006	L 23 27.01.2006 p. 1	01.07.2003- 30.06.2004	24.048 tonnes	2.763 tonnes
Seamless pipes and tubes, of iron or steel	Croatia Romania Russia Ukraine	Council Reg. (EC) No 954/2006 27.06.2006	L 175 29.06.2006 p. 4	01.01.2004- 31.12.2004	1.985.361 tonnes	426.186 tonnes
Lever arch mechanisms	P.R. China	Council Reg. (EC) No 1136/2006 24.07.2006	L 205 27.07.2006 p. 1	01.01.2004- 31.12.2004	381 million pieces	195,59 million pieces

Refrigerators (side-by-side)	Korea (Rep. of)	Council Reg. (EC) No 1289/2006 25.08.2006	L 236 31.08.2006 p. 11	01.04.2004- 31.03.2005	456.410 pieces	Cannot be disclosed
Chamois leather	P.R. China	Council Reg. (EC) No 1338/2006 08.09.2006	L 251 14.09.2006 p. 1	01.04.2004- 31.03.2005	21.886 thousand square feet	6.607 thousand square feet
Plastic sacks and bags	P.R. China Thailand	Council Reg. (EC) No 1425/2006 25.09.2006	L 270 29.09.2006 p. 4	01.04.2004- 31.03.2005	1.674.000 tonnes	307.000 tonnes
Footwear with uppers of leather	P.R. China Vietnam	Council Reg. (EC) No 1472/2006 05.10.2006	L 275 06.10.2006 p. 1	01.04.2004- 31.03.2005	714.158.000 pairs	165.648 pairs

B. Anti-subsidy investigations (chronological by date of publication)

<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>	<b>Investigation period (IP)</b>	<b>Community consumption during IP</b>	<b>Total imports from countries concerned during IP</b>
NONE						



## ANNEX E

New investigations terminated without the imposition of measures  
during the period 1 January – 31 December 2006

A. Anti-dumping investigations (chronological by date of publication)

<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Ethyl alcohol	Guatemala Pakistan	Commission Dec. No 2006/301/EC 25.04.2006	L 112 26.04.2006 p. 13
Silicon carbide	Romania	Commission Dec. No 2006/423/EC 20.06.2006	L 168 21.06.2006 p. 37
Footwear with protective toecap	P.R. China India	Commission Dec. No 2006/582/EC 28.08.2006	L 234 29.08.2006 p. 33
Plastic sacks and bags	Malaysia	Council Reg. (EC) No 1425/2006 25.09.2006	L 270 29.09.2006 p. 4
Recordable digital versatile discs (DVD+/-R)	P.R. China Hong Kong Taiwan	Commission Dec. No 2006/713/EC 20.10.2006	L 293 24.10.2006 p. 7
Recordable compact discs (CD+/-R)	P.R. China Hong Kong Malaysia	Commission Dec. No 2006/753/EC 03.11.2006	L 305 04.11.2006 p. 15
Colour television picture tubes (cathode-ray)	P.R. China Korea (Rep. of) Malaysia Thailand	Commission Dec. No 2006/781/EC 15.11.2006	L 316 16.11.2006 p. 18

B. Anti-subsidy investigations (chronological by date of publication)

<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Plastic sacks and bags	Malaysia Thailand	Commission Dec. No 2006/361/EC 19.05.2006	L 134 20.05.2006 p. 43

## **ANNEX F**

Expiry reviews initiated or concluded

during the period 1 January – 31 December 2006

(chronological by date of publication)

<b>Initiated</b>		
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Ammonium nitrate	Ukraine	C 18 25.01.2006 p. 2
Urea	Russia	C 105 04.05.2006 p. 12
Lamps	P.R. China	C 167 19.07.2006 p. 13
Steel ropes and cables	Russia Thailand Turkey	C 181 03.08.2006 p. 15
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film	India	C 197 22.08.2006 p. 2
Lighters (refillable and non-refillable)	P.R. China (ext. Taiwan)	C 223 16.09.2006 p. 7
Urea	Belarus Croatia Libya Ukraine	C 316 22.12.2006 p. 13

<b>Concluded : confirmation of duty</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation/ Decision No</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
PET film (AS)	India	Council Reg. (EC) No 367/2006 27.02.2006	L 68 08.03.2006 p. 15
Magnesia (dead-burned)	P.R. China	Council Reg. (EC) No 716/2006 05.05.2006	L 125 12.05.2006 p. 1

Potassium chloride	Belarus Russia	Council Reg. (EC) No 1050/2006 11.07.2006	L 191 12.07.2006 p. 1
Silicon carbide	P.R. China	Council Reg. (EC) No 1264/2006 21.08.2006	L 232 25.08.2006 p. 1
Ethanolamines	USA	Council Reg. (EC) No 1583/2006 23.10.2006	L 294 25.10.2006 p. 2
Television camera systems	Japan	Council Reg. (EC) No 1910/2006 19.12.2006	L 365 21.12.2006 p. 7
Urea and ammonium nitrate solutions	Algeria Belarus Russia Ukraine	Council Reg. (EC) No 1911/2006 19.12.2006	L 365 21.12.2006 p. 26

<b>Concluded : termination of measures</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation/ Decision No</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Seamless pipes and tubes	Romania Russia	Council Reg. (EC) No 954/2006 27.06.2006	L 175 29.06.2006 p. 4
Silicon carbide	Russia Ukraine	Council Reg. (EC) No 1264/2006 21.08.2006	L 232 25.08.2006 p. 1
Polyester staple fibres	Australia India Indonesia Thailand	Council Reg. (EC) No 1515/2006 10.10.2006	L 282 13.10.2006 p. 1

## ANNEX G

Interim reviews initiated or concluded  
during the period 1 January – 31 December 2006  
(chronological by date of publication)

<b>Initiated</b>		
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Bicycles	P.R. China	C 5 10.01.2006 p. 2
DRAMs (AS)	Korea (Rep. of)	C 67 18.03.2006 p. 16
Silicon	Russia	C 82 05.04.2006 p. 64
Urea	Russia	C 105 04.05.2006 p. 12
Television camera systems	Japan	C 117 18.05.2006 p. 8
Hand pallet trucks	P.R. China	C 127 31.05.2006 p. 2
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film (AS)	India	C 180 02.08.2006 p. 90
Steel ropes and cables	Turkey	C 181 03.08.2006 p. 15
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film	India	C 202 25.08.2006 p. 16
Lamps (integrated electronic compact fluorescent lamps)	P.R. China	C 217 08.09.2006 p. 2
Grain oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel (GOES)	Russia USA	C 254 20.10.2006 p. 10

Ferro molybdenum	P.R. China	C 262 31.10.2006 p. 28
Bicycle parts	P.R. China	C 289 28.11.2006 p. 15
Okoumé plywood	P.R. China	C 291 30.11.2006 p. 19
Urea and ammonium nitrate solutions	Russia	C 311 19.12.2006 p. 51
Ammonium nitrate	Russia	C 311 19.12.2006 p. 55
Ammonium nitrate	Ukraine	C 311 19.12.2006 p. 57

**Concluded : confirmation/amendment of duty**

<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation/ Decision No</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Sulphanilic acid (AD + AS)	India	Council Reg. (EC) No 123/2006 23.01.2006	L 22 26.01.2006 p. 5
Aluminium foil	Russia	Council Reg. (EC) No 161/2006 23.01.2006	L 26 31.01.2006 p. 1
PET film	India	Council Reg. (EC) No 365/2006 27.02.2006	L 68 08.03.2006 p. 1
PET film	India	Council Reg. (EC) No 366/2006 27.02.2006	L 68 08.03.2006 p. 6
Bed linen	Pakistan	Council Reg. (EC) No 695/2006 05.05.2006	L 121 06.05.2006 p. 14

Potassium chloride	Belarus	Council Reg. (EC) No 1050/2006 11.07.2006	L 191 12.07.2006 p. 1
PET film (AS)	India	Council Reg. (EC) No 1288/2006 25.08.2006	L 236 31.08.2006 p. 1
Lamps (integrated electronic compact fluorescent lamps)	P.R. China	Council Reg. (EC) No 1322/2006 01.09.2006	L 244 07.09.2006 p. 1

<b>Concluded by termination of review/confirmation of duty</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation/ Decision No</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
PET film (AS)	India	Council Reg. (EC) No 365/2006 27.02.2006	L 68 08.03.2006 p. 1
Bicycles	P.R. China	Council Reg. (EC) No 1651/2006 07.11.2006	L 311 10.11.2006 p. 6
Silicon	Russia	Council Reg. (EC) No 1739/2006 23.11.2006	L 329 25.11.2006 p. 3

<b>Concluded : termination of measures</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation/ Decision No</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Seamless pipes and tubes	Romania Russia	Council Reg. (EC) No 954/2006 27.06.2006	L 175 29.06.2006 p. 4
Seamless pipes and tubes	Romania Russia	Council Reg. (EC) No 954/2006 27.06.2006	L 175 29.06.2006 p. 4
Seamless pipes and tubes	Croatia Ukraine	Council Reg. (EC) No 954/2006 27.06.2006	L 175 29.06.2006 p. 4

Silicon carbide	Russia	Council Reg. (EC) No 1264/2006 21.08.2006	L 232 25.08.2006 p. 1
Polyester staple fibres	Thailand	Council Reg. (EC) No 1515/2006 10.10.2006	L 282 13.10.2006 p. 1

## ANNEX H

Other reviews concluded

during the period 1 January – 31 December 2006

(chronological by date of publication)

<b>Concluded : confirmation/amendment of duty</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation/ Decision No</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Urea <sup>53</sup>	Bulgaria	Council Reg. (EC) No 73/2006 13.01.2006	L 12 18.01.2006 p. 1
Bedlinen (cotton-type) (AS) <sup>54</sup>	India	Council Reg. (EC) No 122/2006 23.01.2006	L 22 26.01.2006 p. 3
Steel ropes and cables <sup>55</sup>	India	Council Reg. (EC) No 121/2006 23.01.2006	L 22 26.01.2006 p. 1
Castings <sup>56</sup>	P.R. China	Council Reg. (EC) No 268/2006 14.02.2006	L 47 17.02.2006 p. 3
Colour television receivers <sup>57</sup>	P.R. China	Council Reg. (EC) No 511/2006 27.03.2006	L 93 31.03.2006 p. 26
DRAMs (AS) <sup>58</sup>	Korea (Rep. of)	Council Reg. (EC) No 584/2006 10.04.2006	L 103 12.04.2006 p. 1

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<sup>53</sup> Withdrawal of undertaking

<sup>54</sup> New exporters requests

<sup>55</sup> Withdrawal of undertaking

<sup>56</sup> Acceptance of undertaking

<sup>57</sup> Withdrawal of undertaking

<sup>58</sup> Amendment following report adopted by the Dispute Settlement Body of the WTO



Television camera systems <sup>59</sup>	Japan	Council Reg. (EC) No 913/2006 19.06.2006	L 169 22.06.2006 p. 1
Glyphosate	Taiwan	Notice on the exemption of one company	C 167 19.07.2006 p. 18
Potassium chloride <sup>60</sup>	Russia	Commission Dec. 2006/557/EC 08.08.2006	C 218 09.08.2006 p. 22
PET film <sup>61</sup>	India	Council Reg. (EC) No 1288/2006 25.08.2006	L 236 31.08.2006 p. 1
PET film <sup>62</sup>	India	Council Reg. (EC) No 1424/2006 25.09.2006	L 270 29.09.2006 p. 1
Ferro molybdenum <sup>63</sup>	P.R. China	Commission Dec. No 2006/714/EC 23.10.2006	L 293 24.10.2006 p. 15
Polyester staple fibres <sup>64</sup>	Saudi Arabia	Commission Dec. No 2006/864/EC 30.11.2006	L 335 01.12.2006 p. 45
Potassium chloride <sup>65</sup>	Belarus	Commission Reg. (EC) No 1818/2006 11.12.2006	L 349 12.12.2006 p. 3
Cotton-type bed linen (AS) <sup>66</sup>	India	Council Reg. (EC) No 1840/2006 11.12.2006	L 355 15.12.2006 p. 4
Television camera systems <sup>67</sup>	Japan	Council Reg. (EC) No 1909/2006 18.12.2006	L 365 21.12.2006 p. 1

<sup>59</sup> Amendment to the Annex of the Regulation imposing the definitive duties

<sup>60</sup> Amendment to the undertaking

<sup>61</sup> Following interim review carried out regarding the countervailing measures, the anti-dumping measures were adapted accordingly

<sup>62</sup> New exporters' request

<sup>63</sup> Suspension of the measures

<sup>64</sup> Withdrawal of undertaking

<sup>65</sup> Implementation of the management system of the quantitative ceiling

<sup>66</sup> New exporters' request

<sup>67</sup> Amendment to the Annex of the Regulation imposing the definitive duties

## ANNEX I

New exporter reviews initiated or concluded  
during the period 1 January – 31 December 2006  
(chronological by date of publication)

### A. Anti-dumping investigations

<b>Initiated</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation/Decision No</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Polyester staple fibres	P.R. China	Commission Reg. (EC) No 342/2006 24.02.2006	L 55 25.02.2006 p. 14

<b>Concluded : imposition/amendment of duty</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation/ Decision No</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film (AD)	Israel	Council Reg. (EC) No 101/2006 20.01.2006	L 17 21.01.2006 p. 1

<b>Concluded : termination of the review / confirmation of duty</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation/ Decision No</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Polyester staple fibres	P.R. China	Council Reg. (EC) No 1652/2006 07.11.2006	L 311 10.11.2006 p. 8

B. Anti-subsidy investigations ("accelerated" investigations)

<b>Initiated</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation/Decision No (if applicable)</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>

<b>Concluded : imposition/amendment of duty</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation/ Decision No</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film (AS)	Israel	Council Reg. (EC) No 101/2006 20.01.2006	L 17 21.01.2006 p. 1

<b>Concluded : termination</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation/ Decision No</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>

## **ANNEX J**

Anti-absorption investigations initiated or concluded

during the period 1 January – 31 December 2006

(chronological by date of publication)

<b>Initiated</b>		
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Hand pallet trucks	P.R. China	C 78 31.03.2006 p. 24
Finished polyester filament fabrics	P.R. China	C 320 28.12.2006 p. 8

<b>Concluded with increase of duty</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation/ Decision No</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>

<b>Concluded without increase of duty / termination</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation/ Decision No</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Hand pallet trucks and their essential parts	P.R. China	Commission Dec. No 2006/886/EC 06.12.2006	L 341 07.12.2006 p. 46

## **ANNEX K**

Anti-circumvention investigations initiated or concluded

during the period 1 January – 31 December 2006

(chronological by date of publication)

<b>Initiated</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation/ Decision No</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Coumarin	P.R. China (Indonesia, Malaysia)	Commission Reg. (EC) No 499/2006 28.03.2006	L 91 29.03.2006 p. 3
Silicon	P.R. China (Rep. of Korea)	Commission Reg. (EC) No 607/2006 19.04.2006	L 107 20.04.2006 p. 24

<b>Concluded with extension of duty</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of consignment</b>	<b>Regulation No</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Ring binder mechanisms	P.R. China (Laos)	Council Reg. (EC) No 33/2006 09.01.2006	L 7 12.01.2006 p. 1
Tube or pipe fittings, of iron or steel	P.R. China (Philippines)	Council Reg. (EC) No 655/2006 27.04.2006	L 116 29.04.2006 p. 1
Coumarin	P.R. China (Indonesia, Malaysia)	Council Reg. (EC) No 1650/2006 07.11.2006	L 311 10.11.2006 p. 1

<b>Concluded without extension of duty / termination</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of consignment</b>	<b>Regulation No</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Zinc oxides	P.R. China (Kazakhstan)	Council Reg. (EC) No 465/2006 21.03.2006	L 83 22.03.2006 p. 6

<b>Exemptions granted and/or rejected</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of consignment</b>	<b>Regulation No</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Bicycle parts	P.R. China	Commission Dec. No 2006/22/EC 20.01.2006	L 17 21.01.2006 p. 16
Bicycle parts	P.R. China	Commission Dec. No 2006/772/EC 10.11.2006	L 313 14.11.2006 p. 5

## ANNEX L

Safeguard investigations initiated and concluded

during the period 1 January – 31 December 2006 and list of measures in force

(chronological by date of publication)

<b>New investigations initiated</b>		
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>

<b>New investigations terminated without imposition of measures</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation/ Decision No</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Strawberries (frozen)	Erga omnes	Notice	C 80 04.04.2006 p. 7

<b>Issue of licences</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation/ Decision No</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Citrus fruits	Erga omnes	Commission Reg. (EC) No 424/2006 13.03.2006	L 75 14.03.2006 p. 5

## ANNEX M

Undertakings accepted or repealed

during the period 1 January – 31 December 2006

(chronological by date of publication)

<b>Undertakings accepted</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Sulphanilic acid (AD + AS)	India	Commission Dec. No 2006/37/EC 05.12.2005	L 22 26.01.2006 p. 52
Castings	P.R. China	Commission Dec. No 2006/109/EC 19.01.2006 corrected by L 95, 04.04.2006, p. 12	L 47 17.02.2006 p. 59
Seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel	Romania	Commission Dec. No 2006/441/2006 23.06.2006 corrected by L 242 05.09.2006 p. 5	L 175 29.06.2006 p. 81

<b>Undertakings withdrawn or repealed</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Urea	Bulgaria	Council Reg. (EC) No 73/2006 13.01.2006	L 12 18.01.2006 p. 1
Steel ropes and cables	India	Commission Dec. No 2006/38/EC 22.12.2005	L 22 26.01.2006 p. 54
Aluminium foil	Russia	Commission Dec. No 2006/45/EC 20.12.2005	L 26 31.01.2006 p. 13



PET film	India	Commission Dec. No 2006/173/EC 13.02.2006	L 68 08.03.2006 p. 37
Colour television receivers	P.R. China	Commission Dec. No 2006/258/EC 06.03.2006	L 93 31.03.2006 p. 63
Silicon carbide	Russia	Council Reg. (EC) No 1264/2006 21.08.2006	L 232 25.08.2006 p. 1
Polyester staple fibres	Saudi Arabia	Commission Dec. No 2006/864/EC 30.11.2006	L 335 01.12.2006 p. 45

<b>Undertakings which expired/lapsed</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Original measure(s) &amp; OJ Reference</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Polyester staple fibres	India	Commission Dec. No 2000/818/EC (L 332, 28.12.2000, p. 116)	L 282 13.10.2006 p. 1

## ANNEX N

### Measures which expired

during the period 1 January – 31 December 2006

(chronological by date of publication)

#### A. Anti-dumping investigations (chronological by date of publication)

<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Original measure &amp; OJ Reference</b>	<b>Publication</b>
Potassium permanganate	P.R. China	Council Reg. (EC) No 299/2001 (OJ L 44, 15.02.2001, p. 4)	C 35 11.02.2006 p. 15
Magnetic disks (3,5” microdisks)	Hong Kong Korea (Rep. of)	Council Reg. (EC) No 311/2002 (OJ L 50, 21.02.2005, p. 13)	C 40 17.02.2006 p. 11
Magnetic disks (3,5” microdisks)	P.R. China Japan	Council Reg. (EC) No 312/2002 (OJ L 50, 21.02.2005, p. 24)	C 40 17.02.2006 p. 11
Aluminium foil	P.R. China Russia	Council Reg. (EC) No 950/2001 (OJ 134, 17.05.2001, p. 1)	C 112 12.05.2006 p. 2
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film	Korea (Rep. of)	Council Reg. (EC) No 1676/2001 (OJ 227, 23.08.2001, p. 1)	C 199 24.08.2006 p. 8
Internal gear hubs for bicycles	Japan	Council Reg. (EC) No 2080/2001 (OJ L 282, 26.10.2001, p. 1)	C 255 21.10.2006 p. 10

B. Anti-subsidy investigations (chronological by date of publication)

<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Original measure &amp; OJ Reference</b>	<b>Publication</b>

## ANNEX O

Definitive anti-dumping measures in force on 31 December 2006

### A. Ranked by product (alphabetical)

<b>Product</b>	<b>Origin</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
Ammonium nitrate	Russia	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 658/2002 15.04.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 945/2005 21.06.2005	L 102 18.04.2002 p. 1  L 160 23.06.2005 p. 1
	Ukraine	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 132/2001 22.01.2001 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 945/2005 21.06.2005	L 23 25.01.2001 p. 1  L 160 23.06.2005 p. 1
Barium carbonate	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1175/2005 18.07.2005 corrected by L 181, 04.07.2006, p. 111	L 189 21.07.2005 p. 15
Bed linen (cotton-type)	Pakistan	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 397/2004 02.03.2004 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 695/2006 05.05.2006	L 66 04.03.2004 p. 1  L 121 06.05.2006 p. 14
Bicycles	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1524/2000 10.07.2000 and extended to bicycle parts by Council Reg. (EC) No 71/97 10.01.97 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1095/2005 12.07.2005	L 175 14.07.2000 p. 39  L 16 18.01.97 p. 1  L 183 14.07.2005 p. 1
	Vietnam	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1095/2005 12.07.2005	L 183 14.07.2005 p. 1

<b>Product</b>	<b>Origin</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
Bicycle parts (extension to bicycles)	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 71/97 10.01.97	L 16 18.01.97 p. 1
Castings	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1212/2005 25.07.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 268/2006 14.02.2006	L 199 29.07.2005 p. 1  L 47 17.02.2006 p. 3
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2006/109/EC 19.01.2006 corrected by L 95, 04.04.2006, p. 12	L 47 17.02.2006 p. 59
Chamois leather	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1338/2006 08.09.2006	L 251 14.09.2006 p. 1
Colour televisions receivers	P.R. China Korea (Rep. of) Malaysia Thailand	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1531/2002 14.08.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 511/2006 27.03.2006	L 231 29.08.2002 p. 1  L 93 31.03.2006 p. 26
Compact disk recordables (CD-Rs)	Taiwan	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1050/2002 13.06.2002	L 160 18.06.2002 p. 2

Product	Origin	Measure	Regulation N°	Publication
Coumarin	P.R. China India (ext.) Thailand (ext.) Indonesia (ext.) Malaysia (ext.)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 769/2002 07.05.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1854/2003 20.10.2003 and extended as concerns China to imports consigned from India and Thailand by Council Reg. (EC) No 2272/2004 22.12.2004 and extended as concerns China to imports consigned from Indonesia and Malaysia by Council Reg. (EC) No 1650/2006 07.11.2006	L 123 09.05.2002 p. 1  L 272 23.10.2003 p. 1  L 396 31.12.2004 p. 18  L 311 10.11.2006 p. 1
	India	Undertaking	Commission Dec. No 2005/3/EC 03.01.2005	L 1 04.01.2005 p. 15
Ethanolamines	USA	Duties (2 years)	Council Reg. (EC) No 1583/2006 23.10.2006	L 294 25.10.2006 p. 2
Ferro molybdenum	P.R. China	Duties (suspended until 25.07.2007)	Council Reg. (EC) No 215/2002 28.01.2002	L 35 06.02.2002 p. 1
Footwear with uppers of leather	P.R. China Vietnam	Duties (2 years)	Council Reg. (EC) No 1472/2006 05.10.2006	L 275 06.10.2006 p. 1
Furfuraldehyde	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 639/2005 25.04.2005	L 107 28.04.2005 p. 1
Furfuryl alcohol	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1905/2003 27.10.2003	L 283 31.10.2003 p. 1
Glyphosate	P.R. China Malaysia (ext) Taiwan (ext)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1683/2004 24.09.2004 extended to such imports consigned from Malaysia & Taiwan	L 303 30.09.2004 p. 1

<b>Product</b>	<b>Origin</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
Grain oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel (small + big)	Russia USA	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1371/2005 19.07.2005	L 223 27.08.2005 p. 1
	Russia USA	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2005/622/EC 05.08.2005	L 223 27.08.2005 p. 42
Granular polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)	P.R. China Russia	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1987/2005 02.12.2005	L 320 08.12.2005 p. 1
Graphite electrode systems	India	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1629/2004 13.09.2004	L 295 18.09.2004 p. 10
Hand pallet trucks and their essential parts	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1174/2005 18.07.2005	L 189 21.07.2005 p. 1
Lamps (integrated electronic compact fluorescent)	P.R. China Pakistan (ext.) Philippines (ext.) Vietnam (ext.)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1470/2001 16.07.2001 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1322/2006 01.09.2006 and extended to imports from Pakistan, Philippines and Vietnam by Council Reg. (EC) No 866/2005 06.06.2005 t	L 195 19.07.2001 p. 8  L 244 07.09.2006 p. 1
			L 145 09.06.2005 p. 1	
Lever arch mechanisms	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1136/2006 24.07.2006	L 205 27.07.2006 p. 1
Lighters (non-refillable and refillable)	P.R. China Taiwan (ext.)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1824/2001 12.09.2001 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 155/2003 27.01.2003	L 248 18.09.2001 p. 1  L 25 30.01.2003 p. 27
Magnesia (deadburned)	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 716/2006 05.05.2006	L 125 12.05.2006 p. 1
Magnesia bricks	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1659/2005 06.10.2005	L 267 12.10.2005 p. 1
		Undertaking	Commission Dec. No 2005/704/EC 11.10.2005	L 267 12.10.2005 p. 27

<b>Product</b>	<b>Origin</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
Magnesium oxide (caustic magnesite)	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 778/2005 25.05.2005	L 131 25.05.2005 p. 1
Okoumé plywood	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1942/2004 02.11.2004	L 336 12.11.2004 p. 4
Para-cresol	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1656/2003 11.09.2003	L 234 20.09.2003 p. 1
Plastic sacks and bags	P.R. China Thailand	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1425/2006 25.09.2006	L 270 29.09.2006 p. 4
Polyester filament fabrics (finished)	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1487/2005 12.09.2005	L 240 16.09.2005 p. 1
PET (polyethylene terephthalate)	India Indonesia Korea (Rep. of) Malaysia Taiwan Thailand	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 2604/2000 27.11.2000 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1646/2005 06.10.2005	L 301 30.11.2000 p. 21  L 266 11.10.2005 p. 10
	India Indonesia	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2000/745/EC 29.11.2000 as last amended by Commission Dec. No 2005/697/EC 12.09.2005	L 301 30.11.2000 p. 88  L 266 11.10.2005 p. 62
	Australia P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1467/2004 13.08.2004 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 2167/2005 20.12.2005	L 271 19.08.2004 p. 1  L 345 28.12.2005 p. 11
	Australia	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2004/600/EC 04.08.2004	L 271 19.08.2004 p. 38



<b>Product</b>	<b>Origin</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
PET (polyethylene terephthalate) film	India Brazil (ext.) Israel (ext.)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1676/2001 13.08.2001 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1424/2006 25.09.2006 and extended as concerns India to imports consigned from Brazil and from Israel by Council Reg. (EC) No 1975/2004 15.11.2004 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 101/2006 20.01.2006	L 227 23.08.2001 p. 1  L 270 29.09.2006 p. 1  L 342 18.11.2004 p. 1  L 17 21.01.2006 p. 1
Polyester filament tow (extension of polyester staple fibre)	Belarus	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1799/2002 08.10.2002	L 274 11.10.2002 p. 1
Polyester staple fibres	Korea (Rep. of)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 2852/2000 22.12.2000 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 428/2005 17.03.2005	L 332 28.12.2000 p. 17  L 71 17.03.2005 p. 1
	Belarus	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1799/2002 08.10.2002 extended to polyester filament tow	L 274 11.10.2002 p. 1
	P.R. China Saudi Arabia	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 428/2005 10.03.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1333/2005 09.08.2005	L 71 17.03.2005 p. 1  L 211 13.08.2005 p. 1
Polyester textured filament yarns (PTY)	India	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 2093/2002 26.11.2002	L 323 28.11.2002 p. 1

<b>Product</b>	<b>Origin</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
Potassium chloride	Belarus Russia	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1050/2006 11.07.2006	L 191 12.07.2006 p. 1
	Russia	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2005/802/EC 17.10.2005 as last amendec by Commission Dec. No 2006/557/EC 08.08.2006	L 302 19.11.2005 p. 79  L 218 09.08.2006 p. 22
Powdered activated carbon	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1011/2002 10.06.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 931/2003 26.05.2003	L 155 14.06.2002 p. 1  L 133 29.05.2003 p. 36
Refrigerators (side-by-side)	Korea (Rep. of)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1289/2006 25.08.2006	L 236 31.08.2006 p. 11
Ring binder mechanisms	P.R. China Vietnam (ext.) Laos (ext.)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 2074/2004 29.11.2004 extended to imports from Vietnam by Council Reg. (EC) No 1208/2004 28.06.2004 and extended to imports from Laos by Council Reg. (EC) No 33/2006 09.01.2006	L 359 04.12.2004 p. 11  L 232 01.07.2004 p. 1  L 7 12.01.2006 p. 1
	Indonesia	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 976/2002 04.06.2002	L 150 08.06.2002 p. 1
Salmon	Norway	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 85/2006 17.01.2006	L 15 20.01.2006 p. 1
Seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel	Croatia Romania Russia Ukraine	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 954/2006 27.06.2006	L 175 29.06.2006 p. 4
	Romania	Undertakings (valid 9 months)	Commission Dec. No 2006/441/EC 23.06.2006 corrected by L 242, 05.09.2006, p. 5	L 175 29.06.2006 p. 81

<b>Product</b>	<b>Origin</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
Silicon carbide	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1264/2006 21.08.2006	L 232 25.08.2006 p. 1
Silicon	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 398/2004 02.03.2004	L 66 04.03.2004 p. 15
	Russia	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 2229/2003 22.12.2003 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 821/2004 26.04.2004 which has been subject to a corrigendum	L 339 24.12.2003 p. 3  L 127 29.04.2004 p. 1  L 361 08.12.2004 p. 54
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2004/445/EC 13.04.2004	L 127 29.04.2004 p. 114
Sodium cyclamate	P.R. China Indonesia	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 435/2004 08.03.2004	L 72 11.03.2004 p. 1
Stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof	P.R. China Indonesia Taiwan Thailand Vietnam	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1890/2005 14.11.2005	L 302 19.11.2005 p. 1

<b>Product</b>	<b>Origin</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>		
Steel ropes and cables	P.R. China India South Africa Ukraine Moldova (ext.) Morocco (ext.)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1858/2005 08.11.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 121/2006 23.01.2006 extended as concerns Ukraine to such imports consigned from Moldova by Council Reg. (EC) No 760/2004 22.04.2004 and extended as concerns China to such imports consigned from Morocco by Council Reg. (EC) No 1886/2004 25.10.2004	L 299 16.11.2005 p. 1  L 22 26.01.2006 p. 1  L 120 24.04.2004 p. 1		
			South Africa	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 1999/572/EC 13.08.99 as last amended by Commission Dec. No 2006/38/EC 22.12.2005	L 328 30.10.2004 p. 1  L 217 17.08.99 p. 63  L 22 26.01.2006 p. 54
					Russia Thailand Turkey	Duties
	Russia Thailand	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2001/602/EC 26.07.2001	L 211 04.08.2001 p. 48		

<b>Product</b>	<b>Origin</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
Sulphanilic acid	P.R. China India	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1339/2002 22.07.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 123/2006 23.01.2006	L 196 25.07.2002 p. 11  L 22 26.01.2006 p. 5
	India	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2006/37/EC 05.12.2005	L 22 26.01.2006 p. 52
Synthetic fibre ropes	India	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1736/2004 08.10.2004	L 311 08.10.2004 p. 1
Tartaric acid	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 130/2006 23.01.2006	L 23 27.01.2006 p. 1
Television camera systems	Japan	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1910/2006 19.12.2006	L 365 21.12.2006 p. 7
Trichloroisocyanuric acid	P.R. China USA	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1631/2005 03.10.2005	L 261 07.10.2005 p. 1
Trout (large rainbow)	Norway Faeroe Islands	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 437/2004 08.03.2004	L 72 11.03.2004 p. 23
	Faeroe Islands	Undertakings	Commission Reg. (EC) No 117/2004 23.01.2004	L 17 24.01.2004 p. 4

Product	Origin	Measure	Regulation N°	Publication		
Tube and pipe fitting, of iron or steel	P.R. China Thailand Taiwan (ext.) Indonesia (ext.) Sri Lanka (ext.) Philippines (ext.)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 964/2003 02.06.2003 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1496/2004 18.08.2004 and extended as concerns China to imports consigned from Indonesia by Council Reg. (EC) 2052/2004 22.11.2004 and to imports consigned from Sri Lanka by Council Reg. (EC) No 2053/2004 22.11.2004 and to imports consigned from the Philippines by Council Reg. (EC) No 655/2006 27.04.2006	L 139 06.06.2003 p. 1  L 275 25.08.2004 p. 1  L 355 01.12.2004 p. 4  L 355 01.12.2004 p. 9  L 116 29.04.2006 p. 1		
			Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1514/2002 19.08.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 778/2003 06.05.2003	L 228 24.08.2002 p. 1  L 114 08.05.2003 p. 1	
				Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 2268/2004 22.12.2004 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1275/2005 25.07.2005	L 395 31.12.2004 p. 56  L 202 03.08.2005 p. 1
					Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 901/2001 07.05.2001
Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 92/2002 17.01.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 73/2006 13.01.2006	L 17 19.01.2002 p. 1  L 12 18.01.2006 p. 1				

<b>Product</b>	<b>Origin</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
Urea and ammonium nitrate solutions	Algeria Belarus Russia Ukraine	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1911/2006 19.12.2006	L 365 21.12.2006 p. 26
	Algeria	Undertakings	Commission Reg. (EC) No 617/2000 16.03.2000	L 75 24.03.2000 p. 3
Welded tubes and pipes, of iron or non-alloy steel	Thailand Turkey Ukraine	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1697/2002 23.09.2002	L 259 27.09.2002 p. 8
Zinc oxides	P.R. China Vietnam	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 408/2002 28.02.2002 extended to imports consigned from Vietnam, whether declared as originating in Vietnam or not by Council Reg. (EC) No 1623/2003 11.09.2003	L 62 05.03.2002 p. 7  L 232 18.09.2003 p. 1
Zinc oxides mixed with silica (extension to zinc oxides)	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1623/2003 11.09.2003	L 232 18.09.2003 p. 1

#### B. Ranked by country (alphabetical)

<b>Origin</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
Algeria	Urea and ammonium nitrate solutions	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1911/2006 19.12.2006	L 365 21.12.2006 p. 26
		Undertakings	Commission Reg. (EC) No 617/2000 16.03.2000	L 75 24.03.2000 p. 3
Australia	Polyethylene terephthalate	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1467/2004 13.08.2004 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 2167/2005 20.12.2005	L 271 19.08.2004 p. 1  L 345 28.12.2005 p. 11
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2004/600/EC 04.08.2004	L 271 19.08.2004 p. 38

<b>Origin</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
Belarus	Polyester filament tow (extension of polyester staple fibre)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1799/2002 08.10.2002	L 274 11.10.2002 p. 1
	Polyester staple fibres	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1799/2002 08.10.2002 extended to polyester filament tow	L 274 11.10.2002 p. 1
	Potassium chloride	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1050/2006 11.07.2006	L 191 12.07.2006 p. 1
	Urea and ammonium nitrate solutions	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1911/2006 19.12.2006	L 365 21.12.2006 p. 26
	Urea	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 92/2002 17.01.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 73/2006 13.01.2006	L 17 19.01.2002 p. 1  L 12 18.01.2006 p. 1
Brazil	PET (polyethylene terephthalate) film (ext.)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1676/2001 13.08.2001 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1424/2006 25.09.2006 and extended as concerns India to imports consigned from Brazil and from Israel by Council Reg. (EC) No 1975/2004 15.11.2004 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 101/2006 20.01.2006	L 227 23.08.2001 p. 1  L 270 29.09.2006 p. 1  L 342 18.11.2004 p. 1  L 17 21.01.2006 p. 1
Bulgaria	Urea	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 92/2002 17.01.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 73/2006 13.01.2006	L 17 19.01.2002 p. 1  L 12 18.01.2006 p. 1



<b>Origin</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
P.R. China	Barium carbonate	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1175/2005 18.07.2005 corrected by L 181, 04.07.2006, p. 111	L 189 21.07.2005 p. 15
	Bicycles	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1524/2000 10.07.2000 and extended to bicycle parts by Council Reg. (EC) No 71/97 10.01.97 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1095/2005 12.07.2005	L 175 14.07.2000 p. 39  L 16 18.01.97 p. 1  L 183 14.07.2005 p. 1
	Bicycle parts	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 71/97 10.01.97	L 16 18.01.97 p. 1
	Castings	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1212/2005 25.07.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 268/2006 14.02.2006	L 199 29.07.2005 p. 1  L 47 17.02.2006 p. 3
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2006/109/EC 19.01.2006 corrected by L 95, 04.04.2006, p. 12	L 47 17.02.2006 p. 59
	Chamois leather	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1338/2006 08.09.2006	L 251 14.09.2006 p. 1
	Colour television receivers	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1531/2002 14.08.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 511/2006 27.03.2006	L 231 29.08.2002 p. 1  L 93 31.03.2006 p. 26

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	Publication
	Coumarin	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 769/2002 07.05.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1854/2003 20.10.2003 and extended as concerns China to imports consigned from India and Thailand by Council Reg. (EC) No 2272/2004 22.12.2004 and extended as concerns China to imports consigned from Indonesia and Malaysia by Council Reg. (EC) No 1650/2006 07.11.2006	L 123 09.05.2002 p. 1  L 272 23.10.2003 p. 1  L 396 31.12.2004 p. 18  L 311 10.11.2006 p. 1
	Ferro molybdenum	Duties (suspended until 25.07.2007)	Council Reg. (EC) No 215/2002 28.01.2002	L 35 06.02.2002 p. 1
	Footwear with uppers of leather	Duties (2 years)	Council Reg. (EC) No 1472/2006 05.10.2006	L 275 06.10.2006 p. 1
	Furfuraldehyde	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 639/2005 25.04.2005	L 107 28.04.2005 p. 1
	Furfuryl alcohol	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1905/2003 27.10.2003	L 283 31.10.2003 p. 1
	Glyphosate	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1683/2004 24.09.2004 extended to such imports consigned from Malaysia & Taiwan	L 303 30.09.2004 p. 1
	Granular polytetrafluoro- ethylene (PTFE)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1987/2005 02.12.2005	L 320 08.12.2005 p. 1
	Hand pallet trucks and their essential parts	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1174/2005 18.07.2005	L 189 21.07.2005 p. 1

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	Publication
	Lamps (integrated electronic compact fluorescent)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1470/2001 16.07.2001 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1322/2006 01.09.2006 extended to imports from Pakistan, Philippines and Vietnam by Council Reg. (EC) No 866/2005 06.06.2005 t	L 195 19.07.2001 p. 8 L 244 07.09.2006 p. 1 L 145 09.06.2005 p. 1
	Lever arch mechanisms	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1136/2006 24.07.2006	L 205 27.07.2006 p. 1
	Lighters (non-refillable and refillable)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1824/2001 12.09.2001 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 155/2003 27.01.2003	L 248 18.09.2001 p. 1 L 25 30.01.2003 p. 27
	Magnesia (deadburned)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 716/2006 05.05.2006	L 125 12.05.2006 p. 1
	Magnesia bricks	Duties Undertaking	Council Reg. (EC) No 1659/2005 06.10.2005 Commission Dec. No 2005/704/EC 11.10.2005	L 267 12.10.2005 p. 1 L 267 12.10.2005 p. 27
	Magnesium oxide (caustic magnesite)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 778/2005 25.05.2005	L 131 25.05.2005 p. 1
	Okoumé plywood	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1942/2004 02.11.2004	L 336 12.11.2004 p. 4
	Para-cresol	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1656/2003 11.09.2003	L 234 20.09.2003 p. 1
	Plastic sacks and bags	Dutis	Council Reg. (EC) No 1425/2006 25.09.2006	L 270 29.09.2006 p. 4
	Polyester filament fabrics (finished)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1487/2005 12.09.2005	L 240 16.09.2005 p. 1

<b>Origin</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
	Polyester staple fibres	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 428/2005 10.03.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1333/2005 09.08.2005	L 71 17.03.2005 p. 1  L 211 13.08.2005 p. 1
	Polyethylene terephthalate	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1467/2004 13.08.2004 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 2167/2005 20.12.2005	L 271 19.08.2004 p. 1  L 345 28.12.2005 p. 11
	Powdered activated carbon	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1011/2002 10.06.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 931/2003 26.05.2003	L 155 14.06.2002 p. 1  L 133 29.05.2003 p. 36
	Ring binder mechanisms	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 2074/2004 29.11.2004 extended to imports from Vietnam by Council Reg. (EC) No 1208/2004 28.06.2004 and extended to imports from Laos by Council Reg. (EC) No 33/2006 09.01.2006	L 359 04.12.2004 p. 11  L 232 01.07.2004 p. 1  L 7 12.01.2006 p. 1
	Silicon carbide	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1264/2006 21.08.2006	L 232 25.08.2006 p. 1
	Silicon	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 398/2004 02.03.2004	L 66 04.03.2004 p. 15
	Sodium cyclamate	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 435/2004 08.03.2004	L 72 11.03.2004 p. 1
	Stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1890/2005 14.11.2005	L 302 19.11.2005 p. 1

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	Publication
	Steel ropes and cables	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1858/2005 08.11.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 121/2006 23.01.2006 extended as concerns Ukraine to such imports consigned from Moldova by Council Reg. (EC) No 760/2004 22.04.2004 and extended as concerns China to such imports consigned from Morocco by Council Reg. (EC) No 1886/2004 25.10.2004	L 299 16.11.2005 p. 1  L 22 26.01.2006 p. 1  L 120 24.04.2004 p. 1  L 328 30.10.2004 p. 1
	Sulphanilic acid	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1339/2002 22.07.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 123/2006 23.01.2006	L 196 25.07.2002 p. 11  L 22 26.01.2006 p. 5
	Tartaric acid	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 130/2006 23.01.2006	L 23 27.01.2006 p. 1
	Trichloroisocyanuric acid	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1631/2005 03.10.2005	L 261 07.10.2005 p. 1

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	Publication
	Tube and pipe fitting, of iron or steel	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 964/2003 02.06.2003 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1496/2004 18.08.2004 and extended as concerns China to imports consigned from Indonesia by Council Reg. (EC) 2052/2004 22.11.2004 and to imports consigned from Sri Lanka by Council Reg. (EC) No 2053/2004 22.11.2004 and to imports consigned from the Philippines by Council Reg. (EC) No 655/2006 27.04.2006	L 139 06.06.2003 p. 1 L 275 25.08.2004 p. 1 L 355 01.12.2004 p. 4 L 355 01.12.2004 p. 9 L 116 29.04.2006 p. 1
	Tungsten carbide and fused tungsten carbide	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 2268/2004 22.12.2004 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1275/2005 25.07.2005	L 395 31.12.2004 p. 56 L 202 03.08.2005 p. 1
	Zinc oxides	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 408/2002 28.02.2002 extended to imports consigned from Vietnam, whether declared as originating in Vietnam or not by Council Reg. (EC) No 1623/2003 11.09.2003	L 62 05.03.2002 p. 7 L 232 18.09.2003 p. 1
	Zinc oxides mixed with silica (extension to zinc oxides)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1623/2003 11.09.2003	L 232 18.09.2003 p. 1

<b>Origin</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
Croatia	Seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 954/2006 27.06.2006	L 175 29.06.2006 p. 4
	Urea	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 92/2002 17.01.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 73/2006 13.01.2006	L 17 19.01.2002 p. 1  L 12 18.01.2006 p. 1
Faeroe Islands	Trout (large rainbow)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 437/2004 08.03.2004	L 72 11.03.2004 p. 23
		Undertakings	Commission Reg. (EC) No 117/2004 23.01.2004	L 17 24.01.2004 p. 4
India	Coumarin (ext.)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 769/2002 07.05.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1854/2003 20.10.2003 and extended as concerns China to imports consigned from India and Thailand by Council Reg. (EC) No 2272/2004 22.12.2004 and extended as concerns China to imports consigned from Indonesia and Malaysia by Council Reg. (EC) No 1650/2006 07.11.2006	L 123 09.05.2002 p. 1  L 272 23.10.2003 p. 1  L 396 31.12.2004 p. 18
		Undertaking	Commission Dec. No 2005/3/EC 03.01.2005	L 1 04.01.2005 p. 15
	Graphite electrode systems	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1629/2004 13.09.2004	L 295 18.09.2004 p. 10

<b>Origin</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
	PET (polyethylene terephthalate)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 2604/2000 27.11.2000 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1646/2005 06.10.2005	L 301 30.11.2000 p. 21  L 266 11.10.2005 p. 10
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2000/745/EC 29.11.2000 as last amended by Commission Dec. No 2005/697/EC 12.09.2005	L 301 30.11.2000 p. 88  L 266 11.10.2005 p. 62
	PET (polyethylene terephthalate) film	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1676/2001 13.08.2001 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1424/2006 25.09.2006 and extended as concerns India to imports consigned from Brazil and from Israel by Council Reg. (EC) No 1975/2004 15.11.2004 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 101/2006 20.01.2006	L 227 23.08.2001 p. 1  L 270 29.09.2006 p. 1  L 342 18.11.2004 p. 1  L 17 21.01.2006 p. 1
	Polyester textured filament yarn (PTY)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 2093/2002 26.11.2002	L 323 28.11.2002 p. 1



<b>Origin</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
	Steel ropes and cables	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1858/2005 08.11.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 121/2006 23.01.2006 extended as concerns Ukraine to such imports consigned from Moldova by Council Reg. (EC) No 760/2004 22.04.2004 and extended as concerns China to such imports consigned from Morocco by Council Reg. (EC) No 1886/2004 25.10.2004	L 299 16.11.2005 p. 1  L 22 26.01.2006 p. 1  L 120 24.04.2004 p. 1  L 328 30.10.2004 p. 1
	Sulphanilic acid	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1339/2002 22.07.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 123/2006 23.01.2006	L 196 25.07.2002 p. 11  L 22 26.01.2006 p. 5
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2006/37/EC 05.12.2005	L 22 26.01.2006 p. 52
	Synthetic fibre ropes	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1736/2004 04.10.2004	L 311 08.10.2004 p. 1

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	Publication
Indonesia	Coumarin (ext.)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 769/2002 07.05.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1854/2003 20.10.2003 and extended as concerns China to imports consigned from India and Thailand by Council Reg. (EC) No 2272/2004 22.12.2004 and extended as concerns China to imports consigned from Indonesia and Malaysia by Council Reg. (EC) No 1650/2006 07.11.2006	L 123 09.05.2002 p. 1  L 272 23.10.2003 p. 1  L 396 31.12.2004 p. 18  L 311 10.11.2006 p. 1
	PET (polyethylene terephthalate)	Duties  Undertakings	Council Reg. (EC) No 2604/2000 27.11.2000 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1646/2005 06.10.2005  Commission Dec. No 2000/745/EC 29.11.2000 as last amended by Commission Dec. No 2005/697/EC 12.09.2005	L 301 30.11.2000 p. 21  L 266 11.10.2005 p. 10  L 301 30.11.2000 p. 88  L 266 11.10.2005 p. 62
	Ring binder mechanisms	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 976/2002 04.06.2002	L 150 08.06.2002 p. 1
	Sodium cyclamate	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 435/2004 08.03.2004	L 72 11.03.2004 p. 1
	Stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1890/2005 14.11.2005	L 302 19.11.2005 p. 1

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	Publication
	Tube and pipe fitting, of iron or steel	Duties (ext.)	Council Reg. (EC) No 964/2003 02.06.2003 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1496/2004 18.08.2004 and extended as concerns China to imports consigned from Indonesia by Council Reg. (EC) 2052/2004 22.11.2004 and to imports consigned from Sri Lanka by Council Reg. (EC) No 2053/2004 22.11.2004 and to imports consigned from the Philippines by Council Reg. (EC) No 655/2006 27.04.2006	L 139 06.06.2003 p. 1 L 275 25.08.2004 p. 1 L 355 01.12.2004 p. 4 L 355 01.12.2004 p. 9 L 116 29.04.2006 p. 1
Israel	PET (polyethylene terephthalate) film (ext.)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1676/2001 13.08.2001 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1424/2006 25.09.2006 and extended as concerns India to imports consigned from Brazil and from Israel by Council Reg. (EC) No 1975/2004 15.11.2004 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 101/2006 20.01.2006	L 227 23.08.2001 p. 1 L 270 29.09.2006 p. 1 L 342 18.11.2004 p. 1 L 17 21.01.2006 p. 1
Japan	Television camera systems	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1910/2006 19.12.2006	L 365 21.12.2006 p. 7

<b>Origin</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
Korea (Rep. of)	Colour television receivers	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1531/2002 14.08.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 511/2006 27.03.2006	L 231 29.08.2002 p. 1  L 93 31.03.2006 p. 26
	PET (polyethylene terephthalate)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 2604/2000 27.11.2000 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1646/2005 06.10.2005	L 301 30.11.2000 p. 21  L 266 11.10.2005 p. 10
	Polyester staple fibres	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 2852/2000 22.12.2000 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 428/2005 10.03.2005	L 332 28.12.2000 p. 17  L 71 17.03.2005 p. 1
	Refrigerators (side-by-side)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1289/2006 25.08.2006	L 236 31.08.2006 p. 11
	Tube and pipe fittings, of iron or steel	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1514/2002 19.08.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 778/2003 06.05.2003	L 228 24.08.2002 p. 1  L 114 08.05.2003 p. 1
Laos	Ring binder mechanisms (extension from same imports from China)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 2074/2004 29.11.2004 extended to imports from Vietnam by Council Reg. (EC) No 1208/2004 28.06.2004 and extended to imports from Laos by Council Reg. (EC) No 33/2006 09.01.2006	L 359 04.12.2004 p. 11  L 232 01.07.2004 p. 1  L 7 12.01.2006 p. 1

<b>Origin</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
Libya	Urea	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 92/2002 17.01.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 73/2006 13.01.2006	L 17 19.01.2002 p. 1  L 12 18.01.2006 p. 1
Malaysia	Colour television receivers	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1531/2002 14.08.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 511/2006 27.03.2006	L 231 29.08.2002 p. 1  L 93 31.03.2006 p. 26
	Coumarin (ext.)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 769/2002 07.05.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1854/2003 20.10.2003 and extended as concerns China to imports consigned from India and Thailand by Council Reg. (EC) No 2272/2004 22.12.2004 and extended as concerns China to imports consigned from Indonesia and Malaysia by Council Reg. (EC) No 1650/2006 07.11.2006	L 123 09.05.2002 p. 1  L 272 23.10.2003 p. 1  L 396 31.12.2004 p. 18  L 311 10.11.2006 p. 1
	Glyphosate	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1683/2004 24.09.2004 extended to such imports consigned from Malaysia & Taiwan	L 303 30.09.2004 p. 1
	PET (polyethylene terephthalate)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 2604/2000 27.11.2000 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1646/2005 06.10.2005	L 301 30.11.2000 p. 21  L 266 11.10.2005 p. 10

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	Publication
	Tube and pipe fittings, of iron or steel	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1514/2002 19.08.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 778/2003 06.05.2003	L 228 24.08.2002 p. 1 L 114 08.05.2003 p. 1
Moldova	Steel ropes and cables	Duties (ext.)	Council Reg. (EC) No 1858/2005 08.11.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 121/2006 23.01.2006 extended as concerns Ukraine to such imports consigned from Moldova by Council Reg. (EC) No 760/2004 22.04.2004 and extended as concerns China to such imports consigned from Morocco by Council Reg. (EC) No 1886/2004 25.10.2004	L 299 16.11.2005 p. 1 L 22 26.01.2006 p. 1  L 120 24.04.2004 p. 1  L 328 30.10.2004 p. 1
Morocco	Steel ropes and cables	Duties (ext.)	Council Reg. (EC) No 1858/2005 08.11.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 121/2006 23.01.2006 extended as concerns Ukraine to such imports consigned from Moldova by Council Reg. (EC) No 760/2004 22.04.2004 and extended as concerns China to such imports consigned from Morocco by Council Reg. (EC) No 1886/2004 25.10.2004	L 299 16.11.2005 p. 1 L 22 26.01.2006 p. 1  L 120 24.04.2004 p. 1  L 328 30.10.2004 p. 1

<b>Origin</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
Norway	Salmon (farmed)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 85/2006 17.01.2006	L 15 20.01.2006 p. 1
	Trout (large rainbow)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 437/2004 08.03.2004	L 72 11.03.2004 p. 23
Pakistan	Bed linen (cotton-type)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 397/2004 02.03.2004 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 695/2006 05.05.2006	L 66 04.03.2004 p. 1  L 121 06.05.2006 p. 14
	Lamps (integrated electronic compact fluorescent)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1470/2001 16.07.2001 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1322/2006 01.09.2006 extended to imports from Pakistan, Philippines and Vietnam by Council Reg. (EC) No 866/2005 06.06.2005 t	L 195 19.07.2001 p. 8  L 244 07.09.2006 p. 1  L 145 09.06.2005 p. 1
Philippines	Lamps (integrated electronic compact fluorescent)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1470/2001 16.07.2001 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1322/2006 01.09.2006 extended to imports from Pakistan, Philippines and Vietnam by Council Reg. (EC) No 866/2005 06.06.2005 t	L 195 19.07.2001 p. 8  L 244 07.09.2006 p. 1  L 145 09.06.2005 p. 1

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	Publication
	Tube or pipe fittings, of iron or steel	Duties (ext.)	Council Reg. (EC) No 964/2003 02.06.2003 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1496/2004 18.08.2004 and extended as concerns China to imports consigned from Indonesia by Council Reg. (EC) 2052/2004 22.11.2004 and to imports consigned from Sri Lanka by Council Reg. (EC) No 2053/2004 22.11.2004 and to imports consigned from the Philippines by Council Reg. (EC) No 655/2006 27.04.2006	L 139 06.06.2003 p. 1  L 275 25.08.2004 p. 1  L 355 01.12.2004 p. 4  L 355 01.12.2004 p. 9  L 116 29.04.2006 p. 1
Romania	Seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel	Duties  Undertakings (valid 9 months)	Council Reg. (EC) No 954/2006 27.06.2006  Commission Dec. No 2006/441/EC 23.06.2006 corrected by L 242, 05.09.2006, p. 5	L 175 29.06.2006 p. 4  L 175 29.06.2006 p. 81
	Urea	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 92/2002 17.01.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 73/2006 13.01.2006	L 17 19.01.2002 p. 1  L 12 18.01.2006 p. 1
Russia	Ammonium nitrate	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 658/2002 15.04.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 945/2005 21.06.2005	L 102 18.04.2002 p. 1  L 160 23.06.2005 p. 1



Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	Publication
	Grain oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel (small + big)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1371/2005 19.07.2005	L 223 27.08.2005 p. 1
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2005/622/EC 05.08.2005	L 223 27.08.2005 p. 42
	Granular polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1987/2005 02.12.2005	L 320 08.12.2005 p. 1
	Potassium chloride	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1050/2006 11.07.2006	L 191 12.07.2006 p. 1
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2005/802/EC 17.10.2005 as last amended by Commission Dec. No 2006/557/EC 08.08.2006	L 302 19.11.2005 p. 79  L 218 09.08.2006 p. 22
	Seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 954/2006 27.06.2006	L 175 29.06.2006 p. 4
	Silicon	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 2229/2003 22.12.2003 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 821/2004 26.04.2004 which has been subject to a corrigendum	L 339 24.12.2003 p. 3  L 127 29.04.2004 p. 1  L 361 08.12.2004 p. 54
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2004/445/EC 13.04.2004	L 127 29.04.2004 p. 114
	Steel ropes and cables	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1601/2001 02.08.2001 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 564/2005 08.04.2005	L 211 04.08.2001 p. 1  L 97 15.04.2005 p. 1
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2001/602/EC 26.07.2001	L 211 04.08.2001 p. 47

<b>Origin</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
	Urea and ammonium nitrate solutions	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1911/2006 19.12.2006	L 365 21.12.2006 p. 26
	Tube and pipe fittings, of iron or steel	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1514/2002 19.08.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 778/2003 06.05.2003	L 228 24.08.2002 p. 1  L 114 08.05.2003 p. 1
	Urea	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 901/2001 07.05.2001	L 127 09.05.2001 p. 11
Saudi Arabia	Polyester staple fibres	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 428/2005 10.03.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1333/2005 09.08.2005	L 71 17.03.2005 p. 1  L 211 13.08.2005 p. 1
South Africa	Steel ropes and cables	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1858/2005 08.11.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 121/2006 23.01.2006 extended as concerns Ukraine to such imports consigned from Moldova by Council Reg. (EC) No 760/2004 22.04.2004 and extended as concerns China to such imports consigned from Morocco by Council Reg. (EC) No 1886/2004 25.10.2004	L 299 16.11.2005 p. 1  L 22 26.01.2006 p. 1  L 120 24.04.2004 p. 1  L 328 30.10.2004 p. 1
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 1999/572/EC 13.08.99 as last amended by Commission Dec. No 2006/38/EC 22.12.2005	L 217 17.08.99 p. 63  L 22 26.01.2006 p. 54

<b>Origin</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
Sri Lanka	Tube and pipe fitting, of iron or steel	Duties (ext.)	Council Reg. (EC) No 964/2003 02.06.2003 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1496/2004 18.08.2004 and extended as concerns China to imports consigned from Indonesia by Council Reg. (EC) 2052/2004 22.11.2004 and to imports consigned from Sri Lanka by Council Reg. (EC) No 2053/2004 22.11.2004 and to imports consigned from the Philippines by Council Reg. (EC) No 655/2006 27.04.2006	L 139 06.06.2003 p. 1  L 275 25.08.2004 p. 1  L 355 01.12.2004 p. 4  L 355 01.12.2004 p. 9  L 116 29.04.2006 p. 1
Taiwan	Compact disk recordables (CD-Rs)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1050/2002 13.06.2002	L 160 18.06.2002 p. 2
	Glyphosate	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1683/2004 24.09.2004 extended to such imports consigned from Malaysia & Taiwan	L 303 30.09.2004 p. 1
	Lighters (non-refillable and refillable) (ext.)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1824/2001 12.09.2001 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 155/2003 27.01.2003	L 248 18.09.2001 p. 1  L 25 30.01.2003 p. 27
	PET (polyethylene terephthalate)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 2604/2000 27.11.2000 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1646/2005 06.10.2005	L 301 30.11.2000 p. 21  L 266 11.10.2005 p. 10

<b>Origin</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
	Stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1890/2005 14.11.2005	L 302 19.11.2005 p. 1
	Tube and pipe fitting, of iron or steel	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 964/2003 02.06.2003 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1496/2004 18.08.2004 and extended as concerns China to imports consigned from Indonesia by Council Reg. (EC) 2052/2004 22.11.2004 and to imports consigned from Sri Lanka by Council Reg. (EC) No 2053/2004 22.11.2004 and to imports consigned from the Philippines by Council Reg. (EC) No 655/2006 27.04.2006	L 139 06.06.2003 p. 1  L 275 25.08.2004 p. 1  L 355 01.12.2004 p. 4  L 355 01.12.2004 p. 9  L 116 29.04.2006 p. 1
Thailand	Colour television receivers	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1531/2002 14.08.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 511/2006 27.03.2006	L 231 29.08.2002 p. 1  L 93 31.03.2006 p. 26

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	Publication
	Coumarin (ext.)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 769/2002 07.05.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1854/2003 20.10.2003 and extended as concerns China to imports consigned from India and Thailand by Council Reg. (EC) No 2272/2004 22.12.2004 and extended as concerns China to imports consigned from Indonesia and Malaysia by Council Reg. (EC) No 1650/2006 07.11.2006	L 123 09.05.2002 p. 1  L 272 23.10.2003 p. 1  L 396 31.12.2004 p. 18  L 311 10.11.2006 p. 1
	Plastic sacks and bags	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1425/2006 25.09.2006	L 270 29.09.2006 p. 4
	PET (polyethylene terephthalate)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 2604/2000 27.11.2000 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1646/2005 06.10.2005	L 301 30.11.2000 p. 21  L 266 11.10.2005 p. 10
	Stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1890/2005 14.11.2005	L 302 19.11.2005 p. 1
	Steel ropes and cables	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1601/2001 02.08.2001 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 564/2005 08.04.2005	L 211 04.08.2001 p. 1  L 97 15.04.2005 p. 1
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2001/602/EC 26.07.2001	L 211 04.08.2001 p. 47

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	Publication
	Tube and pipe fitting, of iron or steel	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 964/2003 02.06.2003 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1496/2004 18.08.2004 and extended as concerns China to imports consigned from Indonesia by Council Reg. (EC) 2052/2004 22.11.2004 and to imports consigned from Sri Lanka by Council Reg. (EC) No 2053/2004 22.11.2004 and to imports consigned from the Philippines by Council Reg. (EC) No 655/2006 27.04.2006	L 139 06.06.2003 p. 1  L 275 25.08.2004 p. 1  L 355 01.12.2004 p. 4  L 355 01.12.2004 p. 9  L 116 29.04.2006 p. 1
	Welded tubes and pipes, of iron or non-alloy steel	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1697/2002 23.09.2002	L 259 27.09.2002 p. 8
Turkey	Steel ropes and cables	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1601/2001 02.08.2001 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 564/2005 08.04.2005	L 211 04.08.2001 p. 1  L 97 15.04.2005 p. 1
	Welded tubes and pipes, of iron or non-alloy steel	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1697/2002 23.09.2002	L 259 27.09.2002 p. 8
Ukraine	Ammonium nitrate	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 132/2001 22.01.2001 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 945/2005 21.06.2005	L 23 25.01.2001 p. 1  L 160 23.06.2005 p. 1
	Seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 954/2006 27.06.2006	L 175 29.06.2006 p. 4

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	Publication
	Steel ropes and cables	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1858/2005 08.11.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 121/2006 23.01.2006 extended as concerns Ukraine to such imports consigned from Moldova by Council Reg. (EC) No 760/2004 22.04.2004 and extended as concerns China to such imports consigned from Morocco by Council Reg. (EC) No 1886/2004 25.10.2004	L 299 16.11.2005 p. 1  L 22 26.01.2006 p. 1  L 120 24.04.2004 p. 1  L 328 30.10.2004 p. 1
	Urea and ammonium nitrate solutions	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1911/2006 19.12.2006	L 365 21.12.2006 p. 26
	Urea	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 92/2002 17.01.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 73/2006 13.01.2006	L 17 19.01.2002 p. 1  L 12 18.01.2006 p. 1
	Welded tubes and pipes, of iron or non-alloy steel	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1697/2002 23.09.2002	L 259 27.09.2002 p. 8
USA	Ethanolamines	Duties (2 years)	Council Reg. (EC) No 1583/2006 23.10.2006	L 294 25.10.2006 p. 2
	Grain oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel (small + big)	Duties  Undertakings	Council Reg. (EC) No 1371/2005 19.07.2005  Commission Dec. No 2005/622/EC 05.08.2005	L 223 27.08.2005 p. 1  L 223 27.08.2005 p. 42

<b>Origin</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
	Trichloroisocyanuric acid	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1631/2005 03.10.2005	L 261 07.10.2005 p. 1
Vietnam	Bicycles	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1095/2005 12.07.2005	L 183 14.07.2005 p. 1
	Footwear with uppers of leather	Duties (2 years)	Council Reg. (EC) No 1472/2006 05.10.2006	L 275 06.10.2006 p. 1
	Lamps (integrated electronic compact fluorescent)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1470/2001 16.07.2001 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1322/2006 01.09.2006 extended to imports from Pakistan, Philippines and Vietnam by Council Reg. (EC) No 866/2005 06.06.2005 t	L 195 19.07.2001 p. 8  L 244 07.09.2006 p. 1  L 145 09.06.2005 p. 1
	Ring binder mechanisms (extension from same imports from China)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 2074/2004 29.11.2004 extended to imports from Vietnam by Council Reg. (EC) No 1208/2004 28.06.2004 and extended to imports from Laos by Council Reg. (EC) No 33/2006 09.01.2006	L 359 04.12.2004 p. 11  L 232 01.07.2004 p. 1  L 7 12.01.2006 p. 1
	Stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1890/2005 14.11.2005	L 302 19.11.2005 p. 1



Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	Publication
	Zinc oxides (extension from zinc oxides China)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 408/2002 28.02.2002 extended to imports consigned from Vietnam, whether declared as originating in Vietnam or not by Council Reg. (EC) No 1623/2003 11.09.2003	L 62 05.03.2002 p. 7  L 232 18.09.2003 p. 1

## ANNEX P

Definitive anti-subsidy measures in force on 31 December 2006

### A. Ranked by product (alphabetical)

<b>Product</b>	<b>Origin</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
Antibiotics (broad spectrum) (AS)	India	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 713/2005 10.05.2005	L 121 13.05.2005 p. 1
Bed linen (cotton-type) (AS)	India	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 74/2004 13.01.2004 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1840/2006 11.12.2006	L 12 17.01.2004 p. 1  L 355 15.12.2006 p. 4
Compact disk recordables (CD-Rs) (AS)	India	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 960/2003 02.06.2003	L 138 05.06.2003 p. 1
DRAMs (AS)	Korea (Rep. of)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1480/2003 11.08.2003 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 584/2006 10.04.2006	L 212 22.08.2003 p. 1  L 103 12.04.2006 p. 1
Graphite electrode systems (AS)	India	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1628/2004 13.09.2004	L 295 18.09.2004 p. 4
PET (polyethylene terephthalate) (AS)	India	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 2603/2000 27.11.2000 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1645/2005 06.10.2005	L 301 30.11.2000 p. 1  L 266 11.10.2005 p. 1
	India	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2000/745/EC 29.11.2000 as last amended by Commission Dec. No 2005/697/EC 11.10.2005	L 301 30.11.2000 p. 88  L 266 11.10.2005 p. 62

<b>Product</b>	<b>Origin</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
PET film (polyethylene terephthalate) (AS)	India Brazil (ext.) Israel (ext.)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 367/2006 27.02.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1288/2006 25.08.2006 and extended to imports consigned from Brazil and from Israel by Council Reg. (EC) No 1976/2004 15.11.2004 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 101/2006 20.01.2006	L 68 08.03.2006 p. 15  L 236 31.08.2006 p. 1  L 342 18.11.2004 p. 8  L 17 21.01.2006 p. 1
Polyester textured filament yarn (PTY) (AS)	India	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 2094/2002 26.11.2002	L 323 28.11.2002 p. 21
Ring binder mechanisms (AS)	Indonesia	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 977/2002 04.06.2002	L 150 08.06.2002 p. 17
Sulphanilic acid (AS)	India	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1338/2002 22.07.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 123/2006 23.01.2006	L 196 25.07.2002 p. 1  L 22 26.01.2006 p. 5
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2006/37/EC 05.12.2005	L 22 26.01.2006 p. 52

B. Ranked by country (alphabetical)

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	Publication
Brazil	PET film (polyethylene terephthalate) (AS) (ext.)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 367/2006 27.02.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1288/2006 25.08.2006 and extended to imports consigned from Brazil and from Israel by Council Reg. (EC) No 1976/2004 15.11.2004 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 101/2006 20.01.2006	L 68 08.03.2006 p. 15  L 236 31.08.2006 p. 1  L 342 18.11.2004 p. 8  L 17 21.01.2006 p. 1
India	Antibiotics (broad spectrum) (AS)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 713/2005 10.05.2005	L 121 13.05.2005 p. 1
	Bedlinen (cotton-type) (AS)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 74/2004 13.01.2004 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1840/2006 11.12.2006	L 12 17.01.2004 p. 1  L 355 15.12.2006 p. 4
	Compact disk reordables (CD-Rs) (AS)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 960/2003 02.06.2003	L 138 05.06.2003 p. 1
	Graphite electrode systems (AS)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1628/2004 13.09.2004	L 295 18.09.2004 p. 4
	PET (polyethylene terephthalate) (AS)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 2603/2000 27.11.2000 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1645/2005 06.10.2005	L 301 30.11.2000 p. 1  L 266 11.10.2005 p. 1
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2000/745/EC 29.11.2000 as last amended by Commission Dec. No 2005/697/EC 12.09.2005	L 301 30.11.2000 p. 88  L 266 11.10.2005 p. 62

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	Publication
	PET film (polyethylene terephthalate) (AS)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 367/2006 27.02.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1288/2006 25.08.2006 and extended to imports consigned from Brazil and from Israel by Council Reg. (EC) No 1976/2004 15.11.2004 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 101/2006 20.01.2006	L 68 08.03.2006 p. 15  L 236 31.08.2006 p. 1  L 342 18.11.2004 p. 8  L 17 21.01.2006 p. 1
	Polyester textured filament yarn (PTY) (AS)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 2094/2002 26.11.2002	L 323 28.11.2002 p. 21
	Sulphanilic acid (AS)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1339/2002 22.07.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 123/2006 23.01.2006	L 196 25.07.2002 p. 11  L 22 26.01.2006 p. 5
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2006/37/EC 05.12.2005	L 22 26.01.2006 p. 52
Indonesia	Ring binder mechanisms (AS)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 977/2002 04.06.2002	L 150 08.06.2002 p. 17

<b>Origin</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
Israel	PET film (polyethylene terephthalate) (AS) (ext.)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 367/2006 27.02.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1288/2006 25.08.2006 and extended to imports consigned from Brazil and from Israel by Council Reg. (EC) No 1976/2004 15.11.2004 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 101/2006 20.01.2006	L 68 08.03.2006 p. 15  L 236 31.08.2006 p. 1  L 342 18.11.2004 p. 8  L 17 21.01.2006 p. 1
Korea (Rep. of)	DRAMs (AS)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1480/2003 11.08.2003 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 584/2006 10.04.2006	L 212 22.08.2003 p. 1  L 103 12.04.2006 p. 1

## ANNEX Q

### Undertakings in force on 31 December 2006

#### A. Ranked by product (alphabetical)

<b>Product</b>	<b>Origin</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
Castings	P.R. China	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2006/109/EC 19.01.2006 and corrected by L 95, 04.04.2006, p. 12	L 47 17.02.2006 p. 59
Coumarin	India	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2005/3/EC 03.01.2005	L 1 04.01.2005 p. 15
Grain oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel (small + big)	Russia USA	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2005/622/EC 05.08.2005	L 223 27.08.2005 p. 42
Magnesia bricks	P.R. China	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2005/704/EC 11.10.2005	L 267 12.10.2005 p. 27
PET (polyethylene terephthalate)	India Indonesia	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2000/745/EC 29.11.2000 as last amended by Commission Dec. No 2005/697/EC 12.09.2005	L 301 30.11.2000 p. 88  L 266 11.10.2005 p. 62
	Australia	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2004/600/EC 04.08.2004	L 271 19.08.2004 p. 38
PET (polyethylene terephthalate) (AS)	India	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2000/745/EC 29.11.2000 as last amended by Commission Dec. No 2005/697/EC 11.10.2005	L 301 30.11.2000 p. 88  L 266 11.10.2005 p. 62
Potassium chloride	Russia	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2005/802/EC 17.10.2005 as last amended by Commission Dec. No 2006/557/EC 08.08.2006	L 302 19.11.2005 p. 79  L 218 09.08.2006 p. 22

Product	Origin	Measure	Regulation N°	Publication
Seamless steel pipes and tubes of iron or steel	Romania	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2006/441/EC 23.06.2006 corrected by L 242, 05.09.2006, p. 5	L 175 29.06.2006 p. 81
Silicon	Russia	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2004/445/EC 13.04.2004	L 127 29.04.2004 p. 114
Steel ropes and cables	South Africa	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 1999/572/EC 13.08.99 as last amended by Commission Dec. No 2006/38/EC 22.12.2005	L 217 17.08.99 p. 63  L 22 26.01.2006 p. 54
	Russia Thailand	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2001/602/EC 26.07.2001	L 211 04.08.2001 p. 47
Sulphanilic acid (AD + AS)	India	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2006/37/EC 05.12.2006	L 22 26.01.2006 p. 52
Trout (large rainbow)	Faeroe Islands	Undertakings	Commission Reg. (EC) No 117/2004 23.01.2004	L 17 24.01.2004 p. 4
Urea and ammonium nitrate solutions	Algeria	Undertakings	Commission Reg. (EC) No 617/2000 16.03.2000	L 75 24.03.2000 p. 3

#### B. Ranked by country (alphabetical)

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	Publication
Algeria	Urea and ammonium nitrate solutions	Undertakings	Commission Reg. (EC) No 617/2000 16.03.2000	L 75 24.03.2000 p. 3
Australia	PET (polyethylene terephthalate)	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2004/600/EC 04.08.2004	L 271 19.08.2004 p. 38
P.R. China	Castings	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2006/109/EC 19.01.2006 and corrected by L 95, 04.04.2006, p. 12	L 47 17.02.2006 p. 59
	Magnesia bricks	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2005/704/EC 11.10.2005	L 267 12.10.2005 p. 27
Faeroe Islands	Trout (large rainbow)	Undertakings	Commission Reg. (EC) No 117/2004 23.01.2004	L 17 24.01.2004 p. 4



<b>Origin</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
India	Coumarin	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2005/3/EC 03.01.2005	L 1 04.01.2005 p. 15
	PET (polyethylene terephthalate)	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2000/745/EC 29.11.2000 as last amended by Commission Dec. No 2005/697/EC 12.09.2005	L 301 30.11.2000 p. 88  L 266 11.10.2005 p. 62
	PET (polyethylene terephthalate) (AS)	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2000/745/EC 29.11.2000 as last amended by Commission Dec. No 2005/697/EC 12.09.2005	L 301 30.11.2000 p. 88  L 266 11.10.2005 p. 62
	Sulphanilic acid (AD + AS)	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2006/37/EC 05.12.2006	L 22 26.01.2006 p. 52
Indonesia	PET (polyethylene terephthalate)	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2000/745/EC 29.11.2000 as last amended by Commission Dec. No 2005/697/EC 12.09.2005	L 301 30.11.2000 p. 88  L 266 11.10.2005 p. 62
Romania	Seamless steel pipes and tubes of iron or steel	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2006/441/EC 23.06.2006 corrected by L 242, 05.09.2006, p. 5	L 175 29.06.2006 p. 81
Russia	Grain oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel (small + big)	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2005/622/EC 05.08.2005	L 223 27.08.2005 p. 42
	Potassium chloride	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2005/802/EC 17.10.2005 as last amended by Commission Dec. No 2006/557/EC 08.08.2006	L 302 19.11.2005 p. 79  L 218 09.08.2006 p. 22
	Silicon	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2004/445/EC 13.04.2004	L 127 29.04.2004 p. 114
	Steel ropes and cables	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2001/602/EC 26.07.2001	L 211 04.08.2001 p. 47

<b>Origin</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Regulation N°</b>	<b>Publication</b>
South Africa	Steel ropes and cables	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 1999/572/EC 13.08.99 as last amended by Commission Dec. No 2006/38/EC 22.12.2005	L 217 17.08.99 p. 63  L 22 26.01.2006 p. 54
Thailand	Steel ropes and cables	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2001/602/EC 26.07.2001	L 211 04.08.2001 p. 47
USA	Grain oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel (small + big)	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2005/622/EC 05.08.2005	L 223 27.08.2005 p. 42

## **ANNEX R**

### Anti-dumping & anti-subsidy investigations pending

on 31 December 2006

#### A. New investigations (ranked by product - in alphabetical order)

<b>Product</b>	<b>AD/AS</b>	<b>Origin</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Publication</b>
Camera systems	AD.510	Japan	Initiation	C 117 18.05.2006, p. 8
Coke of coal in pieces with a diameter of more than 80 mm	AD.518	P.R. China	Initiation	C 313 20.12.2006, p. 15
Compressors	AD.519	P.R. China	Initiation	C 314 21.12.2006, p. 2
Dicyandiamide	AD.512	P.R. China	Initiation	C 193 17.08.2006, p. 3
Dihydromyrcenol	AD.514	India	Initiation	C 275 11.11.2006, p. 25
Dihydromyrcenol (AS)	AD.515	India	Initiation	C 275 11.11.2006, p. 29
Ferro-silicon	AD.516	P.R. China Egypt Kazakhstan Macedonia Russia	Initiation	C 291 30.11.2006, p. 34
Ironing boards	AD.506	P.R. China Ukraine	Initiation  Prov. duty	C 29 04.02.2006, p. 2  L 300 31.10.2006, p. 13
Manganese dioxides	AD.520	South Africa	Initiation	C 314 21.12.2006, p. 78
Pentaerythritol	AD.504	P.R. China Russia Turkey Ukraine USA	Initiation	C 11 17.01.2006, p. 4
Peroxosulphates	AD.511	P.R. China Taiwan USA	Initiation	C 162 13.07.2006, p. 5
Polyester staple fibres	AD.509	Malaysia Taiwan	Initiation  Prov. duty	C 89 12.04.2006, p. 2  L 379 28.12.2006, p. 65
Polyvinyl alcohol	AD.517	P.R. China Taiwan	Initiation	C 311 19.12.2006, p. 47

Product	AD/AS	Origin	Type	Publication
Saddles	AD.508	P.R. China	Initiation	C 84 07.04.2006, p. 4
			Prov. duty	L 379 28.12.2006, p. 11
Silico-manganese	AD.513	P.R. China Kazakhstan Ukraine	Initiation	C 214 06.09.2006, p. 14
Strawberries (frozen)	AD.505	P.R. China	Initiation	C 14 19.01.2006, p. 14
			Prov. duty	L 287 18.10.2006, p. 3
Sweet corn (prepared or preserved in kernels)	AD.507	Thailand	Initiation	C 75 28.03.2006, p. 6
			Prov. duty	L 364 20.12.2006, p. 68
Tungsten electrodes	AD.502	P.R. China	Initiation	C 322 17.12.2005, p. 12
			Prov. duty	L 250 14.09.2006, p. 10

B. Review investigations (ranked by product - in alphabetical order)

Product	R. No	Origin	Type of review	Publication
Ammonium nitrate	R.382	Russia	Partial interim review	C 300 30.11.2005, p. 8
Ammonium nitrate	R.387	Ukraine	Expiry review	C 18 25.01.2006, p. 2
Ammonium nitrate	R.410	Russia	Partial interim review	C 311 19.12.2006, p. 55
Ammonium nitrate	R.411	Ukraine	Partial interim review	C 311 19.12.2006, p. 57
Bicycle parts	R.407	P.R. China	Interim review	C 289 28.11.2006, p. 15
DRAMs (AS)	R.389	Korea (Rep. of)	Partial interim review	C 67 18.03.2006, p. 16
Ferro molybdenum	R.406	P.R. China	Interim review	C 262 31.10.2006, p. 28
Grain oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel (GOES)	R.406	Russia USA	Partial interim review	C 254 20.10.2006, p. 10
Hand pallet trucks	R.396	P.R. China	Partial interim review	C 127 31.05.2006, p. 2

Product	R. No	Origin	Type of review	Publication
Lamps (integrated electronic compact fluorescent lamps)	R.397	P.R. China	Expiry review	C 167 19.07.2006, p. 13
Lamps (integrated electronic compact fluorescent lamps)	R.403	P.R. China	Partial interim review	C 217 08.09.2006, p. 2
Lighters (refillable and non-refillable)	R.404	P.R. China Taiwan (ext.)	Expiry review	C 223 16.09.2006, p. 7
Okoumé plywood	R. 408	P.R. China	Partial interim review	C 291 30.11.2006, p. 19
Polyester filament fabrics (finished)	R.413	P.R. China	Absorption investigation	C 320 28.12.2006, p. 8
Polyester staple fibres	R.385	Australia Belarus P.R. China India Indonesia Korea (Rep. of) Saudi Arabia Thailand	Partial interim review	C 325 22.12.2005, p. 20
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film (AS)	R.398	India	Partial interim review	C 180 02.08.2006, p. 90
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film	R.401	India	Expiry review	C 197 22.08.2006, p. 2
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film	R.402	India	Partial interim review	C 202 25.08.2006, p. 16
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	R.380	India Indonesia Korea (Rep. of) Malaysia Taiwan Thailand	Expiry review	C 304 01.12.2005, p. 9
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	R.380	Korea (Rep. of) Taiwan	Partial interim review	C 304 01.12.2005, p. 9
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) (AS)	R.381	India	Expiry review	C 304 01.12.2005, p. 4
Silicon	R.393	P.R. China	Anti-circumvention investigation	L 107 20.04.2006, p. 24
Steel ropes and cables	R.347	Russia	Partial interim review	C 202 10.08.2004, p. 12
Steel ropes and cables	R.399	Russia Thailand Turkey	Expiry review	C 181 03.08.2006, p. 15
Steel ropes and cables	R.400	Turkey	Partial interim review	C 181 03.08.2006, p. 15
Television camera systems	R.395	Japan	Interim review	C 117 18.05.2006, p. 8
Urea	R.394	Russia	Expiry review	C 105 04.05.2006, p. 12
Urea	R.394	Russia	Partial interim review	C 105 04.05.2006, p. 12

Product	R. No	Origin	Type of review	Publication
Urea	R.412	Belarus Croatia Libya Ukraine	Expiry review	C 316 22.12.2006, p. 13
Urea and ammonium nitrate solutions	R. 409	Russia	Partial interim review	C 311 19.12.2006, p. 51

C. Ranked by country (new and review investigations) (alphabetical)

Origin	Product	Type	Publication
Australia	Polyester staple fibres	Partial interim review	C 325 22.12.2005, p. 20
Belarus	Polyester staple fibres	Partial interim review	C 325 22.12.2005, p. 20
	Urea	Expiry review	C 316 22.12.2006, p. 13
P.R. China	Bicycle parts	Interim review	C 289 28.11.2006, p. 15
	Coke of coal in pieces with a diameter of more than 80 mm	New investigation	C 313 20.12.2006, p. 15
	Compressors	New investigation	C 314 21.12.2006, p. 2
	Dicyandiamide	New investigation	C 193 17.08.2006, p. 3
	Ferro molybdenum	Interim review	C 262 31.10.2006, p. 28
	Ferro-silicon	New investigation	C 291 30.11.2006, p. 34
	Hand pallet trucks	Partial interim review	C 127 31.05.2006, p. 2
	Ironing boards	New investigation	C 29 04.02.2006, p. 2
		Prov. duty	L 300 31.10.2006, p. 13
	Lamps (integrated electronic compact fluorescent lamps)	Expiry review	C 167 19.07.2006, p. 13
	Lamps (integrated electronic compact fluorescent lamps)	Partial interim reviews	C 217 08.09.2006, p. 2
	Lighters (refillable and non-refillable)	Expiry review	C 223 16.09.2006, p. 7
	Okoumé plywood	Partial interim review	C 291 30.11.2006, p. 19
	Pentaerythritol	New investigation	C 11 17.01.2006, p. 4
	Peroxosulphates	New investigation	C 162 13.07.2006, p. 5

<b>Origin</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Publication</b>
	Polyester filament fabrics (finished)	Absorption investigation	C 320 28.12.2006, p. 8
	Polyester staple fibres	Partial interim review	C 325 22.12.2005, p. 20
	Polyvinyl alcohol	New investigation	C 311 19.12.2006, p. 47
	Saddles	New investigation  Prov. duty	C 84 07.04.2006, p. 4  L 379 28.12.2006, p. 11
	Silico-manganese	New investigation	C 214 06.09.2006, p. 14
	Silicon	Anti-circumvention investigation	L 107 20.04.2006, p. 24
	Strawberries (frozen)	New investigation  Prov. duty	C 14 19.01.2006, p. 14  L 287 18.10.2006, p. 3
	Tungsten electrodes	New investigation  Prov. duty	C 322 17.12.2005, p. 12  L 250 14.09.2006, p. 10
Croatia	Urea	Expiry review	C 316 22.12.2006, p. 13
Egypt	Ferro-silicon	New investigation	C 291 30.11.2006, p. 34
India	Dihydromyrcenol	New investigation	C 275 11.11.2006, p. 25
	Dihydromyrcenol (AS)	New investigation	C 275 11.11.2006, p. 29
	Polyester staple fibres	Partial interim review	C 325 22.12.2005, p. 20
	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) (AS)	Expiry review	C 304 01.12.2005, p. 4
	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	Expiry review	C 304 01.12.2005, p. 9
	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film (AS)	Partial interim review	C 180 02.08.2006, p. 90
	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film	Expiry review	C 197 22.08.2006, p. 2
	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film	Partial interim review	C 202 25.08.2006, p. 16
Indonesia	Polyester staple fibres	Partial interim review	C 325 22.12.2005, p. 20
	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	Expiry review	C 304 01.12.2005, p. 9

<b>Origin</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Publication</b>
Japan	Camera systems	New investigation	C 117 18.05.2006, p. 8
	Television camera systems	Interim review	C 117 18.05.2006, p. 8
Kazakhstan	Ferro-silicon	New investigation	C 291 30.11.2006, p. 34
	Silico-manganese	New investigation	C 214 06.09.2006, p. 14
Korea (Rep. of)	DRAMs (AS)	Partial interim review	C 67 18.03.2006, p. 16
	Polyester staple fibres	Partial interim review	C 325 22.12.2005, p. 20
	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	Expiry review	C 304 01.12.2005, p. 9
	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	Partial interim review	C 304 01.12.2005, p. 9
Libya	Urea	Expiry review	C 316 22.12.2006, p. 13
Macedonia (FYR)	Ferro-silicon	New investigation	C 291 30.11.2006, p. 34
Malaysia	Polyester staple fibres	New investigation	C 89 12.04.2006, p. 2
		Prov. duty	L 379 28.12.2006, p. 65
	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	Expiry review	C 304 01.12.2005, p. 9
Russia	Ammonium nitrate	Partial interim review	C 300 30.11.2005, p. 8
	Ammonium nitrate	Partial interim review	C 311 19.12.2006, p. 55
	Ferro-silicon	New investigation	C 291 30.11.2006, p. 34
	Grain oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel (GOES)	Partial interim review	C 254 20.10.2006, p. 10
	Pentaerythritol	New investigation	C 11 17.01.2006, p. 4
	Steel ropes and cables	Partial interim review	C 202 10.08.2004, p. 12
	Steel ropes and cables	Expiry review	C 181 03.08.2006, p. 15
	Urea	Expiry review	C 105 04.05.2006, p. 12
	Urea	Partial interim review	C 105 04.05.2006, p. 12
	Urea and ammonium nitrate solutions	Partial interim review	C 311 19.12.2006, p. 51



<b>Origin</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Publication</b>
Saudi Arabia	Polyester staple fibres	Partial interim review	C 325 22.12.2005, p. 20
South Africa	Manganese dioxides	New investigation	C 314 21.12.2006, p. 78
Taiwan	Lighters (refillable and non-refillable) (ext.)	Expiry review	C 223 16.09.2006, p. 7
	Peroxosulphates	New investigation	C 162 13.0.2006, p. 5
	Polyester staple fibres	New investigation  Prov. duty	C 89 12.04.2006, p. 2  L 379 28.12.2006, p. 65
	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	Expiry review	C 304 01.12.2005, p. 9
	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	Partial interim review	C 304 01.12.2005, p. 9
	Polyvinyl alcohol	New investigation	C 311 19.12.2006, p. 47
Thailand	Polyester staple fibres	Partial interim review	C 325 22.12.2005, p. 20
	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	Expiry review	C 304 01.12.2005, p. 9
	Steel ropes and cables	Expiry review	C 181 03.08.2006, p. 15
	Sweet corn (prepared or preserved in kernels)	New investigation  Prov. duty	C 75 28.03.2006, p. 6  L 364 20.12.2006, p. 68
Turkey	Pentaerythritol	New investigation	C 11 17.01.2006, p. 4
	Steel ropes and cables	Expiry review	C 181 03.08.2006, p. 15
	Steel ropes and cables	Partial interim review	C 181 03.08.2006, p. 15
Ukraine	Ammonium nitrate	Expiry review	C 18 25.01.2006, p. 2
	Ammonium nitrate	Partial interim review	C 311 19.12.2006, p. 57
	Ironing boards	New investigation  Prov. duty	C 29 04.02.2006, p. 2  L 300 31.10.2006, p. 13
	Pentaerythritol	New investigation	C 11 17.01.2006, p. 4

<b>Origin</b>	<b>Product</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Publication</b>
	Silico-manganese	New investigation	C 214 06.09.2006, p. 14
	Urea	Expiry review	C 316 22.12.2006, p. 13
USA	Grain oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel (GOES)	Partial interim review	C 254 20.10.2006, p. 10
	Pentaerythritol	New investigation	C 11 17.01.2006, p. 4
	Peroxosulphates	New investigation	C 162 13.0.2006, p. 5

## ANNEX S

### Court cases

#### A. Court cases pending before the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance of the European Communities on 31 December 2006

<b>Court of Justice</b>	
Case C-351/04	Ikea Wholesale Ltd.
Case C-245/05	Metro International GmbH
Case C-398/05	AGST Draht- und Biegetechnik
Case C-263/06	Carboni e Derivati
Case C-535/06	Moser Baer
<b>Court of First Instance</b>	
Case T-383/03	Hynix v. Council
Case T-107/04	Aluminium Silicon Mill Products GmbH v. Council
Case T-174/04	SC Petrotub SA v. Council
Case T-199/04	Gul Ahmed Textile Mills Ltd. v. Council
Case T-429/04	Trubowest Handel and Makarov v. Council
Case T-462/04	Heg Ltd. and Graphite India Ltd. v. Council
Case T-498/04	Zhejiang Chemical v. Council
Case T-91/05	Sinara Handel v. Council & Commission
Case T-221/05	Huvis Corporation v. Council
Case T-299/05	Shangai Excel & Shanghai Adeptech v. Council
Case T-348/05	JSC Kirovo-Chepetsky v. Council
Case T-45/06	Reliance Industries Ltd. v. Council
Case T-113/06	Fjord Seafood Norway AS et al v. Council
Case T-115/06	Fiskeri og Havbruksnaeringens et al v. Council
Case T-119/06	Usha Martin Ltd. v. Council and Commission
Case T-143/06	MTZ Polyfilms Ltd. v. Council
Case T-151/06	Aluminium Silicon Mill Products GmbH v. Commission
Case T-163/06	BA.LA di Lanciotti v. Commission
Case T-249/06	Niko Tube & Nyzhniodniprovskyi v. Council

Case T-301/06	Lemaître Sécurité SAS v. Commission
Case T-314/06	Whirlpool v. Commission
Case T-296/06	Dongguan Nanzha Leco Stationery Mfg. v. Council
Case T-364/06	Xinhui Alida Polythene Ltd. v. Council
Case T-401/06	Brossmann Footwer (HK), Seasonable Footwear (China), Lung Pao Footwear (China), Risen Footwear (HK) v. Council
Case T-407/06	Zhejiang Aokang Shoes Ltd. (China) v. Council
Case T-408/06	Wenzhou Taima Shoes Co. Ltd. (China)
Case T-409/06	Sun Sang Kong Yuen Shoes Factory v. Council
Case T-410/06	Foshan City Nanhai Golden Step Industrial Co. Ltd. v. Council

B. Judgments, orders and other decisions rendered by the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance of the European Communities during 2006

<b>Court of Justice</b>	
	NONE
<b>Court of First Instance</b>	
Case T-364/03	Medici Grimm KG v. Council
Case T-278 & 280/03	Van Manekus & Co v. Council
Case T-300/03	Moser Bear v. Council
Case T-138/02	Nanjing Metalink v. Council
Case T-274/02	Ritek Corp. & Prodisc Tech Inc. v. Council
Case T-413/03	Shandong v. Council

C. Applications withdrawn during 2006

<b>Court of Justice</b>	
	NONE
<b>Court of First Instance</b>	
Case T-111/04	OJSC Brask Aluminium Plant v. Council (application withdrawn)
Case T-480/04	CMT and A&C v. Council (application withdrawn)
Case T-372/05	Giant (China) Co. Ltd. v. Council (application withdrawn)
Case T-17/06	Giant (China) Co. Ltd. v. Council (application withdrawn)

## **ANNEX T**

Safeguard and surveillance measures in force on 31 December 2006

### A. Safeguard measures

<b>List of safeguard measures in force</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation/ Decision No</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Citrus fruits	Erga omnes	Commission Reg. (EC) No 658/2004 07.04.2004	L 104 08.04.2004 p. 67

### B. Surveillance measures

<b>List of surveillance measures in force</b>			
<b>Product</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Regulation/ Decision No</b>	<b>OJ Reference</b>
Footwear products (surveillance)	P.R. China	Commission Reg. (EC) No 117/2005 26.01.2005	L 24 27.01.2005 p. 8
Steel products (surveillance)	Erga omnes	Commission Reg. (EC) No 469/2005 23.03.2005	L 78 24.03.2005 p. 12

## ANNEX U

Refunds during the period 1 January - 31 December 2006

<b>LODGED</b>		
<b>PRODUCT</b>	<b>ORIGIN</b>	<b>REFERENCE</b>
CFL -I Lamps	PR China	R 23/02
CFL -I Lamps	PR China	R 23/03
Bed Linen	Pakistan	R 33/07
Bed Linen	Pakistan	R 33/08
Bed Linen	Pakistan	R 33/09
Bed Linen	Pakistan	R 33/10
Hand pallet trucks	PR China	R 37/02
Hand pallet trucks	PR China	R 37/03
Polyester filament fabrics	PR China	R 41/02
Castings	PR China	R 42/01
Castings	PR China	R 42/02
Aluminium foil	Russia	R 43/01
Bicycle parts	PR China	R 44/01
Bicycle parts	PR China	R 44/02
Magnesia bricks	PR China	R 45/01
Tartaric acid	PR China	R 46/01
Shoes	PR China	R 47/01
Shoes	PR China	R 47/02
Shoes	Vietnam	R 48/01

<b>ONGOING ANALYSES</b>		
<b>PRODUCT</b>	<b>ORIGIN</b>	<b>REFERENCE</b>
CFL –I Lamps	PR China	R 23/02
Bed Linen	Pakistan	R 33/02
Hand pallet trucks	PR China	R 37/02
Hand pallet trucks	PR China	R 37/03
DRAMs	South Korea	R 40/01
DRAMs	South Korea	R 40/02

<b>INVESTIGATION SUSPENDED</b>		
Bed Linen	Pakistan	R 16/02
PET film	India	R 39/01

<b>CASES FINALISED</b>			
<b>PRODUCT</b>	<b>ORIGIN</b>	<b>OUTCOME</b>	<b>REFERENCE</b>
Tube and Pipe Fittings	Russia	Withdrawn	R 27/03
Silicon metal	Russia	Partial Refund	R 29/01
Silicon metal	Russia	Partial Refund	R 29/02
Bed Linen	Pakistan	Withdrawn	R 33/03
Bed Linen	Pakistan	Withdrawn	R 33/04
Bed Linen	Pakistan	No refund	R 33/05
Bed Linen	Pakistan	No refund	R 33/06
Bed Linen	Pakistan	Withdrawn	R 33/10
Synthetic fibre rope	India	Full refund	R 36/01
Hand pallet trucks	PR China	Withdrawn	R 37/01
Retail electronic weighing scales	PR China	Partial Refund	R 38/01
Polyester filament fabrics	PR China	Withdrawn	R 41/01
Bicycle parts	PR China	Withdrawn	R 44/01