



Council of the
European Union

Brussels, 19 October 2016
(OR. en)

13468/16
ADD 1

ANTIDUMPING 10
COMER 110
WTO 295

COVER NOTE

From: Secretary-General of the European Commission,
signed by Mr Jordi AYET PUIGARNAU, Director

date of receipt: 18 October 2016

To: Mr Jeppe TRANHOLM-MIKKELSEN, Secretary-General of the Council of
the European Union

No. Cion doc.: SWD(2016) 330 final

Subject: COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT
Accompanying the document
REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
AND THE COUNCIL
34th Annual Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and
the Council on the EU's Anti-Dumping, Anti-Subsidy and Safeguard
activities (2015)

Delegations will find attached document SWD(2016) 330 final.

Encl.: SWD(2016) 330 final



Brussels, 18.10.2016
SWD(2016) 330 final

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT
Accompanying the document

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**34rd Annual Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council
on the EU's Anti-Dumping, Anti-Subsidy and Safeguard activities (2015)**

{COM(2016) 661 final}

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report sets out the European Union's anti-dumping, anti-subsidy and safeguard activities during 2015.

The report, as in previous years, gives an overview of the EU legislation in force with regard to the trade defence instruments, anti-dumping, anti-subsidy and safeguards.

The report also summarises the developments in general policy. It gives an overview of all investigations together with the most essential information such as, for instance, the rate of individual duties imposed. Cases which merit some special attention are treated in more detail. Consequently, the report covers the essential facts of the year.

The detailed annexes give a complete overview of all the activities carried out during 2015. These are broken down into various categories e.g. initiations, imposition of measures etc. and are designed to complement the narrative of this report by providing details of all cases including references to publications.

The year 2015 saw a slight decrease in the number of new cases initiated when compared to the previous year, 14 as compared to 16 in 2014. By contrast, in 2015 there was a significant increase in the number of provisional measures imposed, 10 compared to two as well as the number of definitive measures imposed, 12 compared to three the previous year. The number of investigations terminated without measures was fairly stable (four in 2014 compared to three in 2015). These changes between 2014 and 2015 reflect the fact that following initiations, provisional and definitive measures are imposed normally nine and 15 months later respectively, which might be in the following year. In this context, the number of initiations of new cases in 2014 was much higher than in 2013 which has resulted in the increase in 2015 of the number of measures imposed.

As regards review investigations initiated, there was an increase from 22 in 2014 to 34 in 2015. These included 13 expiry reviews, 11 interim reviews, one new exporter review, two 'other' reviews as well as seven anti-circumvention investigations. In the period, 13 expiry reviews were concluded with confirmation of the measures and six interim reviews were concluded with the measures being confirmed or amended.

There was no safeguard investigation opened nor safeguard measures imposed during 2015.

On the modernisation of the trade defence instruments progress on this file continued to be stalled during 2015 despite the steel crisis seemingly generating more interest in this issue.

As in previous years, this report provides an overview of the Court cases relating to the trade policy instruments. In 2015, the Court of Justice (COJ) and the General Court (GC) rendered 27 judgments in total relating to the areas of anti-dumping or anti-subsidy.

The European Parliament's INTA Committee continued to be informed about major developments in the EU's trade defence activities.

The relevant activities in the framework of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) are also reported, including dispute settlement procedures initiated against the EU.

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

This report is also available to the general public with the following link.

Internet Website : <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/accessing-markets/trade-defence/>

1. OVERVIEW OF THE LEGISLATION

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 disciplines dates back quite some time, the instruments are still relevant because the trade distortions that underlie the application of these instruments are widespread.

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 measures can be adopted. The EU played an active role in the negotiation of these relevant criteria which are reflected in its own legislation. The EU's 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 EU plays as a prudent user has therefore also an exemplary function at WTO level.

1.1.2. *The EU legislation*

The EU'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 EU, 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:

- Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Union – Codified Version¹
- Regulation (EU) 2016/1037 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on protection against subsidised imports from countries not members of the European Union – Codified Version².

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

¹ OJ L 176, 30.6.2016, p.21 Codified version as last amended by Regulation (EU) No 37/2014 (OJ L 18, 21.01.2014, p. 1)

² OJ L 176, 30.6.2016, p.55 Codified Version as last amended by Regulation (EU) No 37/2014 (OJ L 18 21.01.2014, p. 1)

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

The EU interest test is a public interest clause and provides that measures can only be taken if they are not contrary to the overall interest of the EU. This requires an analysis of all the economic interests involved, including those of the EU industry, users, consumers and traders of the product concerned.

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

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 as was the case in the People's Republic of China's Protocol of Accession, although the provision has now expired.

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 EU producers and d) a causal link between the imports and the injury.

1.2.2. The EU legislation

The above-mentioned principles are all reflected in the relevant EU regulations, except for the "unforeseen development requirement" (which is not explicitly in the EU legislation but has been confirmed as a self-standing condition by WTO jurisprudence). Additionally, the adoption of measures in the EU 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 EU's interest to do so. The current EU safeguard instruments are covered by the following regulations:

- Regulation (EU) 2015/478 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2015 on common rules for imports (codification)^[1],
- Regulation (EU) 2015/755 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 on common rules for imports from certain third countries (recast)^[2]
- Regulation (EU) 2015/936 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 EU import rules (recast)

The first two regulations are referred to as the "basic safeguard Regulation(s)".

Anti-subsidy and unfair pricing instrument for airline services

Regulation No 868/2004^[1] dealing with the effect of subsidisation and unfair pricing for air services from third countries, adopted by the EP and the Council in 2004, has never been used. In December 2012, the Council of the European Union concluded that the Regulation "has proven not to address adequately the specific characteristics of the aviation services sector" and supported the Commission's intention to analyse, in consultation with industry and Member States, possible options for a more effective instrument to safeguard open and fair competition and its intention, on that basis, to present a proposal for a revision or replacement of Regulation 868/2004. Following a public consultation, which took place in 2013, a study was carried out for DG MOVE in 2014, the purpose of which was to analyse policy options to be envisaged in the context of the review. The review of the regulation, involving different services of the Commission as well as external experts continued during 2015.

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, plus profit. The EU's anti-dumping legislation defines anti-dumping as selling a product in the EU 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).

^[1] OJ L 83, 27.3.2015, p.16.

^[2] OJ L 123, 19.5.2015, p.33.

^[1] OJ L 162, 30.4.2004, p. 1 as last amended by Regulation (EU) No 37/2014 (OJ L 18, 21.01.2014, p1)

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, plus profit. In the latter case, a company is selling at dumped prices if its export prices are below the cost of production, plus profit.

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 an incidental basis. That segregation may be caused, amongst other reasons, by government intervention e.g. high customs duties. 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 EU. 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 rules that ensure full market integration (for instance like in the EU internal market).

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 EU at dumped or subsidised prices. Measures can only be taken if these exports cause material injury to EU producers.

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 EU 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 EU 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 EU 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 EU 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. EU interest

Finally, it has to be established whether there are compelling reasons according to which measures would be contrary to the overall interest of the EU. 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 EU industry, industrial 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. Measures should not be imposed only if it can be clearly concluded that their negative impact would be disproportionate.

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 EU 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 any candidate countries. The rules relating to a new case are summarised below.

Initiation

A case normally starts with a sufficiently substantiated complaint from the EU industry manufacturing the same or a similar product to the one referred to in the complaint. Then, 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, exporting country authorities in anti-subsidy investigations in particular 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 EU to the producers, 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 EU 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 for the EU 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 draft implementing act, on the basis of which it is decided whether to impose provisional measures, whether to continue the investigation without proposing duties or whether to terminate the proceedings. In either eventuality 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 review the Commission's findings and to submit comments. Comments can also be made at a hearing. Any submissions and comments in reaction to provisional disclosure, are taken into account when a second, definitive, draft implementing act is prepared by the Commission.

After final disclosure, assessment of comments of interested parties and after receiving the opinion of the Member States via the Trade Defence Instruments Committee, the Commission decides whether or not to adopt definitive measures. At definitive stage, Member States can block the adoption of a draft implementing act by qualified majority. The Commission may also accept 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. The Commission regulation imposing definitive duties/accepting undertakings, and deciding on the collection of the provisional duties, is published in the Official Journal.

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.

If one or more of the conditions for imposing measures are not met, the Commission will decide to terminate a case without the imposition of measures. The same procedure (disclosure, comments, hearing, draft implementing act) as described above applies. The termination of the case is made by a Commission Decision after consultation of the Member States.

Timing

The procedure described above is subject to strict statutory time limits. 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 EU 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 requires a request by the EU industry evidencing that the expiry of the measures would lead to the likelihood of a 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. However, in reviews there is no provisional stage.

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 General Court and the Court of Justice in Luxembourg. Furthermore, WTO members may have recourse to the WTO dispute settlement mechanism.

2.2. **Safeguards**

2.2.1. *What are safeguard measures?*

Safeguard measures allow temporary protection against the adverse effects of import surges. Under the EU legislation³ implementing the WTO Safeguards Agreement, they

³ Regulation (EU) 2015/478 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2015 on common rules for imports (codification - OJ L 83, 27.3.2015, p.16.

can be applied under the following conditions: if, as a result of unforeseen developments, a product is being imported into the EU in such increased quantities and/or on such terms and conditions as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to EU 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.

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 EU 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 of the Union industry such as production, capacity utilisation, stocks, sales, market share, prices, profits, employment, etc. 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 passed on by the Commission to all other Member States. 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. slightly more than 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 published in the Official Journal. In exceptional circumstances, this time limit may be extended by a further maximum period of two months.

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 EU 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 EU 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 of the measures exceeds three years, the Commission will examine, mid way through their duration, the appropriateness of further liberalisation and necessity for their continued application. This will be done either on the Commission's own initiative or at the request of a Member State. Where the Commission considers that the application of the measure is still necessary, it shall inform the Member States accordingly. Where the Commission considers that any surveillance or safeguard measure should be revoked or amended, it shall do so after having received the approval of the Member States.

3. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF ANTI-DUMPING AND ANTI-SUBSIDY INVESTIGATIONS AND MEASURES

The number of new investigations initiated in 2015 decreased compared to the previous year, 14 compared to 16. The number of definitive measures imposed increased when compared to 2014 (11 as compared to three) and the number of provisional measures imposed in 2015 also increased from two in 2014 to 10. These changes between 2014 and 2015 reflect the fact that from the date of initiation, provisional measures are imposed normally nine months after initiation with definitive measures imposed six (anti-dumping) or four (anti-subsidy) months after that, which in either case might be in the following year. Below are details on new investigations and review investigations.

3.1. Measures in place

At the end of 2015, the EU had 87 anti-dumping measures (which were extended in 30 cases) and 11 countervailing measures in force (which was extended in one case)⁴. The anti-dumping measures covered 62 products and 27 countries (see Annex O); the countervailing measures covered 11 products and five countries (see Annex P). The large majority of measures was in the form of duties. However, in a number of cases, undertakings were accepted.

Of the 87 anti-dumping measures and 30 extensions in force at the end of 2015 the main countries affected were China (53), Indonesia (seven) Malaysia and Russia (six each), India and Taiwan (five each), Korea and Thailand (four each), Ukraine and Korea (three

⁴ The measures are counted per product and country concerned.

each) and USA and Philippines, Sri Lanka and USA (two each). Of the 11 anti-subsidy measures and one extension in place the majority concern imports from China (five in total), with imports from India subject to four measures and Canada, Turkey and USA all subject to one measure each.

Regarding the anti-dumping measures one has to look at the trade volume of the products concerned, which varies considerably depending on the sector concerned. The largest trade volumes are often generated by high technology, such as electronics, which are high-value products. It should be noted that in 2015, only ___%⁵ of total imports into the EU was affected by anti-dumping or anti-subsidy measures. Table 1 below provides statistical information on the new investigations for the years 2011 – 2015.

TABLE 1

**Anti-dumping and anti-subsidy new investigations
during the period 1 January 2011 - 31 December 2015⁶**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Investigations in progress at the beginning of the period	24	21	28	11	20
Investigations initiated during the period	21	19	9	16	14
Investigations in progress during the period	45	40	37	27	34
Investigations concluded :					
- imposition of definitive duty or acceptance of undertakings	13	3	15	3	11
- terminations ⁷	11	9	11	4	3
Total investigations concluded during the period	24	12	26	7	14
Investigations in progress at the end of period	21	28	11	20	20
Provisional measures imposed during the period	10	9	6	2	10

3.2. Review investigations

Anti-dumping measures, including price undertakings, may be subject, under the basic anti-dumping 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).

Also anti-subsidy measures may be subject, under the basic anti-subsidy 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).

⁵ Source Comext.

⁶ The initiation of a case concerning several countries is accounted as separate investigations/proceedings per country involved.

⁷ Investigations might be terminated for reasons such as the withdrawal of the complaint, *de minimis* dumping or injury, etc.

These reviews continue to represent a major part of the work of the Commission's TDI services. In the period from 2011 to 2015, a total of 152 review investigations were initiated. These review investigations represented 66% of all investigations initiated in that period.

In 2015, 33 reviews were initiated. These comprised 13 expiry reviews, 11 interim reviews, one newcomer reviews, one 'other' review, and seven anti-circumvention investigations.

An overview of the review investigations in 2015 can be found in Annexes F to K. Table 2 provides statistical information for the years 2011 – 2015.

TABLE 2
Reviews of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations
during the period 1 January 2011 - 31 December 2015⁸

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Reviews in progress at the beginning of the period	34	21	26	23	18
Reviews initiated during the period	24	37	36	22	33
Reviews in progress during the period	58	58	62	45	51
Total reviews concluded during the period ⁹	37	32	39	27	36
Reviews in progress at the end of the period	21	26	23	18	15

4. OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES IN 2015

4.1. New investigations

4.1.1. Initiations

In 2015, 12 new anti-dumping investigations and two new anti-subsidy investigations were initiated. There was no safeguard investigation initiated. The anti-dumping investigations involved seven different products from eight different countries. The anti-subsidy investigations involve two products from two different countries. Details of these investigations are given in Annex A. The country most affected by the anti-dumping investigations is China with six investigations. The anti-subsidy investigations concerned Turkey and India. The main sector concerned by these new cases is Iron and steel.

⁸ The initiation of a case concerning several countries is accounted as separate investigations/proceedings per country involved.

⁹ 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.

In the five-year period from 2011 to 2015, 79 investigations were initiated on imports from 20 countries. The sectors concerned by the investigations are iron and steel – 33 investigations, chemical and allied – 20 investigations, other - 15 investigations, other metals – four investigations, textiles and allied - three investigations and electronics and other mechanical engineering two investigations each. A breakdown of the product sectors is given in Annex B(A).

The breakdown of the countries concerned by initiations during the period from 2011 to 2015 include China - 33 investigations, India - 10, Turkey - five, Indonesia and Russia - four each, Thailand four, USA and Taiwan - three each, Argentina, Oman, Saudi Arabia - two each and Belarus, Brazil, Georgia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, F.Y.R.O.M., Mexico, Thailand, Ukraine and Vietnam - one each. A table showing all the investigations initiated over the last five years broken down by country of export is at Annex B(B).

The list of cases initiated in 2015 can be found below, together with the names of the complainants. More information can be obtained from the Official Journal to which reference is given in Annex A.

Product – Type of investigation (AD or AS)	Country of origin	Complainant
High fatigue performance steel concrete reinforcement bars - AD	P.R. China	Eurofer
Cold-rolled flat steel products - AD	P.R. China Russia	Eurofer
Aspartame - AD	P.R. China	Ajinomoto Sweeteners Europe SAS
Sodium cyclamate ¹⁰ - AD	P.R. China	Productos Aditivos SA
Ceramic foam filters -AD	P.R. China	Vesuvius GmbH
Stainless steel tube and pipe butt-welding fittings -AD	P.R. China Taiwan	Defence Committee of the Stainless Steel Butt-welding Fittings Industry of the European Union
Manganese oxides - AD	Brazil Georgia India Mexico	Eurachem Comilog SPRL
Tubes and pipes of ductile cast iron - AS	India	Saint-Gobain PAM Saint-Gobain PAM Deutschland GmbH Saint-Gobain PAM España SA
European sea bass and gilthead sea bream - AS	Turkey	APROMAR (Asociación Empresarial de Productores de Cultivos Marinos)

¹⁰(limited to two Chinese exporting producers Fang Da Food Additive (Shen Zhen) Limited and Fang Da Food Additive (Yang Quan) Limited)

4.1.2. Provisional measures

In 2015, provisional duties were imposed in 10 anti-dumping investigation and no provisional measures imposed in anti-subsidy investigations.

The list of cases where provisional measures were imposed during 2015 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.

Product	Originating from	Type ¹¹ and level of measure
Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products	P.R. China	AD: Individual duties ranging from 24.3% - 25.2% .Residual duty 25.2%
	Taiwan	AD: Individual duties ranging from 10.9% - 12%. Residual duty 12%
Grain-oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel	P.R. China	AD: Residual duty 28.7%
	Japan	AD: Individual duties ranging from 34.2% - 35.9% Residual duty 35.9%
	Korea, Rep. of	AD: Residual duty 22.8%
	Russia	AD: Residual duty 21.6%
	USA	AD: Residual duty 22%
Acesulfame Potassium (ACE-K)	P.R. China	AD: Residual duty ranging from €1.23 - €3.19 per kg Residual duty €3.09per kg
Aluminium foil in big rolls	Russia	AD: 12.2%
Tubes and pipes of ductile cast iron	India	AD:15.3% - 31.2%

4.1.3. Definitive measures

During 2015, definitive duties were imposed in 10 anti-dumping investigations and in one anti-subsidy investigations. The list of cases where definitive measures were imposed during 2015 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.

Product	Originating from	Type ¹² and level of measure
Monosodium glutamate	Indonesia	Individual AD Duties ranging 7,2% - 13,3% Residual duty 28,4%

¹¹ AD = anti-dumping duty, CVD = countervailing duty, UT = undertaking.

¹² AD = anti-dumping duty, CVD = countervailing duty, UT = undertaking.

Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products	P.R. China Taiwan	PRC : Individual AD Duties ranging 24,4% - 24,6%; Taiwan: Individual duty 0%; Residual duty 17,1%
Grain-oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel	P.R. China Japan Korea (Rep. of) Russia USA	PRC: Individual AD Duties ranging 21,5% – 36,6% Residual duty 36,6% Japan: Individual AD Duties ranging 35,9% – 39% Residual duty 39% Korea (Rep. of): Individual and residual AD Duties 22,5% Russia: Individual and residual AD Duties 21,6% USA: Individual and residual AD Duties 22%
Acesulfame Potassium (ACE-K)	P.R. China	Individual AD Duties ranging €2,64 - €4,47 per kg Residual duty €4,58 per kg
Aluminium foil in big rolls	Russia	Residual AD duty 12,2%
Rainbow trout	Turkey	Individual CVD Duty ranging 6,7% - 9,5%; Residual duty 9,5%

4.1.4. Details on individual cases

Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products (PRC and Taiwan)

In June 2014, the Commission initiated an anti-dumping investigation on imports of Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products (SSCR) originating in the PRC and Taiwan, following a complaint lodged by Eurofer, on behalf of producers representing more than 50% of total Union production of SSCR. In August 2014, the Commission initiated an anti-subsidy investigation with regard to imports into the Union of SSCR originating in the PRC. In December 2014, the Commission, following a request by the complainant, made imports of SSCR originating in the PRC and Taiwan subject to registration.

Product concerned and investigation period (IP)

The product concerned is flat-rolled products of stainless steel, not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced) originating in the PRC and Taiwan, currently falling within CN codes 7219 31 00, 7219 32 10, 7219 32 90, 7219 33 10, 7219 33 90, 7219 34 10, 7219 34 90, 7219 35 10, 7219 35 90, 7220 20 21, 7220 20 29, 7220 20 41, 7220 20 49, 7220 20 81 and 7220 20 89. The investigation of dumping and injury covered the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 and for the assessment of injury covered the period from 1 January 2010 to the end of the investigation period.

Sampling

The Commission selected a sample of four Union producers. Regarding importers, the Commission selected a sample of four importers based on the level of volume of imports into the Union. Lastly, the Commission selected three Taiwanese exporting producers, and four Chinese exporting producers, as a representative sample of the exporting producers in Taiwan and in the PRC respectively. One exporting producer in Taiwan requested and was granted an individual examination under Article 17(3) of the basic Regulation.

Dumping

Regarding the PRC, none of the exporting producers claimed Market Economy Treatment (MET) pursuant to Article 2(7)(b) of the basic Regulation. Thus, normal value for the PRC was determined on the basis of the price or constructed value in a market economy third country, namely the USA, in accordance with Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation. The Commission then compared the normal value and the export price on an ex-works basis. Adjustments were made where appropriate to ensure a fair comparison in accordance with Article 2(10) of the basic Regulation. The resulting dumping margins ranged between 42,2% and 50,2%. Regarding Taiwan, the normal value was calculated pursuant articles 2(1) to 2(6) of the basic Regulation. The export price was established on the basis of prices actually paid or payable, in accordance with Article 2(8) of the basic Regulation. The Commission then compared the normal value and the export price on an ex-works basis. The resulting dumping margins ranged between 0% and 6,8%.

Injury and causation

Most of the injury indicators of the Union industry showed a negative trend during the period considered. Production volume decreased (by 5%), leading to a decrease in the capacity utilisation by 8%. Stable sales volumes in a growing market led to a decrease of market share of 5%. Employment decreased by 11% while labour cost increased by 8%. Investments decreased by 17% while return on investments remained negative throughout the period considered and showed a worsening trend. On the other hand, production capacity and productivity, showed a slightly positive trend. In any event, this increase in production capacity is in line with the increase of consumption during the period considered. The rising productivity was a consequence of the reduction of number of employees. The Commission concluded that the Union industry suffered material injury within the meaning of Article 3(5) of the basic Regulation.

The Commission then examined whether the dumped imports from the countries concerned caused material injury to the Union industry. The Commission also analysed whether other known factors could at the same time have injured the Union industry.

The low-priced dumped imports from the countries concerned increased both in absolute and relative terms compared to the consumption in the Union, at the time when the most of the injury factors of the Union industry (production, capacity utilisation, market share, employment, sales prices, labour cost, profitability, investments, return on investments) deteriorated. The dumped imports from the countries concerned undercut the Union industry prices by 9,6 % — 11,3 % during the investigation period. In light of this, the Commission concluded that the material injury to the Union industry was caused by the dumped imports from the countries concerned and that other factors considered individually did not break the causal link.

Union interest and definitive measures

The Commission examined whether it could clearly conclude that it was not in the Union interest to adopt measures in this case, despite the determination of injurious dumping. The investigation analysed the interest of the Union industry, importers, distributors, users and assessed potential competition policy issues.

The majority of the Union industry supported the imposition of measures while the largest Union producer (Outokumpu) remained silent. Importers and distributors (including steel service centres) were very active in this investigation expressing opposition to the imposition of measures arguing that their possible sources of supply would be limited by the imposition of measures. However, the investigation found that all importers and distributors buy from multiple sources including the Union industry, the countries concerned and other third and would continue to have a choice of sources of supply. A number of exporting producers and distributors expressed concerns regarding possible negative effects of measures on users. However, users themselves did not share these concerns and the degree of participation of users in this case remained very low. The German metalworking trade union (IG Metall) came forward in support of the measures expressing concerns about the negative impact of the dumped imports on the state of the Union industry. This trade union also represents workers in important user industries such as automotive and white goods.

As a result the investigation concluded that there were no compelling reasons that it was not in the Union interest to impose measures on imports of the product concerned originating in the PRC and Taiwan. Consequently, the Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty ranging from 24,4% to 25,3% for imports of SSCR originating in the PRC, and ranging from 0% to 6,8% for imports of SSCR originating in Taiwan.

Grain-oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel (GOES) from Japan, the PRC, Rep. of Korea, Russia and the USA

In August 2014, the Commission initiated an anti-dumping investigation regarding imports into the Union of grain-oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel originating in the PRC, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Russia and the USA. The proceeding was initiated following a complaint lodged by Eurofer on behalf of producers representing the whole Union production of GOES.

Product concerned and investigation period (IP)

The product concerned is grain-oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel, of a thickness of more than 0,16 mm falling within CN codes ex 7225 11 00 and ex 7226 11 00 ('the product concerned'). The investigation of dumping and injury covered the

period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 while the assessment of injury covered the period from 1 January 2011 to the end of the investigation period.

Sampling

No sampling was necessary for the Union producers, since the known (six) Union producers represented 100 % of the total Union production of the like product. Due to the low number of exporting producers and importers that came forward, sampling was not necessary in this investigation.

Dumping

For Japan, Korea, Russia and the USA, the Commission calculated the normal value pursuant to articles 2(1) to 2(6) of the basic regulation, as appropriate. As regards export price, the Commission used, where appropriate, the export prices actually paid or payable, in accordance with Article 2(8) of the basic Regulation. Where this was not possible, the Commission established that this price was unreliable under the circumstances of article 2(9) of the basic Regulation and constructed the export price.

Regarding the PRC, no MET claims were received from any Chinese exporting producer. Consequently, the normal value for Chinese imports was based on article the price or constructed value in an analogue country, namely Korea, in accordance with the basic regulation. The export price was established on the basis of the price at which the imported product was first resold to independent customers in the Union, in accordance with Article 2(9) of the basic Regulation. The Commission compared the normal value and the export price of the exporting producers of the countries concerned on an ex-works basis. Where justified by the need to ensure a fair comparison, the Commission made the necessary adjustments in accordance with Article 2(10) of the basic Regulation. The resulting dumping margins established in the investigation were: 22,5% for Korea, between 21,5% and 54,9% for the PRC, between 47,1% and 52,2% for Japan, 29% for Russia and 60,1% for the USA.

Injury and causation

The economic situation of the Union Industry deteriorated significantly during the period considered: Losses went from – 0,8% in 2011 to – 22,3% during the IP. Compared to 2010, the fall in profits was even more dramatic since the Union industry was still able to achieve profits amounting to 14% during the year 2010. Moreover, sales volumes on the Union market decreased by 11,4%, sales unit prices dropped by 26,5%, production decreased by 17,2%, and the production capacity utilisation went down by 15%. Furthermore, employment was reduced by 9%. As a consequence, losses reached a level which is no longer sustainable. In the particular circumstances of this case, where exporting producers were, in general, not undercutting the Union industry, the crucial factor for the determination of injury is that the Union producers were forced to sell below costs because a significant part of the exporting producers not only sold at dumped prices but even below costs, thus exerting significant pressure on sales prices of the Union industry. Due to the losses incurred during the period considered as a result of the factors described above, the other indicators such as cash flow, return on investment followed the same downward trend as the profitability indicator. On this basis, the Commission concluded that the Union industry suffered material injury, showed by all main injury indicators, within the meaning of Article 3(5) of the basic Regulation.

The Commission then determined that the dumped imports from the countries concerned caused material injury to the Union industry. In addition, the Commission also examined whether other known factors could at the same time have injured the Union industry. These factors were: (i) the economic crisis; (ii) alleged lack of competitiveness of Union industry; (iii) imports from third countries; (iv) export performance of Union industry; (v) alleged overcapacity of EU steel industry; (vi) difference in grade of the Russian GOES. The Commission concluded that the material injury to the Union industry was caused by the dumped imports from the countries concerned and that the other factors, considered individually or collectively, did not break the causal link.

Union interest and definitive measures

The Commission examined whether it could clearly conclude that it was not in the Union interest to adopt measures in this case, despite the determination of injurious dumping. To this end, the Commission assessed the interest of: the Union industry, unrelated importers, users, as well as other elements such as the impact on the "EcoDesign Directive" (applicable to energy related products). The Commission concluded that definitive measures would allow the Union producers to return to sustainable profit levels. If no measures were imposed, it was uncertain whether the Union industry would be able to make the necessary investments to develop further its high-permeability types of the like product which are both demanded by the users and genuinely needed to make transformers EcoDesign-compliant. Thus, on balance, the Commission concluded that there were no compelling reasons that it was not in the Union interest to impose measures on imports of GOES originating in the countries concerned.

Nevertheless, in view of certain post-IP developments and to limit any possible serious impact on the users that are heavily dependent on the supply of the product concerned, in particular of the top end high permeability types, the Commission considered it in line with the Union interest to change the form of the measures and not to impose *ad valorem* duties but instead variable duties. Consequently, the Commission imposed a Minimum Import Price (MIP), on imports of GOES from the countries concerned ranging from EUR 1,536 to EUR 2,043 depending on the product range. In addition, the Commission considered that, in the specific circumstances of the case, collection of the provisional duties, that took a different form from the definitive duties, would not be in line with the Union interest, given that prices during this period were generally above those of the established MIPs.

Acesulfame Potassium (ACE-K) PRC

In September 2014, the Commission initiated an anti-dumping investigation with regard to imports into the Union of acesulfame potassium originating in the PRC as well as acesulfame potassium originating in the PRC contained in certain preparations and/or mixtures. The investigation was initiated following a complaint lodged by Nutrinova Nutrition Specialties & Food Ingredients GmbH, the sole producer of acesulfame potassium (or 'Ace-K') in the Union.

Product concerned and IP

The product concerned is acesulfame potassium (potassium salt of 6-methyl-1,2,3-oxathiazin-4(3H)-one 2,2-dioxide; CAS RN 55589-62-3) falling within CN codes ex 2106 90 92, ex 2106 90 98, ex 2934 99 90 (TARIC code 2934 99 90 21), ex 3824 90 92, ex 3824 90 93 and ex 3824 90 96. The investigation of dumping and injury covered the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 while the assessment of injury covered the period from 1 January 2011 to the end of the investigation period.

Dumping

None of the three cooperating exporting producers submitted an MET claim and therefore their domestic sales prices or cost of production could not be used for establishing normal value. During the investigation period, Ace-K was produced only in the PRC and the Union. The normal value could not therefore be determined on the basis of the price or constructed value in a market economy third country, or the price from such a third country to other countries, including the Union. Consequently, pursuant to Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation, normal value had to be determined on 'any other reasonable basis'. The sales by the Union producer of those product types matching with those sold in the Union market by the Chinese cooperating producers during the investigation period were identified. The sales of the Union producer to independent customers were found representative and were profitable. Their average Union sales price served as the normal value. The cooperating exporting producers exported to the Union directly to independent customers. Therefore, the export price was the price actually paid or payable for the product concerned when sold for export to the Union, in accordance with Article 2(8) of the basic Regulation.

The Commission then compared the normal value and the export price of the cooperating exporting producers on an ex-works basis. Where justified in order to ensure a fair comparison, the Commission adjusted the normal value and/or the export price for differences affecting prices and price comparability, in accordance with Article 2(10) of the basic Regulation. In particular, the Commission made an adjustment for differences in level of trade as it was established that the sole Union producer sold mainly to users while the Chinese producers sold mainly to traders. Secondly, based on several submissions an adjustment was made for the quality difference and the market perception of that difference between the Chinese Ace-K and the Union producer's Ace-K. In addition, the normal value was adjusted for certain exceptional research and development (R & D) as well as marketing expenses incurred by the Union producer during the investigation period. The dumping margins found ranged from 64% to 135.6%.

Injury and causation

Significant negative trends were observed in the following economic indicators: production, capacity utilisation, market share, employment, sales volume and sales prices on the Union market. Stocks (as percentage of production) increased although they decreased in absolute terms. The impact of consistently decreasing sales prices in combination with overall decreasing sales volumes have been substantial, leading to a considerable drop in market share, profitability, return on investment and cash flow. The fact that the Union market is dominated by large players in the food and beverage sector and that such business is conducted through annual contracts means that in this sector the Union industry is particularly sensitive to falls in sales volumes and prices even if these falls concern a small number of customers. Productivity on the other hand improved. However, the development was a consequence of a reduction in the number

of employees due to the decrease in demand and, consequently, production, which made some of the workers redundant. Therefore, under these circumstances the increase in productivity cannot be considered a positive element. Union consumption has also increased. However the Union industry was not able to benefit from it due to the fall in both sales volume and sales prices mentioned above. On this basis, the Commission concluded that the Union industry suffered material injury within the meaning of Article 3(5) of the basic Regulation.

Regarding causation, the Commission examined whether the dumped imports from the country concerned caused material injury to the Union industry. In accordance with Article 3(7) of the basic Regulation, the Commission also examined whether other known factors could at the same time have injured the Union industry. The Commission ensured that any possible injury caused by factors other than the dumped imports from the country concerned was not attributed to the dumped imports. These factors are: (a) the performance of the Union industry on export markets, (b) the loss of patent protection and (c) the business strategy of the Union industry. The investigation confirmed that the dumped imports from the PRC caused material injury to the Union industry within the meaning of Article 3(6) of the basic Regulation and that other factors did not break the causal link between the dumped imports from the PRC and the injury suffered by the Union industry.

Union interest and definitive measures

The Commission examined whether it could clearly conclude that it was not in the Union interest to adopt measures in this case, despite the determination of injurious dumping. The analysis of the Union interest was based on an appreciation of all the various interests involved, including those of the Union industry, unrelated importers and users. The imposition of anti-dumping measures can be expected to enable the Union industry to stay in the market and following that to improve its situation. The investigation established that there was a high risk that should measures not be imposed, the Union industry would have to consider withdrawing from the Ace-K business in the medium term, resulting in inevitable job losses. This would create a monopoly for the Chinese exporting producers, whose number is also likely to decrease. While having a possible minor impact on importers, this would be detrimental to the end users of Ace-K, some of which have underlined the importance of maintaining a source of supply in the Union. On the basis of the above, the Commission concluded that there were no compelling reasons that it was not in the Union interest to impose measures on imports of Ace-K originating in the PRC. Accordingly, the Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty ranging from 49.7% to 126% on imports of Ace-K originating in the PRC.

Rainbow Trout (Turkey)

In February 2014 the Commission initiated an anti-subsidy investigation concerning the imports into the Union of certain rainbow trout originating in Turkey. The investigation was initiated following a complaint by the Danish Aquaculture Association, on behalf of producers representing more than 25% of the total Union production of rainbow trout.

The Commission notified the Government of Turkey (GOT) prior to initiation and invited the GOT for consultations with the aim of clarifying the situation as regards the contents of the complaint and arriving at a mutually agreed solution. Consultations between the Commission and the GOT were subsequently held. During the

consultations, no mutually agreed solution could be found. In parallel to the anti-subsidy investigation, the Commission initiated an anti-dumping investigation.

Product concerned and IP

The product concerned is rainbow trout falling within the CN codes ex 0301 91 90, ex 0302 11 80, ex 0303 14 90, ex 0304 42 90, ex 0304 82 90 and ex 0305 43 00. The investigation of subsidy and injury covered the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 while the assessment of injury covered the period from 1 January 2010 to the end of the investigation period.

Sampling

Regarding Union industry, the sample consisted of nine Union producers, accounting for more than 12% of the total Union production. Due to the highly-fragmented nature of the industry (with more than 700 producers), the sample was considered representative of the Union industry. As regards exporting producers, the Commission selected a sample of four groups of exporting producers on the basis of the largest representative volume of exports to the Union which could reasonably be investigated within the time available, considering also the geographical spread. The sampled group of companies account for almost 64% of the declared export sales to the Union. All known exporting producers concerned, and the Turkish authorities were consulted on the selection of the sample. The Commission rejected eleven requests for individual examination as being unduly burdensome and posing a risk to the completion of the investigation within the deadlines.

Subsidy

The Commission investigated the following schemes that allegedly involved the granting of subsidies to the aquaculture industry in Turkey: (i) State support to investments in the aquaculture sector (e.g. customs duty exemptions, VAT exemption, Tax reduction); (ii) Direct subsidies granted to producers of trout; (iii) Subsidised loans and insurance for trout producers; (iv) Subsidies for consultancy; (v) Subsidies for fishing vessels; (vi) Other subsidies and other subsidy programmes. The Commission calculated the amounts of countervailable subsidies in accordance with the provisions of the basic Regulation for the investigated companies scheme by scheme, and added these figures together to calculate a total subsidy amount for each group for the investigation period. As a result of the investigation, the Commission established a subsidy margin ranging from 6.7% to 9.5%. To calculate the overall subsidy margins, the Commission first calculated the percentage subsidisation, being the subsidy amount over total company turnover. This percentage was then used to calculate the subsidy allocated to exports of the product concerned to the Union during the investigation period. On the basis of the subsidy amount per whole fish equivalent of product concerned exported to the Union during the investigation period, the subsidy margins were expressed as a percentage of the CIF value of the same exports.

Injury and causation

Most injury indicators showed negative trends. The Union industry suffered a decline in profitability, cash flow and return on investments. At the same time, the production volume, production capacity, employment and market shares were reduced under the pressure of the subsidised imports. Over the period considered, imports of the product concerned gained market share and they were found to undercut the Union industry prices on the Union market. As regards the unit sales prices the increase was due to

increased production cost. However, this increase did not compensate the full increase of unit cost, thus turning profitability to negative in 2012. The Union industry's increase in average labour cost per employee was below the general increase in labour cost and the inflation rate in the Union. The Union industry had to reduce its number of employees which resulted in an increase in productivity per employee. The increase of investments was mainly linked to the acquisition of production facilities from discontinued companies and consolidation and not to replacement of existing assets or the acquisition of new equipment. Certain injury indicators, such as unit sales price, average labour cost per employee, productivity and investments, developed positively. The Commission concluded that the Union industry suffered material injury within the meaning of Article 8(4) of the basic Regulation.

The Commission then examined whether other known factors could at the same time have injured the Union industry. The Commission ensured that any possible injury caused by factors other than the subsidised imports from the country concerned was not attributed to the subsidised imports. These factors are: (a) Imports of other third countries (b) Export performance of the Union industry (c) Development of consumption (d) Competition with other fish species (e) Administrative and regulatory burdens, geographical limitations (f) Price pressure exerted by large retailers (g) Over-investments, financial expenses, exchange rate fluctuations and extra-ordinary losses linked to litigations. The Commission concluded that the material injury to the Union industry was caused by the subsidised imports from the country concerned and that no other factors could break that causal link.

Union interest and definitive measures

In accordance with Article 31 of the basic Regulation, the Commission examined whether it could clearly conclude that it was not in the Union interest to adopt measures in this case, despite the determination of injurious subsidisation. The determination of the Union interest was based on an appreciation of all the various interests involved, including those of the Union industry, importers and users.

The investigation established that the Union industry suffered material injury caused by subsidised imports from Turkey and that the imposition of measures would restore fair competition on the market. The investigation found that the Union industry's downwards trend in financial performance indicators was the result of the difficulty in competing with the subsidised imports from the country concerned. Therefore the imposition of countervailing duties would allow the Union industry increase its prices to cover the cost of production and thus increase its market share, employment, production and improve its financial performance indicators such as profitability, cash flow and return on investments. It was considered that if measures were not imposed, the price pressure from Turkish imports would be likely to continue with further negative effects on the profitability of the Union industry. This further decline in performance would ultimately lead to further cuts in production and more closures of production sites, which would therefore threaten employment and investments in the Union.

As a result the investigation concluded that there were no compelling reasons that it was not in the Union interest to impose measures on imports of the product concerned from Turkey. Consequently, the Commission imposed a definitive countervailing duty in the range of 6.7% to 9.5%.

4.1.5. Investigations terminated without measures

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 from dumped or subsidised imports, measures not in the interest of the Union). In 2015, three new proceedings (two anti-dumping and one anti-subsidy) were terminated without measures, compared to four in 2014 and 11 in 2013.

The list of cases which were terminated without the imposition of measures during 2015 can be found in the following table. More information can be obtained from the Official Journal to which reference is given in Annex E.

Product (type of investigation ¹³)	Originating from	Main reason for termination
Rainbow trout (AD)	Turkey	Withdrawal of complaint
Certain aluminium foils ("converter foils") (AD)	P.R. China	Withdrawal of complaint
Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products (AS)	P.R. China	Withdrawal of complaint

4.1.6. Details on some individual cases

Rainbow trout from Turkey (AD)

In February 2014 the Commission initiated an anti-dumping investigation into imports of rainbow trout from Turkey. The investigation was initiated following a complaint by the Danish Aquaculture Association, on behalf of producers representing more than 25% of the total Union production of rainbow trout. In a letter dated 19 November 2014 addressed to the Commission, the complainant withdrew its complaint. In accordance with Article 9(1) of the basic Regulation, a proceeding may be terminated when the complaint is withdrawn, unless such termination would not be in the Union interest. The investigation did not bring to light any considerations showing that termination of the case would not be in the Union interest. Therefore, the Commission considered that the proceeding should be terminated. Interested parties were informed accordingly and were given an opportunity to comment. However, no comments were received. The Commission therefore terminated the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of certain rainbow trout originating in Turkey in February 2015.

4.2. Review investigations

4.2.1. 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.

¹³ AD = anti-dumping investigation; AS = anti-subsidy investigation, AD + AS = parallel anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigation.

In 2015, one anti-dumping measure and three anti-subsidy measures expired automatically. The references for these measures are set out in Annex N.

Since the expiry provision of the basic Regulations came into force in 1985, a total of 498 measures have expired automatically.

4.2.1.1. Initiations

During 2015, nine expiry reviews were initiated of anti-dumping measures in place and none concerning anti-subsidy measures. The list of the expiry reviews initiated in 2015 can be found in the following table, together with the name of the complainant. It should be noted that some expiry reviews may be carried out in parallel with interim reviews. Where there are interim reviews and expiry reviews ongoing at the same time these are indicated by an asterisk in the table below. More information can be obtained from the Official Journal to which reference is given in Annex F.

Product (type of investigation AD or AS)	Originating from	Complainant
Ringbinder mechanisms	P.R. China	Ring Alliance Ringbuchtechnik GmbH
Silicon metal (silicon)*	P.R. China	Comité de Liaison des Industries de Ferro-Alliages ('Euroalliages')
Sodium cyclamate	P.R. China Indonesia	Productos Aditivos S.A.
Molybdenum wires	P.R. China	Plansee SE
Aluminium road wheels	P.R. China	Association of European Wheels Manufacturers (EUWA)
Sodium gluconate	P.R. China	Jungbunzlauer S.A. Roquette Italia S.p.A.
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	P.R. China	Committee of Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) Manufacturers in Europe (C.P.M.E.)
High tenacity yarn of polyester	P.R. China	CIRFS (The European Manmade Fibres Association)
Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components) (AD+AS)*	P.R. China	EU ProSun
Graphite electrode systems (AD+AS)	India	SGL Carbon GmbH TOKAI Erftcarbon GmbH GrafTech Switzerland SA

4.2.1.2. Expiry reviews concluded with confirmation of duties

During 2015, 13 expiry reviews were concluded with confirmation of the duties for a further five years.

The list of the cases which were concluded with confirmation of duty during 2015, 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.

Product	Originating from	Result of the investigation/ Type¹⁴ and level of measure
Citric acid	P.R. China	Confirmation of duty (AD). Individual duty rates ranging between 15,3% and 42,7% Residual 42,7%
Monosodium glutamate	P.R. China	Confirmation of duty (AD); Individual duty rates ranging between 33,8% and 36,5%, Residual 39,7%
Welded tubes and pipes of iron or non-alloy steel	Belarus P.R. China Russia	Confirmation of duty (AD) Belarus: 38,1% P.R.C.: 90,6% Russia Individual duty rates ranging between 10,1% and 16,8%, Residual 20,5%
Fasteners, iron or steel	P.R. China (extended to Malaysia)	Confirmation of duty (AD) Individual duty rates ranging between 0% and 69,7%, Residual 74,1%
PSC wires and strands	P.R. China	Confirmation of duty (AD). Individual duty rates ranging between 0% and 31,1% 531,2 EUR tonne, Residual 46,2%
Biodiesel	USA (extended to Canada)	Confirmation of duty (AD)./ Duty rate €172,2 per tonne
Biodiesel (AS)	USA (extended to Canada)	Confirmation of duty (AS) Duty rates ranging between €11,20 and €37 per tonne
Wire rod	P.R. China	Confirmation of duty (AD). Individual duty rates 7,9%, Residual 24%
Tube and pipe fittings, of iron or steel	P.R. China	Confirmation of duty (AD) Duty rate 58,6%
Seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel	P.R. China	Confirmation of duty (AD). Individual duty rates ranging between 17,7% and 27,2%, Residual 39,2%
Aluminium foil in big rolls	P.R. China	Confirmation of duty (AD). Individual duty rates ranging between 6,4% and 24,2%, Residual 30%

4.2.1.3. Details on some individual cases concluded by confirmation of duty

Biodiesel from the USA (AD)

¹⁴ AD = anti-dumping duty, CVD = countervailing duty, UT = undertaking.

In July 2014 the Commission initiated an expiry review of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of biodiesel from the USA in place since 2009. The original measures were extended to imports consigned from Canada in 2011 following an anti-circumvention investigation. The investigation was initiated following a request lodged by the European Biodiesel Board on behalf of producers representing more than 25 % of the total Union production of biodiesel.

Product under review and review investigation period (RIP)

The product subject to this review is fatty-acid mono-alkyl esters and/or paraffinic gasoil obtained from synthesis and/ or hydro-treatment, of non-fossil origin, commonly known as 'biodiesel', in pure form or in a blend currently falling within CN codes ex 1516 20 98, ex 1518 00 91, ex 1518 00 99, ex 2710 19 43, ex 2710 19 46, ex 2710 19 47, ex 2710 20 11, ex 2710 20 15, ex 2710 20 17, ex 3824 90 92, ex 3826 00 10 and ex 3826 00 90. The investigation period to examine recurrence of dumping covered the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 with the examination of the trends relevant for the assessment of the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of injury covered the period from 1 January 2011 to the end of the review investigation period.

Sampling

The Commission selected a sample of seven Union producers representing around 30% of the total Union production of biodiesel. The Commission originally selected three exporting producers as part of the sample. However, the three companies withdrew their cooperation in the proceeding. Accordingly, no sampling of exporting producers took place. In view of the low number of unrelated importers that came forward, no sampling of importers was necessary.

Likelihood of recurrence of dumping

Following the imposition of measures in 2009, imports of biodiesel from the USA to the Union dropped to almost zero, with only a very small quantity exported in 2013 and during the RIP. In these circumstances, it was not considered relevant to assess the level of dumping in the RIP. It was therefore concluded that there was no continuation of dumping during the RIP. Regarding the likelihood of recurrence of dumping, the Commission concluded that in light of the significant spare capacity of the US industry, combined with the attractiveness of the Union market in terms of size and sales price, in particular with regard to the price level of US exports to third countries, for which dumping appeared to be taking place, and the records of past circumvention practices, dumped imports from the USA were likely to recur if the measures in force were allowed to lapse.

Likelihood of recurrence of injury

To assess the likelihood of recurrence of injury to the Union industry in the absence of measures, the Commission analysed the likely impact of imports from the USA on the Union market and on the Union industry. In particular, the Commission analysed the likelihood of recurrence of dumped imports, the volumes and the likely price levels thereof, spare capacity in the USA, the attractiveness of the union market and pricing behaviour of US producers. The Commission established that producers of biodiesel in the USA are currently exporting biodiesel to other third country markets at price levels that are below the Union prices. Since the Union prices are higher than those in other third country markets it is likely that at least some of those exports may be re-directed to the Union should the existing measures lapse. Furthermore, the Commission established

that US producers have a large spare capacity amounting to around 2,678,000 tonnes equivalent to around 22 % of the total Union consumption. The spare capacity available in the USA is not likely to be absorbed by its domestic market. It was also found that, despite sufficient capacity, US producers are not supplying the full demand on the US market. Given that the Union market is the biggest market for biodiesel worldwide and with biodiesel prices in the Union that are in parity or slightly above the price level on the US domestic market, the Union market would be very attractive for US producers of biodiesel. Indeed, historically, that has proven to be the case. The Commission thus concluded that it was very likely that US producers would use a large part of their spare capacity to re-enter the Union market should the existing measures be allowed to lapse. Given their current pricing behaviour on other export markets and the large spare capacity available it was considered very likely that significant volumes of US biodiesel would re-enter the Union market at dumped prices equal to, or below the Union prices. These imports would exercise a significant downward price pressure on Union industry which, at current price levels, is only making a very small profit significantly below its target profit. This would most likely result in a decrease of production and sales volumes, less profitability and loss of market share. Given the fragile economic situation of the Union industry, such likely scenario would have a significant adverse effect on the ongoing recovery of the Union industry. Consequently, the Commission concluded that material injury to the Union industry would most likely recur should the existing duties against imports of biodiesel from the USA be allowed to lapse.

Union interest and definitive measures

In accordance with the basic Regulation, the Commission examined whether it would be against the Union interest to maintain the measures in place despite the findings above on the likely recurrence of injurious dumping. The determination of the Union interest was based on an appreciation of all the various interests involved, including those of the Union industry and importers as well as users of biodiesel.

The investigation found that while the Union industry showed positive signs of recovery from past dumping, such as increased production and sales volume, the prices on the Union market decreased significantly and the profitability remained very low, thus leaving the industry in a fragile and vulnerable economic situation. It was concluded that if the existing measures were allowed to lapse, the Union industry would most certainly be faced with increased unfair competition in the form of significant volumes of dumped imports of biodiesel from the USA, thereby putting a halt to the on-going recovery of the Union biodiesel industry and most likely result in the recurrence of material injury. Only three importers/traders came forward and made their views known. Whilst one company claimed that the level of current duties is disproportionate and that extension would distort and limit the market resulting in higher prices, the other two companies claimed that the existing measures had not affected their activities and were neutral as to a possible extension of the existing anti-dumping measures. The investigation did not find that a continuation of the existing measures would limit the market and result in higher prices. It found that in fact Union prices decreased despite the existence of measures. The investigation also found that the Union industry has sufficient capacity to supply Union demand for biodiesel and also spare capacity to satisfy a future increase in demand. Therefore, the arguments put forward did not support the argument that a continuation of existing measures would be against the interest of importers and/or traders. Only one user, an oil company which purchases biodiesel to blend with mineral oils, came forward and made its view known to the Commission. It was strongly in favour of maintaining the existing measures and

claimed that their removal could have devastating effects on the Union biodiesel market leading to an influx of significant volumes of dumped biodiesel which would result in a recurrence of severe injury to the Union biodiesel industry.

As a result the Commission concluded that there were no compelling reasons that it was not in the Union interest to maintain the existing measures on imports of biodiesel originating in the USA. Accordingly, the Commission maintained the anti-dumping measures on imports of biodiesel originating in the USA, ranging from zero to 198 EUR/tonne, for an additional period of five years.

Biodiesel from the USA (AS)

A definitive countervailing duty was imposed on imports of biodiesel originating in the USA in 2009. The original measures were extended to imports consigned from Canada in 2011 following an anti-circumvention investigation. In July 2014 the Commission initiated an expiry review of these measures on the basis of a request lodged by the European Biodiesel Board. Prior to the initiation of the expiry review, the Commission held consultations with the USA in July 2014 with the aim of clarifying the situation as regards the content of the review request and arriving at a mutually agreed solution. However the consultations did not result in a solution being found.

The product subject to the review and the periods of investigation were the same as those of the expiry review of the anti-dumping measures on the same product from the USA outlined above. The situation regarding sampling was also the same as in the anti-dumping investigation.

Likelihood of a continuation or recurrence of subsidisation

The Commission first analysed the three federal schemes, namely the Biodiesel mixture credit, the Biodiesel credit and small agri-biodiesel producer credit. These schemes expired at the end of 2014. However, the investigation established a consistent pattern of reintroducing these schemes after their expiry by the US Government, with retroactive effects covering the periods where the scheme may not have been in place. Moreover, the investigation did not find any changes in the prices of biodiesel in the US domestic market, showing that US biodiesel producers had strong expectations that the scheme would be again retroactively reintroduced. Lastly, the investigation established that given the importance of the schemes for the US biodiesel industry, and given the magnitude of the funding provided by means of the three federal schemes, and the expectations from all market operators that the schemes would continue to exist, it would be very difficult for the US authorities to simply allow the schemes to expire. Otherwise it would risk causing serious injury to its domestic biodiesel industry, thereby leading to significant job losses (the industry employs around 60 000 people), dependency on imports of diesel and failure to meet the environmental objectives set by the Government by using biodiesel. Thus, the Commission concluded that as far as the three federal subsidies were concerned, there was a likelihood of recurrence of subsidisation. With regard to other schemes still in force, such as the bioenergy programme for advanced biofuels or the state subsidy schemes, the investigation found no indication that these schemes would come to an end in the near future. Therefore, for these schemes, the Commission concluded that there was a likelihood of continuation of subsidisation. Lastly the Commission concluded that in view of the likelihood of continuation and recurrence of subsidisation, combined with the significant spare capacity of the US biodiesel industry and the attractiveness of the Union market, it was

likely that US biodiesel producers would resume exporting biodiesel at subsidised prices to the Union market at large volumes, if measures were allowed to lapse.

Likelihood of recurrence or continuation of injury and Union interest

The situation regarding the recurrence or continuation of injury as well as Union interest was the same as outlined above under the expiry review of the anti-dumping measures on biodiesel from the USA. As in that case, the Commission concluded that material injury to the Union industry would most likely recur should the existing countervailing duties against imports of biodiesel from the USA be allowed to lapse. The Commission also concluded that there were no compelling reasons that it was not in the Union interest to maintain the existing countervailing measures on imports of biodiesel originating in the USA.

Therefore, the Commission maintained the existing measures on imports of biodiesel originating in the US, ranging from 211.2 to 237 EUR/tonne for an additional period of five years.

Aluminium foils from, inter alia, the PRC

In October 2014, the Commission initiated an expiry review on imports of aluminium foils originating, inter alia, in the PRC, following a request lodged by AFM Aluminiumfolie Merseburg GmbH, Alcomet AD, Eurofoil Luxembourg SA, Hydro Aluminium Rolled Products GmbH, Impol d.o.o. and Symetal SA, on behalf of producers representing more than 25% of the total Union production of certain aluminium foils. At the same time the Commission initiated an anti-dumping investigation pursuant to Article 5 of the basic Regulation into imports of aluminium foils originating in Russia.

Product under review and review investigation period (RIP)

The product subject to this review is aluminium foil falling within CN code ex 7607 11 19 (TARIC code 7607 11 19 10). The investigation of the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury covered the period from 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014 while the trends relevant for the assessment of the likelihood of a continuation or recurrence of injury covered the period from 1 January 2011 to the end of the review investigation period (the 'period considered').

Sampling

In view of the limited number of cooperating companies, no sampling was necessary for exporting producers, nor for unrelated importers. As regards Union producers, the Commission selected a sample of six Union producers and their related companies, accounting for 70% of the total Union production of AHF.

Likelihood of a continuation or recurrence of dumping

The Commission selected Turkey as an appropriate analogue country to establish the normal value for Chinese imports of AHF. A comparison of the normal value with the Chinese export prices to the Union showed that Chinese imports continued to enter the Union market at dumped prices with significant dumping margins. It also demonstrated that the spare capacity for production of the product concerned in the PRC is significant in comparison with the Union consumption during the review investigation period. This spare capacity is likely to be directed at least in part to the Union market should the measures against the PRC be allowed to lapse. In addition, the investigation found that

exports from the PRC to third countries were also made at dumped prices. This pricing behaviour of the Chinese exports in third markets shows a likelihood of continuation of dumping to the Union market, should the measures be allowed to lapse. Furthermore, the attractiveness of the Union market in terms of prices indicated that there was a risk that Chinese exports would be redirected toward the Union market, should the measures be allowed to lapse. Therefore, the Commission concluded that there was a likelihood that Chinese dumped imports would significantly increase in the absence of measures.

Likelihood of recurrence or continuation of injury

To assess the likelihood of recurrence or continuation of injury if the measures against the PRC were allowed to lapse, the potential impact of Chinese imports on the Union market and the Union industry was analysed. The investigation confirmed the existence of significant spare capacities in the PRC that cannot be fully absorbed by the Chinese domestic demand and export markets other than the Union market. In addition, the continuation of dumping during the review investigation period with significant dumping margins and the dumping practice of Chinese exporters to third country markets, clearly indicated that there was a strong likelihood that volumes of Chinese dumped imports would increase significantly in case the measures in force were allowed to lapse. Should the measures in force be repealed Chinese import prices would in all likelihood undercut the Union industry's sales prices on the Union market. Indeed the investigation showed that, in the absence of anti-dumping duties, the Chinese imports made under the normal import regime during the review investigation period would have undercut the Union industry prices on average by 12,2 %. The Union market is attractive for Chinese imports given that prices in the Union market were broadly in line with the prices in other export markets. In addition, in July 2014 Turkey imposed anti-dumping measures against China for a range of aluminium foils including the product concerned. It was therefore likely that part of the production previously exported to Turkey would be reoriented to the Union market should the measures against China be repealed. Therefore, it was concluded that the repeal of measures would in all likelihood result in a significant increase of Chinese imports at dumped prices significantly undercutting the Union industry prices, thus causing further injury to the Union industry.

Union interest and definitive measures

In accordance with Article 21 of the basic Regulation, the Commission examined whether maintaining the existing measures against the PRC would be against the interest of the Union as a whole. The determination of the Union interest was based on an appreciation of all the various interests involved, including those of the Union industry, traders, importers and users.

The investigation established that the Union industry suffered material injury during the review investigation period and that there was a likelihood of continuation of injury should measures against China be allowed to lapse. The investigation concluded that if the measures against China were lifted it was likely that Chinese imports would resume in important volumes on the Union market at dumped prices that would also significantly undercut the Union industry's sales prices. The Union industry would be forced to match the lower price levels and thereby increase its losses. As regards users of the product concerned none of the three cooperating users imported from the PRC. Their main sources of supply were the Union industry, Russia and Turkey. During the review investigation period all cooperating users reported to be overall profitable. On that basis it was concluded that the maintenance of the measures against China would

not have a significant negative impact on the situation of the users. No importers/traders came forward following the publication of the Notice of Initiation. The investigation also showed that the Union industry and the exporting producers were selling AHF mostly directly to users. On these grounds, there were no indications that the imposition of measures would have an adverse effect on the situation of importers/traders. Some interested parties claimed that the Union industry has insufficient capacity to cover the entire demand in the Union and that if measures were maintained the Union would face a shortage of supply which would increase the price of AHF. However, the investigation showed that the Union industry has excess capacity and could increase production and sales of AHF in the Union. In addition alternative sources of supply were identified such as Turkey, Armenia and South Africa.

The Commission concluded that there were no compelling reasons that it was not in the Union interest to maintain measures on imports of AHF originating in the PRC. Accordingly, the Commission decided to maintain the anti-dumping measures in force for the PRC, ranging from 6,4% to 30%, for an additional period of five years.

Annex F. Expiry reviews concluded: termination and repeal of the measures

4.2.1.4. Reviews concluded by termination

During 2015, 3 expiry reviews were concluded by termination.

Product	Originating from	Reason for termination
Welded tubes and pipes of iron or non-alloy steel	Ukraine	No likelihood of recurrence of dumping
Candles, tapers and the like	P.R. China	No likelihood of recurrence of injury
Aluminium foil in big rolls	Brazil	No likelihood of recurrence of dumping

Details of some individual cases

Aluminium foils from, inter alia, Brazil

The Commission initiated in October 2014 an expiry review on imports of aluminium foils originating, inter alia, in Brazil. The review was initiated following a request lodged by AFM Aluminiumfolie Merseburg GmbH, Alcomet AD, Eurofoil Luxembourg SA, Hydro Aluminium Rolled Products GmbH, Impol d.o.o. and Symetal SA, on behalf of producers representing more than 25% of the total Union production of certain aluminium foils. In parallel, the Commission initiated in October 2014 a new anti-dumping investigation into imports of aluminium foils originating in Russia.

Product under review and review investigation period (RIP)

The product subject to this review is aluminium foil of a thickness of not less than 0,008 mm and not more than 0,018mm, falling within CN code ex 7607 11 19 (TARIC code 7607 11 19 10) (AHF). The investigation of the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury covered the period from 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014 while the examination of the trends relevant for the assessment of the likelihood of a continuation or recurrence of injury covered the period from 1 January 2011 to the end of the review investigation period.

Sampling

One exporting producer from Brazil cooperated with the investigation. Thus, sampling was not necessary for exporting producers. In view of the limited number of cooperating companies, no sampling was necessary for unrelated importers. As regards Union producers, the Commission selected a sample of six Union producers and their related companies, accounting for 70% of the total Union production.

Likelihood of a continuation or recurrence of dumping

There were no exports of AHF from Brazil to the Union during the review investigation period. Therefore, there is no likelihood of continuation of dumping from Brazil. The assessment was thus limited to the likelihood of recurrence of dumping using export prices to other third countries. The capacity utilisation of the cooperating Brazilian producer was found to be above 90% and its unused spare capacity to be 3 000 tonnes per year. This is equivalent to 6% of the production of the Union industry and 3% of the Union consumption. It was therefore concluded that there was no significant spare capacity that could be directed to the Union market should the measures against Brazil be allowed to lapse. Regarding the two non-cooperating Brazilian producers, the Commission considered it unlikely that these two producers would have a significant spare capacity that would be directed to the Union market, should the measures against Brazil be allowed to lapse: they were not exporting to the Union, neither during the review investigation period, nor before the imposition of the original measures.

Due to the lack of exports to the Union in the RIP, the Commission analysed whether Brazilian exports to other third country markets were made at dumped prices. The exports of the cooperating Brazilian producer during the review investigation period were to a single customer in the USA. These exports represented 68% of total Brazilian AHF exports to the USA in 2013, making the cooperating producer the biggest Brazilian exporter of aluminium foils. These exports represented 33% of all Brazilian AHF exports in 2013. No dumping was found in these exports when the export price was compared with the normal value in Brazil. The Commission also analysed the attractiveness of the Union market compared to the Brazilian market. It found that the prices in the Brazilian domestic market were attractive demonstrated by the fact that the vast majority of the production was sold on the domestic market. These domestic sales were profitable. The price levels in Brazil were similar to the prices in the Union market. It was therefore not expected that, should the measures lapse, the Brazilian exports to the Union market would increase significantly by undercutting the Union prices. Given the above, it was considered unlikely that dumping from Brazil would recur if measures were to lapse. Consequently, the Commission decided to terminate the measures applicable to imports of the product originating in Brazil in December 2015.

Candles, tapers and the like from the PRC

In May 2014 the Commission initiated an expiry review into the anti-dumping measures on imports of candles, tapers and the like originating in the PRC. The investigation was initiated following a request lodged by sixteen candles producers in the Union representing more than 25% of the total Union production of certain candles, tapers and the like.

Product under review and review investigation period (RIP)

The product subject to this review is candles, tapers and the like, currently falling within CN code ex 3406 00 00 (TARIC code 3406 00 00 90). The investigation of a continuation of dumping covered the period from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014 with

the examination of the trends relevant for the assessment of the likelihood of a recurrence of injury covering the period from 1 January 2011 to the end of the RIP.

Sampling

The Commission selected a sample consisting of four exporting producers which accounted for 21% of the total volume of exports made by companies subject to duties. As regards Union producers, the Commission selected a sample consisting of seven companies, covering 37% of the estimated total Union production of candles during the RIP. No sampling was necessary for unrelated importers.

Likelihood of a continuation of dumping

The USA was selected as an appropriate analogue country to establish the normal value for the PRC. The investigation found that one sampled exporting producer was not dumping its products to the Union market. The average dumping margin of the three remaining sampled exporting producers was around 60 %. Despite the allegations of the complainants, the investigation could not establish with certainty the extent of the spare capacity available in the PRC. The Chinese average export prices to their main third country markets were higher than the prices of the Union industry during the RIP. Therefore, there was no economic incentive for Chinese exporting producers to redirect their exports to the Union should the measures be repealed. Furthermore judging from the behaviour of the Chinese companies not subject to measures, whose unit price is higher than that of the Union industry, who compete directly with the Union industry and whose market share decreased during the period considered, it seems unlikely that Chinese producers subject to duties would undercut the Union industry prices only to gain market share. On this basis, the investigation concluded that if measures were allowed to lapse the Chinese exports to the Union currently under anti-dumping measures would continue to be imported at dumped prices. However, it seemed unlikely that these exports would recur in considerable quantities.

Likelihood of recurrence of injury

The investigation concluded that the Union industry had not suffered material injury during the RIP. Therefore, it assessed whether the expiry of the measures would be likely to lead to a recurrence of injury. In this regard, the analysis focused on the consumption trend of the Union market, spare capacity, trade flows and attractiveness of the Union market and pricing behaviour of all the Chinese producers both in the Union and on third markets. The investigation showed that Union consumption remained fundamentally stable. During the period considered the volume of dumped imports decreased by 34%. At the same time also imports from Chinese companies not subject to measures decreased by 4%. The investigation saw no evidence of any substantial unused production or spare capacity in the PRC. Furthermore, the Union market did not appear to be particularly attractive for Chinese exporters, despite its size. Although the share of Chinese imports into the Union was the largest one, dumped Chinese export prices to the Union were higher than the Union industry's sales prices. The investigation concluded that in view of the main consumption trends in the Union market, the market behaviour of the Chinese exporting producers not subject to measures, the price level of Chinese exports to third countries and the moderate attractiveness of the European market, there was no likelihood of recurrence of injury to the Union industry if the

existing measures were to be repealed. Consequently the anti-dumping duty on imports of candles, tapers and the like originating in the PRC were repealed in August 2015.

4.2.2. *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 1 year has lapsed since the imposition of the definitive measure, following a request containing sufficient evidence by an exporter, an importer or by the EU producers. In carrying out the investigations, it is 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 2015, a total of 11 interim reviews were initiated (eight anti-dumping and three anti-subsidy). Six interim reviews were concluded with amendment of the duties, none were concluded without amending the duties and no interim reviews led to the termination of the measures. The list of cases which were concluded during 2015 by amending the duties, 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 G.

Product	Originating from	Result of the investigation/ Type¹⁵
Citric acid (limited to examine dumping for Laiwu Taihe)	P.R. China	Amended duty for Laiwu Taihe Biochemistry Co. Ltd – 15,3% - AD
Citric acid (limited to examine the form of measure and injury)	P.R. China	Amended U/T accepted - AD
Ceramic tiles	P.R. China	Individual duty amended due to change in company structure from one to two companies duty amended from 26,3% to 13,9% and 32%
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) (AS) - 2 cases -	India	Individual duty amended from €106,5 per tonne to €35,69 per tonne Residual duty €69,4 per tonne
Open mesh fabrics of glass fibres	India	Exemption from duties for two Indian companies

¹⁵ AD = anti-dumping, AS = anti-subsidy, UT = undertaking.

4.2.2.1. Details on individual cases

Citric acid from China (AD)

In November 2013, the Commission initiated a partial interim review with regard to imports into the Union of citric acid originating in the PRC, limited to the examination of dumping of one Chinese exporting producer (Laiwu). The review was initiated following a request by the SA Citrique Belge and Jungbunzlauer Austria AG, on behalf of producers representing 100 % of the Union production of citric acid. The applicants provided prima facie evidence showing that since the last investigation period Laiwu had increased production capacity and enlarged its product range. The applicants alleged that the continued imposition of the measures at the existing level, which was based on the level of dumping previously established, would be insufficient to offset the effects of injurious dumping. The applicants also claimed that Laiwu may not be eligible for market economy treatment anymore. In parallel, an expiry review on the same product originating in the PRC was initiated.

Product concerned and IP

The product concerned by this review was citric acid falling within CN codes 2918 14 00 and ex 2918 15 00. The investigation of dumping and injury covered the period from 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013 and the examination of trends relevant for the assessment of injury covered the period from 1 January 2010 to the end of the review investigation period.

Market Economy Treatment (MET) and Dumping

With regard to market economy treatment Laiwu failed to meet two of the criteria. In particular the company failed to demonstrate that it keeps a complete set of accounts in accordance with international accounting standards as well as failing to demonstrate that it was not subject to significant distortions carried over from the non-market economy system. More specifically, the company as a 'High and New Technology Enterprise' benefitted from a preferential corporate income tax regime which significantly affected its financial situation. As a result of not meeting the requirements for MET, normal value for Laiwu was established on the basis of data from an analogue country, namely Canada. The Commission then compared the normal value in the analogue country with the export price on an ex-works basis, and on this basis, the weighted average dumping margin for Laiwu was 37,8%.

Lasting nature of changed circumstances

In accordance with Article 11(3) of the basic Regulation, the Commission analysed whether the change in circumstances with regard to dumping could be of a lasting nature. The fact that Laiwu expanded from the smallest to the biggest exporting producer to the EU was considered to be a change of a lasting nature. The company confirmed in its questionnaire reply that it would maintain its volume of exports and that it would not change its pattern of exports.

New injury elimination level and definitive measures

Laiwu's export prices were deemed as reliable and used to establish a new injury elimination level. To determine the level of the measures, the Commission first established the amount of duty necessary to avoid recurrence of injury to the Union industry. The profit margin determined for this purpose in the original investigation was 6%. On this basis, the Commission calculated a non-injurious price of the like product for the Union industry by subtracting from the Union sales prices the actual profit margin achieved during the RIP and replacing it by a profit margin of 6%. The Commission then determined the injury elimination level on the basis of a comparison of the weighted average import price of Laiwu, as established for the price undercutting calculations, with the weighted average non-injurious price of the like product sold by the Union producers on the Union market during the RIP. The difference resulting from this comparison was expressed as a percentage of the weighted average import CIF value i.e. 15,3%.

In accordance with the lesser duty rule, in January 2015 the Commission amended the definitive anti-dumping duty for Laiwu to the level of the injury margin.

Open mesh fabrics of glass fibres from China (AD)

In August 2011, definitive anti-dumping measures were imposed on imports of open mesh fabrics of glass fibres originating in China. In December 2013, following an anti-circumvention investigation the measures were extended to imports of the product coming from India and Indonesia. In September 2014 the Commission initiated a partial interim review pursuant to Articles 11(3) and 13(4) of the basic Regulation, concerning the extended measures to India. The request was lodged by Pyrotek India Pvt. Ltd, an exporting producer of certain open mesh fabrics of glass fibres from India and was limited in scope to the possibility of obtaining an exemption from the extended measures.

Product concerned and IP

The product concerned by this review was open mesh fabrics of glass fibres, falling within CN codes ex 7019 51 00 and ex 7019 59 00. The investigation period covered the period from 1 January 2010 to 30 June 2014, while the reporting period covered the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014.

Findings of the investigation

The investigation showed that the applicant started the production of the product under review in August 2011, and confirmed that the applicant was capable of producing the entire quantity that it had exported to the Union since the start of the investigation period of the investigation leading to the imposition of the extended measures. In particular, it was found that the sales volumes were compatible with the production capacity and with the purchase of raw material (yarn). The investigation also showed that the applicant was not related to any exporting producer subject to the measures in force. The investigation further confirmed that the applicant was not engaged in circumvention practices as defined in Article 13 of the basic Regulation. In particular, the investigation established that, although a significant amount of raw material (in particular, yarn) was purchased from the People's Republic of China, this could not be considered to constitute an assembly operation pursuant to article 13(2) of the basic Regulation. The Commission established that Pyrotek India Pvt. Ltd was a genuine producer of the product under review, and that therefore it should be exempted from the

extended measures. The Commission exempted the company from the extended measures in September 2015.

4.2.3. *“Other” reviews*

There was one 'Other' reviews, falling outside Article 11(3) or Article 19 of the basic Regulations initiated during 2015. Seven such reviews were concluded in the period (four anti-dumping and three anti-subsidy cases. All seven of the 'other' reviews concluded related to new exporting producer treatment.

A list of the cases concerned is given in Annex H which shows, in footnotes, the main issues concerned. More information can be obtained from the Official Journal to which reference is given in the Annex.

4.2.4. *New exporter reviews*

As far as 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 EU following the investigation period, or that they have entered into an irrevocable contractual obligation to export a significant quantity to the EU.

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 2015, one new exporter reviews was initiated relating to anti-dumping measures. Since the Commission carried out the first reviews of this type in 1990, a total of 71 such investigations have been initiated so far. One new exporter review concerning trichloroisocyanuric acid was concluded during 2015 when the applicant withdrew its request. As a result the Commission terminated the review investigation and applied the residual anti-dumping duty to imports from the company in question.

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

4.2.5. *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 EU, an absorption review may be opened to examine whether the measure has had effects on the above-mentioned prices. The duty may be increased to take account of such lower export prices. The possibility of absorption reviews is included in Articles 12 and 19(3) of the basic Regulations.

In 2015, there were no anti-absorption investigations initiated and two anti-absorption investigations concluded. – Annex J.

4.2.5.1. Details on individual cases

Solar glass from the PRC

In December 2014 the Commission initiated an anti-absorption investigation of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of solar glass originating in the PRC, following a request submitted by the association EU ProSun Glass on behalf of producers representing more than 25% of the total Union production of solar glass.

Product concerned and relevant periods covered by the investigation

The product subject to this investigation was the same as in the original investigation, i.e. solar glass falling within CN code ex 7007 19 80. The absorption investigation period (AIP) of this reinvestigation ran from 1 December 2013 to 30 November 2014. Export prices during the AIP were compared to those during the investigation period of the original investigation which covered the period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012 ('OIP').

Sampling

The Commission selected two groups of Chinese companies representing more than 60% of the total Chinese exports to the Union and more than 94% of the total exports of the cooperating exporting producers.

Findings

The Commission compared for both groups in the sample the prices of the product types sold in the AIP with the same product types sold in the OIP and calculated a weighted average level of absorption for both groups. The comparison of the export prices of the OIP with the AIP shows that for Flat Group export prices fell on average by 17,6% and for Xinyi Group by 30,4% for the product concerned exported in the AIP. Hence absorption was established for both groups of companies. Dumping margins were subsequently recalculated, and as a result, for Xinyi Group the dumping margin increased from 83,1 % in the OIP to 122,2% in the AIP, and for Flat Group from 90,1% to 122,4%. In accordance with the lesser duty rule under Article 9(4) of the basic Regulation and because the original measures were based on the injury elimination level, the injury margins were recalculated. On that basis, the injury margin for Xinyi Group increased from 39,3% to 107% and for Flat Group from 42,1% to 112,5%.

On the basis of the above, the Commission concluded that the sampled exporting producers absorbed the anti-dumping duty in force and hence the anti-dumping

measures should be amended accordingly. In accordance with the lesser duty rule, the Commission first compared the injury margins and the dumping margins. The amount of the duties should be set at the level of the injury margins. However, in accordance with the last sentence of Article 12(3) of the basic Regulation the amount of the new anti-dumping duty to be imposed could not exceed twice the amount of the duty imposed initially. As the anti-subsidy investigation remained unaffected by the present investigation, the countervailing duty had to be deducted in order to determine the new anti-dumping duty. Consequently the new anti-dumping duties imposed for Flat Group was 71,4% and for Xinyi Group was 75,4%. The revised duties were imposed in August 2015.

Stainless steel wires from India

In December 2014 the Commission initiated an anti-absorption reinvestigation of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of stainless steel wires from India, following a request lodged by the European Confederation of Iron and Steel Industries (Eurofer) on behalf of producers representing more than 25% of the total Union production of certain stainless steel wires.

Product concerned and relevant periods covered by the investigation

The product subject to this absorption reinvestigation is the same as that covered by the original investigation, i.e. stainless steel wires falling within CN codes 7223 00 19 and 7223 00 99, originating in India. The absorption reinvestigation covered the period from 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014 (the 'AIP'). The original investigation period covered the period from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 ('OIP').

Sampling

The Commission selected a sample of six companies or groups of companies on the basis of the largest representative volume of exports to the Union which could reasonably be investigated within the time available.

Findings

When establishing whether there was a decrease in export prices, the Commission calculated for each examined company its cost, insurance and freight (CIF) export prices at the Union custom border during the AIP and compared these prices to the corresponding export prices determined in the OIP. The comparison of the export prices to the Union showed that for all of the sampled companies/group of companies the export prices decreased, indicating prima facie that absorption of the measures in force was taking place. After having established possible absorption for all the sampled exporting producers, dumping margins were recalculated. For the sampled cooperating exporting producers, the Commission compared the weighted average normal value of each type of the like product with the weighted average export price of the corresponding type of the product concerned. On this basis, the weighted average dumping margins expressed as a percentage of the CIF Union frontier price, duty unpaid, showed a variation between 0,8% and -6,6%. In accordance with the lesser duty rule under Article 9(4) of the basic Regulation, for Venus Group whose dumping margin increased, the Commission recalculated the injury margin. The injury elimination level was determined on the basis of a comparison of the weighted average import price of Venus Group during the AIP, with the weighted average non-injurious price of the like product sold by the sampled Union producers on the Union market during the AIP. Any difference resulting from this comparison was then expressed as a

percentage of the weighted average import CIF value. On that basis, the injury margin for Venus Group increased from 23,4 % to 65,7%.

The recalculation of the dumping margins showed that for five out of six sampled companies the dumping margin decreased in the AIP. Therefore, for these companies the absorption reinvestigation should be terminated without amending the original measures. In the case of Venus Group the dumping margin calculated for the AIP increased (0,8%) compared to that established in the OIP, demonstrating that absorption was taking place. Hence, anti-dumping measures imposed on imports of the product concerned by the Venus Group should be amended in accordance with Article 12(3) of the basic Regulation. As regards Venus Group, in accordance with the lesser duty rule in Article 9(4) of the basic Regulation, the Commission first compared the injury margin and the dumping margin. The amount of the duties should be set at the level of the dumping margin. As the anti-subsidy investigation remains unaffected by the reinvestigation the countervailing duty had to be deducted in order to determine the new anti-dumping duty. Consequently, for Venus Group the new anti-dumping duty was 9,4% and was amended in September 2015.

4.2.6. *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 EU 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 2015, seven anti-circumvention investigations were initiated. Four anti-circumvention investigations were concluded with an extension of the duty. More information can be obtained from the Official Journal to which reference is given in Annex K.

4.2.6.1. Details on individual cases

Bicycles from the PRC (extended to Cambodia, Pakistan and the Philippines)

In September 2014, the Commission initiated an investigation into the possible circumvention of the anti-dumping measures currently in force on imports of bicycles originating in the People's Republic of China (PRC), making imports of bicycles consigned from Cambodia, Pakistan and the Philippines, whether declared as originating from those countries or not, subject to registration. The investigation was initiated following a request by the European Bicycle Manufacturers Association (EBMA) on behalf of fifteen Union producers of bicycles, containing prima facie evidence that the measures in force were being circumvented by means of transshipment and assembly operations. The original measures on bicycles originating in China were imposed by the Council in 1993 and have since been extended following a number of sunset reviews. In May 2013, the Council extended the definitive anti-dumping duty to the imports consigned from Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Tunisia following an anti-circumvention investigation.

Product under investigation and reporting period

The product concerned by the possible circumvention is bicycles and other cycles (including delivery tricycles, but excluding unicycles), not motorised, falling within CN codes ex 8712 00 30 and ex 8712 00 70). The product under investigation is the same as that covered by the measures in force. The investigation period covered 1 January 2011 to 31 August 2014. Data were collected for the investigation period to investigate, inter alia, the alleged change in the pattern of trade following the imposition of measures and their extension to Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Tunisia in 2013 and the existence of a practice, process or work for which there was insufficient due cause or economic justification other than the imposition of the duty. More detailed data were collected for the reporting period from 1 September 2013 to 31 August 2014 in order to examine if imports were undermining the remedial effect of the measures in force in terms of prices and/or quantities and the existence of dumping.

Results of the investigation

The investigation first established a change in the pattern of trade, as total imports from the PRC decreased by 2% in the IP, while imports of the countries concerned substantially increased in the same period. At the same time, exports from the PRC to the countries concerned also increased substantially in the IP. Furthermore, with respect to the countries concerned, the investigation found the existence of circumvention practices in the form of transshipment (Cambodia) and assembly operations (Cambodia, Pakistan and the Philippines). The investigation did not bring to light any due cause or economic justification for these transshipment and the assembly operations other than the avoidance of the existing measures on the product concerned. No elements were found, other than the duty, which could be considered as a compensation for the costs of the transshipment and the assembly operations. Moreover, the investigation confirmed evidence of dumping in relation to the normal values previously established. It was considered that the measures should therefore be extended to imports of the same product consigned, directly or indirectly, from Cambodia, Pakistan and the Philippines whether declared as originating in those countries or not. The residual duty rate of 48,5% was therefore extended to imports of bicycles from Cambodia, Pakistan and the Philippines in May 2015.

Molybdenum wires from the PRC (slight modification)

In March 2015, the Commission initiated an ex-officio investigation into the possible circumvention of the anti-dumping measures currently in force on imports of molybdenum wires originating in the PRC. In January 2012, following a first anti-circumvention investigation, the Council extended the measures to imports of the same product consigned from Malaysia, whether declared as originating in Malaysia or not. In September 2013, following a second anti-circumvention investigation, the Council extended the measures to imports of a slightly modified molybdenum wire product (containing by weight 97% or more but less than 99,95 % of molybdenum, of which the maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1,35 mm but does not exceed 4,0 mm) also originating in the PRC. This investigation was the third anti-circumvention related to the measures.

Product under investigation and reporting period

The product concerned by the third anti-circumvention investigation is molybdenum wire (molybdenum wire, containing by weight at least 99,95 % of molybdenum, of which the maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1,35 mm but does not exceed 4,0 mm) falling under CN code ex 8102 96 00. As established in the original investigation, the product concerned is mainly used in the automotive sector for metal coating by thermal spraying of motor parts that are subject to heavy wear, such as piston rings, synchroniser rings or transmission components, to increase their abrasion resistance.

The investigation period covered the period from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2014. Data were collected for the investigation period to investigate, inter alia, the alleged change in the pattern of trade following the imposition of measures, their extension first to Malaysia in 2012 and second to imports of a slightly modified product in 2013 and the existence of a practice, process or work for which there was insufficient due cause or economic justification other than the imposition of the duty. More detailed data were collected for the reporting period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014 in order to examine if imports were undermining the remedial effect of the measures in force in terms of prices and/or quantities and the existence of dumping.

Findings

The investigation established a change in the pattern of trade between the PRC and the Union. In particular, the investigation showed that imports of the product covered by the existing measures almost ceased as of December 2012, when the second anti-circumvention investigation was initiated. In the same period, imports of the product under investigation into the Union, which were non-existing or insignificant, increased considerably. The strong appearance, as of 2013, of previously non-existing or insignificant imports of the product under investigation that clearly replaced circumventing imports subject to the second anti-circumvention investigation, as well as the parallel disappearance of imports of the product concerned during the investigation period, constituted a significant change in the pattern of trade. The Commission subsequently established the existence of a circumvention practice within the meaning of Article 13(1) of the basic Regulation at a country level for all imports of the product under investigation from the PRC. This circumvention practice concerned a slight modification of the product concerned to make it fall under customs codes which are normally not subject to the measures in force. The comparison of the injury elimination level and the export price of both the cooperating exporting producer and the non-cooperating exporting producers in the investigation showed significant price underselling. It was therefore considered that the remedial effects of the measures in force are being undermined both in terms of quantities and prices. In addition, the investigation found evidence of dumping in relation to the normal values previously established.

In view of the findings above, it was concluded that the definitive anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of molybdenum wires originating in the PRC were being circumvented by imports of molybdenum wire, containing by weight at least 97 % of molybdenum, of which the maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeds 4,0 mm but does not exceed 11,0 mm, originating in the PRC. Therefore, in accordance with the first sentence of Article 13(1) of the basic Regulation, the existing anti-dumping measures on imports of the product concerned originating in the PRC were extended to imports of molybdenum wire, containing by weight at least 97% of molybdenum, of

which the maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeds 4,0 mm but does not exceed 11,0 mm, originating in the PRC.

4.3. Safeguard investigations

Safeguard measures have always been and remain an 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 EU industry.

The Commission expects the EU'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 EU producers, if necessary at WTO level.

There was no safeguard activity by the EU in 2015 and no measures in place – Annex L.

5. ENFORCEMENT OF ANTI-DUMPING/COUNTERVAILING MEASURES

Globalisation of trade led to greater possibilities for circumventing or otherwise reducing the effectiveness of anti-dumping and countervailing measures. To address this problem, throughout 2015 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).

5.1. Follow-up of measures

The follow-up activities concerning measures in force are 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.

5.2. Monitoring of undertakings

Monitoring of undertakings forms part of the enforcement activities, given that undertakings are a form of AD or CVD measures. They are accepted by the Commission if it is satisfied that they can effectively eliminate the injurious effects of dumping or subsidisation.

At the beginning of 2015, there were 129 undertakings in force. During 2015, the following changes to the portfolio of undertakings took place: The undertakings of six companies were withdrawn as it was established that breaches had occurred or that the monitoring of the undertakings became impracticable (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components (i.e. cells) originating in or consigned from the People's Republic of China). The undertaking for one company expired (certain aluminium foils originating in Brazil)) This brought the total number of undertakings in force at the end of 2015 to 122.

6. REFUNDS

Articles 11(8) and 21(1) of the basic Regulations allow importers to request the reimbursement of the relevant collected duties where it is shown that the dumping/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.

During 2015, 45 new refund requests were submitted. At the end of 2015, nine refund investigations were on-going, covering 79 requests. In 2015, 14 Commission Decisions were adopted: 13 granting a partial refund and one rejecting the refund requests. Three requests were withdrawn.

7. TDI MODERNISATION

Following the adoption of a legislative proposal and a communication by the Commission in April 2013, the modernisation proposal entered the ordinary legislative procedure in Council and Parliament.

The aim of the modernisation exercise was to adapt the trade defence instruments (TDIs) to current business realities. It focused on finding practical solutions to real problems which stakeholders encounter in the use of the instruments. Thus, the TDIs would become more accessible and measures better targeted responses to certain unfair trading practices exercised by our trading partners. Other important elements were increased transparency, particular attention to SMEs, while keeping the balance of interests an essential feature.

The Parliament voted a legislative resolution in April 2014 and thus closed its first reading on the TDI modernisation proposal. It has been ready to enter into trilogues since then. However, the Council has not been able to find a compromise, despite the efforts, in particular, of the Italian presidency of the Council in the second half of 2014. The main stumbling block was the partial non-application of the lesser duty rule in cases of raw material distortions. Mainly over this issue, the Council remained divided between Member States favouring producing interests and Member States favouring importing interests.

In 2015, in the context of the steel crisis, interest in the modernisation file in the Council was revived. The Commission presented further ideas in order to facilitate agreement among Member States and in view of the Council starting trilogues with the Parliament.

8. COUNTRY-WIDE MARKET ECONOMY STATUS (MES)

In an anti-dumping investigation, Commission services usually compare the export price of a product with its 'normal value', which is the price paid in the domestic market of the exporting country or a constructed normal value (Article 2 (1) of the basic anti-dumping regulation). However, this methodology can only be used if costs and prices in the exporting country are reliable and the result of supply and demand, i.e. not subject to significant distortions. For the specific purpose of applying the EU basic anti-dumping regulation, the current practice is that a country can be considered a market economy if it fulfils five criteria.. These criteria are:

- i. a low degree of government influence over the allocation of resources and decisions of enterprises, whether directly or indirectly (e.g. public bodies), for example through the use of state-fixed prices, or discrimination in the tax, trade or currency regimes;
- ii. an absence of state-induced distortions in the operation of enterprises linked to privatisation and the use of non-market trading or compensation system;
- iii. the existence and implementation of a transparent and non-discriminatory company law which ensures adequate corporate governance (application of international accounting standards, protection of shareholders, public availability of accurate company information);
- iv. the existence and implementation of a coherent, effective and transparent set of laws which ensure the respect of property rights and the operation of a functioning bankruptcy regime;
- v. the existence of a genuine financial sector which operates independently from the state and which in law and practice is subject to sufficient guarantee provisions and adequate supervision.

Six countries requested country-wide MES: China, Vietnam, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia and Belarus. Companies from non-market economy countries which are members of the WTO have the possibility to request market economy treatment on an individual basis in the context of anti-dumping investigations.

8.1. China

China is undoubtedly the most important MES applicant country and the first of the six countries to have requested the status.

In 2015 no consultations took place between the EU and China to examine whether or not the country meets the remaining four MES criteria (the second criterion was considered fulfilled in 2004). Since 2012 China has not engaged in this process. This lack of engagement in this process is interpreted as a sign that China expects that, as from December 2016, the EU will change the methodology used for calculating dumping margin in cases concerning that country. During 2015 the Commission started its examination of the implications of the expiry of certain provisions of Section 15 of China's Protocol of Accession to the WTO. The analysis of the legal, economic and political issues surrounding this issue continued throughout 2015. This provided the

basis for a discussion by the College in an orientation debate early in January 2016 where it was decided to launch an Impact Assessment and public consultation on the matter. The Commission continues work on the future policy in light of the expiry of certain provisions of China's Protocol of Accession to the WTO.

8.2. Vietnam

In June 2015 the Commission services shared an assessment report with Vietnam on its progress in relation to MES, in which the third criterion was considered as being fulfilled. The report also concluded that, despite some progress in relation to the other criteria, it was not sufficient to justify the granting of any of the remaining three (the first criterion was considered fulfilled in 2013).

8.3. Armenia

In October 2015, Armenia responded to questions which the Commission had sent the previous December seeking additional information and clarification on developments in the economy in order to update the MES assessment. The assessment on the file continued in the last quarter of 2015 on the basis of the new information received. Armenia had already met two criteria, back in 2010, namely criterion one as well as criterion five. However further work on their MES request was in hiatus between 2010 and 2014 when the country prioritised the DCFTA negotiations with the EU rather than the question of MES. Only in February 2014, did Armenia ask to revive the process

8.4. Kazakhstan

In 2015, further analysis was conducted on Kazakhstan's MES request on the basis of information provided on developments in the economy there. This analysis will continue into 2016 as there were developments in the Kazakhstan economy during 2015 which will be further analysed in the assessment.

8.5. Mongolia

In March 2015, Mongolia submitted updated information regarding developments in the economy. The analysis of the information received continued in 2015. However the analysis was not completed as additional information regarding the remaining criteria was needed.

8.6. Belarus

In 2015 there were no developments on the Belarus MES file. The Commission had decided already in 2010 to put the consultations with the authorities of the Republic of Belarus on hold due to the political situation in the country. As soon as the situation in Belarus changes the Commission is ready to continue the MES analysis on receipt of updated information from Belarus.

9. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES / BILATERAL CONTACTS

9.1. Small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs)

During 2015, the SME helpdesk received and dealt with many requests for information, relating to specific cases as well as more broad ranging queries addressing procedural and substantive elements of proceedings. The TDI website also specifically highlights SME's role in TDI proceedings and offers practical advice and help. The special helpdesk was set up to help SMEs deal with the specific challenges they face in TDI investigations due to their small size, resource limitations and their fragmentation.

9.2. Bilateral contacts/information activities – EU economic operators including their key stakeholder associations and third countries

Explaining the legislation and practice of the EU's trade defence activity is an important part of the work of the TDI services.

The Commission organized one training seminar on trade defence for officials from several third countries in 2015 (Participants from India, Vietnam, Jordan, Tunisia and Japan). In addition, there were a number of other bilateral contacts dedicated to discussing various trade defence topics with a number of third countries including China, Japan, Australia, Brazil, Mexico, Turkey, USA, Russia (Eurasian Commission).

In 2015 the trade defence services held a number of meetings with European key stakeholder associations (e.g. Business Europe). One of the main subjects discussed related to the expiry in December 2016 of certain provisions of section 15 of the Protocol of Accession of China to the WTO.

10. 11 JUDICIAL REVIEW: DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE COURT OF JUSTICE / COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE

11.1. Overview of the judicial reviews in 2015.

In 2015, the General Court ('GC') and the Court of Justice ('CJ') rendered 27 judgments in total relating to the areas of anti-dumping or anti-subsidy. Two of the judgments of the Court of Justice concerned appeals against the General Court.

11.2. Cases pending

A list of the anti-dumping/anti-subsidy cases before the GC and the CJ still pending at the end of 2015 is given in Annex S (39 before the GC and 23 before the CJ).

11.3. New cases

20 new cases were lodged in 2015 (compared to 37 in 2014, 33 in 2013, 23 in 2012, 16 in 2011 and 13 in 2010). Five of these were lodged before the GC (including one referral from the CJ to the GC) and 15 before the CJ (including 14 appeals).

11.4. Judgments rendered by the General Court

In 2015, the General Court (GC) rendered 21 judgments/orders relating to the area of anti-dumping policy. Details of some of the cases are set out below.

Ferro-silicon originating in Russia - T-466/12 - RFA International v Commission – Judgment of 17 March 2015.

On 17 March 2015, the GC dismissed an action brought by RFA International seeking the partial annulment of Commission Decisions of 10 August 2012 concerning applications for a refund of anti-dumping duties paid on imports of ferro-silicon originating in Russia, in which the Commission rejected the Applicant's claim.

The main issue concerned the deduction of selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A) and profit when constructing the export price. This deduction should allegedly not have been made or should have only been made partially because the Applicant (a Swiss importer of the Russian exporters) and the Russian exporters form a single economic entity (SEE). Regarding the construction of the export price under Article 2(9) of the basic Regulation, the GC accepted that the export price may be constructed whenever there is an association between the exporter and the importer, without a need to further justify such a construction. The interested party who intends to dispute the extent of the adjustments made on the basis of Article 2(9) of the basic Regulation has the burden of proof. Hence, if this party deems the adjustments to be excessive it must supply specific evidence and calculations justifying those claims and, in particular, the alternative rate. In this particular case, the Applicant did not manage to provide such specific evidence justifying its claim.

The GC confirmed previous case-law according to which where there is an association between producer and importer within the Union the reasonable profit margin referred to in the third subparagraph of Article 2(9) of the basic Regulation may not be based on information from the associated importer, which may be influenced by that association, but on information from an unrelated importer.

The judgment is appealed.

Bicycles originating in the People's Republic of China - T-412/13 and T-413/13 - Chin Haur v Council and City Cycle v Council – Judgments of 19 March 2015.

On 19 March 2015, the GC rendered its judgments in cases T-412/13 and T-413/13 regarding an action for the partial annulment of Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 501/2013 of 29 May 2013 extending the definitive anti-dumping duty imposed by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 990/2011 on imports of bicycles originating in the People's Republic of China to imports of bicycles consigned from Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Tunisia, whether declared as originating in Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Tunisia or not.

In case T-412/13, on substance, Chin Haur (Indonesia) put forward three pleas in law in support of its action. The GC rejected all three pleas, except the second part of the first plea. In case T-413/13, the City Cycle (Sri Lanka) put forward five pleas in law in support of its action. The GC rejected all five pleas, except the second part of the first plea.

The first plea in law alleged infringements of Articles 13(1) and 18(1) of the basic Regulation. The first part of the first plea concerned the change in the pattern of trade, the first of the four substantive conditions set by Article 13 of the basic Regulation for extending anti-dumping duties. The GC found that the EU Institutions had not erred in concluding that there had been a change in the pattern of trade between Indonesia and the Union. Similar conclusion was drawn regarding Sri Lankan exports to the Union.

The second part of the first plea concerned the carrying out of transshipment operations by the Applicant. The GC found that the information provided by the Applicant at first instance during the investigation had been deficient, contradictory and unverifiable. However, it also found that the Council did not have sufficient evidence in order to conclude that the Applicant did not have sufficient production capacity to justify the volumes exported to the European Union and that it was therefore involved in transshipment operations. The second part of the first plea in law was upheld.

The second plea in law alleged infringements of Article 18 of the basic Regulation.

In case T-412/13, the plea referred to the application of Article 18 of the basic Regulation, the obligation to state reasons and the principle of proportionality. The GC established that the data provided by the Applicant had proved incomplete, contradictory and unverifiable, and that difficulties had been encountered during the verification visit. The GC found that the Applicant had not provided the necessary information capable of showing that it was indeed a producer of Indonesian origin or that it satisfied the criteria laid down in Article 13(2) of the basic Regulation, and because the information was in any event not verifiable. Concerning the statement of reasons, the GC found that, while the exact nature of the facts available was not expressly listed in the contested Regulation, it was apparent from a large number of recitals of the contested Regulation that 'the facts available include all the data used by the Council in order to conclude that there was circumvention by the Applicant'. Finally, as whether it was proportionate to disregard all the information submitted by the Applicant on transshipment, the GC rejected the argument because the Applicant had in any event 'failed to provide the information showing that it was indeed an Indonesian exporter or that it satisfied the criteria laid down in Article 13(2) of the basic Regulation'.

In case T-413/13, the plea referred also to the procedural rights of the Applicant. The GC concluded that because the Applicant had had the opportunity to develop its position on numerous occasions during the administrative procedure, and because the Commission had always clearly established the nature of the information requested, the Applicant had had a fair hearing and that this part of the second claim was unfounded.

The judgments are appealed.

Ferro-silicon originating, inter alia, in Russia – T-169/12 – CHEMK and KF v Council
- Judgment of 28 April 2015.

On 28 April 2015, the GC dismissed an action brought by Russian exporters seeking the annulment of Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 60/2012 of 16 January 2012 terminating the partial interim review pursuant to Article 11(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009 of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of ferro-silicon originating, inter alia, in Russia.

The Commission conducted a partial interim review limited to dumping concerning imports of ferro-silicon from Russia. This partial interim review was terminated without amending the measures by Regulation 60/2012 because the Commission did not find a lasting change of circumstances. The Russian exporting producers contested the finding of no lasting change of circumstances. They also challenged the fact that the Commission refrained from calculating the precise amount of the dumping margin because it came to a conclusion that there had been no lasting change of circumstances. The GC dismissed both these claims.

The GC held that the interim review concerning dumping requires both a retrospective examination and a prospective examination, both having to show that it is no longer necessary to continue to impose the measure in force because this is precisely the objective of an interim review. The need to carry out the review of a measure in force is subject to the finding (i) that the circumstances concerning the dumping have significantly changed and (ii) that those changes are lasting. Therefore, if either of those cumulative conditions is not satisfied, the Commission may conclude that there is a need to continue to impose that measure in force.

As regards the order in which these two analyses, i.e. retrospective (what has changed from the imposition until the review) and prospective (whether the change will last), have to be carried out, the GC ruled that Article 11(3) of the basic Regulation does not contain any indication as regards the order in which those two examinations must be conducted. While referring to the wide discretion the Commission has in TDI investigations, the GC held that if the prospective assessment does not establish the need to continue to impose the measures, it is unnecessary for the EU Institutions to carry out a detailed retrospective assessment and, therefore, in respect of the dumping, to perform a detailed calculation of the dumping margin. Therefore, because of the wide discretion the Commission has in interim reviews, the Commission may, if it considers it appropriate to do so, begin with the prospective examination and then, if it concludes that the change of circumstances which resulted in a reduction or elimination of dumping found in the original investigation is not lasting, may refrain from precisely calculating the dumping margin.

The judgment is appealed.

Fasteners from the People's Republic of China - T-558/12 and T-559/12 - Changshu City Standard Parts Factory v Council Ningbo Jinding Fastener Co., Ltd v Council – Judgments of 29 April 2015.

On 28 April 2015, the GC dismissed the action brought by two Chinese exporting producers seeking the annulment of Regulation 924/2012, amending Regulation 91/2009 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of fasteners from the People's Republic of China.

By the first plea in law, the Applicants claimed that the contested regulation was in breach of Article 2(7)(a), (8), (9), (11) and 9(5) of the basic Regulation and of Article 2.4.2 WTO ADA, because of the way in which the EU Institutions calculated the dumping margin: by comparing the normal value with export prices of only those product types manufactured and exported by the Applicants for which the sale price of the producer in the analogue country (India), was available, and thus excluding from the comparison the product types which were not produced and sold in the analogue

country. The GC examined whether this approach was compatible with Article 2(11) of the basic Regulation and with Article 2.4.2 WTO ADA.

The GC observed that, although the product types concerned could all be regarded as a 'similar' product and thus comparable, this was not automatically the case for the prices of those product types which were not manufactured and sold by the Indian producer. Consequently, the GC established that the absence of prices on these product types prevented a comparison from being made. The GC then analysed whether the EU Institutions could have used one of the methods laid down in the basic Regulation that would allow them to obtain a normal value for the product types which did not have a match with the Indian producer, and thus, enabling to take into account prices of all the export transactions when calculating the dumping margin, including: (i) any other reasonable basis; (ii) constructed values for the missing product types; (iii) adjustments based on physical differences.

The GC concluded that even if the methods proposed by the Applicants were found to be feasible, they would not have ensured a fairer comparison than the one made by the EU Institutions. The GC rejected the claims alleging infringement of Articles 2(7)(a), (8), (9) and 9(5) of the basic Regulation.

The GC also dismissed the second plea in law, whereby the Applicants alleged that by rejecting a number of requests for adjustments, the EU Institutions infringed Article 2(10) of the basic Regulation and Article 2.4. WTO ADA. The GC recalled that under Article 2(10) of the basic Regulation, the EU Institutions must refuse an adjustment for differences in factors which have not been shown to affect prices, and therefore their comparability. Accordingly, the GC upheld the EU Institutions' decision of rejecting some of the adjustments proposed by the Applicants.

The GC finally dismissed an alternative claim on the breach of the duty to state reasons pursuant to Article 296 TFEU, as it found that the Applicants were properly able to challenge the reasons for the refusal of their requests for adjustments.

The judgments are appealed.

Certain fatty alcohols and their blends originating in India, Indonesia and Malaysia - T-26/12 - PT Musim Mas v Council – Judgment 25 June 2015.

On 25 June 2015, the GC delivered its judgment in case T-26/12 PT Musim Mas (PTMM), concerning anti-dumping measures on imports of certain fatty alcohols from Indonesia imposed by Council Regulation [1138/2011](#) and dismissed all the claims as unfounded.

The Applicant put forward four pleas in law. The first plea in law alleged infringement of Article 2(10)(i) of the basic Regulation. The second plea in law alleged infringement of the first subparagraph of Article 2(10) of the basic Regulation. The third plea in law alleged breach of the principle of sound administration. The fourth plea in law alleged breach of the general principle of equality and non-discrimination.

The central issue was the existence of a single economic entity (SEE) and the adjustment for commission under Article 2(10)(i) of the basic Regulation.

The judgment endorsed the EU Institutions' finding that there was no SEE between the Indonesian exporting producer of fatty alcohols, PTMM, and its related trader, ICOF S, located in Singapore, as the functions of the ICOF S were not of an internal sales department of PTMM. Three factors were found important for this conclusion: a large proportion of the sales of the trader related to products from unrelated producers; existence of a written contract between PTMM and ICOF S; and a large proportion of sales were directly invoiced by the producer, PTMM.

As for the adjustment for commission under Article 2(10)(i) of the basic Regulation, the GC agreed that the EU Institutions demonstrated to the requisite legal standard that the adjustment was warranted. The GC confirmed that the second sentence of Article 2(10)(i) of the basic Regulation allowed an adjustment to be made in respect of the mark-up received even if the parties did not act on the basis of a principal-agent relationship, but achieved the same result by acting as seller and buyer. In the concrete case, it was sufficient that inter alia ICOF S marketed the products, took care of contracts with existing and potential customers, solicited and received the orders and negotiated the sales, issued the invoices and arranged freight and insurance for customers, then also provided after-sales service and assumed customer default risk. The GC added that even if the trader was bearing a certain risk this did not impact its functions similar to an agent working on a commission basis.

The GC has looked at the existence of a SEE and the justification for Article 2(10)(i) adjustments as separate issues, specifying that there should be no automatism between the non-existence of a single economic entity and the adjustment.

PTMM also claimed that the Council ought to have made a similar adjustment for commission to the normal value since ICOF S also coordinated sales on the domestic market. The GC rejected this claim as unsubstantiated.

The GC also dismissed the claim that the adjustment for reasonable profit under Article 2(9) of the basic Regulation together with the adjustment for commission under Article 2(10)(i) of the basic Regulation led to an excessive double margin. The GC noted that the adjustments made under Article 2(10)(a) to (k) of the basic Regulation differ, as regards their objective, from the adjustments made in the construction of the export price. Accordingly, there is nothing to preclude a profit margin being deducted from the export price, in accordance with Article 2(9) of the basic Regulation, and an adjustment to that price from subsequently being made under Article 2(10)(i) of the basic Regulation, if the conditions for the application of those provisions are satisfied. In the light of the independent nature of the adjustments, both of which were justified and not excessive, the GC said that it could not be argued that the export price was artificially reduced by applying successively the two adjustments.

The judgment is appealed.

Bicycles originating in the People's Republic of China - T-425/13 - Giant China v Council – Judgment of 26 November 2015.

On 26 November 2015 the GC delivered its judgment in case T-425/13 Giant v Council concerning Regulation (EU) No 502/2013 of 29 May 2013 amending Implementing Regulation No 990/2011 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of bicycles originating in the People's Republic of China following an ex officio interim

review pursuant to Article 11(3) of the basic Regulation limited to dumping. The GC annulled the contested regulation in so far as Giant was concerned.

Giant is a group of Chinese exporting producers of bicycles, related to another group of companies, also involved in the manufacturing and sale of bicycles, namely Jinshan group, through the joint venture GP. In support of its action, the Applicant relied on eight pleas in law.

The first plea alleged infringement of Article 9(5) of the basic Regulation, in so far as the Council applied the wrong legal criterion in finding that Jinshan and the Applicant formed a single entity. The second plea alleged a manifest error of assessment, in so far as the Council concluded that the companies of Giant and Jinshan groups had a close structural and commercial relationship. The third plea alleged infringement of Article 18 of the basic Regulation and is divided into two parts. In the first part, the Applicant claimed that the information requested was not necessary within the meaning of the abovementioned provision. In the second part, it stated that it acted to the best of its abilities but could not obtain the information requested, with the result that the EU Institutions placed an unreasonable burden on it. The fourth plea alleged a manifest error of assessment, in so far as the Council considered that the Applicant had not suggested that obtaining the information relating to Jinshan represented an unreasonable burden. The fifth plea alleged a manifest error of assessment, in so far as the Council considered that the Applicant's statements, according to which there was no relationship between the Applicant and the other companies belonging to the Jinshan group, could not be verified. The sixth plea alleged infringement of the rights of the defence, in so far as the Council required information which the Applicant was unable to provide and rejected the evidence that was presented to it. The seventh plea alleged a manifest error of assessment, in so far as the Council considered that the imposition of an individual duty on the Applicant would have created a risk of circumvention. The eighth plea alleged infringement of the principles of non-discrimination and proportionality with regard to the criteria applied for assessing the existence of a risk of circumvention.

The investigation established that Giant did not report all related companies for the market economy treatment (MET) determination, notably the Jinshan's companies, and therefore MET could not be examined. The failure to report Jinshan's export sales of bicycles to the Union also led to the use of Article 18 of the basic Regulation to all related companies during the investigation. As a consequence, no individual duty could have been calculated for Giant.

The GC disagreed with the application of Article 18 of the basic Regulation to all related companies and the refusal to assign an individual duty to Giant. The GC also found that the risk of circumvention that normally exists between related companies had to be proven but it was not in this particular case. For these reasons, the GC annulled the contested regulation.

The judgement is appealed.

Certain compressors originating in the People's Republic of China - T-73/12, T-74/12, T-75/12 and T-76/12- Einhell, Mecafer, Nu Air Polska and Nu Air Compressors v Commission- Judgments of 18 November 2015.

On 18 November 2015, the GC delivered its judgments in cases T-73/12 Einhell, T-74/12 Mecafer, T-75/12 Nu Air Polska and T-76/12 Nu Air Compressors concerning several Commission decisions for refund of paid duties on compressors from the People's Republic of China. The anti-dumping duties on imports of compressors from the People's Republic of China expired in March 2010, they had been in force for two years (Council Regulation 261/2008).

An unrelated and three related importers challenged the partial refunds and alleged two main issues – the use of the profit of the unrelated importer from the original investigation for the construction of the export price under Article 2(9) of the basic Regulation and the duty as a cost under Article 11(10) of the basic Regulation. The first issue was not reviewed by the GC.

With regard to the second issue, in essence, the importers contested the PCN-by-PCN method used by the Commission. They argued that where the turnover increased at least by the level of the duty in comparison with the original investigation figures, this represented conclusive evidence for the pass on of the duty into the resale prices as required by Article 11(10) of the basic Regulation. Alternatively, they put forward that if the duty was passed on for some PCNs, it must not be deducted for these PCNs.

The GC upheld the PCN-by-PCN method extensively. It regarded it as an appropriate, accurate and preferable technique, in full compliance with Article 11(10) of the basic Regulation, allowing establishing whether the related importer changed its conduct and not undermining the uniqueness of the product.

Furthermore, the GC confirmed that Article 11(10) of the basic Regulation did not provide for assessing the reflection of the duty on the basis of a mere increase of turnover. It found that in fact this provision does not set a specific method and subsequently it must be held that several methods exist (including notably a transaction-by-transaction method and methods not based a comparison between selling prices). It further stated that the fact that the PCN-by-PCN method is nowhere mentioned in the basic Regulation does not demonstrate that it was illegal or manifestly incorrect.

Nonetheless, the GC criticised the concept of full (non-)deduction, and advocated a 'partial' (non-)deduction. The GC pointed out to a parallelism between Articles 2(9) and 11(10) of the basic Regulation. It stated that the use of the PCN-by-PCN method occurs upstream from the calculation of the dumping margin. The calculation of a dumping margin per PCN meant that the decision for the pass on has to be made at that stage and applied at that stage. This would result in no deduction of the paid duties for any PCN where the duty was passed on. Consequently, it partly annulled the refund decisions as far as this aspect was concerned.

11.5. Judgments rendered by the Court of Justice

In 2015, the CJ rendered 6 judgments relating to the area of anti-dumping. Two of those judgments concerned appeals against the judgments of the GC and four judgments were in reply to requests for a preliminary ruling. Details of some of the cases are set out below.

Certain aluminium foil originating in Armenia, Brazil and the People's Republic of China – C-21/14 P - Rusal Armenal v Council - Judgment of 16 July 2015.

On 16 July 2015, the CJ delivered its judgment in which it upheld the appeal of the Commission against the judgment of the GC of 5 November 2013 in the case T-512/09, *Rusal Armenal v Council*.

The Commission appealed the GC's judgment on procedural and substantial grounds. On substance, the Commission submitted that the GC was wrong in assuming that, in adopting Article 2(7)(c) of the basic Regulation, the EU legislature sought to comply with obligations arising from WTO law. Therefore, that law could not be relied on as a criterion for examining the lawfulness of the basic Regulation, particularly given that WTO ADA does not as such prohibit the normal value from being determined on the basis of the analogue country methodology. The Commission also noted that the simple fact that the WTO ADA is silent on a specific situation does not mean that the relevant provision in the basic Regulation would be as such WTO incompatible.

The CJ accepted the Commission's argument on substance. First, the CJ recalled that legality of EU legislation can be reviewed in the light of international agreements to which the EU is a party where the nature and the broad logic of such agreements do not preclude it where the provisions of the relevant international agreements appear to be unconditional and sufficiently precise. This is not the case of the WTO Agreements.

As a second step, the CJ confirmed that there are, however, two exceptional situations where the EU Courts should review the legality of an EU act in the light of the rules of the WTO agreements. One of them arises where the EU intended to implement a particular obligation assumed in the context of the agreements concluded with the WTO, the other exception is given where an EU act refers explicitly to specific provisions of the WTO Agreements.

Since the GC concluded that, by adopting Article 2 of the basic Regulation, the EU had intended to implement particular obligations created by Article 2 WTO ADA, the CJ proceeded, in a third step, to assessing whether the GC established the alleged intention of the EU legislator to implement a particular obligation assumed in the context of the WTO Agreement to the requisite legal standard.

The conclusions of the CJ in that respect were that the GC erred in law since Article 2(7) of the basic Regulation is the expression of the EU legislature's intention to adopt an approach specific to the EU legal order. According to CJ, it is also apparent that the rules laid down in Article 2(7) of the basic Regulation and applicable to imports from non-market economy countries which are members of the WTO are based on the emergence, in those countries, following the economic reforms adopted, of firms for which market-economy conditions prevail. Since there are no specific rules relating to such a category of countries in WTO ADA, a correlation cannot be established between, on the one hand, the rules in Art 2(7) of the basic Regulation and, on the other, the rules set out in Article 2 WTO ADA. It follows, according to CJ, that that basic Regulation provision cannot be considered to be a measure intended to ensure the implementation in the EU legal order of a particular obligation assumed in the context of the WTO. Rather, the EU legislature exercised its regulatory competence, as regards the

calculation of normal value in respect of imports from non-market economy countries members of the WTO.

Since there are no specific rules relating to economies in transition in the WTO ADA, Article 2(7) of the basic Regulation cannot be seen as an implementation of the WTO ADA.

Integrated electronic compact fluorescent lamps (CFL-i) originating in the People's Republic of China - C-511/13 - Philips Lighting Poland SA and Philips Lighting BV v Council – Judgment of 8 September 2015.

By their appeal, Philips Lighting Poland SA ('Philips Poland') and Philips Lighting BV ('Philips Netherlands') sought to have set aside the judgment in case T-469/07, by which the GC dismissed their action for the annulment of Council Regulation (EC) No 1205/2007 of 15 October 2007 imposing anti-dumping duties on imports of integrated electronic compact fluorescent lamps (CFL-i) originating in the People's Republic of China following an expiry review.

In a judgment delivered on 8 September 2015, the GC dismissed the appeal.

As first ground of appeal, the Applicants claimed that the GC had erred in interpreting that Article 9(1) of the basic Regulation allows the Commission to continue an investigation in a situation where the complaint had not been withdrawn, but the support to that complaint had merely fallen. The Applicants sustained that such an extensive interpretation had no basis in the wording of Article 9(1) of the basic Regulation and that it was not supported by the EU Institutions' practice.

The CJ upheld the GC's findings. In particular, the CJ determined that, since, in the case where a complaint or request for a review is withdrawn, the EU Institutions concerned may continue with the investigation, that must apply a fortiori, when the degree of support for a complaint or request for a review merely falls. In this regard, the CJ noted that a fall of support amongst Union producers will not necessarily lead to the termination of an investigation even if that fall of support corresponds to a level of production which is below one of the two thresholds laid down in Article 5(4) of the basic Regulation.

By the second ground in appeal, the appellants claimed that the GC misinterpreted Articles 4(1) and 5(4) of the basic Regulation when defining the Union industry, as it did not take into account the second cumulative criterion (i.e. having the support of at least 50% of the Union industry which adopted a position on the initiation of the investigation) for determining the 'major proportion' of the Union industry.

The CJ again fully upheld the GC's findings. The CJ first drew a distinction between the two thresholds of Article 5(4) of the basic Regulation, this is: (1) 50% of support amongst those companies taking a position (for/against) on the complaint; and (2) 25% of support out of the total Union production. Then, the CJ went on in establishing that the 25% threshold alone was relevant to determining whether those producers represent a 'major proportion' of the total production of the like product produced by the Union industry within the meaning of Article 4(1) of the basic Regulation. Thus, the CJ found that Articles 4(1) and 5(4) of the basic Regulation could be construed as referring solely to the minimum 25% threshold.

Lastly, the CJ also pointed out that 'major proportion' did not mean the 'majority' of the Union production.

Ceramic tiles originating in the People's Republic of China – C-687/13 – Fliesen-Zentrum Deutschland - Judgment of 10 September 2015.

On 10 September 2015, the CJ delivered its judgment in the preliminary ruling case C-687/13 Fliesen-Zentrum. Through the German national court, an importer that had not participated in the investigation contested the validity of Council Regulation 917/2012 of 12 September 2012 imposing anti-dumping duties on ceramic tiles originating in the People's Republic of China on several grounds. The CJ found that the contested regulation was valid.

The court case involved mainly the choice of analogue country and the sampling approach.

With regard to the analogue country, the question before the CJ was whether due care was exercised in the selection of the US as the analogue country and whether the US was the appropriate choice in the context of the existing significant differences with the Chinese market of ceramic tiles. The CJ confirmed that due care was exercised in these circumstances as other potential countries were identified and contacted. It also differentiated the case of having cooperation from one country from a case where there is no cooperation from anyone. It clarified that since there was cooperation from a potential analogue country, there was no need to examine further Eurostat statistics in this case.

The CJ also reviewed the assessment of the appropriateness of the US. It held that despite some differences, the highly competitive market of the US made it an appropriate choice in the circumstances of this case.

In addition, the CJ confirmed that rights of defence could not be enjoyed by a non-participating in the investigation party, while statement of reasons could be challenged by a non-participating party.

Last, with regard to sampling, the CJ again confirmed the approach of the investigation. In this case, because of the high fragmentation, the Union industry was selected by dividing it into three segments – large, medium and small enterprises, and by sampling the highest production/sales volume of each segment, ensuring also a geographical spread. The exporting producers on the other hand were selected on the basis of the highest possible volume of exports that could have been examined, as usual.

The CJ held that the sample of the Union industry and the sample of the exporting producers have different objectives and there was no obligation to have them selected in the same manner.

Ceramic tiles originating in the People's Republic of China – C-569/13 – Bricmate – Judgment of 10 September 2015.

On 10 September 2015, the CJ delivered its judgment in the preliminary ruling case C-569/13 Bricmate. Through the Swedish national court, the sampled unrelated importer Bricmate contested the validity of Council Regulation 917/2012 of 12 September 2012

imposing anti-dumping duties on ceramic tiles originating in the People's Republic of China on several grounds. The CJ found that the contested regulation was valid.

The referring court questioned, in essence, whether Regulation No 917/2011 was invalid in that the EU Institutions (i) committed errors of fact and manifest errors of assessment in the anti-dumping investigation since they relied on incorrect Eurostat statistics for the purposes of establishing the injury to the Union industry and the causal link between the imports and the injury and (ii) infringed their obligation to exercise due care under Article 3(2) and (6) of the basic Regulation when they stated that no changes to official statistics had been confirmed.

The CJ reviewed the matter in substance and for the procedure. On the substance it agreed that given that none of the injury indicators was decisive and all should be assessed together, the particular changes in some of them (total volume, average price, market share, price differential) as result of the alleged corrections did not affect the injury and causality findings. Procedurally, it found that it was on the Commission to examine the Eurostat statistics with due care because it was its duty to rely on positive evidence and conduct an objective examination. Therefore, if there are indications that Eurostat statistics might be inaccurate because of discrepancies the Commission should take steps into examining those discrepancies as well as their potential impact.

Accordingly, the GC held that there were no grounds for invalidity of the contested regulation at stake.

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

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

12.1.1. 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 (DSU)). 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 common subject matters in WTO dispute settlement.

Two panels were composed in 2015, i.e. the panel concerning anti-dumping measures on imports of biodiesel from Indonesia (DS480) and the panel regarding anti-subsidy measures imposed on polyethylene terephthalate from Pakistan (DS486). Regarding the latter, Pakistan insisted on the continuance of the proceeding despite the expiry of the measures subject to the dispute. The first substantive meeting of the panel took place in the dispute concerning anti-dumping measures imposed on fatty alcohols from Indonesia (DS442). In DS397 (compliance procedures following the WTO dispute relating to EU definitive anti-dumping measures on certain iron or steel fasteners from China), the Panel issued its report in August 2015 which was appealed, both by the EU and China. One dispute proceeding requested by Russia on cost adjustment methodologies and certain anti-dumping measures was suspended on Russia's request (DS474) while they instigated a second such proceeding on similar issues during 2015 (DS494). The dispute requested by Indonesia on anti-dumping measures on biodiesel (DS480) was suspended pending the outcome of the dispute with Argentina also relating to measures on biodiesel (AD473) on which the Panel's interim report was issued in December 2015.

12.1.2. Dispute settlement procedures against the Union

European Communities — Definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Iron or Steel Fasteners from China (DS397) - Compliance proceedings

In August 2015, the compliance panel issued its report in the dispute relating to the measures taken by the EU to implement the recommendations of the DSB in the dispute relating to EU definitive Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Iron or Steel Fasteners from China. The EU lost a number of key compliance issues. Following the panel report both the EU and China appealed the findings and the Appellate Body issued its report in January 2016. The AB confirmed the Panel's findings as well as overturning some of the Panels' previous findings which had been in favour of the EU. The key findings are as follows: The Appellate Body found that the dumping calculations must be based on all export transactions of the product concerned effectuated by the exporter in a non-market economy even if some product types are not sold or produced in the analogue country. The Appellate Body also considered that efforts should be made to put non-market economy producers on an equal footing with market economy producers in relation to access to relevant data regarding the determination of the normal value.

European Union — Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports of Certain Fatty Alcohols from Indonesia (DS442)

The first substantive meeting of the Panel, which had been established by the DSB in 2013, took place in November 2015. The panel had been requested by Indonesia in relation to the AD measures imposed by the EU on Certain fatty alcohols from Indonesia.

European Union — Anti-Dumping Measures on Biodiesel from Argentina (DS473)

In December 2015 the Panel, in the dispute between Argentina and the European Union relating to the AD measures on biodiesel, issued its interim report. Argentina had

requested the establishment of a panel in March 2014 regarding, inter alia, the provisional and definitive anti-dumping measures imposed on biodiesel originating in, inter alia, Argentina, as well as the investigation underlying the measures; and, the the second paragraph of Article 2(5) of the Basic Anti-Dumping Regulation. The public version of the report became available in March 2016. The main issue before the panel concerned the adjustments made to the price of soya beans (input for the production of biodiesel) which was found to be unreliable because of the operation of a distortive export tax regime. The adjustment was made pursuant to the above-mentioned provision. While the panel found that the legal provision at stake was not WTO incompatible as such, it concluded that its application in the circumstances of the Argentinian producers was WTO inconsistent. The panel report is under appeal.

European Union — Cost Adjustment Methodologies and Certain Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports from Russia (DS474)

This dispute proceeding is currently suspended on the request of the Russian authorities. On 4 June 2014, the Russian Federation requested the establishment of a panel regarding, inter alia, “cost adjustment” methodologies used by the EU for the calculation of dumping margins used in several anti-dumping investigations and reviews concerning, among others, imports from the Russian Federation. In early 2014, consultations between the European Union and Russia were held, failing to reach a mutually agreed solution to the dispute.

The Panel was established on 22 July 2014 however it has not yet been composed.

European Union – Anti-Dumping Measures on Biodiesel from Indonesia (DS480)

In June 2014, Indonesia requested consultations with the European Union regarding: *a*) two provisions, namely Articles 2(5) and 2(6)(b) in Council Regulation (EC) 1225/2009 of November 2009, which refer to the adjustment or establishment of costs associated with the production and sale of products under investigation in the determination of dumping margins; *b*) the anti-dumping measures imposed on biodiesel originating in, inter alia, Indonesia, as well as the underlying investigation. On 30 June 2015, Indonesia requested the establishment of a panel. At its meeting on 31 August 2015, the DSB established a panel. Following the agreement of the parties the panel was composed on 4 November 2015. Argentina, Australia, Canada, China, India, Japan, Norway, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Turkey and the United States reserved their third-party rights. Pending the outcome of DS 473 (concerning anti-dumping measures by the EU on biodiesel from Argentina) the panel proceedings in this case are suspended.

European Union - Countervailing Measures on Certain Polyethylene Terephthalate from Pakistan (DS486)

On 28 October 2014, Pakistan requested consultations with the European Union with respect to the imposition of provisional and definitive countervailing measures by the EU on imports of certain polyethylene terephthalate from Pakistan, and with respect to certain aspects of the investigation underlying those measures.

On 12 February 2015, Pakistan requested the establishment of a panel. At its meeting on 25 March 2015, the DSB established a panel. Following the agreement of the parties,

the panel was composed on 13 May 2015. China and the United States reserved their third-party rights.

Despite the fact that the countervailing measures under dispute expired on 30 September 2015, Pakistan insists to continue with the dispute settlement proceeding.

European Union — Cost Adjustment Methodologies and Certain Anti-Dumping Measures on Imports from Russia (DS494)

On 7 May 2015, the Russian Federation requested consultations with the European Union regarding “cost adjustment” methodologies used by the European Union for the calculation of dumping margins in anti-dumping investigations and reviews. This is the second such dispute settlement proceedings instigated by Russia (see DS 474 above – suspended).

On 29 May 2015, Ukraine requested to join the consultations. Subsequently, the European Union informed the DSB that it had accepted the request of Ukraine to join the consultations.

12.2. Other WTO activities

With regard to negotiations in the WTO, efforts were made in 2015 to advance on WTO rules as part of the process of preparing the 10th WTO Ministerial Conference. This process covered all four rules areas, including anti-dumping and horizontal subsidies, and focused on the question of improving transparency. The European Union tabled a submission on the subject on 10 July 2015 followed by a technical paper in September. On horizontal subsidies the EU ideas foresaw improving the WTO's counter-notification mechanism under which WTO Members would be able to provide missing information with regard to the notifications of other Members. On anti-dumping, the EU suggested introducing a review mechanism of WTO Members' anti-dumping policies and practices, based on a report prepared by the WTO secretariat. While there was some interest among WTO Members to advance discussions on how to improve transparency regarding anti-dumping procedures, negotiations remained stalled. Ultimately, the 10th WTO Ministerial Conference held in Nairobi on 15-18 December did not take any decisions regarding rules negotiations. Nevertheless, rules issues are expected to be taken up as part of the post-Nairobi process.

The Technical Group, a subgroup of the negotiating group, was convened twice during 2015. The group discussed a number of issues including; public interest, lesser duty.

In parallel to these activities, participation by the Commission services in the regular work of the Anti-dumping, Subsidies and Countervailing and Safeguards Committees continued. The Committees met twice in regular sessions to review notifications and raise issues of special interest. The EU's new and full subsidy notification covering the periods 2013 and 2014 was made during 2015. Review of this notification commenced during the autumn meeting of the Subsidies and Countervailing Committee while the review of the 2013 Subsidy notification also continued. This involved replying, in writing to many questions from other WTO members regarding the substantive elements of the notifications. Written replies were provided to all the questions received.

In October there was a first trial run of a new approach to the functioning of the Implementation Group which is attached to the WTO Anti-dumping Committee. This new approach injected new impetus into the work and was favourably received. At the first meeting under the new approach in October 2015 the subject discussed was Administrative and Judicial review. The EU participated in the work of the group and provided information on the situation regarding judicial review in the EU.

13. CONCLUSION

The year 2015 saw a slight decrease in the number of new investigations opened. This was a direct reflection of the number of complaints received from industry that included sufficient evidence to support allegations of injurious dumping or subsidies from EU industry. There was a significant increase in the number of provisional and definitive measures imposed, as well as in the number of review investigations. As was the case with previous years, no safeguard action was taken by the EU.

The Commission TDI services also continued their information activities targeted at third country officials, the Union industry and importers. Despite renewed interest in the Trade Defence Instruments Modernisation initiative, owing to the crisis in the steel sector, and regardless of the continued efforts by the Commission to support progress on this file, there was still no mandate for the Council to start trilogues at the end of 2015. The work on MES assessments for various countries continued during 2015 as well as the preparatory work in relation to the methodology for calculating dumping margins for China post December 2016 when certain provisions of section 15 of China's protocol of Accession to the WTO expire.

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ANNEX A

New investigations initiated during the period 1 January – 31 December 2015

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

Product	Country of origin	OJ Reference
High fatigue performance steel concrete reinforcement bars	P.R. China	C 143, 30.04.2015, p. 12
Cold-rolled flat steel products	P.R. China Russia	C 161, 14.05.2015, p. 9
Aspartame	P.R. China	C 177, 30.05.2015, p. 6
Sodium cyclamate ¹⁶	P.R. China	C 264, 12.08.2015, p. 32
Ceramic foam filters	P.R. China	C 266, 14.08.2015, p. 14
Stainless steel tube and pipe butt-welding fittings	P.R. China Taiwan	C 357, 29.10.2015, p. 5
Manganese oxides	Brazil Georgia India Mexico	C 421, 17.12.2015, p.13

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

Product	Country of origin	OJ Reference
Tubes and pipes of ductile cast iron	India	C 83, 11.03.2015, p. 4
European sea bass and gilthead sea bream	Turkey	C 266, 14.08.2015, p. 4

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¹⁶(limited to two Chinese exporting producers Fang Da Food Additive (Shen Zhen) Limited and Fang Da Food Additive (Yang Quan) Limited)

ANNEX B

A. New investigations initiated by product sector during the period 2011 – 2015

Product sector	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Chemical and allied	11	-	1	2	6
Textiles and allied	-	-	3	-	-
Wood and paper	-	-	-	-	-
Electronics	-	2	-	-	-
Other mechanical engineering	1	1	-	-	-
Iron and Steel	6	11	1	9	6
Other metals	1	-	-	3	-
Other	2	5	4	2	2
	21	19	9	16	-
Of which anti-dumping	17	13	4	14	12
anti-subsidy	4	6	5	2	2

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**B. New investigations initiated by country of export during the period
2011 – 2015**

Country of origin	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Argentina	0	2	-	-	-
Belarus	1	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	1
P.R. China	8	7	6	6	6
India	3	2	1	2	2
Indonesia	-	3	1	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	1
Japan	-	-	-	1	-
Kazakhstan	1	-	-	-	-
Korea (Rep. of)	-	-	-	1	-
F.Y.R.O.M.	-	1	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	1
Oman	2	-	-	-	-
Russia	1	-	-	2	1
Saudi Arabia	2	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	-	1	-	1	1
Thailand	-	1	-	-	-
Turkey	1	1	-	2	1
Ukraine	-	1	-	-	-
U.S.A.	2	-	-	1	-
Vietnam	-	-	1	-	-
Total	21	19	9	16	14

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ANNEX C

Imposition of provisional duties in the course of new investigations during the period 1 January - 31 December 2015

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

Product	Country of origin	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products	P.R. China Taiwan	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/501 of 24.03.2015	L 79 25.03.15, p. 23
Grain-oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel	P.R. China Japan Korea, Rep. of Russia USA	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 763 of 12.05.2015	L 120 13.05.2015, p. 10
Acesulfame Potassium (ACE-K)	P.R. China	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/787 of 19.05.2015	L 125 21.05.2015, p. 15
Aluminium foil in big rolls	Russia	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1081 of 03.07.2015	L 175 04.07.2015, p. 14
Tubes and pipes of ductile cast iron	India	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1559 of 18.09.2015	L 244 19.09.2015, p. 25

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

Product	Country of origin	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
None			

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ANNEX D

New investigations concluded by the imposition of definitive duties during the period 1 January - 31 December 2015

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

Product	Country of origin	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
Monosodium glutamate	Indonesia	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/84 21.01.2015	L 15 22.01.2015, p. 54
Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products	P.R. China Taiwan	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1429 26.08.2015	L 224 27.08.2015, p. 10
Grain-oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel	P.R. China Japan Korea (Rep. of) Russia USA	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1953 29.10.2015	L 284 30.10.2015, p. 109
Acesulfame Potassium (ACE-K)	P.R. China	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1963 30.10.2015	L 287 31.10.2015, p. 52
Aluminium foil in big rolls	Russia	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/2385 17.12.2015	L 332; 18.12.2015, p 91

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

Product	Country of origin	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
Rainbow trout	Turkey	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/309 26.02.2015	L 56 27.02.2015, p. 12

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ANNEX E

New investigations terminated without the imposition of measures during the period 1 January - 31 December 2015

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

Product	Country of origin	Decision N°	OJ Reference
Rainbow trout	Turkey	Commission Impl. Dec. (EU) 2015/316 26.02.2015	L 56 27.02.2015 p. 73
Certain aluminium foils ("converter foils")	P.R. China	Commission Impl. Dec. (EU) 2015/1928 23.10.2015	L 281 27.10.2015 p. 16

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

Product	Country of origin	Decision N°	OJ Reference
Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products	P.R. China	Commission Impl. Dec. (EU) 2015/1206 23.07.2015	L 196 24.07.2015, p. 4

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ANNEX F

**Expiry reviews initiated or concluded
during the period 1 January - 31 December 2015
(chronological by date of publication)**

Initiated		
Product	Country of origin	OJ Reference
Ringbinder mechanisms	P.R. China	C 67 25.02.2015, p. 15
Silicon metal (silicon)	P.R. China	C 174 28.05.2015, p. 10
Sodium cyclamate	P.R. China Indonesia	C 189 06.06.2015, p. 2
Molybdenum wires	P.R. China	C 194 12.06.2015, p. 4
Aluminium road wheels	P.R. China	C 355 27.10.2015, p. 8
Sodium gluconate	P.R. China	C 355 27.10.2015, p. 18
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	P.R. China	C 376 13.11.2015, p. 13
High tenacity yarn of polyester	P.R. China	C 397 28.11.2015, p. 10
Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components) (AD+AS)	P.R. China	C 405, 05.12.2015, p. 8 C 405, 05.12.2015, p. 20
Graphite electrode systems (AD+AS)	India	C 415, 15.12.2015, p.33 C 415, 15.12.2015, p.25

Concluded: confirmation of duty			
Product	Country of origin	Regulation/Decision N°	OJ Reference
Citric acid	P.R. China	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/82 21.01.2015	L 15 22.01.2015 p. 15

Concluded: confirmation of duty			
Product	Country of origin	Regulation/Decision N°	OJ Reference
Monosodium glutamate	P.R. China	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/84 21.01.2015	L 15 22.01.2015 p. 31
Welded tubes and pipes of iron or non-alloy steel	Belarus P.R. China Russia	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/110 26.01.2015	L 20 27.01.2015 p. 6
Fasteners, iron or steel	P.R. China (extended to Malaysia)	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/519 of 26.03.2015	L 82 27.03.2015 p. 78
PSC wires and strands	P.R. China	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/865 of 04.06.2015	L 139 05.06.2015 p. 12
Biodiesel	USA (extended to Canada)	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1518 14.09.2015	L 239 15.09.2015 p. 69
Biodiesel (AS)	USA (extended to Canada)	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1519 14.09.2015	L 239 15.09.2015 p. 99
Wire rod	P.R. China	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1846 14.10.2015	L 268 15.10.2015 p. 9
Tube and pipe fittings, of iron or steel	P.R. China	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1934 27.10.2015	L 282 28.10.2015 p. 14
Seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel	P.R. China	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/2272 07.12.2015	L 322, 08.12.2015, p. 21
Aluminium foil in big rolls	P.R. China	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/2384 17.12.2015	L332; 18.12.2015, p.63

Concluded: termination and repeal of the measures			
Product	Country of origin	Regulation/Decision N°	OJ Reference
Welded tubes and pipes of iron or non-alloy steel	Ukraine	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/110 26.01.2015	L 20 27.01.2015 p. 6
Candles, tapers and the like	P.R. China	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1361 06.08.2015	L 210, 07.08.2015 p. 3

Concluded: termination and repeal of the measures			
Product	Country of origin	Regulation/Decision N°	OJ Reference
Aluminium foil in big rolls	Brazil	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/2384 17.12.2015	L332; 18.12.2015, p.63

ANNEX G

Interim reviews initiated or concluded during the period 1 January - 31 December 2015 (chronological by date of publication)

Initiated		
Product	Country of origin (consigned from)	OJ Reference
Tube and pipe fittings, of iron or steel	Korea, Rep. of	C 58, 18.02.2015, p. 9
Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components)	P.R. China	C 147, 05.05.2015, p. 4
Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components) (AS)	P.R. China	C 147, 05.05.2015, p. 4
Biodiesel (exemption)	USA (Canada)	C 162, 19.05.2015, p. 9
Biodiesel (exemption) (AS)	USA (Canada)	C 162, 19.05.2015, p. 13
Silicon metal (silicon)	P.R. China	C 286, 01.09.2015, p. 5
Threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron	P.R. China Thailand	C 392, 25.11.2015, p. 14
Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components)	P.R. China	C 405, 05.12.2015, p. 20
Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components) (AS)	P.R. China	C 405, 05.12.2015, p. 33
Stainless steel wires	India	C 411, 11.12.2015, p. 4

Concluded: amendment of duty

Product	Country of origin (consigned from)	Regulation/Decision N°	OJ Reference
Citric acid ¹⁷	P.R. China	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/82 of 21.01.2015	L 15 22.01.2015 p. 15
Citric acid ¹⁸	P.R. China	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/82 of 21.01.2015	L 15 22.01.2015 p. 15
Ceramic tiles	P.R. China	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/409 of 11.03.2015	L 67 12.03.2015 p. 23
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) (AS) - 2 cases -	India	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1350 of 03.08.2015	L 208 05.08.2015 p. 10
Open mesh fabrics of glass fibres	India	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1507 of 09.09.2015	L 236 10.09.2015 p. 1

Concluded: termination without amendment of duty

Product	Country of origin (consigned from)	Regulation/Decision N°	OJ Reference
None			

Concluded: termination and repeal of measures

Product	Country of origin	Regulation/Decision N°	OJ Reference
None			

¹⁷ limited in scope to the examination of dumping as far as Laiwu Taihe Biochemistry Co. Ltd ('Laiwu Taihe') is concerned

¹⁸ limited in scope to the examination of the form of the measure and of injury

ANNEX H

Other reviews initiated or concluded during the period 1 January - 31 December 2015 (chronological by date of publication)

Initiated		
Product	Country of origin	OJ Reference
Zeolite A powder ¹⁹	Bosnia and Herzegovina	C 17, 20.01.2015, p. 26

Concluded: confirmation/amendment of duty			
Product	Country of origin	Regulation/Decision N°	OJ Reference
Stainless steel wires ²⁰	P.R. China	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/49 of 14.01.2015	L 9 15.01.2015 p. 17
Stainless steel wires (AS) ²¹	P.R. China	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/49 of 14.01.2015	L 9 15.01.2015 p. 17
Ceramic tiles ²²	P.R. China	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/782 of 19.05.2015	L 124 20.05.2015 p. 9
Stainless steel wires ²³	India	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1019 of 29.06.2015	L 163 30.06.2015 p. 18
Stainless steel wires (AS) ²⁴	India	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1019 of 29.06.2015	L 163 30.06.2015 p. 18
Stainless steel wires ²⁵	India	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1821 of 09.10.2015	L 265 10.10.2015 p. 4
Stainless steel wires (AS) ²⁶	India	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1821 of 09.10.2015	L 265 10.10.2015 p. 4

¹⁹Partial reopening

²⁰ New Exporting Producer Treatment

²¹ New Exporting Producer Treatment

²² New Exporting Producer Treatment

²³ New Exporting Producer Treatment

²⁴ New Exporting Producer Treatment

²⁵ New Exporting Producer Treatment

²⁶ New Exporting Producer Treatment

Concluded: termination and repeal of measures			
Product	Country of origin	Regulation/Decision N°	OJ Reference
None			

ANNEX I

**New exporter reviews initiated or concluded
during the period 1 January - 31 December 2015
(chronological by date of publication)**

A. Anti-dumping investigations

Initiated			
Product	Country of origin (consigned from)	Regulation/Decision N°	OJ Reference
Steel ropes and cables (exemption)	P.R. China) (Korea, Rep. of)	Commission Imp. Reg. (EU) 2015/2179 of 25.11.2015	L 309 26.11.2015 p. 309

Concluded: imposition/amendment of duty			
Product	Country of origin (consigned from)	Regulation/Decision N°	OJ Reference
None			

Concluded: termination			
Product	Country of origin (consigned from)	Regulation/Decision N°	OJ Reference
Trichloroisocyanuric acid	P.R. China	Comission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/392 of 9.03.2015	L 65 10.03.2015 p. 18

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

Initiated			
Product	Country of origin (consigned from)	Regulation/Decision N°	OJ Reference
None			

Concluded: imposition/amendment of duty			
Product	Country of origin (consigned from)	Regulation/Decision N°	OJ Reference
None			

Concluded: termination			
Product	Country of origin (consigned from)	Regulation/Decision N°	OJ Reference
None			

ANNEX J

**Anti-absorption investigations initiated or concluded
during the period 1 January - 31 December 2015
(chronological by date of publication)**

Initiated		
Product	Country of origin	OJ Reference
None		

Concluded with increase of duty			
Product	Country of origin	Regulation/Decision N°	OJ Reference
Solar glass	P.R. China	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1394 of 13.08.2015	L 215 14.08.2015 p. 42
Stainless steel wires	India	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1483 of 01.09.2015	L 228 02.09.2015 p. 1

Concluded without increase of duty / termination			
Product	Country of origin	Regulation/Decision N°	OJ Reference
None			

ANNEX K

**Anti-circumvention investigations initiated or concluded
during the period 1 January - 31 December 2015
(chronological by date of publication)**

Initiated			
Product	Country of origin (consigned from)	Regulation/Decision N°	OJ Reference
Molybdenum wires	P.R. China (slight modif)	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/395 of 10.03.2015	L 66 11.03.2015 p. 4
Citric acid	P.R. China (Malaysia)	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/706 of 30.04.2015	L 113 01.05.2015 p. 38
Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components)	P.R. China (Malaysia Taiwan)	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/833 of 28.05.2015	L 132 29.05.2015 p. 60
Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components) (AS)	P.R. China (Malaysia Taiwan)	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/832 of 28.05.2015	L 132 29.05.2015 p. 53
Hand pallet trucks and their ess. parts	P.R. China (slight modif)	COMMISSION Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/2346 of 15.12.2015	L 330, 16.12.2015, p.43

Concluded with extension of duty			
Product	Country of origin (consigned from)	Regulation/Decision N°	OJ Reference
Bicycles	P.R. China (Cambodia Pakistan Philippines)	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/776 of 18.05.2015	L 122 19.05.2015 p. 4
Molybdenum wires	P.R. China	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1952 of 29.10.2015	L 284 30.10.2015 p. 100

Concluded without extension of duty / termination			
Product	Country of origin (consigned from)	Regulation/Decision N°	OJ Reference
None			

Exemptions granted and/or rejected			
Product	Country of origin (consigned from)	Regulation/Decision N°	OJ Reference
None			

ANNEX L

**Safeguard investigations initiated and concluded
during the period 1 January - 31 December 2015
(chronological by date of publication)**

New investigations initiated		
Product	Country of origin	OJ Reference
None		

New investigations terminated without imposition of measures			
Product	Country of origin	Regulation/ Decision N°	OJ Reference
None			

Issue of licences			
Product	Country of origin	Regulation/ Decision N°	OJ Reference
None			

New investigations initiated		
Product	Country of origin	Date of expiry
None		

ANNEX M

**Undertakings accepted or repealed
during the period 1 January - 31 December 2015
(chronological by date of publication)**

Undertakings accepted			
Product	Country of origin	Decision N°	OJ Reference
None			

Undertakings withdrawn or repealed			
Product	Country of origin	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
Crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components (i.e. cells) originating in or consigned from the People's Republic of China	China	2015/866	L139, 5.6.2015, p. 30
Crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components (i.e. cells) originating in or consigned from the People's Republic of China	China	2015/1403	L218,, 19.8.2015, p. 1
Crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components (i.e. cells) originating in or consigned from the People's Republic of China	China	2015/2018	L295, 12.11.2015, p. 23

Undertakings which expired/lapsed			
Product	Country of origin	Original measure (s) & OJ Reference	OJ Reference
Certain aluminium foil	Brazil	Commission Decision 2009/736/EC, OJ L 262,6.10.2009, p. 50	L332, 18.12.2015, p. 63

ANNEX N

Measures which expired / lapsed during the period 1 January - 31 December 2015 (chronological by date of publication)

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

Product	Country of origin	Original measure & OJ Reference	OJ Reference
Cargo scanning systems	P.R. China	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 510/2010 (OJ L 150, 16.06.2010, p. 1)	C 199 16.06.2015 p. 2

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

Product	Country of origin	Original measure & OJ Reference	OJ Reference
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	Iran Pakistan UAE	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 857/2010 (L 254, 29.9.2010, p. 10)	C 319 26.09.2015 p. 6

ANNEX O

Definitive anti-dumping measures in force on 31 December 2015

A. Ranked by product (alphabetical)

Product	Origin	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
Acesulfame Potassium (ACE-K)	P.R. China	Duties	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1963 30.10.2015	L 287 31.10.2015, p. 52
Aluminium foil in big rolls	Russia	Duties	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/2385 17.12.2015	L 332; 18.12.2015, p. 91
Aluminium foil (in rolls of a weight exceeding 10 kg)	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 925/2009 24.09.2009	L 262 06.10.2009 p. 1
Aluminium foils (in rolls of a weight not exceeding 10 kg)	P.R. China	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 217/2013 11.03.2012	L 69 13.03.2013 p. 11
Aluminium radiators	P.R. China	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1039/2012 29.10.2012	L 310 09.11.2012 p. 1
Aluminium road wheels	P.R. China	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 964/2010 25.10.2010	L 282 28.10.2010 p. 1
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 and maintained by Council Reg. (EC) No 661/2008 08.07.2008 corrected by L 339, 22.12.2009, p. 59 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 662/2008 08.07.2008 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 989/2009 19.10.2009 and maintained by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 999/2014	L 102 18.04.2002 p. 1 L 160 23.06.2005 p. 1 L 185 12.07.2008 p. 1 L 185 12.07.2008 p. 35 L 278 23.10.2009 p. 1 L 280, 24.09.2014, p. 19

Product	Origin	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
		Undertakings	23.09.2014 Commission Dec. No 2008/577/EC 04.07.2008 corrected by L 339, 22.12.2009, p. 59	L 185 12.07.2008 p. 43
Barium carbonate	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1175/2005 18.07.2005 corrected by L 181, 04.07.2006, p. 111 as maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 831/2011 16.08.2011	L 189 21.07.2005 p. 15 L 214, 19.08.2011 p. 1
Bicycles	P.R. China Indonesia (ext.) Malaysia (ext.) Sri Lanka (ext.) Tunisia (ext.) Cambodia (ext.) Pakistan (ext.) Philippines (ext.)	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 and maintained by Council Reg. (EC) No 171/2008 25.02.2008 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 990/2011 03.10.2011 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 502/2013 29.05.2013 and extended to imports consigned from Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Tunisia by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 501/2013 05.05.2011 and extended to imports consigned from Cambodia, Pakistan and Philippines by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/776 of 18.05.2015	L 175 14.07.2000 p. 39 L 16 18.01.97 p. 1 L 183 14.07.2005 p. 1 L 55 28.02.2008 p. 1 L 261 06.10.2011 p.2 L 153 05.06.2013 p. 17 L 153, 05.06.2013, p. 1 L 122 19.05.2015 p. 4

Product	Origin	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
Bicycle parts (extension to bicycles)	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 71/97 10.01.97 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1095/2005 12.07.2005 and maintained by Council Reg. (EC) No 171/2008 25.02.2008 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 990/2011 03.10.2011	L 16 18.01.97 p. 1 L 183 14.07.05 p. 1 L 55 28.02.08 p. 1 L 261 06.10.2011 p.2
Biodiesel	U.S.A. Canada (ext.)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 599/2009 07.07.2009 and extended to imports consigned from Canada by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 444/2011 05.05.2011 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 2015/1518 14.09.2015	L 179 10.07.2009 p. 26 L 122 11.05.2011 p. 12 L 239 15.09.2015 p. 69
	Argentina Indonesia	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1194/2013 19.11.2013	L 315 26.11.2013 p. 2
Bioethanol	U.S.A.	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 157/2013 18.02.2013	L 49, 22.02.2013 p. 10
Ceramic tableware and kitchenware	P.R. China	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 412/2013 13.05.2017 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 803/2014 24.07.2014	L 131 15.05.2013 p. 1 L 219 25.07.2014 p. 33
Ceramic tiles	P.R. China	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 917/2011 12.09.2011 as last amended by Council Impl. Regulation (EU) No. 567/2012 26.06.2012 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/409 of 11.03.2015	L 238 15.09.2011 p. 1 OJ L 169 29.06.2012 p. 11 L 67 12.03.2015 p. 23
Chamois leather	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1338/2006	L 251 14.09.2006

Product	Origin	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			08.09.2006 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1153/2012 03.12.2012	p. 1 L 334 06.12.2012 p. 31
Citric acid	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1193/2008 01.12.2008 and maintained/ last amended by by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/82 21.01.2015	L 323 03.12.2008 p. 1 L 15 22.01.2015 p. 15
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2008/899/EC 02.12.2008 corrected by C 346, 26.11.2011, p. 7 and 8, corrected by C 3, 06.01.2012, p. 10 and 11, corrected by C 64, 03.03.2012, p. 25, corrected by C 74, 13.03.2012, p. 16	L 323 03.12.2008 p. 62
Citrus fruits	P.R. China	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 158/2013 18.02.2013 and maintained by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1313/2014 10.12.2014	L 49 22.02.2013 p. 29 L 354 11.12.2014 p. 17
Coated fine paper	P.R. China	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 451/2011 06.05.2011	L 128 14.05.2011 p. 1
Fasteners (iron or steel)	P.R. China Malaysia (ext.)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 91/2009 26.01.2009 and extended to such imports consigned from Malaysia by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 723/2011 18.07.2011 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 693/2012 25.07.2012 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 924/2012 04.10.2012 and maintained by	L 29 31.01.2009 p. 1 L 194 26.07.2011 p. 6 L 203 31.07.2012 P. 23 L 275 10.10.2012, p. 1

Product	Origin	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/519 of 26.03.2015	L 82 27.03.2015 p. 78
Fatty alcohols and their blends	India Indonesia Malaysia	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1138/2011 08.11.2011 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1241/2012 11.12.2012 corrected by L 50, 20.02.2014, p. 37	L 293 11.11.2011 p. 1 L 352 21.12.2012 p. 1
Ferro-silicon	P.R. China Russia	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 172/2008 25.02.2008 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 360/2014 09.04.2014	L 55 28.02.2008 p. 6 L 107 10.04.2014 p. 13
Glass fibres (certain open mesh fabrics)	P.R. China Malaysia (ext) Taiwan (ext) Thailand (ext) India (ext) Indonesia (ext)	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 791/2011 03.08.2011 and extended to such imports consigned from Malaysia by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 672/2012 16.07.2012 and extended to such imports consigned from Taiwan and Thailand by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 21/2013 10.01.2013 extended to such imports consigned from India and Indonesia by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1371/2013 16.12.2013 extended to certain slightly modified products by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 976/2014 15.09.2014 As last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1507 09.09.2015	L 204 09.08.2011 p. 1 L 196 24.07.2012 p. 1 L 11 16.01.2013 p. 1 L 346, 20.12.2013, p. 20 L 274 16.09.2014 p. 13 L 236, 10.09.2015, p. 1

Product	Origin	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
Grain-oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel	P.R. China Japan Korea (Rep. of) Russia USA	Duties	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 2015/1953 29.10.2015	L 284 30.10.2015, P. 109
Glass fibre products (continuous filament)	P.R. China	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 248/2011 09.03.2011 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1379/2014 16.12.2014	L 67 15.03.2011 p. 1 L 367 23.12.2014, p. 22
Graphite electrode systems	India	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1629/2004 13.09.2004 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1354/2008 18.12.2008 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1186/2010 13.12.2010	L 295 18.09.2004 p. 10 L 350 30.12.2008 p. 24 L 332 16.12.2010 p. 17
Hand pallet trucks and their essential parts	P.R. China Thailand (ext)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1174/2005 18.07.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 684/2008 17.07.2008 and extended to such imports consigned from Thailand by Council Reg. (EC) No 499/2009 11.06.2009 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1008/2011 10.10.2011 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 372/2013 22.04.2013 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 946/2014 04.09.2014	L 189 21.07.2005 p. 1 L 192 19.07.2008 p. 1 L 151 16.06.2009 p. 1 L 268 13.10.2011 p. 1 L 112 24.04.2013 p. 1 L 265 05.09.2014 p. 7
Ironing boards	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 452/2007 23.04.2007, as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 77/2010	L 109 26.04.2007 p. 12 L 24 28.01.2010 p. 1

Product	Origin	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			19.01.2010 and Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 270/2010 29.03.2010 and Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 580/2010 29.06.2010, and Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1241/2010 20.12.2010 and Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 987/2012 22.10.2012 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 695/2013 15.07.2013	L 84 31.03.2010 p. 13 L 168 02.07.2010 p. 12 L 338 22.12.2010 p. 8 L 297 26.10.2012 p. 5 L 198, 23.07.2013, p. 1
	P.R. China (Since Hardware)	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1243/2010 20.12.2010	L 338 22.12.2010 p. 22
Lever arch mechanisms	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1136/2006 24.07.2006 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 796/2012 30.08.2012	L 205 27.07.2006 p. 1 L 238 04.09.2012 p. 5
Manganese dioxides	South Africa	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 221/2008 10.03.2008 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 191/2014 24.02.2014	L 69 13.03.2008 p. 1 L 59 28.02.2014 p. 7
Melamine	P.R. China	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 457/2011 10.05.2011	L 124 13.05.2011 p. 2
Molybdenum wires	P.R. China Malaysia (ext.)	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 511/2010 14.06.2010 and extended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 14/2012 12.01.2012 and extended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 871/2013 02.09.2013 and extended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1952 of 29.10.2015	L 150 16.06.2010 p. 17 L 8 12.01.2012 p. 22 L 243 12.09.2013 p. 2 L 284 30.10.2015 p. 100
Monosodium glutamate	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1187/2008 27.11.2008	L 322 02.12.2008 p. 1

Product	Origin	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
	Indonesia	Duties	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/84 21.01.2015	L 15 22.01.2015 p. 54
Okoumé plywood	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1942/2004 02.11.2004 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 82/2011 31.01.2011	L 336 12.11.2004 p. 4 L 28 02.02.2011 p. 1
Organic coated steel products	P.R. China	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 214/2013 11.03.2013	L 73 15.03.2013 p. 1
Oxalic acid	P.R. China India	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 325/2012 12.04.2012	L 106 18.04.2012 p. 1
Peroxosulphates	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1184/2007 09.10.2007 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1343/2013 12.12.2013	L 265 11.10.2007 p. 1 L 338 17.12.2013 p. 11
Polyester yarn (high tenacity)	P.R. China	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1105/2010 29.11.2010 corrected by L 16, 23.01.2015, p. 66	L 315 01.12.2010 p. 1
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	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 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1030/2010 17.11.2010	L 271 19.08.2004 p. 1 L 345 28.12.2005 p. 11 L 300 17.11.2010 p. 1
PSC wires and strands	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 383/2009 05.05.2009 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 986/2012 22.10.2012 and maintained by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/865 04.06.2015	L 118 13.05.2009 p. 1 L 297 26.10.2012 p.1 L 139 05.06.2015 p. 12
Ring binder mechanisms	Thailand	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 792/2011 05.08.2011	L 204 09.08.2011 p.11

Product	Origin	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
	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 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 818/2008 13.08.2008 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 157/2010 22.02.2010	L 359 04.12.2004 p. 11 L 232 01.07.2004 p. 1 L 7 12.01.2006 p. 1 L 221 19.08.2008 p. 1 L 49 26.02.2010 p. 1
Seamless pipes and tubes, of iron or steel	Russia Ukraine	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 954/2006 27.06.2006 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 812/2008 11.08.2008 and Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 540/2012 21.06.2012 and Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 795/2012 28.08.2012 and Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No L 1269 21.12.2012 corrected by L 298, 16.10.2014, p. 63 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 585/2012 26.06.2012	L 175 29.06.2006 p. 4 L 220 15.08.2008 p. 1 L 165 26.06.2012 p. 1 L 238 04.09.2012 p. 1 L 357, 28.12.2012 p. 1 L 174 04.07.2012 p. 5 L 262 06.10.2009 p. 19
Seamless pipes and tubes, of stainless steel	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 926/2009 24.09.2009	L 336 20.12.2011 p. 6
Silicon metal	P.R. China Korea (Rep. of) (ext.) Taiwan (ext.)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 398/2004 02.03.2004 extended to imports of silicon consigned from Korea (Rep. of) by	L 66 04.03.2004 p. 15

Product	Origin	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			Council Reg. (EC) No 42/2007 15.01.2007 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 467/2010 25.05.2010 extended to imports of silicon consigned from Taiwan by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 311/2013 05.04.2013	L 13 19.01.2007 p. 1 L 131 29.05.2010 p. 1 L 95 05.04.2013 p. 1
Sodium cyclamate	P.R. China Indonesia	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 435/2004 08.03.2004 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 492/2010 03.06.2010 and amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 398/2012 07.05.2012	L 72 11.03.2004 p. 1 L 140 08.06.2010 p. 2 L 124 11.05.2012 p. 1
Sodium gluconate	P.R. China	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 965/2010 25.10.2010	L 282 28.10.2010 p. 24
Solar glass	P.R. China	Duties	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 470/2014 13.05.2014 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/588 of 14.04.2015 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1394 of 13.08.2015	L 142 14.05.2014, p. 1 L 98 15.04.2015 p. 6 L 215 14.08.2015 p. 42
Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components)	P.R. China	Duties Undertakings	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1238/2013 02.12.2013 Commission Dec. No 2013/707/EU 05.12.2013	L 325 05.12.2013 p. 1 L 325 05.12.2013 p. 214
Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products	P.R. China Taiwan	Duties	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1429 26.08.2015	L 224 27.08.2015, p. 10
Stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof	P.R. China Taiwan Philippines (ext.)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1890/2005 14.11.2005 corrected by L 256,	L 302 19.11.2005 p. 1

Product	Origin	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			02.10.2007, p. 31 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 2/2012 04.01.2012 and extended as concerns China to such imports consigned from Philippines by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 205/2013 07.03.2013 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 830/2014 30.06.2007 corrected by L 229, 03.09.2015, p. 16	L 5 07.01.2012 p. 1 L 68 12.03.2013 p. 1 L 228, 31.07.2014, p. 16
Stainless steel wires	India	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1106/2013 05.11.2013 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/49 14.01.2015 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1019 29.06.2015 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1483 01.09.2015 corrected by L 251, 26.09.2015, p. 17 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1821 09.10.2015	L 298 08.11.2013 p. 1 L 9 15.01.2015 p. 17 L 163 30.06.2015 p. 18 L 228, 02.09.2015, p. 1 L 265 10.10.2015 p. 4
Steel ropes and cables	P.R. China Ukraine Korea (Rep. of) (ext.) Moldova (Rep. of) (ext.) Morocco (ext.)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1858/2005 08.11.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1459/2007 10.12.2007 extended as concerns Ukraine to such imports consigned from Moldova (Rep. of) by Council Reg. (EC) No 760/2004 22.04.2004 and extended as	L 299 16.11.2005 p. 1 L 326 12.12.2007 p. 18 L 120 24.04.2004 p. 1

Product	Origin	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			concerns China to such imports consigned from Morocco by Council Reg. (EC) No 1886/2004 25.10.2004 and extended as concerns China to such imports consigned from Korea (Rep. of) by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 400/2010 26.04.2010 corrected by L 332, 15.12.2011 and corrected by L 140, 30.05.2012, p. 74 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 102/2012 27.02.2012 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 558/2012 26.06.2012 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 489/2014 12.05.2014 as last amended by Commission Reg. (EU) No 493/2014 13.05.2014	L 328 30.10.2004 p. 1 L 117 11.05.2010 p. 1 L 36 09.02.2012 p. 1 L 168 28.06.2012 p. 3 L 138 13.05.2014 p. 80 L 139 14.05.2014 p. 7
Sulphanilic acid	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1339/2002 22.07.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 123/2006 23.01.2006 and maintained by Council Reg. (EC) No 1000/2008 13.10.2008 and maintained by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1346/2014 17.12.2014	L 196 25.07.2002 p. 11 L 22 26.01.2006 p. 5 L 275 16.10.2008 p. 1 L 363 18.12.2014 p. 82
Sweet corn (prepared or preserved, in kernels)	Thailand	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 682/2007 18.06.2007 corrected by L 252 of 27.09.2007, p. 7	L 159 20.06.2007 p. 14

Product	Origin	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 954/2008 25.09.2008 and by Council Reg. (EC) No 847/2009 15.09.2009 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 875/2013 02.09.2013 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 307/2014 24.03.2014	L 260 30.09.2008 p. 1 L 246 18.09.2009 p. 1 L 244 13.09.2013 p. 1 L 91 27.03.2014 p. 1
Tartaric acid	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 130/2006 23.01.2006 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 150/2008 18.02.2008 and by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 332/2012 13.04.2012 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 349/2012 16.04.2012 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 626/2012 26.06.2012	L 23 27.01.2006 p. 1 L 48 22.02.2008 p. 1 L 108 20.04.2012 p. 1 L 110 24.04.2012 p. 3 L 182 13.07.2012 p. 1
Threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron	P.R. China Thailand	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 430/2013 13.05.2012	L 129 14.05.2013 p. 1
Trichloroisocyanuric acid (TCCA)	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1631/2005 03.10.2005 amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 855/2010 27.09.2010 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1389/2011 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 569/2014 23.05.2014	L 261 07.10.2005 p. 1 L 254 29.09.2010 p.1 L 346 30.12.2011 p. 6 L 157 27.05.2014, p. 80
Tube and pipe fittings, of iron or steel	P.R. China 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	L 139 06.06.2003 p. 1 L 275 25.08.2004

Product	Origin	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			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 and maintained by Council Reg. (EC) No 803/2009 27.08.2009 and maintained by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1934 27.10.2015	p. 1 L 355 01.12.2004 p. 4 L 355 01.12.2004 p. 9 L 116 29.04.2006 p. 1 L 233 04.09.2009 p. 1 L 282 28.10.2015 p. 14
	Korea (Rep. of) Malaysia	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1514/2002 19.08.2002 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 778/2003 06.05.2003 and maintained by Council Reg. (EC) No 1001/2008 13.10.2008 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 363/2010 26.04.2010 and maintained by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1283/2014 02.12.2014	L 228 24.08.2002 p. 1 L 114 08.05.2003 p. 1 L 275 16.10.2008 p. 18 L 107 29.04.2010 p. 1 L 347 03.12.2014 p. 17
	Russia Turkey	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 78/2013 17.01.2013	L 27 29.01.2013 p. 1
Tungsten carbide and fused tungsten carbide	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 2268/2004 22.12.2004 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1275/2005	L 395 31.12.2004 p. 56 L 202 03.08.2005

Product	Origin	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			25.07.2005 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 287/2011 21.03.2011	p. 1 L 78 24.03.2011 p. 1
Tungsten electrodes	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 260/2007 09.03.2007 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 508/2013 29.05.2013	L 72 13.03.2007 p. 1 L 150 04.06.2013 p. 1
Welded tubes and pipes, of iron or non-alloy steel	Belarus P.R. China Russia	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1256/2008 16.12.2008 and maintained by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/110 26.01.2015	L 343 19.12.2008 p. 1 L 20 27.01.2015 p. 6
Wire rod	P.R. China	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 703/2009 27.07.2009 and maintained by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1846 14.10.2015	L 203 05.08.2009 p. 1 L 268 15.10.2015 p. 9
Zeolite A powder	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 464/2011 11.05.2011	L 125 14.05.2011 p. 1
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2011/279/EU 13.05.2011	L 125 14.05.2011 p. 26

B. Ranked by country (alphabetical)

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
Argentina	Biodiesel	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1194/2013 19.11.2013	L 315 26.11.2013 p. 2
Belarus	Welded tubes and pipes, of iron or non-alloy steel	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1256/2008 16.12.2008 and maintained by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/110 26.01.2015	L 343 19.12.2008 p. 1 L 20 27.01.2015 p. 6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Zeolite A powder	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 464/2011 11.05.2011	L 125 14.05.2011 p. 1
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2011/279/EU 13.05.2011	L 125 14.05.2011 p. 26
Brazil	Aluminium foil	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 925/2009 24.09.2009	L 262 06.10.2009 p. 1
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2009/736/EC 05.10.2009	L 262 06.10.2009 p. 50
Cambodia	Bicycles	Duties (ext.)	Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 990/2011 03.10.2011 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 502/2013 29.05.2013 and extended to imports consigned from Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Tunisia by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 501/2013 05.05.2011 and extended to imports consigned from Cambodia, Pakistan and Philippines by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/776 of 18.05.2015	L 261 06.10.2011 p.2 L 153 05.06.2013 p. 17 L 153, 05.06.2013, p. 1 L 122 19.05.2015 p. 4
Canada	Biodiesel	Duties (ext.)	Council Reg. (EC) No 599/2009 07.07.2009 and extended to imports consigned from Canada by	L 179 10.07.2009 p. 26

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 444/2011 05.05.2011 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 2015/1518 14.09.2015	L 122 11.05.2011 p. 12 L 239 15.09.2015 p. 69
P.R. China	Acesulfame Potassium (ACE-K)	Duties	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1963 30.10.2015	L 287 31.10.2015, p. 52
	Aluminium foil (in rolls of a weight exceeding 10 kg)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 925/2009 24.09.2009	L 262 06.10.2009 p. 1
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2009/736/EC 05.10.2009	L 262 06.10.2009 p. 50
	Aluminium foils (in rolls of a weight not exceeding 10 kg)	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1039/2012 29.10.2012	L 310 09.11.2012 p. 1
	Aluminium radiators	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1039/2012 29.10.2012	L 310 09.11.2012 p. 1
	Aluminium road wheels	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 964/2010 25.10.2010	L 282 28.10.2010 p. 1
	Barium carbonate	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1175/2005 18.07.2005 corrected by L 181, 04.07.2006, p. 111 as maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 831/2011 16.08.2011	L 189 21.07.2005 p. 15
			L 214, 19.08.2011 p. 1	
	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 and maintained by Council Reg. (EC) No 171/2008 25.02.2008 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 990/2011	L 175 14.07.2000 p. 39 L 16 18.01.97 p. 1 L 183 14.07.2005 p. 1 L 55 28.02.2008 p. 1 L 261 06.10.2011

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			03.10.2011 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 502/2013 29.05.2013 and extended to imports consigned from Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Tunisia by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 501/2013 05.05.2011 and extended to imports consigned from Cambodia, Pakistan and Philippines by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/776 of 18.05.2015	p.2 L 153 05.06.2013 p. 17 L 153, 05.06.2013, p. 1 L 122 19.05.2015 p. 4
	Bicycle parts	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 71/97 10.01.97 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1095/2005 12.07.2005 and maintained by Council Reg. (EC) No 171/2008 25.02.2008 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 990/2011 03.10.2011	L 16 18.01.97 p. 1 L 183 14.07.05 p. 1 L 55 28.02.08 p. 1 L 261 06.10.2011 p.2
	Ceramic tableware and kitchenware	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 412/2013 13.05.2017 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 803/2014 24.07.2014	L 131 15.05.2013 p. 1 L 219 25.07.2014 p. 33
	Ceramic tiles	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 917/2011 12.09.2011 as last amended by Council Impl. Regulation (EU) No. 567/2012 26.06.2012 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/409 of 11.03.2015	L 238 15.09.2011 p. 1 OJ L 169 29.06.2012 p. 11 L 67 12.03.2015 p. 23
	Chamois leather	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1338/2006	L 251 14.09.2006

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			08.09.2006 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1153/2012 03.12.2012	p. 1 L 334 06.12.2012 p. 31
	Citric acid	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1193/2008 01.12.2008 and maintained/ last amended by by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/82 21.01.2015	L 323 03.12.2008 p. 1 L 15 22.01.2015 p. 15
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2008/899/EC 02.12.2008 corrected by C 346, 26.11.2011, p. 7 and 8, corrected by C 3, 06.01.2012, p. 10 and 11, corrected by C 64, 03.03.2012, p. 25, corrected by C 74, 13.03.2012, p. 16	L 323 03.12.2008 p. 62
	Citrus fruits	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 158/2013 18.02.2013 and maintained by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1313/2014 10.12.2014	L 49 22.02.2013 p. 29 L 354 11.12.2014 p. 17
	Coated fine paper	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 451/2011 06.05.2011	L 128 14.05.2011 p. 1
	Fasteners (iron or steel)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 91/2009 26.01.2009 and extended to such imports consigned from Malaysia by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 723/2011 18.07.2011 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 693/2012 25.07.2012 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 924/2012 04.10.2012 and maintained by	L 29 31.01.2009 p. 1 L 194 26.07.2011 p. 6 L 203 31.07.2012 P. 23 L 275 10.10.2012, p. 1

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/519 of 26.03.2015	L 82 27.03.2015 p. 78
	Ferro-silicon	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 172/2008 25.02.2008 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 360/2014 09.04.2014	L 55 28.02.2008 p. 6 L 107 10.04.2014 p. 13
	Glass fibres (certain open mesh fabrics)	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 791/2011 03.08.2011 and extended to such imports consigned from Malaysia by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 672/2012 16.07.2012 and extended to such imports consigned from Taiwan and Thailand by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 21/2013 10.01.2013 extended to such imports consigned from India and Indonesia by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1371/2013 16.12.2013 extended to certain slightly modified products by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 976/2014 15.09.2014 As last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1507 09.09.2015	L 204 09.08.2011 p. 1 L 196 24.07.2012 p. 1 L 11 16.01.2013 p. 1 L 346, 20.12.2013, p. 20 L 274 16.09.2014 p. 13 L 236, 10.09.2015, p. 1
	Glass fibre products (continuous filament)	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 248/2011 09.03.2011 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1379/2014 16.12.2014	L 67 15.03.2011 p. 1 L 367 23.12.2014, p. 22
	Grain-oriented flat-	Duties	Commission Impl.	L 284

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
	rolled products of silicon-electrical steel		Reg. (EU) 2015/1953 29.10.2015	30.10.2015, P. 109
	Hand pallet trucks and their essential parts	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1174/2005 18.07.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 684/2008 17.07.2008 and extended to such imports consigned from Thailand by Council Reg. (EC) No 499/2009 11.06.2009 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1008/2011 10.10.2011 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 372/2013 22.04.2013 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 946/2014 04.09.2014	L 189 21.07.2005 p. 1 L 192 19.07.2008 p. 1 L 151 16.06.2009 p. 1 L 268 13.10.2011 p.1 L 112 24.04.2013 p. 1 L 265 05.09.2014 p. 7
	Ironing boards	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 452/2007 23.04.2007, as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 77/2010 19.01.2010 and Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 270/2010 29.03.2010 and Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 580/2010 29.06.2010, and Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1241/2010 20.12.2010 and Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 987/2012 22.10.2012 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 695/2013 15.07.2013	L 109 26.04.2007 p. 12 L 24 28.01.2010 p. 1 L 84 31.03.2010 p. 13 L 168 02.07.2010 p. 12 L 338 22.12.2010 p. 8 L 297 26.10.2012 p. 5 L 198, 23.07.2013, p. 1
	Ironing boards (Since Hardware)	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1243/2010 20.12.2010	L 338 22.12.2010 p. 22
	Lever arch	Duties	Council Reg.	L 205

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
	mechanisms		(EC) No 1136/2006 24.07.2006 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 796/2012 30.08.2012	27.07.2006 p. 1 L 238 04.09.2012 p. 5
	Melamine	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 457/2011 10.05.2011	L 124 13.05.2011 p. 2
	Molybdenum wires	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 511/2010 14.06.2010 and extended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 14/2012 12.01.2012 and extended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 871/2013 02.09.2013 and extended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1952 of 29.10.2015	L 150 16.06.2010 p. 17 L 8 12.01.2012 p. 22 L 243 12.09.2013 p. 2 L 284 30.10.2015 p. 100
	Monosodium glutamate	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1187/2008 27.11.2008	L 322 02.12.2008 p. 1
	Okoumé plywood	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1942/2004 02.11.2004 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 82/2011 31.01.2011	L 336 12.11.2004 p. 4 L 28 02.02.2011 p. 1
	Organic coated steel products	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 214/2013 11.03.2013	L 73 15.03.2013 p. 1
	Oxalic acid	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 325/2012 12 April 2012	L 106 18.04.2012 p. 1
	Peroxosulphates	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1184/2007 09.10.2007 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1343/2013 12.12.2013	L 265 11.10.2007 p. 1 L 338 17.12.2013 p. 11
	Polyester yarn (high tenacity)	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1105/2010 29.11.2010 corrected by L 16, 23.01.2015, p. 66	L 315 01.12.2010 p. 1
	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1467/2004	L 271 19.08.2004

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			13.08.2004 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 2167/2005 20.12.2005 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1030/2010 17.11.2010	p. 1 L 345 28.12.2005 p. 11 L 300 17.11.2010 p. 1
	PSC wires and strands	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 383/2009 05.05.2009 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 986/2012 22.10.2012 and maintained by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/865 04.06.2015	L 118 13.05.2009 p. 1 L 297 26.10.2012 p.1 L 139 05.06.2015 p. 12
	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 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 818/2008 13.08.2008 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 157/2010 22.02.2010	L 359 04.12.2004 p. 11 L 232 01.07.2004 p. 1 L 7 12.01.2006 p. 1 L 221 19.08.2008 p. 1 L 49 26.02.2010 p. 1
	Seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 926/2009 24.09.2009	L 262 06.10.2009 p. 19
	Seamless pipes and tubes of stainless steel	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1331/2011 14.12.2011	L 336 20.12.2011 p. 6
	Silicon metal	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 398/2004 02.03.2004 extended to imports of silicon consigned from Korea (Rep. of) by Council Reg. (EC) No 42/2007 15.01.2007	L 66 04.03.2004 p. 15 L 13 19.01.2007 p. 1

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 467/2010 25.05.2010 extended to imports of silicon consigned from Korea (Rep. of) by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 311/2013 05.04.2013	L 131 29.05.2010 p. 1 L 95 05.04.2013 p. 1
	Sodium cyclamate	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 435/2004 08.03.2004 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 492/2010 03.06.2010 and amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 398/2012 07.05.2012	L 72 11.03.2004 p. 1 L 140 08.06.2010 p. 2 L 124 11.05.2012 p. 1
	Sodium gluconate	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 965/2010 25.10.2010	L 282 28.10.2010 p. 24
	Solar glass	Duties	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 470/2014 13.05.2014 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/588 of 14.04.2015 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1394 of 13.08.2015	L 142 14.05.2014, p. 1 L 98 15.04.2015 p. 6 L 215 14.08.2015 p. 42
	Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components)	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1238/2013 02.12.2013	L 325 05.12.2013 p. 1
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2013/707/EU 05.12.2013	L 325 05.12.2013 p. 214
	Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products	Duties	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1429 26.08.2015	L 224 27.08.2015, p. 10
	Stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1890/2005 14.11.2005 corrected by L 256, 02.10.2007, p. 31	L 302 19.11.2005 p. 1

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 2/2012 04.01.2012 and extended as concerns China to such imports consigned from Philippines by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 205/2013 07.03.2013 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 830/2014 30.06.2007 corrected by L 229, 03.09.2015, p. 16	L 5 07.01.2012 p. 1 L 68 12.03.2013 p. 1 L 228, 31.07.2014, p. 16
	Steel ropes and cables	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1858/2005 08.11.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1459/2007 10.12.2007 extended as concerns Ukraine to such imports consigned from Moldova (Rep. of) 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 and extended as concerns China to such imports consigned from Korea (Rep. of) by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 400/2010 26.04.2010 corrected by L 332, 15.12.2011 and corrected by L 140, 30.05.2012, p. 74 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 102/2012 27.02.2012 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg.	L 299 16.11.2005 p. 1 L 326 12.12.2007 p. 18 L 120 24.04.2004 p. 1 L 328 30.10.2004 p. 1 L 117 11.05.2010 p. 1 L 36 09.02.2012 p. 1 L 168

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			(EU) No 558/2012 26.06.2012 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 489/2014 12.05.2014 as last amended by Commission Reg. (EU) No 493/2014 13.05.2014	28.06.2012 p. 3 L 138 13.05.2014 p. 80 L 139 14.05.2014 p. 7
	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 and maintained by Council Reg. (EC) No 1000/2008 13.10.2008 and maintained by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1346/2014 17.12.2014	L 196 25.07.2002 p. 11 L 22 26.01.2006 p. 5 L 275 16.10.2008 p. 1 L 363 18.12.2014 p. 82
	Tartaric acid	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 130/2006 23.01.2006 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 150/2008 18.02.2008 and by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 332/2012 13.04.2012 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 349/2012 16.04.2012 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 626/2012 26.06.2012	L 23 27.01.2006 p. 1 L 48 22.02.2008 p. 1 L 108 20.04.2012 p. 1 L 110 24.04.2012 p. 3 L 182 13.07.2012 p. 1
	Threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 430/2013 13.05.2012	L 129 14.05.2013 p. 1
	Trichloroisocyanuric acid	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1631/2005 03.10.2005 amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 855/2010 27.09.2010 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1389/2011	L 261 07.10.2005 p. 1 L 254 29.09.2010 p.1 L 346 30.12.2011 p. 6

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 569/2014 23.05.2014	L 157 27.05.2014, p. 80
	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 and maintained by Council Reg. (EC) No 803/2009 27.08.2009 and maintained by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1934 27.10.2015	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 L 233 04.09.2009 p. 1 L 282 28.10.2015 p. 14
	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 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 287/2011 21.03.2011	L 395 31.12.2004 p. 56 L 202 03.08.2005 p. 1 L 78 24.03.2011 p. 1
	Tungsten electrodes	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 260/2007 09.03.2007 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 508/2013 29.05.2013	L 72 13.03.2007 p. 1 L 150 04.06.2013 p. 1

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
	Welded tubes and pipes, of iron or non-alloy steel	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1256/2008 16.12.2008 and maintained by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/110 26.01.2015	L 343 19.12.2008 p. 1 L 20 27.01.2015 p. 6
	Wire rod	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 703/2009 27.07.2009 and maintained by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1846 14.10.2015	L 203 05.08.2009 p. 1 L 268 15.10.2015 p. 9
India	Fatty alcohols and their blends	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1138/2011 08.11.2011 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1241/2012 11.12.2012 corrected by L 50, 20.02.2014, p. 37	L 293 11.11.2011 p. 1 L 352 21.12.2012 p. 1
	Glass fibres (certain open mesh fabrics)	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 791/2011 03.08.2011 and extended to such imports consigned from Malaysia by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 672/2012 16.07.2012 and extended to such imports consigned from Taiwan and Thailand by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 21/2013 10.01.2013 extended to such imports consigned from India and Indonesia by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1371/2013 16.12.2013 extended to certain slightly modified products by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 976/2014 15.09.2014	L 204 09.08.2011 p. 1 L 196 24.07.2012 p. 1 L 11 16.01.2013 p. 1 L 346, 20.12.2013, p. 20 L 274 16.09.2014 p. 13

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			As last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1507 09.09.2015	L 236, 10.09.2015, p. 1
	Graphite electrode systems	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1629/2004 13.09.2004 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1354/2008 18.12.2008 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1186/2010 13.12.2010	L 295 18.09.2004 p. 10 L 350 30.12.2008 p. 24 L 332 16.12.2010 p. 17
	Oxalic acid	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 325/2012	L 106 18.04.2012 p. 1
	Stainless steel wires	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1106/2013 05.11.2013 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/49 14.01.2015 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1019 29.06.2015 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1483 01.09.2015 corrected by L 251, 26.09.2015, p. 17 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1821 09.10.2015	L 298 08.11.2013 p. 1 L 9 15.01.2015 p. 17 L 163 30.06.2015 p. 18 L 228, 02.09.2015, p. 1 L 265 10.10.2015 p. 4
Indonesia	Bicycles (ext)	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 990/2011 03.10.2011 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 502/2013 29.05.2013 and extended to imports consigned from Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Tunisia by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 501/2013	L 261 06.10.2011 p.2 L 153 05.06.2013 p. 17 L 153, 05.06.2013,

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			05.05.2011 and extended to imports consigned from Cambodia, Pakistan and Philippines by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/776 of 18.05.2015	p. 1 L 122 19.05.2015 p. 4
	Biodiesel	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1194/2013 19.11.2013	L 315 26.11.2013 p. 2
	Fatty alcohols and their blends	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1138/2011 08.11.2011 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1241/2012 11.12.2012 corrected by L 50, 20.02.2014, p. 37	L 293 11.11.2011 p. 1 L 352 21.12.2012 p. 1
	Glass fibres (certain open mesh fabrics)	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 791/2011 03.08.2011 and extended to such imports consigned from Malaysia by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 672/2012 16.07.2012 and extended to such imports consigned from Taiwan and Thailand by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 21/2013 10.01.2013 extended to such imports consigned from India and Indonesia by Council Impl.Reg. (EU) No 1371/2013 16.12.2013 extended to certain slightly modified products by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 976/2014 15.09.2014 As last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU)	L 204 09.08.2011 p. 1 L 196 24.07.2012 p. 1 L 11 16.01.2013 p. 1 L 346, 20.12.2013, p. 20 L 274 16.09.2014 p. 13 L 236,

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			2015/1507 09.09.2015	10.09.2015, p. 1
	Monosodium glutamate	Duties	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/84 21.01.2015	L 15 22.01.2015 p. 54
	Sodium cyclamate	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 435/2004 08.03.2004 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 492/2010 03.06.2010 and amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 398/2012 07.05.2012	L 72 11.03.2004 p. 1 L 140 08.06.2010 p. 2 L 124 11.05.2012 p. 1
	Tube and pipe fitting, of iron or steel (ext.)	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 and maintained by Council Reg. (EC) No 803/2009 27.08.2009	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 L 233 04.09.2009 p. 1
Japan	Grain-oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel	Duties	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1953 29.10.2015	L 284 30.10.2015, P. 109
Korea (Rep. of)	Grain-oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel	Duties	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1953 29.10.2015	L 284 30.10.2015, P. 109
	Silicon metal (ext.)	Duties (ext.)	Council Reg.	L 66

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			(EC) No 398/2004 02.03.2004 extended to imports of silicon consigned from Korea (Rep. of) by Council Reg. (EC) No 42/2007 15.01.2007	04.03.2004 p. 15 L 13 19.01.2007 p. 1
	Steel ropes and cables (ext.)	Duties (ext.)	Council Reg. (EC) No 1858/2005 08.11.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1459/2007 10.12.2007 extended as concerns Ukraine to such imports consigned from Moldova (Rep. of) 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 and extended as concerns China to such imports consigned from Korea (Rep. of) by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 400/2010 26.04.2010 corrected by L 332, 15.12.2011 and corrected by L 140, 30.05.2012, p. 74 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 102/2012 27.02.2012 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 558/2012 26.06.2012 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 489/2014 12.05.2014 as last amended by Commission Reg.	L 299 16.11.2005 p. 1 L 326 12.12.2007 p. 18 L 120 24.04.2004 p. 1 L 328 30.10.2004 p. 1 L 117 11.05.2010 p. 1 L 36 09.02.2012 p. 1 L 168 28.06.2012 p. 3 L 138 13.05.2014 p. 80 L 139

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			(EU) No 493/2014 13.05.2014	14.05.2014 p. 7
	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 and maintained by Council Reg. (EC) No 1001/2008 13.10.2008 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 363/2010 26.04.2010 and maintained by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1283/2014 02.12.2014	L 228 24.08.2002 p. 1 L 114 08.05.2003 p. 1 L 275 16.10.2008 p. 18 L 107 29.04.2010 p. 1 L 347 03.12.2014 p. 17
Laos	Ring binder mechanisms (ext.)	Duties (ext.)	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 and maintained by Council Impl.Reg. (EU) No 157/2010 22.02.2010	L 359 04.12.2004 p. 11 L 232 01.07.2004 p. 1 L 7 12.01.2006 p. 1 L 49 26.02.2010 p. 1
Malaysia	Bicycles (ext)	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 990/2011 03.10.2011 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 502/2013 29.05.2013 and extended to imports consigned from Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Tunisia by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 501/2013 05.05.2011 and extended to imports consigned from Cambodia,	L 261 06.10.2011 p.2 L 153 05.06.2013 p. 17 L 153, 05.06.2013, p. 1

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			Pakistan and Philippines by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/776 of 18.05.2015	L 122 19.05.2015 p. 4
	Fasteners (iron or steel)	Duties (ext.)	Council Reg. (EC) No 91/2009 26.01.2009 and extended to such imports consigned from Malaysia by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 723/2011 18.07.2011 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 693/2012 25.07.2012 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 924/2012 04.10.2012 and maintained by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/519 of 26.03.2015	L 29 31.01.2009 p. 1 L 194 26.07.2011 p. 6 L 203 31.07.2012 P. 23 L 275 10.10.2012, p. 1 L 82 27.03.2015 p. 78
	Fatty alcohols and their blends	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1138/2011 08.11.2011 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1241/2012 11.12.2012 corrected by L 50, 20.02.2014, p. 37	L 293 11.11.2011 p. 1 L 352 21.12.2012 p. 1
	Glass fibres (certain open mesh fabrics)	Duties (ext.)	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 791/2011 03.08.2011 and extended to such imports consigned from Malaysia by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 672/2012 16.07.2012 and extended to such imports consigned from Taiwan and Thailand by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 21/2013 10.01.2013 extended to such imports consigned	L 204 09.08.2011 p. 1 L 196 24.07.2012 p. 1 L 11 16.01.2013 p. 1

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			from India and Indonesia by Council Impl.Reg. (EU) No 1371/2013 16.12.2013 extended to certain slightly modified products by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 976/2014 15.09.2014 As last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1507 09.09.2015	L 346, 20.12.2013, p. 20 L 274 16.09.2014 p. 13 L 236, 10.09.2015, p. 1
	Molybdenum wires	Duties (ext.)	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 511/2010 14.06.2010 and extended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 14/2012 12.01.2012 and extended by Council Impl.Reg. (EU) No 871/2013 02.09.2013 and extended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1952 of 29.10.2015	L 150 16.06.2010 p. 17 L 8 12.01.2012 p. 22 L 243 12.09.2013 p. 2 L 284 30.10.2015 p. 100
	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 and maintained by Council Reg. (EC) No 1001/2008 13.10.2008 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 363/2010 26.04.2010 and maintained by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1283/2014 02.12.2014	L 228 24.08.2002 p. 1 L 114 08.05.2003 p. 1 L 275 16.10.2008 p. 18 L 107 29.04.2010 p. 1 L 347 03.12.2014 p. 17
Moldova (Rep. of)	Steel ropes and cables (ext.)	Duties (ext.)	Council Reg. (EC) No 1858/2005 08.11.2005 as last amended by Council Reg.	L 299 16.11.2005 p. 1 L 326

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			(EC) No 1459/2007 10.12.2007 extended as concerns Ukraine to such imports consigned from Moldova (Rep. of) 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 and extended as concerns China to such imports consigned from Korea (Rep. of) by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 400/2010 26.04.2010 corrected by L 332, 15.12.2011 and corrected by L 140, 30.05.2012, p. 74 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 102/2012 27.02.2012 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 558/2012 26.06.2012 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 489/2014 12.05.2014 as last amended by Commission Reg. (EU) No 493/2014 13.05.2014	12.12.2007 p. 18 L 120 24.04.2004 p. 1 L 328 30.10.2004 p. 1 L 117 11.05.2010 p. 1 L 36 09.02.2012 p. 1 L 168 28.06.2012 p. 3 L 138 13.05.2014 p. 80 L 139 14.05.2014 p. 7
Morocco	Steel ropes and cables (ext.)	Duties (ext.)	Council Reg. (EC) No 1858/2005 08.11.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1459/2007 10.12.2007 extended as concerns Ukraine to such imports consigned from Moldova (Rep. of) by	L 299 16.11.2005 p. 1 L 326 12.12.2007 p. 18

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			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 and extended as concerns China to such imports consigned from Korea (Rep. of) by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 400/2010 26.04.2010 corrected by L 332, 15.12.2011 and corrected by L 140, 30.05.2012, p. 74 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 102/2012 27.02.2012 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 558/2012 26.06.2012 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 489/2014 12.05.2014 as last amended by Commission Reg. (EU) No 493/2014 13.05.2014	L 120 24.04.2004 p. 1 L 328 30.10.2004 p. 1 L 117 11.05.2010 p. 1 L 36 09.02.2012 p. 1 L 168 28.06.2012 p. 3 L 138 13.05.2014 p. 80 L 139 14.05.2014 p. 7
Pakistan	Bicycles	Duties (ext.)	Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 990/2011 03.10.2011 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 502/2013 29.05.2013 and extended to imports consigned from Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Tunisia by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 501/2013 05.05.2011 and extended to imports consigned from Cambodia, Pakistan and	L 261 06.10.2011 p.2 L 153 05.06.2013 p. 17 L 153, 05.06.2013, p. 1

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			Philippines by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/776 of 18.05.2015	L 122 19.05.2015 p. 4
Philippines	Bicycles	Duties (ext.)	Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 990/2011 03.10.2011 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 502/2013 29.05.2013 and extended to imports consigned from Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Tunisia by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 501/2013 05.05.2011 and extended to imports consigned from Cambodia, Pakistan and Philippines by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/776 of 18.05.2015	L 261 06.10.2011 p.2 L 153 05.06.2013 p. 17 L 153, 05.06.2013, p. 1 L 122 19.05.2015 p. 4
	Stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof	Duties (ext.)	Council Reg. (EC) No 1890/2005 14.11.2005 corrected by L 256, 02.10.2007, p. 31 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 2/2012 04.01.2012 and extended as concerns China to such imports consigned from Philippines by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 205/2013 07.03.2013 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 830/2014 30.06.2007 corrected by L 229, 03.09.2015, p. 16	L 302 19.11.2005 p. 1 L 5 07.01.2012 p. 1 L 68 12.03.2013 p. 1 L 228, 31.07.2014, p. 16
	Tube or pipe fittings, of iron or steel (ext.)	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	L 139 06.06.2003 p. 1 L 275 25.08.2004 p. 1

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			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	L 355 01.12.2004 p. 4
			to imports consigned from the Philippines by Council Reg. (EC) No 655/2006 27.04.2006 and maintained by Council Reg. (EC) No 803/2009 27.08.2009	L 355 01.12.2004 p. 9
				L 116 29.04.2006 p. 1
				L 233 04.09.2009 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 and maintained by Council Reg. (EC) No 661/2008 08.07.2008 corrected by L 339, 22.12.2009, p. 59 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 662/2008 08.07.2008 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 989/2009 19.10.2009 and maintained by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 999/2014 23.09.2014	L 102 18.04.2002 p. 1
				L 160 23.06.2005 p. 1
				L 185 12.07.2008 p. 1
				L 185 12.07.2008 p. 35
				L 278 23.10.2009 p. 1
				L 280, 24.09.2014, p. 19
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2008/577/EC 04.07.2008 corrected by L 339, 22.12.2009, p. 59	L 185 12.07.2008 p. 43
	Ferro-silicon	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 172/2008 25.02.2008 and	L 55 28.02.2008 p. 6

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 360/2014 09.04.2014	L 107 10.04.2014 p. 13
	Grain-oriented flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel	Duties	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1953 29.10.2015	L 284 30.10.2015, P. 109
	Seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 954/2006 27.06.2006 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 812/2008 11.08.2008 and Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 540/2012 21.06.2012 and Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 795/2012 28.08.2012 and Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No L 1269 21.12.2012 corrected by L 298, 16.10.2014, p. 63 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 585/2012 26.06.2012	L 175 29.06.2006 p. 4 L 220 15.08.2008 p. 1 L 165 26.06.2012 p. 1 L 238 04.09.2012 p. 1 L 357, 28.12.2012 p. 1 L 174 04.07.2012 p. 5
	Tube and pipe fittings, of iron or steel	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 78/2013 17.01.2013	L 27 29.01.2013 p. 1
	Welded tubes and pipes, of iron or non-alloy steel	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1256/2008 16.12.2008 and maintained by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/110 26.01.2015	L 343 19.12.2008 p. 1 L 20 27.01.2015 p. 6
South Africa	Manganese dioxides	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 221/2008 10.03.2008 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 191/2014 24.02.2014	L 69 13.03.2008 p. 1 L 59 28.02.2014 p. 7
Sri Lanka	Bicycles (ext)	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 990/2011 03.10.2011 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 502/2013 29.05.2013 and extended to	L 261 06.10.2011 p.2 L 153 05.06.2013 p. 17

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			imports consigned from Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Tunisia by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 501/2013 05.05.2011 and extended to imports consigned from Cambodia, Pakistan and Philippines by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/776 of 18.05.2015	L 153, 05.06.2013, p. 1 L 122 19.05.2015 p. 4
	Tube and pipe fitting, of iron or steel (ext.)	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 and maintained by Council Reg. (EC) No 803/2009 27.08.2009	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 L 233 04.09.2009 p. 1
Taiwan	Glass fibres (certain open mesh fabrics)	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 791/2011 03.08.2011 and extended to such imports consigned from Malaysia by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 672/2012 16.07.2012 and extended to such imports consigned from Taiwan and	L 204 09.08.2011 p. 1 L 196 24.07.2012 p. 1

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			Thailand by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 21/2013 10.01.2013 extended to such imports consigned from India and Indonesia by Council Impl.Reg. (EU) No 1371/2013 16.12.2013 extended to certain slightly modified products by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 976/2014 15.09.2014 As last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1507 09.09.2015	L 11 16.01.2013 p. 1 L 346, 20.12.2013, p. 20 L 274 16.09.2014 p. 13 L 236, 10.09.2015, p. 1
	Silicon metal	Duties (ext.)	Council Reg. (EC) No 398/2004 02.03.2004 extended to imports of silicon consigned from Korea (Rep. of) by Council Reg. (EC) No 42/2007 15.01.2007 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 467/2010 25.05.2010 extended to imports of silicon consigned from Taiwan by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 311/2013 05.04.2013	L 66 04.03.2004 p. 15 L 13 19.01.2007 p. 1 L 131 29.05.2010 p. 1 L 95 05.04.2013 p. 1
	Stainless steel cold-rolled flat products	Duties	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1429 26.08.2015	L 224 27.08.2015, p. 10
	Stainless steel fasteners and parts thereof	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1890/2005 14.11.2005 corrected by L 256, 02.10.2007, p. 31 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 2/2012 04.01.2012 and extended as	L 302 19.11.2005 p. 1 L 5 07.01.2012 p. 1

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			concerns China to such imports consigned from Philippines by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 205/2013 07.03.2013 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 830/2014 30.06.2007 corrected by L 229, 03.09.2015, p. 16	L 68 12.03.2013 p. 1 L 228, 31.07.2014, p. 16
	Tube and pipe fitting, of iron or steel (ext.)	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 and maintained by Council Reg. (EC) No 803/2009 27.08.2009	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 L 233 04.09.2009 p. 1
Thailand	Hand pallet trucks and their essential parts (ext.)	Duties (ext.)	Council Reg. (EC) No 1174/2005 18.07.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 684/2008 17.07.2008 and extended to such imports consigned from Thailand by Council Reg. (EC) No 499/2009 11.06.2009 and maintained by	L 189 21.07.2005 p. 1 L 192 19.07.2008 p. 1 L 151 16.06.2009 p. 1 L 268

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1008/2011 10.10.2011 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 372/2013 22.04.2013 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 946/2014 04.09.2014	13.10.2011 p.1 L 112 24.04.2013 p. 1 L 265 05.09.2014 p. 7
	Glass fibres (certain open mesh fabrics)	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 791/2011 03.08.2011 and extended to such imports consigned from Malaysia by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 672/2012 16.07.2012 and extended to such imports consigned from Taiwan and Thailand by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 21/2013 10.01.2013 extended to such imports consigned from India and Indonesia by Council Impl.Reg. (EU) No 1371/2013 16.12.2013 extended to certain slightly modified products by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 976/2014 15.09.2014 As last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1507 09.09.2015	L 204 09.08.2011 p. 1 L 196 24.07.2012 p. 1 L 11 16.01.2013 p. 1 L 346, 20.12.2013, p. 20 L 274 16.09.2014 p. 13 L 236, 10.09.2015, p. 1
	Ring binder mechanisms	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 792/2011 05.08.2011	L 204 09.08.2011 p. 1
	Sweet corn (prepared or preserved, in kernels)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 682/2007 18.06.2007 corrected by L 252 of 27.09.2007,	L 159 20.06.2007 p. 14

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			p. 7 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 954/2008 25.09.2008 and by Council Reg. (EC) No 847/2009 15.09.2009 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 875/2013 02.09.2013 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 307/2014 24.03.2014	L 260 30.09.2008 p. 1 L 246 18.09.2009 p. 1 L 244 13.09.2013 p. 1 L 91 27.03.2014 p. 1
	Threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 430/2013 13.05.2012	L 129 14.05.2013 p. 1
Tunisia	Bicycles (ext)	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 990/2011 03.10.2011 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 502/2013 29.05.2013 and extended to imports consigned from Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Tunisia by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 501/2013 05.05.2011 and extended to imports consigned from Cambodia, Pakistan and Philippines by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/776 of 18.05.2015	L 261 06.10.2011 p.2 L 153 05.06.2013 p. 17 L 153, 05.06.2013, p. 1 L 122 19.05.2015 p. 4
Turkey	Tube and pipe fittings, of iron or steel	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 78/2013 17.01.2013	L 27 29.01.2013 p. 1
Ukraine	Seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 954/2006 27.06.2006 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 812/2008 11.08.2008 and Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 540/2012 21.06.2012 and Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 795/2012	L 175 29.06.2006 p. 4 L 220 15.08.2008 p. 1 L 165 26.06.2012 p. 1 L 238 04.09.2012

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			28.08.2012 and Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No L 1269	p. 1 L 357, 28.12.2012 p. 1
			21.12.2012 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 585/2012 26.06.2012	L 174 04.07.2012 p. 5
	Steel ropes and cables	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1858/2005 08.11.2005 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1459/2007 10.12.2007 extended as concerns Ukraine to such imports consigned from Moldova (Rep. of) 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 and extended as concerns China to such imports consigned from Korea (Rep. of) by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 400/2010 26.04.2010 corrected by L 332, 15.12.2011 and corrected by L 140, 30.05.2012, p. 74 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EC) No 102/2012 27.02.2012 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 558/2012 26.06.2012 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 489/2014 12.05.2014 as last amended by Commission Reg.	L 299 16.11.2005 p. 1 L 326 12.12.2007 p. 18 L 120 24.04.2004 p. 1 L 328 30.10.2004 p. 1 L 117 11.05.2010 p. 1 L 36 09.02.2012 p. 1 L 168 28.06.2012 p. 3 L 138 13.05.2014 p. 80 L 139

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			(EU) No 493/2014 13.05.2014	14.05.2014 p. 7
U.S.A.	Biodiesel	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 599/2009 07.07.2009 and extended to imports consigned from Canada by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 444/2011 05.05.2011 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 2015/1518 14.09.2015	L 179 10.07.2009 p. 26 L 122 11.05.2011 p. 12 L 239 15.09.2015 p. 69
	Bioethanol	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 157/2013 18.02.2013	L 49, 22.02.2013 p. 10
	Grain-oriented flat- rolled products of silicon-electrical steel	Duties	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1953 29.10.2015	L 284 30.10.2015, P. 109
Vietnam	Ring binder mechanisms (ext.)	Duties (ext.)	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 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 157/2010 22.02.2010	L 359 04.12.2004 p. 11 L 232 01.07.2004 p. 1 L 7 12.01.2006 p. 1 L 49 26.02.2010 p. 1

ANNEX P

Definitive anti-subsidy measures in force on 31 December 2015

A. Ranked by product (alphabetical)

Product	Origin	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
Biodiesel (AS)	U.S.A. Canada (ext.)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 598/2009 07.07.2009 and extended to imports consigned from Canada Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 443/2011 05.05.2011	L 179 10.07.2009 p. 1 L 122 11.05.2011 p. 1
Coated fine paper (AS)	P.R. China	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 452/2011 06.05.2011	L 128 14.05.2011 p. 18
Glass fibre products (continuous filament)	P.R. China	Duties	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1379/2014 16.12.2014	L 367 23.12.2014, p. 22
Graphite electrode systems (AS)	India	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1628/2004 13.09.2004 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1354/2008 18.12.2008 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1185/2010 13.12.2010	L 295 18.09.2004 p. 4 L 350 30.12.2008 p. 24 L 332 16.12.2010 p. 1
Organic coated steel products	P.R. China	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 215/2013 11.03.2013	L 73 15.03.2013 p. 16
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) (AS)	India	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 193/2007 22.02.2007 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1286/2008 16.12.2008 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 461/2013 21.05.2013 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 190/2014 24.02.2014 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU)	L 59 27.02.2007 p. 34 L 340 19.12.2008 p. 1 L 137 23.05.2013 p. 1 L 59, 28.02.2014, p. 5 L 208 05.08.2015

Product	Origin	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			2015/1350 of 03.08.2015	p. 10
Rainbow trout	Turkey	Duties	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/309 26.02.2015	L 56 27.02.2015 p. 12
Solar glass	P.R. China	Duties	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 471/2014 13.05.2014	L 142 14.05.2014, p. 23
Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components)	P.R. China	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1239/2013 02.12.2013	L 325, 05.12.2013, p. 66
		Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2013/707/EU 05.12.2013	L 325 05.12.2013 p. 214
Stainless steel bars and rods (AS)	India	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 405/2011 19.04.2011 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 721/2013 22.07.2013	L 108 28.04.2011 p. 3 L 202 27.07.2013 p. 2
Stainless steel wires	India	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 861/2013 02.09.2013 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/49 14.01.2015 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1019 29.06.2015 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1821 09.10.2015	L 240 07.09.2013 p. 1 L 9 15.01.2015 p. 17 L 163 30.06.2015 p. 18 L 265 10.10.2015 p. 4

B. Ranked by country (alphabetical)

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
Canada	Biodiesel (AS) (ext.)	Duties (ext.)	Council Reg. (EC) No 598/2009 07.07.2009 and extended to imports consigned from Canada Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 443/2011 05.05.2011	L 179 10.07.2009 p. 1 L 122 11.05.2011 p. 1
P.R. China	Coated fine paper (AS)	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 452/2011 06.05.2011	L 128 14.05.2011 p. 18
	Glass fibre products (continuous filament)	Duties	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1379/2014 16.12.2014	L 367 23.12.2014, p. 22
	Organic coated steel products		Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 215/2013 11.03.2013	L 73 15.03.2013 p. 16
	Solar glass	Duties	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) No 471/2014 13.05.2014	L 142 14.05.2014, p. 23
	Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components)	Duties Undertakings	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1239/2013 02.12.2013 Commission Dec. No 2013/707/EU 05.12.2013	L 325, 05.12.2013, p. 66 L 325 05.12.2013 p. 214
India	Graphite electrode systems (AS)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 1628/2004 13.09.2004 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1354/2008 18.12.2008 and maintained by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 1185/2010 13.12.2010	L 295 18.09.2004 p. 4 L 350 30.12.2008 p. 24 L 332 16.12.2010 p. 1
	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) (AS)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 193/2007 22.02.2007 as last amended by Council Reg. (EC) No 1286/2008 16.12.2008 and maintained by	L 59 27.02.2007 p. 34 L 340 19.12.2008 p. 1

Origin	Product	Measure	Regulation N°	OJ Reference
			Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 461/2013 21.05.2013 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 190/2014 24.02.2014 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1350 03.08.2015	L 137 23.05.2013 p. 1 L 59, 28.02.2014, p. 5 L 208 05.08.2015 p. 10
	Stainless steel bars and rods (AS)	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 405/2011 19.04.2011 as last amended by Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 721/2013 22.07.2013	L 108 28.04.2011 p. 3 L 202 27.07.2013 p. 2
	Stainless steel wires	Duties	Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 861/2013 02.09.2013 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/49 14.01.2015 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1019 29.06.2015 as last amended by Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/1821 of 09.10.2015	L 240 07.09.2013 p. 1 L 9 15.01.2015 p. 17 L 163 30.06.2015 p. 18 L 265 10.10.2015 p. 4
Turkey	Rainbow trout	Duties	Commission Impl. Reg. (EU) 2015/309 26.02.2015	L 56 27.02.2015 p. 12
U.S.A.	Biodiesel (AS)	Duties	Council Reg. (EC) No 598/2009 07.07.2009 and extended to imports consigned from Canada Council Impl. Reg. (EU) No 443/2011 05.05.2011	L 179 10.07.2009 p. 1 L 122 11.05.2011 p. 1

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ANNEX Q

Undertakings in force on 31 December 2015

A. Ranked by product (alphabetical)

Product	Origin	Measure	Decision N°	OJ Reference
Ammonium nitrate	Russia	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2008/577/EC 04.07.2008 corrected by L 339, 22.12.2009, p. 59 and amended by L 277, 11.10.2012, p. 8	L 185 12.07.2008 p. 43
Citric acid	P.R. China	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2008/899/EC 02.12.2008 corrected by C 346, 26.11.2011, p. 8 and by C 3, 06.01.2012, p. 11, corrected by C 64, 03.03.2012, p. 25, corrected by C 74, 13.03.2012, p. 16 and amended by L 244, 08.09.2012, p. 27, measures extended after expiry review, Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/87	L 323 03.12.2008 p. 62, L 15, 22.1.2015, p. 75
Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components) (AD + AS)	P.R. China	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2013/707/EU 05.12.2013 corrected by L 104, 08.04.2014, p. 82 and amended by L 270, 11.09.2014, p. 6	L 325 05.12.2013 p. 214
Zeolite A powder	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Undertakings	Commission Dec. No 2011/279/EU 13.05.2011	L 125 14.05.2011 p. 26

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ANNEX R

Anti-dumping & anti-subsidy investigations pending on 31 December 2015

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

Product	AD/AS No	Origin	Type	OJ Reference
Aluminium foil (in rolls of a weight exceeding 10 kg, ("household foils"))	AD610	Russia	Initiation	C 354 08.10.2014, p. 14
			Provisional measures	L 175 04.07.2015, p. 14
Aspartame	AD621	P.R. China	Initiation	C 177 30.05.2015, p. 6
Ceramic foam filters	AD624	P.R. China	Initiation	C 266 14.08.2015, p. 14
Cold-rolled flat steel products	AD620	P.R. China Russia	Initiation	C 161 14.05.2015, p. 9
European sea bass and gilthead sea bream	AS623	Turkey	Initiation	C 266 14.08.2015, p. 4
High fatigue performance steel concrete reinforcement bars	AD619	P.R. China	Initiation	C 143 30.04.2015, p. 12
Manganese oxides	AD625	Brazil Georgia India Mexico	Initiation	C 421, 17.12.2015, p.13
Silicon manganese	AD617	India	Initiation	C 461 20.12.2014, p. 25
Sodium cyclamate ²⁷	AD626	P.R. China	Initiation	C 264 12.08.2015, p. 32
Stainless steel tube and pipe butt-welding fittings	AD622	P.R. China Taiwan	Initiation	C 357 29.10.2015 p. 5
Tartaric acid	AD614	P.R. China	Initiation	C 434 04.12.2014, p. 9
Tubes and pipes of ductile cast iron	AD616	India	Initiation	C 461 20.12.2014, p. 35
			Provisional measures	L 244 19.09.2015, p. 25
Tubes and pipes of ductile cast iron	AS618	India	Initiation	C 83 11.03.2015, p. 4

²⁷ limited to two Chinese exporting producers Fang Da Food Additive (Shen Zhen) Limited and Fang Da Food Additive (Yang Quan) Limited

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

Product	R. No	Origin (consigned from)	Type of review	OJ Reference
Aluminium foil (in rolls of a weight exceeding 10 kg)	R607	Brazil P.R. China	Expiry review	C 350 04.10.2014 p. 11
Aluminium road wheels	R628	P.R. China	Expiry review	C 355 27.10.2015 p. 8
Biodiesel	R619	USA (Canada)	Partial interim review	C 162 19.05.2015 p. 9
Biodiesel	R610	USA (Canada)	Partial interim review	C 162 19.05.2015 p. 13
Citric acid	R614	P.R. China (Malaysia)	Anti-circumvention investigation	L 113 01.05.2015 p. 38
Graphite electrode systems	R633 R634	India	Expiry review	C 415, 15.12.2015, p.25 C 415, 15.12.2015, p.33
High tenacity yarn of polyester	R627	P.R. China	Expiry review	C 397 28.11.2015 p. 10
Molybdenum wires	R621	P.R. China	Expiry review	C 194 12.06.2015 p. 4
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	R631	P.R. China	Expiry review	C 376 13.11.2015 p. 13
Ringbinder mechanisms	R612	P.R. China	Expiry review	C 67 25.02.2015, p. 15
Sodium cyclamate	R618	P.R. China Indonesia	Expiry review	C 189 06.06.2015 p. 2
Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components)	R629 R630	P.R. China	Expiry review	C 405, 05.12.2015, p. 8 C 405, 05.12.2015, p. 20
Seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel	R606	P.R. China	Expiry review	C 347 03.10.2014 p.6
Silicon metal (silicon)	R616	P.R. China	Expiry review	C 174

Product	R. No	Origin (consigned from)	Type of review	OJ Reference
				28.05.2015 p. 10
Silicon metal (silicon)	R626	P.R. China	Partial interim review	C 286 01.09.2015 p. 5
Sodium gluconate	R624	P.R. China	Expiry review	C 355 27.10.2015 p. 18
Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components)	R615a	P.R. China	Partial interim review	C 147 05.05.2015 p. 4
Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components) (AS)	R615b	P.R. China	Partial interim review	C 147 05.05.2015 p. 4
Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components)	R620	P.R. China (Malaysia Taiwan)	Anti-circumvention investigation	L 132 29.05.2015 p. 60
Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components) (AS)	R622	P.R. China (Malaysia Taiwan)	Anti-circumvention investigation	L 132 29.05.2015 p. 53
Steel ropes and cables	R609	Ukraine	Partial interim review	C 410 18.11.2014 p. 15
Steel ropes and cables	R636	Korea, Rep. of	New exporter review	L 309 26.11.2015 p. 309
Threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron	R623	P.R. China Thailand	Partial interim review	C 392 25.11.2015 p. 14
Tube and pipe fittings, of iron or steel	R587	Korea, Rep. of	Partial interim review	C 58 18.02.2015 p. 9
Zeolite A powder	AD553a	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Reopening	C 17 20.01.2015 p. 26

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

Origin (consigned from)	AD/AS/R No	Product	Type	OJ Reference
Bosnia and Herzegovina	AD553a	Zeolite A powder	Reopening	C 17 20.01.2015 p. 26
Brazil	R607	Aluminium foil (in rolls of a weight exceeding 10 kg)	Expiry review	C 350 04.10.2014 p.11
	AD625	Manganese oxides	Initiation	C 421, 17.12.2015,

Origin (consigned from)	AD/AS/R No	Product	Type	OJ Reference
				p.13
Canada	R619	Biodiesel	Partial interim review	C 162 19.05.2015 p. 9
	R610	Biodiesel	Partial interim review	C 162 19.05.2015 p. 13
P.R. China	R607	Aluminium foil (in rolls of a weight exceeding 10 kg)	Expiry review	C 350 04.10.2014 p.11
	R628	Aluminium road wheels	Expiry review	C 355 27.10.2015 p. 8
	AD621	Aspartame	Initiation	C 177 30.05.2015, p. 6
	AD624	Ceramic foam filters	Initiation	C 266 14.08.2015 p. 14
	AD620	Cold-rolled flat steel products	Initiation	C 161 14.05.2015 p. 9
	R635	Hand pallet trucks and their ess. parts	Anti- circumvention investigation	L 330, 16.12.2015, p.43
	AD619	High fatigue performance steel concrete reinforcement bars	Initiation	C 143 30.04.2015 p. 12
	R 627	High tenacity yarn of polyester	Expiry review	C 397 28.11.2015 p. 10
	R621	Molybdenum wires	Expiry review	C 194 12.06.2015 p. 4
	R631	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	Expiry review	C 376 13.11.2015 p. 13
	R612	Ringbinder mechanisms	Expiry review	C 67 25.02.2015 p. 15
	R606	Seamless pipes and tubes of iron or steel	Expiry review	C 347 03.10.2014 p.6
	R616	Silicon metal (silicon)	Expiry review	C 174 28.05.2015 p. 10
	R626	Silicon metal (silicon)	Partial interim review	C 286 01.09.2015 p. 5

Origin (consigned from)	AD/AS/R No	Product	Type	OJ Reference
	R618	Sodium cyclamate	Expiry review	C 189 06.06.2015 p. 2
	AD626	Sodium cyclamate ²⁸	Initiation	C 264 12.08.2015 p. 32
	R624	Sodium gluconate	Expiry review	C 355 27.10.2015 p. 18
	R615a	Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components)	Partial interim review	C 147 05.05.2015 p. 4
	R615b	Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components) (AS)	Partial interim review	C 147 05.05.2015 p. 4
	R629 R630	Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components)	Expiry review	C 405, 05.12.2015, p. 20 C 405, 05.12.2015, p. 33
	R640a R640b	Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components)	Partial interim review	C 405, 05.12.2015, p. 33 C 411, 11.12.2015, p. 4
	AD622	Stainless steel tube and pipe butt-welding fittings	Initiation	C 357 29.10.2015 p. 5
	AD614	Tartaric acid	Initiation	C 434 04.12.2014 p. 9
	R623	Threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron	Partial interim review	C 392 25.11.2015 p. 14
India	AD617	Silicon manganese	Initiation	C 461 20.12.2014 p. 25
	AD616	Tubes and pipes of ductile cast iron	Initiation Provisional measures	C 461 20.12.2014 p. 35 L 244 19.09.2015 p. 25
	AS618	Tubes and pipes of ductile cast	Initiation	C 83

²⁸ limited to two Chinese exporting producers Fang Da Food Additive (Shen Zhen) Limited and Fang Da Food Additive (Yang Quan) Limited

Origin (consigned from)	AD/AS/R No	Product	Type	OJ Reference
		iron		11.03.2015 p. 4
	R635	Stainless steel wires	Partial interim review	C 411, 11.12.2015, p. 4
	AD625	Manganese oxides	Initiation	C 421, 17.12.2015, p.13
	R633 R634	Graphite electrode systems	Expiry review	C 415, 15.12.2015, p.33 C 415, 15.12.2015, p.25
Indonesia	R618	Sodium cyclamate	Expiry review	C 189 06.06.2015 p. 2
Georgia	AD625	Manganese oxides	Initiation	C 421, 17.12.2015, p.13
Korea, Rep. of	R636	Steel ropes and cables	New exporter review	L 309 26.11.2015 p. 309
	R587	Tube and pipe fittings, of iron or steel	Partial interim review	C 58 18.02.2015 p. 9
Malaysia	R614	Citric acid	Anti-circumvention investigation	L 113 01.05.2015 p. 38
	R620	Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components)	Anti-circumvention investigation	L 132 29.05.2015 p. 60
	R622	Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components) (AS)	Anti-circumvention investigation	L 132 29.05.2015 p. 53
Mexico	AD625	Manganese oxides	Initiation	C 421, 17.12.2015, p.13
Russia	AD610	Aluminium foil (in rolls of a weight exceeding 10 kg)	Initiation Provisional measures	C 354 08.10.2014 p. 14 L 175 04.07.2015 p. 14
	AD620	Cold-rolled flat steel products	Initiation	C 161 14.05.2015 p. 9
Taiwan	R620	Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key	Anti-circumvention	L 132 29.05.2015

Origin (consigned from)	AD/AS/R No	Product	Type	OJ Reference
		components)	investigation	p. 60
	R622	Solar panels (crystalline silicon photovoltaic modules and key components) (AS)	Anti-circumvention investigation	L 132 29.05.2015 p. 53
	AD622	Stainless steel tube and pipe butt-welding fittings	Initiation	C 357 29.10.2015 p. 5
Thailand	R623	Threaded tube or pipe cast fittings, of malleable cast iron	Partial interim review	C 392 25.11.2015 p. 14
Turkey	AS623	European sea bass and gilthead sea bream	Initiation	C 266 14.08.2015 p. 4
Ukraine	R609	Steel ropes and cables	Partial interim review	C 410 18.11.2014 p. 15

ANNEX S

Court cases

A. Court cases pending before the Court of Justice of the European Union and the General Court on 31 December 2015

Court of Justice	
C-659/13	C & J Clark International (preliminary ruling)
C-34/14	Puma (preliminary ruling)
C-186/14 P	ArcelorMittal Tubular Products Ostrava and Others v Hubei Xinyegang Steel Co. (appeal T-528/09)
C-193/14 P	Council v Hubei Xinyegang Steel Co. (appeal T-528/09)
C-232/14	Portmeirion Group (preliminary ruling)
C-283/14	CM Eurologistik GmbH (preliminary ruling)
C-284/14	Grünwald Logistik Service GmbH (GLS) (preliminary ruling)
C-571/14	Timberland (preliminary ruling)
C-31/15 P	Photo USA Electronic Graphic (appeal)
C-142/15 P	SolarWorld AG e.a. v Commission (appeal T-507/13)
C-239/15 P	RFAI v Commission (appeal T-466/12)
C-253/15 P	Commission v Chin Haur (appeal T-412/13)
C-254/15 P	Commission v City Cycle (appeal T-413/13)
C-247/15 P	Maxcom v Chin Haur (appeal T-412/13)
C-248/15 P	Maxcom v City Cycle (appeal T-413/13)
C-259/15 P	Council v Chin Haur (appeal T-412/13)
C-260/15 P	Council v City Cycle (appeal T-413/13)
C-312/15 P	SolarWorld v Commission (appeal T-393/13)
C-345/15 P	Chemk v Council (appeal T-169/12)
C-376/15 P	Changshu City v Council (appeal T-558/12)
C-377/15 P	Ningbo Jinding v Council (appeal T-559/12)
C-416/15	Selena Romania (preliminary ruling)
C-468/15 P	PTMM v Council (appeal T-26/12)

General Court	
T-431/12	Distillerie Bonollo SpA v Council
T-442/12	Changmao Biochemical Engineering v Council

General Court

T-108/13	VTZ and others v Council
T-276/13	Growth Energy and Renewable fuels association v Council
T-277/13	Marquis Energy LLC v Council
T-351/13	Crown v Council
T-422/13	CPME and Others v Council
T-424/13	Jinan Meide Casting v Council
T-199/04 RENV	Gul Ahmed v Council
T-80/14	PT Musim Mas v Council
T-111/14	Unitec Bio v Council
T-112/14	Molinos Río de la Plata v Council
T-113/14	Oleaginosa Moreno Hermanos v Council
T-114/14	Vicentin v Council
T-115/14	Aceitera General Deheza v Council
T-116/14	Bunge Argentina v Council
T-117/14	Cargill v Council
T-118/14	Louis Dreyfus Commodities v Council
T-119/14	Carbio v Council
T-120/14	PT Ciliandra Perkasa v Council
T-121/14	PT Pelita Agung Agrindustri v Council
T-67/14	Viraj v Council
T-139/14	PT Wilmar Bioenergi Indonesia and PT Wilmar Nabati Indonesia v Council
T-141/14	SolarWorld and Others v Council
T-142/14	SolarWorld and Others v Council
T-157/14	JingAo Solar Co. Ltd and Others v Council
T-158/14	JingAo Solar Co. Ltd and Others v Council
T-160/14	Yingli Energy (China) and Others v Council
T-161/14	Yingli Energy (China) and Others v Council
T-162/14	Canadian Solar Emea and Others v Council

General Court

T-163/14	Canadian Solar Emea and Others v Council
T-460/14	AETMD v Council
T-487/14	CHEMK v Commission
T-586/14	Xinyi PV Products (Anhui) Holdings Ltd v Commission
T-783/14	SolarWorld AG v Commission
T-113/15	RFA International v Commission
T-435/15	Kolachi Raj Industrial v Commission
T-462/15	Asia Leader v Commission
T-607/15	Yieh United Steel (Yusco) v Commission
T-512/09 RENV	Rusal Armenal v Council

B. Judgments, orders or other decisions rendered in 2015

Court of Justice

C-143/14	TMK Europe (preliminary ruling)
C-21/14 P	Commission v Rusal Armenal (appeal T-512/09)
C-511/13 P	Philips Lighting Poland SA and Philips Lighting BV v Council (appeal T-469/07)
C-687/13	Fliesen-Zentrum Deutschland (preliminary ruling)
C-569/13	Bricmate (preliminary ruling)
C-371/14	APEX (preliminary ruling)

General Court

T-507/13	SolarWorld and others v Commission (inadmissible)
T-466/12	RFA International v Commission
T-412/13	Chin Haur v Council
T-413/13	City Cycle v Council
T-393/13	SolarWorld and Solsonica v Commission
T-169/12	CHEMK and KF v Council
T-558/12	Changshu City Standard Parts Factory v Council
T-559/12	Ningbo Jinding Fastener Co., Ltd v Council
T-432/12	VTZ and others v Council
T-310/12	Yuanping Changyuan Chemicals v Council

General Court

T-26/12	PT Musim Mas v Council
T-205/14	Schroeder v Commission and Council
T-206/14	Hüpeden & co v Commission and Council
T-425/13	Giant China v Council
T-73/12	Einhell v Commission
T-74/12	Mecafer v Commission
T-75/12	NuAir Polska v Commission
T-76/12	NuAir Compressors and Tools v Commission
T-191/10	Greenwood Houseware (Zhuhai) Ltd and Others v Council (W)
T-582/10	Acron OAO and Dorogobuzh v Council (W)
T-108/13	VTZ and others v Council

ANNEX T

Safeguard and surveillance measures in force on 31 December 2015

A. Safeguard measures

List of safeguard measures in force			
Product	Country of origin	Regulation/Decision N°	OJ Reference
None			

B. Surveillance measures

List of surveillance measures in force			
Product	Country of origin	Regulation/Decision N°	OJ Reference
None			