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Committee on Safeguards

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**NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 12.1(A) OF THE AGREEMENT ON
SAFEGUARDS ON INITIATION OF AN INVESTIGATION AND
THE REASONS FOR IT**

**NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 12.4 OF THE AGREEMENT
ON SAFEGUARDS BEFORE TAKING A PROVISIONAL
SAFEGUARD MEASURE REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 6**

**NOTIFICATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 9, FOOTNOTE 2
OF THE AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS**

CANADA

(Certain steel products)

The following communication, dated 12 October 2018, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of Canada.*

Enclosed please find a copy of notifications pursuant to Article 12.1(a), Article 12.4 and Article 9, footnote 2 of the WTO Agreement on Safeguards, upon initiating an investigation and imposing a provisional measure on imports of certain steel products (heavy plate, concrete reinforcing bars, energy tubular products, hot-rolled sheet, pre-painted steel, stainless steel wire and wire rod).

* A copy of the CITT Notice of Commencement of Safeguard Inquiry was submitted (in English only) in electronic form. To consult this document, please contact Ms Budd (hilary.budd@wto.org) or Ms Naville (delphine.naville@wto.org) of the Rules Division.

**NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 12.1(A) OF THE AGREEMENT ON
SAFEGUARDS ON INITIATION OF AN INVESTIGATION AND
THE REASONS FOR IT**

1 SPECIFY THE DATE WHEN THE INVESTIGATION WAS INITIATED

The global safeguard investigation was initiated by the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (CITT) on 11 October 2018. Public notice of the investigation was provided on that day, with the publication by the CITT of a Notice of Commencement of Safeguard Inquiry. A copy of the Notice can be found on the CITT's website (www.citt.gc.ca/en/node/8405).

2 SPECIFY THE PRODUCT SUBJECT TO THE INVESTIGATION

The products covered by this investigation include:

- A. Heavy plate
- B. Concrete reinforcing bar
- C. Energy tubular products
- D. Hot-rolled sheet
- E. Pre-painted steel
- F. Stainless steel wire
- G. Wire rod

Further product details and exclusions are described in Annex I, along with HS codes under which these products are usually imported. HS codes are provided for illustrative purposes only.

3 PROVIDE THE REASONS FOR THE INITIATION OF INVESTIGATION

The Government of Canada, by government order, directed the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (CITT) to initiate a safeguard investigation under section 20 of the *Canadian International Trade Tribunal Act*. A copy of the CITT Notice of Commencement of Safeguard Inquiry is being submitted to the Committee. A copy can also be obtained from the CITT's website at www.citt.gc.ca/en/node/8405.

The investigation was initiated following a report and recommendation of the Minister of Finance. On the basis of information currently available, it was preliminarily determined in the report that the products covered are being imported in increased quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten to cause serious injury to domestic producers. For the period under review, total imports of the seven products concerned increased from 2.74 million tonnes in 2015 to 2.87 million tonnes in 2017, which constitutes a 5 percent increase overall. There have also been recent, significant and sharp increases in imports of these products, with total imports of the seven products concerned in the first quarter of 2018 up by 30 percent compared to the same period in 2017. This has resulted in injury and/or threat of injury as demonstrated by a number of different factors, including decreases in production, sales, market shares and profitability.

4 PROVIDE A POINT OF CONTACT FOR THE INVESTIGATION AND IDENTIFY THE PREFERRED MEANS FOR CORRESPONDING

CITT address for correspondence:

Registrar
Canadian International Trade Tribunal
5th Floor
333 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G7

E-mail address: citt-tcce@tribunal.gc.ca

5 PROVIDE THE DEADLINES AND PROCEDURES FOR IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES TO PRESENT EVIDENCE AND THEIR VIEWS, INCLUDING (I) DEADLINES AND PROCEDURES FOR MEMBERS AND EXPORTERS TO IDENTIFY THEMSELVES AS INTERESTED PARTIES, IF SO REQUIRED, TO PARTICIPATE IN THE INVESTIGATION AND (II) THE DATE OF AN INTENDED PUBLIC HEARING AS PROVIDED FOR IN ARTICLE 3.1.

Deadlines and procedures related to the participation of interested parties in the inquiry are set out in the Notice of Commencement of Safeguard Inquiry published by the CITT, submitted to the Committee and available on the CITT's website (www.citt.gc.ca/en/node/8405). Importers, exporters and other interested parties will be able to present evidence and their views during the inquiry, up to and during the hearing to be scheduled by the CITT.

The CITT will issue questionnaires to domestic producers, importers and foreign producers of each of the steel products concerned to request relevant statistical and other information. Replies to the questionnaires should be received within 20 days of the date of publication of the Notice of Commencement of Safeguard Inquiry. Interested parties will also be able to file case briefs and reply briefs, as per the schedule set out by the CITT.

Interested parties wishing to participate in the inquiry as a party must file a notice of participation with the CITT by 29 October 2018. This deadline must be strictly observed. Submissions filed after the deadline will only be accepted in demonstrably extraordinary circumstances and with leave of the CITT.

The dates and other details on the hearing will be published on the CITT's website.

**NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 12.4 OF THE AGREEMENT
ON SAFEGUARDS BEFORE TAKING A PROVISIONAL
SAFEGUARD MEASURE REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 6**

1 PROVIDE THE PRECISE DESCRIPTION OF THE PRODUCTS INVOLVED

The products covered by this provisional safeguard measure include:

- A. Heavy plate
- B. Concrete reinforcing bar
- C. Energy tubular products
- D. Hot-rolled sheet
- E. Pre-painted steel
- F. Stainless steel wire
- G. Wire rod

Precise description of the products and exclusions can be found in Annex I, along with HS codes under which these products are usually imported. HS codes are provided for illustrative purposes only.

2 SPECIFY THE PROPOSED PROVISIONAL SAFEGUARD MEASURE

The measure consists of a 200-day tariff-rate quota in excess of which a surtax of 25 percent applies. The tariff-rate quotas set for each product can be found in Annex II. These correspond to the average volume of imports into Canada from the countries covered, over a similar period as the one covered by this measure in 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018. The tariff-rate quotas are also subject to a limit by country of origin, which reflects historical trade patterns, as set out in Annex II.

3 SPECIFY THE PROPOSED DATE OF INTRODUCTION OF THE PROVISIONAL SAFEGUARD MEASURE

The proposed date of the introduction of the provisional safeguard measure is 25 October 2018.

4 EXPECTED DURATION OF THE PROVISIONAL SAFEGUARD MEASURE, IF ANY DECISION ON THE DURATION OF THE SAFEGUARD MEASURE HAS BEEN MADE

The provisional safeguard measure will be in force for 200 days.

5 PROVIDE THE BASIS FOR:

a. Making a preliminary determination, as provided for in Article 6, that increased imports have caused or are threatening to cause serious injury

The Government of Canada's decision to impose provisional safeguard measures on imports of certain steel goods is based on a report from the Minister of Finance, as required by Section 55 of the *Customs Tariff*. The report is a Cabinet document, and is therefore confidential. Information included in this notification reflects information contained in that report.

The report includes a comprehensive analysis of the period of review (from the beginning of 2015 to the first quarter of 2018), on the basis of publically-available import data and confidential industry submissions. Considering the confidential nature of a large part of the information received and, for some products, the small size of the Canadian industry making it impossible to disclose detailed figures without compromising proprietary information, this notification presents a non-confidential summary of the report.

Unforeseen developments

Global steel trade and imports of steel into Canada have been affected by overcapacity in steel production globally, as well as unforeseen developments, such as measures that a number of countries have taken or are considering taking to restrict imports of steel into their markets. For example, starting in March 2018, the United States (U.S.) imposed substantial tariffs on imports of

certain steel and aluminum products from most countries. These were extended to more countries, including Canada, in May 2018, while the U.S. negotiated quantitative trade restrictions with certain other countries. As a result, a significant portion of the steel goods that would have been imported into the U.S. is expected to be shut out of the U.S. and diverted to other markets. In addition, other trading partners, such as the European Union, have imposed safeguards restricting steel imports to protect their steel industry and prevent diversion of steel goods into their market. This situation raises the risk of substantial trade diversion of foreign steel products into Canada and, in some cases, is likely to exacerbate longer-standing import increases witnessed during the period of review for the products covered by this measure.

Increase in imports

Over the period under review, total imports of the seven products concerned increased from 2.74 million tonnes in 2015 to 2.87 million tonnes in 2017, which constitutes a 5 percent increase overall. There have also been recent, significant and sharp increases in imports of the products concerned, with total imports in the first quarter of 2018 up by 30 percent compared to the same period in 2017. For most products, the increase in absolute terms was also accompanied by a marked increase relative to domestic production.

Injury/Threat of serious injury

There is evidence of serious injury and/or threat of serious injury to producers of the products in question, as a result of unforeseen developments; trade commitments, including tariff concessions made by Canada as member of the WTO; and increased imports. For products where there was serious injury, this was evidenced through a combination of factors, across products, including notably decreases in domestic production, decreases in sales for the domestic industry, and a loss of market shares. In some cases, domestic production remained stable or increased slightly, but at much lower levels than the growth rate of the apparent market, leading to decreases in market shares compared to imported products. For most products, evidence of injury was equally visible through substantial losses incurred by domestic industry and decreases in profitability, which have been threatening the viability of domestic production. For the products where there was threat of serious injury to the domestic industry, unforeseen developments and the high risk of substantial diversion of steel products into Canada were key factors in making this determination.

Causation

It has been preliminarily determined that the increase in imports is a principal cause of the serious injury and of the threat of serious injury. Both the increased import quantities and price effects of imported products have had a direct impact on domestic producers' market share, domestic prices and overall profitability. Other factors that could have contributed to injury were also examined, such as industry-specific circumstances, imports from certain free-trade partners and the impact of the most recent measures taken by the U.S. with the imposition of tariffs on steel products. This analysis did not change the preliminary determination that the increase in imports is the principal cause of the serious injury and of the threat of serious injury.

b. Determining that there are critical circumstances where delay would cause damage which it would be difficult to repair

The report determined that critical circumstances exist, such that delay in imposing safeguard measures would cause damage which it would be difficult to repair. Such critical circumstances include the trade restrictive actions recently taken by the United States and other steel trading countries, which have created an imminent risk of diversion of steel imports into Canada. This is compounded by the attractiveness of the Canadian market for these products, since prices in the Canadian market are higher than in many other markets worldwide. A continued increase in imports would further impair the performance of the domestic industry, which is already in a fragile position. In some cases, there is a risk that producers may be forced to cease production.

6 OFFER OF CONSULTATIONS

The Government of Canada offers consultations on the provisional safeguard measures.

**7 PUBLICLY AVAILABLE DOCUMENT CONTAINING THE RELEVANT DECISION
(ELECTRONIC FORMAT LINK)**

Details on the provisional safeguard measure can be found on Finance Canada's website, at www.fin.gc.ca/n18/data/18-090_2-eng.asp. A copy of the government order imposing the measure will be submitted to the Committee. In addition, it will be published in Part II of the October 31st, 2018 edition of the Gazette of Canada.

**NOTIFICATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 9, FOOTNOTE 2
OF THE AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS**

1 SPECIFY THE MEASURE

The measure consists of a 200-day tariff-rate quota in excess of which additional duties must be paid, as described in the notification under Article 12.4 above.

2 SPECIFY THE PRODUCT SUBJECT TO THE MEASURE

The products covered by this investigation include:

- A. Heavy plate
- B. Concrete reinforcing bar
- C. Energy tubular products
- D. Hot-rolled sheet
- E. Pre-painted steel
- F. Stainless steel wire
- G. Wire rod

**3 SPECIFY THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO WHICH THE MEASURE IS NOT APPLIED
UNDER ARTICLE 9.1 OF THE AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS**

The measure does not apply to products originating in the list of developing country members of the WTO reproduced in Annex III, except for concrete reinforcing bar originating in Vietnam, to which the measure applies, as the import share of that country exceeds 3 percent of total imports of concrete reinforcing bar into Canada. The list at Annex III includes developing country members of the WTO benefitting from the General Preferential Tariff in Canada under the *Customs Tariff*.

ANNEX I**PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS****A. Heavy plate:**

Hot-rolled carbon steel plate and high-strength low-alloy steel plate not further manufactured than hot-rolled, heat-treated or not, in widths from 80 inches (+/- 2,030 mm) to 152 inches (+/- 3,860 mm) inclusive, and thicknesses from 0.375 inches (+/-9.525 mm) up to and including 4.0 inches (101.6 mm), with all dimensions being plus or minus allowable tolerances contained in the applicable standards.

For greater certainty, these dimensional restrictions apply to steel plate that contains alloys greater than required by recognized industry standards provided that the steel does not meet recognized industry standards for an alloy-specification steel plate.

The definition excludes:

- All plate in coil form;
- All plate having a rolled, raised figured at regular intervals on the surface (also known as floor plate).

Heavy plate is commonly imported under any of the following 10-digit HS numbers below.

- **Prior to January 1, 2017:** 7208.51.00.10; 7208.51.00.93; 7208.51.00.94; 7208.51.00.95; 7208.52.00.10; 7208.52.00.93; 7208.52.00.94; 7208.52.00.95
- **As of January 1, 2017:** 7208.51.00.10; 7208.51.00.93; 7208.51.00.94; 7208.51.00.95; 7208.52.00.10; 7208.52.00.93; 7208.52.00.96

HS codes are provided for illustrative purposes only. There may be goods under the listed HS numbers that do not fall within the product definition, or heavy plate that is imported under an HS number that is not listed.

B. Concrete reinforcing bar:

Hot-rolled deformed steel concrete reinforcing bar in straight lengths or coils, commonly identified as rebar, in various diameters up to and including 56.4 millimeters, in various finishes.

The definition excludes:

- plain round bar;
- fabricated rebar products; and
- 10-mm-diameter (10M) rebar produced to meet the requirements of CSA G30 18.09 (or equivalent standards) and that is coated to meet the requirements of epoxy standard ASTM A775/A 775M 04a (or equivalent standards) in lengths from 1 foot (30.48 cm) up to and including 8 feet (243.84 cm).

Concrete reinforcing bar is commonly imported under the following 10-digit HS numbers:
7213.10.00.00; 7214.20.00.00

HS codes are provided for illustrative purposes only. There may be goods under the listed HS numbers that do not fall within the product definition, or rebar that is imported under an HS number that is not listed.

C. Energy tubular:

Carbon and alloy steel energy tubular products, including line pipe, tubing, and casing, finished or unfinished, welded or seamless, having a nominal outside diameter greater than or equal to 2.375 inches (60.3 mm), and less than or equal to 60 inches (1,524 mm) (with all dimensions being

plus or minus allowable tolerances contained in the applicable standards), heat treated or not heat treated, regardless of length, wall thickness, surface finish (coated or uncoated), and end finish (plain, bevelled, threaded, or threaded and coupled), in all grades, meeting or supplied to meet American Petroleum Institute ("API") 5L, API 5L-B, API 5CT, Canadian Standards Association ("CSA") Z245.1, International Standards Organization ("ISO") 3183, American Society for Testing and Materials ("ASTM") ASTM A333, ASTM A106, ASTM A53-B or their equivalents and/or enhanced proprietary standards, whether or not actually certified or stenciled, whether or not meeting specifications for other end uses (e.g. single-, dual-, or multiple-certified, for use in oil and gas, piling pipe, or other applications).

For greater certainty, the product definition includes casing and tubing that are referred to as "green tubes" in the industry. These are formed tubes with the requisite chemistry and dimensions of casing or tubing, but that require further processing before they may be used in a well. They are included in the definition above as unfinished, non-heat treated, or plain end pipe. The finishing required may be heat treatment, threading, coupling, testing, or any combination of these processes.

The definition excludes:

- Drill pipe, pup joints, couplings, coupling stock, galvanized or stainless steel line pipe, and casing or tubing containing 10.5 percent or more by weight chromium;
- Submerged arc longitudinal welded line pipe, regardless of grade, outside diameter and wall thickness, in lengths of 60 feet (18.288 m) with no girth welds for exclusive use in slurry or tailings piping systems in oil sands projects and marked "For Use as Slurry/Tailings Pipe Only"; for greater certainty, use in a pipeline meeting CSA Z-662 or as pressure piping meeting CSA B51 Code is not permitted under this exclusion;
- Submerged arc longitudinal welded line pipe, regardless of outside diameter, wall thickness and length, for exclusive use in high-temperature steam distribution pipelines and marked "For Steam Distribution Only", certified to meet the requirements of CSA Z662-15 Clause 14 and/or Annex I and certified to have proven fatigue/creep test properties as provided in sections I.2.3.2 and I.3.2.1 of CSA Z662-15 as established by means of a creep test of no less than 10,000 hours carried out in accordance with ASTM E139; and
- Unfinished seamless carbon or alloy steel line pipe in the form of mother tubes having outside diameters of 184, 197, 210, 235, 260, 286, 328, 350, 368, 377, 394, 402, 419, 426, 450, 475, 480, 500, 521, 530, 560, 585 or 610 mm, in wall thicknesses from 9 mm to 110 mm and in lengths ranging from 7.72 m to 15.24 m, not stenciled as meeting any line pipe product specification, but imported for use in the production, and not solely for finishing, of seamless line pipe made to any one or several of API 5L, CSAZ245.1, ISO 3183, ASTM A333, ASTM A335, ASTM A106, ASTM A53 or their equivalents;
- ASME SA 672 or ASME SA 691 electric-fusion welded steel pipe as certified under the ASME "Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code" rules (and stencilled with at least one of the aforementioned standards), of a length not to exceed 15 feet (4.572 m), for use other than in a CSA Z-662 pipeline application and imported with authorized inspection certificates and applicable ASME Partial Data Reports; and
- Line pipe, regardless of grade, outside diameter and wall thickness, single stenciled as "DNV-OS-F101" for exclusive use in offshore applications and marked "For Offshore Applications Only".

Energy tubular products are commonly imported under a 10-digit HS number falling under any of the following subheadings: 7304.19; 7304.29; 7305.11; 7305.12; 7305.19; 7306.19; 7306.29.

HS codes are provided for illustrative purposes only. There may be goods under the listed HS numbers that do not fall within the product definition, or rebar that is imported under an HS number that is not listed.

D. Hot-rolled sheet:

Flat hot-rolled carbon and alloy steel sheet and strip, including secondary or non-prime material, in various widths from 0.75 inches (19 mm) and wider, and

- for product in coil form, in thicknesses from 0.054 inches to 0.625 inches (1.37 mm to 15.875 mm) inclusive,
- for product that is cut to length, in thicknesses from 0.054 inches up to but not including 0.187 inches (1.37 mm up to but not including 4.75 mm),

The definition excludes:

- flat-rolled stainless steel sheet and strip; and
- flat hot-rolled, cut to length alloy steel products containing no less than 11.5 percent manganese, in thicknesses from 0.12 inches to 0.19 inches (3 mm to 4.75 mm).

Hot-rolled sheet is commonly imported under the following 10-digit HS numbers:

- **Prior to January 1, 2017:** 7208.25.00.10; 7208.25.00.20; 7208.25.00.30; 7208.25.00.40; 7208.26.00.10; 7208.26.00.20; 7208.26.00.30; 7208.26.00.40; 7208.27.00.10; 7208.27.00.20; 7208.27.00.30; 7208.27.00.40; 7208.36.00.10; 7208.36.00.20; 7208.36.00.30; 7208.36.00.40; 7208.37.00.10; 7208.37.00.20; 7208.37.00.30; 7208.37.00.40; 7208.38.00.10; 7208.38.00.20; 7208.38.00.30; 7208.38.00.40; 7208.39.00.10; 7208.39.00.20; 7208.39.00.30; 7208.39.00.40; 7208.53.00.10; 7208.53.00.20; 7208.53.00.30; 7208.53.00.40; 7208.54.00.10; 7208.54.00.20; 7208.54.00.30; 7208.54.00.40; 7208.90.00.00; 7211.14.00.90; 7211.19.00.10; 7211.19.00.90; 7225.30.00.0.0; 7226.91.00.10; 7226.91.00.90
- **As of January 1, 2017:** 7208.25.00.00; 7208.26.00.00; 7208.27.00.00; 7208.36.00.00; 7208.37.00.10; 7208.37.00.20; 7208.37.00.50; 7208.38.00.10; 7208.38.00.20; 7208.38.00.50; 7208.39.00.00; 7208.53.00.00; 7208.54.00.00; 7208.90.00.00; 7211.14.00.90; 7211.19.00.90; 7225.30.00.00; 7226.91.00.00

HS codes are provided for illustrative purposes only. There may be goods under the listed HS numbers that do not fall within the product definition, or rebar that is imported under an HS number that is not listed.

E. Pre-painted steel:

Pre-painted flat-rolled products of non-alloy and alloy steel (not including stainless steel) which are

- painted,
- varnished or
- coated with plastics on at least one side,

in coils or cut lengths, in thicknesses up to 0.079 inches (2.0066 mm) and widths up to 61.5 inches (1562.1 mm) with all dimensions being plus or minus allowable tolerances contained in the applicable standards.

The definition excludes:

- products with a final coating of zinc-dust (a zinc-rich paint, containing by weight 70% or more of zinc); and
- products with a substrate with a metallic coating of chromium.

Pre-painted steel is commonly imported under the following 10-digit HS numbers: 7210.70.00.00; 7212.40.00.00

HS codes are provided for illustrative purposes only. There may be goods under the listed HS numbers that do not fall within the product definition, or rebar that is imported under an HS number that is not listed.

F. Stainless steel wire:

Cold drawn, and cold drawn and annealed, stainless steel round wire, up to and including 0.256 inches (6.50 mm) in maximum solid cross-sectional dimension; and cold drawn, and cold drawn and annealed, stainless steel cold-rolled profile wire, up to and including 0.031 square inches (0.787 sq. mm) in maximum solid cross-sectional area.

Stainless steel wire is commonly imported under the following 10-digit HS numbers: 7223.00.00.10; 7223.00.00.20

HS codes are provided for illustrative purposes only. There may be goods under the listed HS numbers that do not fall within the product definition, or rebar that is imported under an HS number that is not listed.

G. Wire rod:

Certain hot-rolled products of carbon steel and alloy steel, in coils, of approximately round cross section, less than 19.00 mm in actual solid cross-sectional diameter.

The definition excludes:

- stainless steel;
- tool steel;
- high-nickel steel;
- ball bearing steel; and
- concrete reinforcing bars and rods (also known as rebar).

Wire rod is commonly imported under the following 10-digit HS numbers: 7213.20.00.10; 7213.91.00.11; 7213.91.00.21; 7213.91.00.31; 7213.99.00.10; 7213.99.00.30; 7213.99.00.50; 7227.90.00.10.

HS codes are provided for illustrative purposes only. There may be goods under the listed HS numbers that do not fall within the product definition, or rebar that is imported under an HS number that is not listed.

ANNEX II**PROVISIONAL SAFEGUARD MEASURE**

Product	Total Quota for 200-day Period (tonnes)	Maximum Share of Total Quota per Country of Origin
A. Heavy plate	51,672	23%
B. Concrete reinforcing bar	141,328	23%
C. Energy tubulars	257,392	23%
D. Hot-rolled sheet	61,196	37%
E. Pre-painted steel	46,540	35%
F. Stainless steel wire	1,868	25%
G. Wire rod	46,052	47%

ANNEX III**LIST OF DEVELOPING COUNTRY MEMBERS**

The provisional safeguard measure does not apply to products covered originating in the developing country members of the WTO listed below (with the exception of rebar from Vietnam, to which the measure applies considering the import share from that country exceeds 3 percent of total imports of rebar into Canada).

Afghanistan	Liberia
Angola	Madagascar
Armenia	Malawi
Bangladesh	Mali
Belize	Mauritania
Benin	Moldova
Bolivia	Mongolia
Burkina Faso	Morocco
Burma	Mozambique
Burundi	Nepal
Cambodia	Nicaragua
Cameroon	Niger
Cape Verde	Nigeria
Central African Republic	Pakistan
Chad	Papua New Guinea
Congo	Paraguay
Côte d'Ivoire	Philippines
Democratic Republic of Congo	Rwanda
Djibouti	Samoa
Egypt	Senegal
El Salvador	Sierra Leone
Fiji	Solomon Islands
Gambia	Sri Lanka
Georgia	Swaziland
Ghana	Tajikistan
Guatemala	Tanzania
Guinea	Togo
Guinea-Bissau	Tonga
Guyana	Uganda
Haiti	Ukraine
Honduras	Vanuatu
Kenya	Vietnam
Kyrgyzstan	Yemen
Laos	Zambia
Lesotho	Zimbabwe