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經濟部國際貿易署 函

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受文者：中華民國綜合營造業同業公會全國聯合會

發文日期：中華民國114年2月27日
發文字號：貿多字第1147005877號
速別：最速件
密等及解密條件或保密期限：
附件：如文(1147005877-1.pdf、1147005877-2.pdf)

主旨：有關摩洛哥對進口「美耐皿塗層木纖維板(Coated wood fibreboard)」實施防衛措施事，請查照並轉知會員廠商。

說明：

一、依據我常駐世界貿易組織代表團114年2月25日世貿字第1144340139號函辦理（如附件1，為利時效已先電郵貴會）。本署113年3月25日貿多字第1137008548號函諒達。

經濟部
貿易署

二、摩洛哥於去(113)年2月20日公告展開旨案防衛措施調查，並於本(114)年2月18日通知WTO防衛委員會（如附件2），鑒於調查結果顯示旨揭進口產品對其國內產業造成嚴重損害且非可預見，爰摩國決定以關稅配額方式實施防衛措施，配額內免防衛稅，配額外防衛稅為每公斤1帝爾姆（dirham），具體配額如下：

（一）刊登政府公報次日起至115年2月20日：16,000公噸。

（二）115年2月21日至116年2月20日：17,600公噸。

（三）116年2月21日至117年2月20日：19,360公噸。

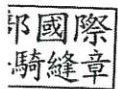
三、涉案產品稅則號列為4411.12.00.90、4411.13.00.90。

4411.14.00.90、4411.92.00.90、4411.93.00.90及
4411.94.00.90。另我國未列入開發中國家豁免名單。

正本：台灣區木材工業同業公會、中華民國綜合營造業同業公會全國聯合會

副本：中華民國全國工業總會(含附件)、本署署長室、副署長室、主任秘書室、雙邊貿易二組、中華民國常駐世界貿易組織代表團、駐南非代表處經濟組

署長 劉威廉



中華民國常駐世界貿易組織代表團 函

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受文者：經濟部國際貿易署

發文日期：中華民國114年2月25日

發文字號：世貿字第1144340139號

速別：速件

密等及解密條件或保密期限：

附件：Morocco (G-SG-N-8-MAR-9) 1件 (1740503149_Morocco、(G-SG-N-8-MAR-9).pdf)

主旨：摩洛哥通知世貿組織（WTO）將對「美耐皿塗層木纖維板」（Coated wood fibreboard, CWFB）實施防衛措施（如附件，文件代號G/SG/N/8/MAR/9），敬請查照。

說明：

- 一、相關文號：本團上（113）年3月20日世貿字第1134340284號函。
- 二、摩國在本通知表示，其調查結果顯示旨揭產品在調查期間內之絕對進口量及相對於其國內業者之產量（摩國國內業者之產品是「美耐皿塑合板」（Coated wood particle board, CWPB），與進口之CWFB有替代及直接競爭關係）都顯著增加；此屬不可預見之情勢；且對其國內產業有造成嚴重損害之虞，故將在摩國政府公報公告後，針對旨揭產品實施為期3年之防衛措施。本措施預計實施至2028年2月20日，第一年提供之免稅進口配額為16,000公噸，第二年之配額量為17,600公噸，第三年之配額量為19,360公噸；

超出上述配額之進口將每公斤課徵1帝爾姆 (dirham) 之從量稅 (specific duty)。

三、根據摩國通知之第10段，我國並未列入不受本措施限制之開發中會員豁免名單。依WTO防衛協定第12條第3項，摩國提供在本案具實質出口利益之會員與其諮商之機會。

正本：經濟部國際貿易署

副本：行政院經貿談判辦公室、外交部(均含附件)





18 February 2025

(25-1147)

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Committee on Safeguards

Original: French

**NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 12.1(B) OF THE AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS
ON FINDING A SERIOUS INJURY OR THREAT THEREOF
CAUSED BY INCREASED EXPORTS**

**NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 12.1(C) OF THE AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS
ON TAKING A DECISION TO APPLY A SAFEGUARD MEASURE**

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

MOROCCO

Coated wood fibreboard

The following communication, dated 13 February 2025 and received on 18 February 2025, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of Morocco.¹

Morocco hereby notifies the final determination of the safeguard investigation concerning imports of coated wood fibreboard (CWFB).

Pursuant to Article 12.1(b) and 12.1(c) of the Agreement on Safeguards, Morocco hereby notifies a finding of threat of serious injury to the domestic industry producing coated wood particle board (CWPB, a product in direct competition with CWFB), and the definitive safeguard measure proposed. This notification contains all pertinent information relating to the proposed safeguard measure, in accordance with Article 12.2 of the Agreement on Safeguards, and an offer to consult with Members having a substantial interest as exporters of the product concerned, in accordance with Article 12.3 of the Agreement.

¹ Copies of the public notice and the non-confidential version of the final report of the investigation have been submitted electronically. To consult these documents, please contact Ms Anne Richards of the Rules Division (anne.richards@wto.org).

1. Determination of a threat of serious injury caused by increased imports**Overview of domestic industry indicators**

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Imports of CWFB (m ²)	3,695,979	5,278,432	10,462,141	10,057,802	17,383,131
Domestic production of CWPB (2019=100)	100	120	158	147	72
Market share of domestic industry (2019=100)	100	122	82	83	53
Market share taken by imports (2019=100)	100	139	182	182	218
Sales of CWPB (2019=100)	100	133	165	128	103
Productivity (2019=100)	100	113	148	155	84
Capacity utilization rate (2019=100)	100	119	158	148	71
Profitability (2019=100)	(100)	59	115	162	(41)
Employment (2019=100)	100	106	107	95	85

Source: Data from the Foreign Exchange Board, PortNet and the domestic industry.

- **Market share of the domestic CWPB industry:** Between 2019 and 2022, except in 2020, the domestic industry saw its market share decline, recording a drop of 11 points over this period. Between 2022 and 2023, its market share fell even further, decreasing by 39 points.
- **Production** Although production increased in 2020 and 2021 in relation to 2019 (by 20 index points and 58 index points, respectively), the production of CWPB fell by 11 points in 2021 and 2022, followed by a drop of 75 points between 2022 and 2023.
- **Sales:** Following an increase of 65 points between 2019 and 2021, sales fell sharply in 2023 in relation to 2022 and 2021, decreasing by 25 index points and 62 index points respectively
- **Productivity:** Productivity increased between 2019 and 2022, only to fall by 71 points between 2022 and 2023.
- **Capacity utilization rate:** During the investigation period, the production capacity utilization rate did not exceed the level recorded in 2021 (158 index points). The rate decreased significantly in 2023 (71 index points).
- **Employment:** The employment level in the domestic industry rose slightly between 2019 and 2021, increasing by 7 index points. However, it fell from 2022 onwards, with a drop of 12 points in relation to 2021, followed by a drop of 10 points between 2022 and 2023.
- **Profitability:** The domestic industry began making a profit in 2020, with profitability remaining stable until 2022. Nevertheless, after a temporary profit, the domestic industry's position deteriorated in 2023, resulting in negative performance.

The examination and analysis of elements relating to the existence of the threat of serious injury showed that:

- The volume of imports of CWFB increased significantly in absolute terms and relative to domestic production. Considering this increase, it is highly likely that this upward trend in imports will continue in the years to come;
- Imports of CWFB have captured a significant share of the market, with this share increasing by 118% between 2019 and 2023. This has been to the detriment of the domestic industry, the market share of which fell by 56% over the same period;
- The domestic industry producing CWPB is exposed to a threat of serious injury through a decline in its indicators, in particular sales, production, production capacity utilization rate, profitability and level of employment;
- The demand for imports of the product concerned (CWFB) is likely to continue to increase to the detriment of the directly competitive domestic product (CWPB);

- Third-country exporting producers of the product concerned (CWFB) have a large production capacity that is more than sufficient to continue exporting to Morocco, which poses a proven threat to the domestic industry.

In short, the examination of the domestic industry's indicators between 2019 and 2023 shows that the domestic industry is in a fragile position. Furthermore, the considerable deterioration of the domestic industry's position between 2022 and 2023 indicates the start of a significant overall impairment in its position.

2. Determination of the existence of a massive increase in imports

2.1. Increase in imports in absolute terms

In absolute terms, imports of CWFB rose significantly by 43% between 2019 and 2020. This upward trend continued into 2021, with a notable increase of 98% between 2020 and 2021, followed by a slight drop of 4% in 2022 compared to 2021. In 2023, imports of CWFB rose to an unprecedented level of 17,383,131 m², an increase of 73% in relation to 2022. During the period under consideration, 2019-2023, imports of CWFB rose by 370%.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Imports of CWFB (m ²)	3,695,979	5,278,432	10,462,141	10,057,802	17,383,131
Trend	-	43%	98%	-4%	73%

Source: Data from the Foreign Exchange Board and PortNet.

2.2. Increase in imports in relative terms compared to domestic production

In relative terms compared to domestic production, imports of the product concerned rose by 18% in 2020 in relation to 2019, then by 51% in 2021 in relation to 2020. In 2022, growth amounted to 3% in relation to 2021, before rising significantly to 253% in 2023 in relation to 2022. Therefore, between 2019 and 2023, the growth rate of imports in relative terms compared to production increased significantly, amounting to 553%.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Share of imports in domestic production (2019=100)	100	118	179	185	653

Source: Data from the Foreign Exchange Board, PortNet and the domestic industry.

3. Unforeseen developments

The Ministry considers that imports of CWFB increased massively during the period under consideration because of the substitutability of CWPB with CWFB, through the practices adopted by third-country exporters, and because of low growth in consumption of the product concerned in the main third-country markets.

4. Causal link

The Ministry examined the correlation between the increase in imports and the threat of serious injury, as well as the effects of factors other than the massive increase in imports that may cause a threat of serious injury to the domestic industry.

As a result, the Ministry's definitive conclusion is that there is a causal link between the massive increase in imports of CWFB and the threat of serious injury to the domestic industry producing CWPB. This causal link is not affected by the existence of other injury factors, especially as none of these factors is likely to threaten to cause serious injury to the domestic industry.

5. Description of the product subject to the safeguard measure

The product subject to the definitive safeguard measure is coated wood fibreboard (CWFB). This product is imported under the following Moroccan tariff subheadings: 4411.12.00.90; 4411.13.00.90; 4411.14.00.90; 4411.92.00.90; 4411.93.00.90; and 4411.94.00.90.

6. Description of the proposed measure

The definitive safeguard measure consists of an additional specific duty of 1 dirham per kilogram with a tariff quota of 16,000 tonnes of coated wood fibreboard (CWFB) not subject to that additional duty.

7. Proposed date of introduction of the measure

The proposed definitive safeguard measure will enter into force on the day immediately following the date of publication in Morocco's Official Journal of the joint order imposing the measure. The measure has not yet entered into force.

8. Expected duration of the measure

The expected duration of the proposed measure is three years.

9. Expected timetable for progressive liberalization of the measure

In order to satisfy the requirement for the progressive liberalization of the measure following the first year of its application in accordance with Article 65 of Law No. 15-09, the overall volume of the quota not subject to the additional duty will increase by 10 percentage points each year as indicated in the table below:

	From the date of entry into force of the joint order to 20 February 2026	From 21 February 2026 to 20 February 2027	From 21 February 2027 to 20 February 2028
Annual quota (tonnes)	16,000	17,600	19,360

10. Developing countries excluded from the definitive safeguard measure under Article 9.1 of the Agreement on Safeguards

Afghanistan; Albania; Angola; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Armenia; Kingdom of Bahrain; Bangladesh; Barbados; Belize; Benin; Bolivia; Botswana; Brazil; Brunei Darussalam; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cabo Verde; Cambodia; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Chile; China; Colombia; Union of the Comoros; Congo; Costa Rica; Côte d'Ivoire; Cuba; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Djibouti; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; El Salvador; Eswatini; Fiji; Gabon; Gambia; Georgia; Ghana; Grenada; Guatemala; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Jamaica; Jordan; Kazakhstan; Kenya; Kuwait; Kyrgyz Republic; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Lesotho; Liberia; Macao, China; Madagascar; Malawi; Malaysia; Maldives; Mali; Mauritania; Mauritius; Mexico; Republic of Moldova; Mongolia; Montenegro; Mozambique; Myanmar; Namibia; Nepal; Nicaragua; Niger; Nigeria; Oman; Pakistan; Panama; Papua New Guinea; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines; Qatar; Rwanda; Saint Lucia; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Samoa; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Solomon Islands; South Africa; Sri Lanka; Suriname; Tajikistan; Tanzania; Thailand; The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste; Togo; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Uganda; United Arab Emirates; Uruguay; Vanuatu; Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; Viet Nam; Yemen; Zambia; Zimbabwe.

11. Offer of consultations under Article 12.3

In accordance with Article 12.3 of the Agreement on Safeguards, Morocco is ready to consult on the proposed safeguard measure with those Members having a substantial interest as exporters of the products concerned.