

Official Journal

of the European Union

L 204



English edition

Legislation

Volume 59

29 July 2016

Contents

II *Non-legislative acts*

REGULATIONS

- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1241 of 13 July 2016 approving non-minor amendments to the specification for a name entered in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (Huile d'olive de Haute-Provence (PDO))** 1
- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1242 of 13 July 2016 entering a name in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (Flönz (PGI))** 3
- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1243 of 27 July 2016 amending Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 as regards fixing representative prices in the poultrymeat and egg sectors and for egg albumin** 4
- ★ **Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1244 of 28 July 2016 amending Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards certain flavouring substances from a group related with an alpha beta unsaturation structure ⁽¹⁾** 7
- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1245 of 28 July 2016 setting out a preliminary correlation table between codes of the Combined Nomenclature provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 and entries of waste listed in Annexes III, IV and V to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste ⁽¹⁾** 11
- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1246 of 28 July 2016 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of high fatigue performance steel concrete reinforcement bars originating in the People's Republic of China** 70
- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1247 of 28 July 2016 Imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty and collecting definitively the provisional duty imposed on imports of aspartame originating in the People's Republic of China** 92

⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

EN

Acts whose titles are printed in light type are those relating to day-to-day management of agricultural matters, and are generally valid for a limited period.

The titles of all other acts are printed in bold type and preceded by an asterisk.

★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1248 of 28 July 2016 amending Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 206/2010 as regards the entry for Botswana in the list of third countries, territories or parts thereof from which the introduction into the Union of fresh meat is authorised** ⁽¹⁾ 112

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1249 of 28 July 2016 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables 115

⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/1241

of 13 July 2016

approving non-minor amendments to the specification for a name entered in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (Huile d'olive de Haute-Provence (PDO))

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 52(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to the first subparagraph of Article 53(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, the Commission has examined France's application for the approval of amendments to the specification for the protected designation of origin 'Huile d'olive de Haute-Provence', registered under Commission Regulation (EC) No 2036/2001 ⁽²⁾.
- (2) Since the amendments in question are not minor within the meaning of Article 53(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, the Commission published the amendment application in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽³⁾ as required by Article 50(2)(a) of that Regulation.
- (3) As no statement of opposition under Article 51 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 has been received by the Commission, the amendments to the specification should be approved,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The amendments to the specification published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* regarding the name 'Huile d'olive de Haute-Provence' (PDO) are hereby approved.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 2036/2001 of 17 October 2001 supplementing the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2400/96 on the entry of certain names in the 'Register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications' provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs (OJ L 275, 18.10.2001, p. 9).

⁽³⁾ OJ C 108, 23.3.2016, p. 22.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 13 July 2016.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Phil HOGAN
Member of the Commission*

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/1242**of 13 July 2016****entering a name in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (Flönz (PGI))**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 52(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to Article 50(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, Germany's application to register the name 'Flönz' was published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽²⁾.
- (2) As no statement of opposition under Article 51 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 has been received by the Commission, the name 'Flönz' should therefore be entered in the register,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The name 'Flönz' (PGI) is hereby entered in the register.

The name specified in the first paragraph denotes a product in Class 1.2. Meat products (cooked, salted, smoked, etc.), as listed in Annex XI to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 668/2014 ⁽³⁾.*Article 2*This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 13 July 2016.

For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Phil HOGAN
Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 107, 22.3.2016, p. 12.

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 668/2014 of 13 June 2014 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs (OJ L 179, 19.6.2014, p. 36).

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/1243**of 27 July 2016****amending Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 as regards fixing representative prices in the poultrymeat and egg sectors and for egg albumin**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 183(b) thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 510/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 laying down the trade arrangements applicable to certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 1216/2009 and (EC) No 614/2009 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5(6)(a) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 ⁽³⁾ lays down detailed rules for implementing the system of additional import duties and fixes representative prices in the poultrymeat and egg sectors and for egg albumin.
- (2) Regular monitoring of the data used to determine representative prices for poultrymeat and egg products and for egg albumin shows that the representative import prices for certain products should be amended to take account of variations in price according to origin.
- (3) Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (4) Given the need to ensure that this measure applies as soon as possible after the updated data have been made available, this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 is replaced by the text set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 150, 20.5.2014, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 of 28 June 1995 laying down detailed rules for implementing the system of additional import duties and fixing representative prices in the poultrymeat and egg sectors and for egg albumin, and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 163/67 (OJ L 145, 29.6.1995, p. 47).

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 27 July 2016.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Jerzy PLEWA
Director-General for Agriculture and Rural Development*

ANNEX

'ANNEX I

CN code	Description of goods	Representative price (EUR/100 kg)	Security under Article 3 (EUR/100 kg)	Origin ⁽¹⁾
0207 12 10	Fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , not cut in pieces, presented as '70 % chickens', frozen	124,9	0	AR
0207 12 90	Fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , not cut in pieces, presented as '65 % chickens', frozen	140,0	0	AR
		151,7	0	BR
0207 14 10	Fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , boneless cuts, frozen	289,7	3	AR
		176,7	42	BR
		284,7	5	CL
		240,8	18	TH
0207 27 10	Turkeys, boneless cuts, frozen	362,7	0	BR
		362,4	0	CL
0408 91 80	Eggs, not in shell, dried	390,3	0	AR
1602 32 11	Preparations of fowls of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> , uncooked	187,3	31	BR

⁽¹⁾ Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1106/2012 of 27 November 2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics relating to external trade with non-member countries, as regards the update of the nomenclature of countries and territories (OJ L 328, 28.11.2012, p. 7). The code 'ZZ' represents 'other origins'.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2016/1244**of 28 July 2016****amending Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards certain flavouring substances from a group related with an alpha beta unsaturation structure****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on flavourings and certain food ingredients with flavouring properties for use in and on foods and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91, Regulations (EC) No 2232/96 and (EC) No 110/2008 and Directive 2000/13/EC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 11(3) thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1331/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 establishing a common authorisation procedure for food additives, food enzymes and food flavourings ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 lays down a Union list of flavourings and source materials approved for use in and on foods and their conditions of use.
- (2) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 872/2012 ⁽³⁾ adopted a list of flavouring substances and introduced that list in Part A of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008.
- (3) That list may be updated in accordance with the common procedure referred to in Article 3(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1331/2008, either on the initiative of the Commission or following an application submitted by a Member State or by an interested party.
- (4) The Union list of flavourings and source materials contains a number of substances for which the European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') has requested additional scientific data to be provided for completion of the evaluation before specific deadlines established in the Annex I Part A to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008.
- (5) In the case of the five following substances belonging to the Flavouring Group Evaluation FGE 208rev.1: *p*-mentha-1,8-dien-7-ol (FL No 02.060), myrtenol (FL No 02.091), myrtenal (FL No 05.106), *p*-mentha-1,8-dien-7-yl acetate (FL No 09.278) and myrtenyl acetate (FL No 09.302), the deadline of 31 December 2012 was established in the Union list for the submission of requested additional scientific data. Such data has been submitted by the applicant.
- (6) That chemical group includes substance *p*-mentha-1,8-dien-7-al (FL No 05.117) which was used as a representative substance for the group and for which the toxicity data were submitted.
- (7) The Authority has evaluated the submitted data and concluded in its scientific opinion of 24 June 2015 ⁽⁴⁾ that the substance *p*-mentha-1,8-dien-7-al (FL No 05.117) is genotoxic *in vivo* and therefore its use as a flavouring substance raises a safety concern. That substance has already been removed from the Union list by Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1760 ⁽⁵⁾.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 34.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 872/2012 of 1 October 2012 adopting the list of flavouring substances provided for by Regulation (EC) No 2232/96 of the European Parliament and of the Council, introducing it in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 1565/2000 and Commission Decision 1999/217/EC (OJ L 267, 2.10.2012, p. 1).

⁽⁴⁾ Scientific Opinion on Flavouring Group Evaluation 208 Revision 1 (FGE.208Rev1): Consideration of genotoxicity data on representatives for 10 alicyclic aldehydes with the α,β -unsaturation in ring/side-chain and precursors from chemical subgroup 2.2 of FGE.19. *EFSA Journal* 2015;13(7):4173, 28 pp. doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2015.4173 Available online: www.efsa.europa.eu/efsajournal.

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1760 of 1 October 2015 amending Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards removal from the Union list of the flavouring substance *p*-mentha-1,8-dien-7-al (OJ L 257, 2.10.2015, p. 27).

- (8) In that opinion, the Authority also concluded that since *p*-mentha-1,8-dien-7-al (FL No 05.117) is a representative for the group, there is a potential safety concern for the other substances in that group.
- (9) In order to further evaluate the safety of those five substances, the supporting parties concerned were formally requested to provide additional toxicity studies by 30 April 2016 to enable EFSA to finalise their assessment.
- (10) The supporting parties concerned submitted the requested new studies before 30 April 2016.
- (11) It is also appropriate, pending the evaluation by EFSA of the new scientific data, the eventual full evaluation of these substances according to the EFSA CEF panel procedure if appropriate and the completion of the subsequent regulatory process, to amend the conditions of use of those five substances to better reflect the current real uses of those substances.
- (12) Due to technical reasons, transitional periods should be laid down to cover food to which any of the five flavouring substances have been added, which has been placed on the market or dispatched from third countries for the Union, before the entry into force of this Regulation.
- (13) Part A of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (14) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Part A of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

1. Foods to which any of the five flavouring substances have been added: *p*-mentha-1,8-dien-7-ol (FL No 02.060), myrtenol (FL No 02.091), myrtenal (FL No 05.106), *p*-mentha-1,8-dien-7-yl acetate (FL No 09.278) and myrtenyl acetate (FL No 09.302) which do not comply with the conditions set out in the Annex to this Regulation and were lawfully placed on the market before the entry into force of this Regulation, may be marketed until their date of minimum durability or use by date.
2. Foods imported into the Union to which any of the flavouring substances referred to in paragraph 1 have been added and which do not comply with the conditions set out in the Annex to this Regulation may be marketed until their date of minimum durability or use by date where the importer of such foods can demonstrate that they were dispatched from the third country concerned and were en route to the Union before the entry into force of this Regulation.
3. The transitional periods provided in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to mixtures of flavourings.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 28 July 2016.

For the Commission

The President

Jean-Claude JUNCKER

ANNEX

Table 1 of Section 2 of Part A of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008 is amended as follows:

(a) the entry concerning FL No 02.060 is replaced by the following:

'02.060	<i>p</i> -Mentha-1,8-dien-7-ol	536-59-4	974	2024		In categories 1, 3, 4.2, 5 (except category 5.3), 6, 7, 14.1, 14.2 and 16	1	EFSA'
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(b) the entry concerning FL No 02.091 is replaced by the following:

'02.091	Myrtenol	515-00-4	981	10285		In categories 1, 3, 5, 6, 14.1, 14.2, 15 and 16	1	EFSA'
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(c) the entry concerning FL No 05.106 is replaced by the following:

'05.106	Myrtenal	564-94-3	980	10379		In categories 1, 2, 3, 4.2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14.1, 14.2, 15, and 16	1	EFSA'
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(d) the entry concerning FL No 09.278 is replaced by the following:

'09.278	<i>p</i> -Mentha-1,8-dien-7-yl acetate	15111-96-3	975	10742		In categories 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14.1, 14.2 and 16	1	EFSA'
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(e) the entry concerning FL No 09.302 is replaced by the following:

'09.302	Myrtenyl acetate	1079-01-2	982	10887		In categories 1, 3, 4.2, 5, 6, 7, 14.1, and 14.2	1	EFSA'
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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/1245**of 28 July 2016****setting out a preliminary correlation table between codes of the Combined Nomenclature provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 and entries of waste listed in Annexes III, IV and V to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 50(4e) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The preliminary correlation table should cover the waste codes established under the Basel Convention of 22 March 1989 on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous waste and their disposal and Decision C(2001)107/Final of the OECD Council concerning the revision of Decision C(92)39/Final on the control of transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery operations. Those codes are listed in Annexes III and IV and Parts 1 and 3 of Annex V to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006. The waste codes listed in Annex IIIB and Part 2 of Annex V to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 should not be covered by the preliminary correlation table because these are applicable to shipments primarily within the European Union where customs authorities are normally not involved. Possible correlations for each of the entries of waste listed in Annex IIIA to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 can be derived using the correlations of the waste codes listed in Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006. No correlation of entries of waste from Annex IVA to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 is made as this Annex is empty.
- (2) Due to differences in the goods covered by the codes of the Combined Nomenclature provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 ⁽²⁾ ('CN codes') and the entries of waste listed in Annexes III, IV and V to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 ('waste codes'), it is not always possible to achieve a clear or complete match between them. Where there are such differences, it is necessary to establish the correlation between the codes on the basis of an approximation with a view to achieving the best match possible.
- (3) Stakeholders were consulted on the basis of a study commissioned by the Commission to assess the nature of the goods covered by the CN codes and waste codes, respectively, and the draft correlation table resulting from the study and the stakeholder consultation was endorsed by the Tariff and Statistical Nomenclature Section of the Customs Code Committee in January 2015. The preliminary correlation table should be adopted on the basis of that draft.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 39 of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

A preliminary table showing the correlation between the codes of the Combined Nomenclature ('CN codes') provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 and the entries of waste listed in Annexes III, IV and V to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 is set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 190, 12.7.2006, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (OJ L 256, 7.9.1987, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3).

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 28 July 2016.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

ANNEX

Correlation table between codes of the combined nomenclature provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 and the entries of waste listed in Annexes III, IV and V to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006

Introductory notes

1. The correlation table between codes of the combined nomenclature ('CN codes') and entries of waste listed in Annexes III, IV and V to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 ('waste codes') is presented in two alternative ways in Tables A and B.

In Table A, column 1 lists waste codes sorted in ascending alphanumerical order which are correlated with CN codes listed in column 2.

In Table B, column 3 lists CN codes sorted in ascending numerical order which are correlated with waste codes listed in column 4.

The waste codes of column 1 and the CN codes of column 3 appear only once in their respective columns.

2. The waste codes selected for correlation from the Annexes to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 are those codes that were established through international agreements, in particular under the Basel Convention or by the OECD. For reasons of simplicity, this correlation table does not take into account that certain waste codes established through international agreements have indents or sub-indents (e.g. B3010).
3. In Table A, some waste codes are correlated with more than one CN code and in Table B, some CN codes are correlated with more than one waste code. For the purpose of determining which of the several codes is applicable, the descriptions of the codes in their respective Regulations shall be taken into consideration.

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
A1010	ex 2620 60 00	ex 0501 00 00	B3070
	ex 2843 90 10	ex 0502 10 00	A3110
	ex 2853 00 90		B3110
	ex 3825 69 00		GN010
	ex 3825 90 90	ex 0502 90 00	A3110
	ex 7112 91 00		B3110
	ex 7112 92 00		GN010
	ex 7112 99 00	ex 0505 10 10	GN030
	ex 7802 00 00	ex 0505 10 90	GN030
	ex 8107 30 00	ex 0505 90 00	GN030
	ex 8110 20 00	ex 0506 10 00	B3060
	ex 8112 13 00	ex 0506 90 00	B3060
	ex 8112 52 00	ex 0511 91 10	B3060

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
A1020	ex 2620 29 00	ex 0511 99 10	A3110
	ex 2620 91 00		B3110
	ex 2620 99 95		ex 0511 99 85
	ex 2621 90 00	B3110	
	ex 3825 20 00	GN020	
	ex 3825 69 00	ex 1213 00 00	B3060
	ex 3825 90 90		B3070
	ex 7112 91 00	ex 1404 90 00	B3060
	ex 7112 92 00	ex 15	B3065
	ex 7112 99 00	ex 1515 11 00	A4040
	ex 7802 00 00	ex 1515 19 10	A4040
	ex 8107 30 00	ex 1518 00	A4040
	ex 8110 20 00	ex 1522 00 10	B3060
	ex 8112 13 00	ex 1522 00 31	B3060
A1030	ex 2620 60 00	ex 1522 00 39	B3060
	ex 2621 90 00	ex 1522 00 91	B3060
	ex 2843 90 10	ex 1522 00 99	B3060
	ex 2853 00 90	ex 1802 00 00	B3060
	ex 3825 20 00	ex 2301 10 00	B3060
	ex 3825 69 00	ex 2301 20 00	B3060
	ex 3825 90 90	ex 2302	B3060
	ex 8112 52 00	ex 2303	B3060
A1040	ex 3825 20 00	ex 2304 00 00	B3060
	ex 3825 50 00	ex 2305 00 00	B3060
	ex 3825 61 00	ex 2306	B3060
	ex 3825 69 00	ex 2307 00 11	B3060
	ex 3825 90 90	ex 2307 00 19	B3060

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
A1050	ex 2620 19 00	ex 2308 00 11	B3060
	ex 2620 29 00	ex 2308 00 19	B3060
	ex 2620 30 00	ex 2308 00 40	B3060
	ex 2620 40 00	ex 2308 00 90	B3060
	ex 2620 60 00	ex 2309 90 31	B3070
	ex 2620 91 00	ex 2309 90 33	B3070
	ex 2620 99 10	ex 2309 90 35	B3070
	ex 2620 99 20	ex 2309 90 39	B3070
	ex 2620 99 40	ex 2309 90 41	B3070
	ex 2620 99 60	ex 2309 90 43	B3070
	ex 2620 99 95	ex 2309 90 49	B3070
	ex 3825 69 00	ex 2309 90 51	B3070
ex 3825 90 90	ex 2309 90 53	B3070	
A1060	ex 3825 50 00	ex 2309 90 59	B3070
A1070	ex 2601	ex 2309 90 70	B3070
	ex 2602 00 00	ex 2309 90 96	B3070
	ex 2603 00 00	ex 2401 30 00	B3060
	ex 2604 00 00	ex 2501 00 31	B2010
	ex 2605 00 00		B2040
	ex 2606 00 00	ex 2501 00 51	B2010
	ex 2607 00 00		B2040
	ex 2608 00 00	ex 2501 00 99	B2010
	ex 2609 00 00		B2040
	ex 2610 00 00	ex 2502 00 00	B2010
	ex 2611 00 00	ex 2503 00 10	B2040
	ex 2612	ex 2503 00 90	B2040
	ex 2613	ex 2504 10 00	B2010
	ex 2614 00 00	ex 2504 90 00	B2010

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	ex 2615	ex 2505 10 00	AB070
	ex 2616	ex 2505 90 00	AB070
	ex 2617	ex 2506 10 00	B2010
	ex 2620 19 00	ex 2506 20 00	B2010
	ex 3825 69 00	ex 2507 00 20	B2010
	ex 3825 90 90	ex 2507 00 80	B2010
A1080	ex 2601	ex 2508 10 00	B2010
	ex 2602 00 00	ex 2508 30 00	B2010
	ex 2603 00 00	ex 2508 40 00	B2010
	ex 2604 00 00	ex 2508 50 00	B2010
	ex 2605 00 00	ex 2508 60 00	B2010
	ex 2606 00 00	ex 2508 70 00	B2010
	ex 2607 00 00	ex 2509 00 00	B2010
	ex 2608 00 00	ex 2510 10 00	B2010
	ex 2609 00 00	ex 2510 20 00	B2010
	ex 2610 00 00	ex 2511 10 00	B2010
	ex 2611 00 00	ex 2511 20 00	B2010
	ex 2612	ex 2512 00 00	B2010
	ex 2613	ex 2513 10 00	B2010
	ex 2614 00 00	ex 2513 20 00	B2010
	ex 2615	ex 2514 00 00	B2010
	ex 2616	ex 2515 11 00	B2010
	ex 2617	ex 2515 12 00	B2010
	ex 2620 19 00	ex 2515 20 00	B2010
	ex 2620 29 00	ex 2516 11 00	B2010
	ex 2620 91 00	ex 2516 12 00	B2010
	ex 2621 10 00	ex 2516 20 00	B2010
	ex 2621 90 00	ex 2516 90 00	B2010
	ex 3825 69 00	ex 2517 10 10	AB070
	ex 3825 90 90		B2010

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
A1090	ex 2620 30 00	ex 2517 10 20	AB070
	ex 2621 10 00		B2010
	ex 2621 90 00	ex 2517 10 80	AB070
	ex 3825 69 00		B2010
	ex 3825 90 90	ex 2517 20 00	AB070
	B2010		
A1100	ex 2620 30 00	ex 2517 30 00	B2010
	ex 2621 90 00		B2130
	ex 3825 69 00	ex 2517 41 00	AB070
	ex 3825 90 90		B2010
A1110	ex 2620 30 00	ex 2517 49 00	AB070
	ex 3825 69 00		B2010
	ex 3825 90 90	ex 2518 10 00	B2010
A1120	ex 2620 30 00		ex 2518 20 00
	ex 3825 69 00	ex 2518 30 00	B2010
	ex 3825 90 90		B2010
A1130	ex 2620 19 00	ex 2519 10 00	B2010
	ex 2620 29 00	ex 2519 90 10	B2010
	ex 2620 30 00	ex 2519 90 30	B2010
	ex 2620 40 00	ex 2519 90 90	B2010
	ex 2620 60 00	ex 2520 10 00	B2010
	ex 2620 91 00	ex 2521 00 00	B2010
	ex 2620 99 10		B2040
	ex 2620 99 20	ex 2524 10 00	A2050
	ex 2620 99 40		A2050
	ex 2620 99 60	ex 2525 10 00	B2010
	ex 2620 99 95		B2010
	ex 3825 69 00	ex 2525 20 00	B2010
	ex 3825 90 90		B2010

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
A1140	ex 2620 30 00	ex 2526 10 00	B2010
	ex 3825 69 00	ex 2526 20 00	B2010
	ex 3825 90 90	ex 2528 10 00	B2010
A1150	ex 7112 30 00	ex 2528 90 00	B2010
A1160	ex 8548 10 10	ex 2529 10 00	B2010
	ex 8548 10 21	ex 2529 21 00	B2010
	ex 8548 10 91	ex 2529 22 00	B2010
A1170	ex 8548 10 10	ex 2529 30 00	B2010
	ex 8548 10 21	ex 2530 10 00	B2010
	ex 8548 10 29	ex 2530 20 00	B2010
	ex 8548 10 91	ex 2530 90 00	A2050
	ex 8548 10 99		B2010
A1190	ex 7204 10 00	ex 2601	B2030
	ex 7204 21 10		B2040
	ex 7204 21 90		GF010
	ex 7204 29 00	ex 2602 00 00	A1070
	ex 7204 30 00		A1080
	ex 7204 41 91	ex 2603 00 00	A1070
	ex 7204 41 99		A1080
	ex 7204 49 10	ex 2604 00 00	A1070
	ex 7204 49 30		A1080
	ex 7204 49 90	ex 2605 00 00	A1070
	ex 7204 50 00		A1080
	ex 7217 90 20	ex 2606 00 00	A1070
	ex 7217 90 50		A1080
	ex 7217 90 90	ex 2607 00 00	A1070
	ex 7223 00 11		A1080
ex 7223 00 19	ex 2607 00 00	A1070	
ex 7223 00 91		A1080	

Table A	
Column 1	Column 2
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
	ex 7223 00 99
	ex 7229 20 00
	ex 7229 90 20
	ex 7229 90 50
	ex 7229 90 90
	ex 7312 10 20
	ex 7312 10 49
	ex 7312 10 69
	ex 7312 10 98
	ex 7312 90 00
	ex 7323 91 00
	ex 7323 92 00
	ex 7323 93 00
	ex 7323 94 00
	ex 7323 99 00
	ex 7404 00 10
	ex 7404 00 91
	ex 7404 00 99
	ex 7408 11 00
	ex 7408 19 10
	ex 7408 19 90
	ex 7408 21 00
	ex 7408 22 00
	ex 7408 29 00
	ex 7413 00 20
	ex 7413 00 80
	ex 7503 00 10
	ex 7505 21 00
	ex 7505 22 00

Table B	
Column 3	Column 4
CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
ex 2608 00 00	A1070
	A1080
ex 2609 00 00	A1070
	A1080
ex 2610 00 00	A1070
	A1080
ex 2611 00 00	A1070
	A1080
ex 2612	A1070
	A1080
ex 2613	A1070
	A1080
ex 2614 00 00	A1070
	A1080
ex 2615	A1070
	A1080
ex 2616	A1070
	A1080
ex 2617	A1070
	A1080
ex 2618 00 00	AB070
	B1200
ex 2619 00 20	AA010
	B1210
	B1230
ex 2619 00 90	AA010
	B1210
	B1230
ex 2620	A4100

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	ex 7508 90 00	ex 2620 11 00	B1100
	ex 7602 00 19		B1220
	ex 7602 00 90		B2010
	ex 7614 10 00		B2100
	ex 7614 90 00		B2110
	ex 7802 00 00	ex 2620 19 00	A1050
	ex 7806 00 30		A1070
	ex 7806 00 90		A1080
	ex 7902 00 00	ex 2620 19 00	A1130
	ex 7904 00 00		A2020
	ex 7907 00 90		A2030
	ex 8002 00 00		B1080
	ex 8003 00 00		B1100
	ex 8007 00 80		B1120
	ex 8101 96 00		B1220
	ex 8101 97 00		B2010
	ex 8101 99 90		B2100
	ex 8102 96 00		B2110
	ex 8102 97 00	ex 2620 21 00	A3030
	ex 8102 99 00		B1220
	ex 8103 30 00		B2010
	ex 8103 90 10		B2110
	ex 8103 90 90	ex 2620 29 00	A1020
	ex 8107 30 00		A1050
	ex 8107 90 00		A1080
	ex 8108 30 00		A1130
	ex 8108 90 30		A2020
	ex 8108 90 90		A2030

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
A2010	ex 7001 00 10		B1120
A2020	ex 2620 19 00		B1220
	ex 2620 29 00		B2010
	ex 2620 30 00		B2110
	ex 2620 40 00	ex 2620 30 00	A1050
	ex 2620 60 00		A1090
	ex 2620 91 00		A1100
	ex 2620 99 10		A1110
	ex 2620 99 20		A1120
	ex 2620 99 40		A1130
	ex 2620 99 60		A1140
	ex 2620 99 95		A2020
	ex 3824 90 96		A2030
	ex 3825 69 00		B1070
	ex 3825 90 90		B1100
A2030	ex 2620 19 00		B1120
	ex 2620 29 00		B1220
	ex 2620 30 00		B1240
	ex 2620 40 00	B2010	
	ex 2620 60 00	B2040	
	ex 2620 91 00	B2100	
	ex 2620 99 10	B2110	
	ex 2620 99 20	GB040	
	ex 2620 99 40	ex 2620 40 00	A1050
	ex 2620 99 60		A1130
	ex 2620 99 95		A2020
	ex 3825 69 00		A2030
	ex 3825 90 90		AB030

Table A	
Column 1	Column 2
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
A2040	ex 3825 69 00
A2050	ex 2524 10 00
	ex 2524 90 00
	ex 2530 90 00
	ex 3825 69 00
	ex 3825 90 90
A3010	ex 2710 99 00
	ex 2713 90 90
A3020	ex 2710 99 00
A3030	ex 2620 21 00
	ex 2710 99 00
	ex 3825 61 00
	ex 3825 90 90
A3040	ex 2710 99 00
	ex 3820 00 00
	ex 3825 50 00
	ex 3825 61 00
	ex 3825 90 90
	ex 3902 10 00
	ex 3902 30 00
	ex 3902 90 90
	ex 3915 90 11
A3050	ex 3501 10 10
	ex 3501 10 50
	ex 3501 10 90
	ex 3501 90 10
	ex 3501 90 90
	ex 3503 00 10
	ex 3503 00 80
	ex 3505 10 10

Table B	
Column 3	Column 4
CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	B1100
	B1120
	B1220
	B2010
	B2100
ex 2620 60 00	B2110
	A1010
	A1030
	A1050
	A1130
	A2020
	A2030
	AB030
	B1031
	B1070
B1120	
ex 2620 91 00	B1220
	B2010
	B2110
	A1020
	A1050
	A1080
	A1130
	A2020
	A2030
	A3090
B1030	
B1031	
B1070	
B1120	

Table A	
Column 1	Column 2
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
	ex 3505 10 50
	ex 3505 10 90
	ex 3505 20 10
	ex 3505 20 30
	ex 3505 20 50
	ex 3505 20 90
	ex 3506 10 00
	ex 3506 91 00
	ex 3506 99 00
	ex 3825 61 00
	ex 3825 90 90
	ex 3915 10 00
	ex 3915 20 00
	ex 3915 30 00
	ex 3915 90 11
	ex 3915 90 80
	ex 4004 00 00
	ex 4017 00 00
A3060	ex 3912 20 11
	ex 3912 20 19
	ex 3912 20 90
	ex 3915 90 80
A3070	ex 2707 99 80
	ex 2710 99 00
	ex 3824 90 92
	ex 3824 90 93
	ex 3825 61 00
	ex 3825 90 90
A3080	ex 3825 41 00
	ex 3825 49 00
	ex 3825 61 00
	ex 3825 90 90

Table B	
Column 3	Column 4
CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	B1220
	B2010
	B2110
ex 2620 99 10	A1050
	A1130
	A2020
	A2030
	B1120
	B1220
	B2010
	B2100
	B2110
ex 2620 99 20	A1050
	A1130
ex 2620 99 20	A2020
	A2030
	B1030
	B1031
	B1100
	B1120
	B1220
	B2010
	B2100
	B2110
ex 2620 99 40	A1050
	A1130
	A2020
	A2030
	B1120
	B1220
	B2010
	B2100

Table A		Table B		
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾	
A3090	ex 2620 91 00	ex 2620 99 60	B2110	
	ex 2620 99 95		A1050	
	ex 2621 90 00		A1130	
	ex 3825 20 00		A2020	
	ex 3825 30 00		A2030	
	ex 3825 69 00		B1030	
	ex 3825 90 90		B1031	
	ex 4115 20 00		B1120	
A3100	ex 4115 20 00		B1220	
A3110	ex 0502 10 00		B2010	
	ex 0502 90 00		B2100	
	ex 0511 99 10		B2110	
	ex 0511 99 85		ex 2620 99 95	A1020
	ex 4302 20 00			A1050
A3120	ex 3825 61 00			A1130
	ex 3825 69 00	A2020		
	ex 3825 90 90	A2030		
	ex 3915 10 00	A3090		
	ex 3915 20 00	AA060		
	ex 3915 30 00	B1030		
	ex 3915 90 11	B1031		
	ex 3915 90 80	B1100		
	ex 4004 00 00	B1120		
	ex 4017 00 00	B1220		
	ex 5202 10 00	B2010		
	ex 5202 91 00	B2100		
	ex 5202 99 00	B2110		
	ex 5505 10 10	ex 2621 10 00	A1080	
	ex 5505 10 30		A1090	
ex 5505 10 50	A4100			
ex 5505 10 70	Y47			

Table A	
Column 1	Column 2
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
	ex 5505 10 90
	ex 5505 20 00
	ex 6310 90 00
	ex 7001 00 10
A3130	ex 3808 50 00
	ex 3808 91 40
	ex 3808 92 90
	ex 3808 93 27
	ex 3808 93 30
	ex 3808 93 90
	ex 3808 94 90
	ex 3808 99 10
	ex 3808 99 90
	ex 3824 90 92
	ex 3824 90 93
	ex 3825 61 00
	ex 3825 90 90
A3140	ex 3814 00 10
	ex 3814 00 90
	ex 3824 90 92
	ex 3825 49 00
A3150	ex 3814 00 10
	ex 3814 00 90
	ex 3824 90 92
	ex 3825 41 00
A3160	ex 3824 90 92
	ex 3824 90 93
	ex 3825 61 00
	ex 3825 90 90

Table B	
Column 3	Column 4
CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
ex 2621 90 00	A1020
	A1030
	A1080
	A1090
	A1100
	A3090
	A4100
	B1031
	B1070
	B1100
	B1220
	B1240
	B2040
	B3100
	GG030
	GG040
ex 2706 00 00	A3190
	A4040
ex 2707 91 00	A4040
ex 2707 99 80	A3070
ex 2710 19 83	AC070
ex 2710 91 00	A3180
ex 2710 99 00	A3010
	A3020
ex 2710 99 00	A3030
	A3040
	A3070
	A3180
	A4040

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code (1)	CN code (2) (3)	CN code (2) (3)	Waste code (1)
A3170	ex 3824 90 92		A4060
	ex 3824 90 93		AC060
	ex 3825 41 00		AC150
	ex 3825 49 00	ex 2713 11 00	A3190
	ex 3825 61 00	ex 2713 12 00	A3190
A3180	ex 2710 91 00	ex 2713 20 00	A3190
	ex 2710 99 00		A3200
	ex 3824 82 00	ex 2713 90 10	A3190
	ex 3824 90 92		A3200
	ex 3824 90 93	ex 2713 90 90	A3010
	ex 3824 90 96		A3190
	ex 3825 10 00		A3200
	ex 3825 20 00	ex 2714 10 00	A3200
	ex 3825 41 00		B2130
	ex 3825 50 00	ex 2714 90 00	A3200
	ex 3825 61 00		B2130
	ex 3825 69 00	ex 2715 00 00	A3200
	ex 3825 90 90		B2130
A3190	ex 2706 00 00	ex 28	A4140
	ex 2713 11 00	ex 2843 90 10	A1010
	ex 2713 12 00		A1030
	ex 2713 20 00		A4020
	ex 2713 90 10	ex 2853 00 90	A1010
	ex 2713 90 90		A1030
	ex 3807 00 10		A4020
	ex 3807 00 90	ex 29	A4140
	ex 3825 61 00	ex 2903 71 00	AC150
	ex 3825 90 90	ex 2903 72 00	AC150

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
A3200	ex 2713 20 00	ex 2903 73 00	AC150
	ex 2713 90 10	ex 2903 74 00	AC150
	ex 2713 90 90	ex 2903 75 00	AC150
	ex 2714 10 00	ex 2903 76 10	AC160
	ex 2714 90 00	ex 2903 76 20	AC160
	ex 2715 00 00	ex 2903 76 90	AC160
	ex 3825 10 00	ex 2903 77	AC150
	ex 3825 61 00	ex 2903 78 00	AC160
	ex 3825 90 90	ex 2903 79 30	AC150
A4010	ex 3006 92 00		AC160
	ex 3825 10 00	ex 2903 79 80	AC150
	ex 3825 30 00		AC160
	ex 3825 41 00	ex 3006 92 00	A4010
	ex 3825 49 00		A4020
	ex 3825 61 00	ex 3101 00 00	AC260
	ex 3825 69 00		AC270
	ex 3825 90 90	ex 3104 20 10	B2040
A4020	ex 2843 90 10	ex 3104 20 50	B2040
	ex 2853 00 90	ex 3104 20 90	B2040
	ex 3006 92 00	ex 3203 00 10	A4070
	ex 3825 30 00		B3120
A4030	ex 3808 50 00	ex 3203 00 90	A4070
	ex 3808 91 10		B3120
	ex 3808 91 20	ex 3204	A4070
	ex 3808 91 30		B3120
	ex 3808 91 40	ex 3205 00 00	B3120
	ex 3808 91 90	ex 3206	A4070
	ex 3808 92 30	ex 3206 11 00	B3120

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	ex 3808 92 40	ex 3206 19 00	B3120
	ex 3808 92 50	ex 3206 49 10	B3120
	ex 3808 92 60	ex 3206 49 70	B3120
	ex 3808 92 90	ex 3207 10 00	A4070
	ex 3808 93 11		B3120
	ex 3808 93 13	ex 3207 20 10	A4070
	ex 3808 93 15	ex 3207 20 90	A4070
	ex 3808 93 17	ex 3207 30 00	A4070
	ex 3808 93 21	ex 3207 40 40	AB030
	ex 3808 93 23	ex 3207 40 85	AB030
	ex 3808 93 27	ex 3208	A4070
	ex 3808 93 30	ex 3208 10	A4040
	ex 3808 93 90	ex 3208 20	A4040
	ex 3808 99 10	ex 3208 90 19	A4040
	ex 3808 99 90	ex 3208 90 91	A4040
	ex 3825 61 00	ex 3208 90 99	A4040
	ex 3825 69 00	ex 3209	A4070
	ex 3825 90 90	ex 3209 10 00	B4010
A4040	ex 1515 11 00	ex 3209 90 00	B4010
	ex 1515 19 10	ex 3210	A4070
	ex 1518 00	ex 3210 00 10	AB030
	ex 2706 00 00		B4010
	ex 2707 91 00	ex 3210 00 90	AB030
	ex 2710 99 00		B4010
	ex 3208 10	ex 3212 10 00	A4070
	ex 3208 20	ex 3212 90 00	A4070
	ex 3208 90 19		AB030
	ex 3208 90 91	ex 3213	A4070
	ex 3208 90 99	ex 3213 10 00	B4010
	ex 3808 50 00	ex 3213 90 00	B4010

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	ex 3808 91 10	ex 3215	A4070
	ex 3808 91 20	ex 3215 11 00	B4010
	ex 3808 91 30	ex 3215 19 00	B4010
	ex 3808 91 40	ex 3215 90 00	B4010
	ex 3808 91 90	ex 3401	AC250
	ex 3808 92 10	ex 3402 11 10	AC250
	ex 3808 92 20	ex 3402 11 90	AC250
	ex 3808 92 30	ex 3402 12 00	AC250
	ex 3808 92 40	ex 3402 13 00	AC250
	ex 3808 92 50	ex 3402 19 00	AC250
	ex 3808 92 60	ex 3403 19 20	AC060
	ex 3808 92 90		AC070
	ex 3808 99 90	ex 3403 19 80	AC060
	ex 3825 61 00		AC070
	ex 3825 69 00	ex 3403 99 00	AC060
	ex 3825 90 90		AC070
A4050	ex 3808 91 90	ex 3501	B4020
	ex 3808 92 10	ex 3501 10 10	A3050
	ex 3808 92 20	ex 3501 10 50	A3050
	ex 3808 92 90	ex 3501 10 90	A3050
	ex 3808 99 10	ex 3501 90 10	A3050
	ex 3808 99 90	ex 3501 90 90	A3050
	ex 3825 50 00	ex 3503	B4020
	ex 3825 61 00	ex 3503 00 10	A3050
	ex 3825 69 00	ex 3503 00 80	A3050
	ex 3825 90 90	ex 3505	B4020
A4060	ex 2710 99 00	ex 3505 10 10	A3050
	ex 3825 61 00	ex 3505 10 50	A3050
	ex 3825 69 00	ex 3505 10 90	A3050
	ex 3825 90 90	ex 3505 20 10	A3050

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
A4070	ex 3203 00 10	ex 3505 20 30	A3050
	ex 3203 00 90	ex 3505 20 50	A3050
	ex 3204	ex 3505 20 90	A3050
	ex 3206	ex 3506	B4020
	ex 3207 10 00	ex 3506 10 00	A3050
	ex 3207 20 10	ex 3506 91 00	A3050
	ex 3207 20 90	ex 3506 99 00	A3050
	ex 3207 30 00	ex 3601	A4080
	ex 3208	ex 3602	A4080
	ex 3209	ex 3603	A4080
	ex 3210	ex 3604	A4080
	ex 3212 10 00	ex 3606	A4080
	ex 3212 90 00	ex 3802 10 00	A4160
	ex 3213	ex 3802 90 00	A4160
	ex 3215		B2060
	A4080	ex 3825 61 00	ex 3807 00 10
ex 3825 69 00		ex 3807 00 90	A3190
ex 3825 90 90		ex 3808 50 00	A3130
			A4030
ex 3601			A4040
ex 3602			A4040
ex 3603		ex 3808 91 10	A4030
ex 3604			A4040
ex 3606	ex 3808 91 20	A4030	
ex 3825 61 00		A4040	
ex 3825 69 00		A4110	
A4090	ex 3825 90 90	ex 3808 91 30	A4030
	ex 3824		A4040
	ex 3825 61 00	ex 3808 91 40	A3130
	ex 3825 69 00		A4030
ex 3825 90 90	A4040		

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
A4100	ex 2620	ex 3808 91 90	A4030
	ex 2621 10 00		A4040
	ex 2621 90 00		A4050
	ex 3825 61 00	ex 3808 92 10	A4040
	ex 3825 69 00		A4050
	ex 3825 90 90	ex 3808 92 20	A4040
	ex 6310 10 00		A4050
	ex 6310 90 00	ex 3808 92 30	A4030
	A4040		
A4110	ex 3808 91 20	ex 3808 92 40	A4030
	ex 3825 61 00		A4040
	ex 3825 90 90		
A4120	ex 3824 90 92	ex 3808 92 50	A4030
	ex 3824 90 93		A4040
	ex 3824 90 96	ex 3808 92 60	A4030
	ex 3825 30 00		A4040
	ex 3825 61 00	ex 3808 92 90	A3130
	ex 3825 90 90		A4030
A4130	ex 3825 10 00		A4040
	ex 3825 61 00		A4050
	ex 3825 90 90	ex 3808 93 11	A4030
	ex 3901		A4030
	ex 3902	ex 3808 93 15	A4030
	ex 3903		A4030
	ex 3904	ex 3808 93 21	A4030
	ex 3905		A4030
	ex 3907	ex 3808 93 27	A3130
	ex 3908		A4030
	ex 3909	ex 3808 93 30	A3130
	ex 3910		A4030
	ex 3911	ex 3808 93 90	A3130
	ex 3912		A4030

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	ex 3913	ex 3808 94 90	A3130
	ex 3915	ex 3808 99 10	A3130
	ex 3915 10 00		A4030
	ex 3915 20 00		A4050
	ex 3915 30 00	ex 3808 99 90	A3130
	ex 3915 90 11		A4030
	ex 3915 90 80		A4040
	ex 4401 39 80		A4050
	ex 4707 90 10	ex 3813 00 00	AC160
	ex 4707 90 90	ex 3814 00 10	A3140
	ex 6310 10 00		A3150
	ex 6310 90 00	ex 3814 00 90	A3140
	ex 7001 00 10		A3150
	ex 7204 21 10	ex 3815 11 00	GC050
	ex 7204 21 90	ex 3815 12 00	GC050
	ex 7204 29 00	ex 3815 19 90	GC050
	ex 7204 30 00	ex 3815 90 90	GC050
	ex 7204 49 30	ex 3819 00 00	AC060
	ex 7204 49 90		AC070
	ex 7602 00 11	ex 3820 00 00	A3040
	ex 7602 00 19		AC080
	ex 7602 00 90	ex 3824	A4090
	ex 8002 00 00	ex 3824 71 00	AC160
A4140	ex 28	ex 3824 71 00	AC150
	ex 29	ex 3824 72 00	AC150
	ex 3824 90 92		AC160
	ex 3824 90 93	ex 3824 73 00	AC150
	ex 3824 90 96		AC160
	ex 3825 61 00	ex 3824 74 00	AC160
	ex 3825 90 90	ex 3824 75 00	AC150

Table A	
Column 1	Column 2
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
A4150	ex 3824 90 92
	ex 3824 90 93
	ex 3824 90 96
	ex 3825 61 00
	ex 3825 90 90
A4160	ex 3802 10 00
	ex 3802 90 00
	ex 3825 61 00
	ex 3825 90 90
AA010	ex 2619 00 20
	ex 2619 00 90
AA060	ex 2620 99 95
AA190	ex 8104 20 00
AB030	ex 2620 40 00
	ex 2620 60 00
	ex 3207 40 40
	ex 3207 40 85
	ex 3210 00 10
	ex 3210 00 90
	ex 3212 90 00
	ex 3824 90 93
	ex 3824 90 96
	ex 3825 50 00
	ex 3825 69 00
	ex 3825 90 90
	ex 6804 10 00
	ex 6804 21 00
	ex 6804 22 12
ex 6804 22 18	

Table B	
Column 3	Column 4
CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	AC160
ex 3824 76 00	AC150
	AC160
ex 3824 77 00	AC150
	AC160
ex 3824 79 00	AC150
	AC160
ex 3824 82 00	A3180
ex 3824 90 15	AD120
ex 3824 90 92	A3070
	A3130
	A3140
	A3150
	A3160
	A3170
	A3180
	A4120
	A4140
	A4150
AC060	
AC070	
AC080	
AC150	
AC160	
ex 3824 90 93	A3070
	A3130
	A3160
	A3170
	A3180

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	ex 6804 22 30		A4120
	ex 6804 22 50		A4140
	ex 6804 22 90		A4150
	ex 6804 23 00		AB030
	ex 6804 30 00		AC150
	ex 6805 10 00		AC160
	ex 6805 20 00	ex 3824 90 96	A2020
	ex 6805 30 00		A3180
AB070	ex 2505 10 00		A4120
	ex 2505 90 00		A4140
	ex 2517 10 10		A4150
	ex 2517 10 20		AB030
	ex 2517 10 80		AB070
	ex 2517 20 00		AB150
	ex 2517 30 00		B2040
	ex 2517 41 00	ex 3825 10 00	A3180
	ex 2517 49 00		A3200
	ex 2618 00 00	ex 3825 10 00	A4010
	ex 3824 90 96		A4130
	ex 3825 69 00		B2040
	ex 3825 90 90		B2130
AB120	ex 3825 69 00		B3010
	ex 3825 90 90		Y46
AB130	ex 3825 69 00	ex 3825 20 00	A1020
	ex 3825 90 90		A1030
AB150	ex 3824 90 96	ex 3825 20 00	A1040
	ex 3825 69 00		A3090
	ex 3825 90 90		A3180
AC060	ex 2710 99 00		AC270
	ex 3403 19 20		B3100

Table A	
Column 1	Column 2
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
	ex 3403 19 80
	ex 3403 99 00
	ex 3819 00 00
	ex 3824 90 92
	ex 3825 50 00
AC070	ex 2710 19 83
	ex 3403 19 20
	ex 3403 19 80
	ex 3403 99 00
	ex 3819 00 00
	ex 3824 90 92
	ex 3825 50 00
AC080	ex 3820 00 00
	ex 3824 90 92
	ex 3825 50 00
AC150	ex 2710 99 00
	ex 2903 71 00
	ex 2903 72 00
	ex 2903 73 00
	ex 2903 74 00
	ex 2903 75 00
	ex 2903 77
	ex 2903 79 30
	ex 2903 79 80
	ex 3824 71 00
	ex 3824 72 00
	ex 3824 73 00
	ex 3824 75 00
	ex 3824 76 00
	ex 3824 77 00
	ex 3824 79 00
ex 3824 90 92	

Table B	
Column 3	Column 4
CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
ex 3825 30 00	A3090
	A4010
	A4020
	A4120
	B3100
ex 3825 41 00	A3080
	A3150
	A3170
	A3180
	A4010
	AC150
	B3130
ex 3825 49 00	A3080
	A3140
	A3170
	A4010
	B3130
ex 3825 50 00	A1040
	A1060
	A3040
	A3180
	A4050
	AB030
	AC060
	AC070
	AC080
	AD100
ex 3825 61 00	A1040
	A3030
	A3040
	A3050
	A3070

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	ex 3824 90 93		A3080
	ex 3825 41 00		A3120
	ex 3825 61 00		A3130
	ex 3825 90 90		A3160
AC160	ex 2903 76 10		A3170
	ex 2903 76 20		A3180
	ex 2903 76 90		A3190
	ex 2903 78 00		A3200
	ex 2903 79 30		A4010
	ex 2903 79 80		A4030
	ex 3813 00 00		A4040
	ex 3824 71 00		A4050
	ex 3824 72 00		A4060
	ex 3824 73 00		A4070
	ex 3824 74 00		A4080
	ex 3824 75 00		A4090
	ex 3824 76 00		A4100
	ex 3824 77 00		A4110
	ex 3824 79 00		A4120
	ex 3824 90 92		A4130
	ex 3824 90 93		A4140
	ex 3825 61 00		A4150
	ex 3825 90 90		A4160
	AC170	ex 3825 61 00	
ex 3825 90 90			AC160
ex 4401 21 00			AC170
ex 4401 22 00			AC250
ex 4401 39 20			AD090
ex 4401 39 30			AD100
ex 4401 39 80			AD150
ex 4501 90 00			B3010

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
AC250	ex 3401	ex 3825 69 00	B3060
	ex 3402 11 10		B3100
	ex 3402 11 90		B3120
	ex 3402 12 00		B4010
	ex 3402 13 00		B4020
	ex 3402 19 00		A1010
	ex 3825 61 00		A1020
	ex 3825 90 90		A1030
AC260	ex 3101 00 00		A1040
AC270	ex 3101 00 00		A1050
	ex 3825 20 00		A1070
AD090	ex 3825 61 00		A1080
	ex 3825 69 00		A1090
	ex 3825 90 90		A1100
	ex 3915 90 80		A1110
	ex 3920 73 10		A1120
	ex 3920 73 80		A1130
	ex 3923 40 10		A1140
AD100	ex 3825 50 00		A2020
	ex 3825 61 00		A2030
	ex 3825 69 00		A2040
	ex 3825 90 90		A2050
AD120	ex 3824 90 15		A3090
	ex 3914 00 00		A3120
	ex 3915 10 00		A3180
	ex 3915 20 00		A4010
	ex 3915 30 00		A4030
	ex 3915 90 11		A4040
	ex 3915 90 80		A4050

Table A	
Column 1	Column 2
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
AD150	ex 3825 61 00
	ex 3825 90 90
B1010	ex 3825 69 00
	ex 3825 90 90
	ex 7112 91 00
	ex 7112 92 00
	ex 7112 99 00
	ex 7204 10 00
	ex 7204 21 10
	ex 7204 21 90
	ex 7204 29 00
	ex 7204 30 00
	ex 7204 41 10
	ex 7204 41 91
	ex 7204 41 99
	ex 7204 49 10
	ex 7204 49 30
	ex 7204 49 90
	ex 7204 50 00
	ex 7404 00 10
	ex 7404 00 91
	ex 7404 00 99
	ex 7503 00 10
	ex 7503 00 90
	ex 7602 00 11
ex 7602 00 19	
ex 7602 00 90	
ex 7902 00 00	
ex 8002 00 00	
ex 8101 97 00	

Table B	
Column 3	Column 4
CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	A4060
	A4070
	A4080
	A4090
	A4100
	AB030
	AB070
	AB120
	AB130
	AB150
	AD090
	AD100
	B1010
	B1020
	B1050
	B1060
	B1070
	B1100
	B1120
	B1130
	B2010
	B2040
	B2060
	B2070
	B2080
	B2090
	B2100
	B2110
	B2120
	B3100

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	ex 8102 97 00		B3130
	ex 8103 30 00		B4010
	ex 8104 20 00		B4020
	ex 8105 30 00		GC050
	ex 8106 00 10	ex 3825 90 90	A1010
	ex 8108 30 00		A1020
	ex 8109 30 00		A1030
	ex 8111 00 19		A1040
	ex 8112 22 00		A1050
	ex 8112 92 10		A1070
	ex 8112 92 21		A1080
B1020	ex 3825 69 00		A1090
	ex 3825 90 90		A1100
	ex 78		A1110
	ex 8107 20 00		A1120
	ex 8107 30 00		A1130
	ex 8107 90 00		A1140
	ex 8110 10 00		A2020
	ex 8110 20 00		A2030
	ex 8110 90 00		A2050
	ex 8112 12 00		A3030
	ex 8112 13 00		A3040
	ex 8112 19 00		A3050
B1030	ex 2620 91 00		A3070
	ex 2620 99 20		A3080
	ex 2620 99 60		A3090
	ex 2620 99 95		A3120
	ex 7112 91 00		A3130
	ex 7112 92 00		A3160
	ex 7112 99 00		A3180

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	ex 7204 49 90		A3190
	ex 8101 97 00		A3200
	ex 8102 97 00		A4010
	ex 8103 30 00		A4030
	ex 8108 30 00		A4040
	ex 8109 30 00		A4050
	ex 8112 22 00		A4060
	ex 8112 92 10		A4070
	ex 8112 92 21		A4080
B1031	ex 2620 60 00		A4090
	ex 2620 91 00		A4100
	ex 2620 99 20		A4110
	ex 2620 99 60		A4120
	ex 2620 99 95		A4130
	ex 2621 90 00		A4140
	ex 7106 10 00		A4150
	ex 7107 00 00		A4160
	ex 7108 11 00		AB030
	ex 7109 00 00		AB070
	ex 7110 11 00		AB120
	ex 7110 21 00		AB130
	ex 7110 31 00		AB150
	ex 7110 41 00		AC150
	ex 7111 00 00		AC160
	ex 7112 30 00		AC170
	ex 7112 91 00		AC250
	ex 7112 92 00		AD090
	ex 7112 99 00		AD100
	ex 8101 10 00		AD150
	ex 8101 97 00		B1010

Table A	
Column 1	Column 2
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
	ex 8101 99 90
	ex 8102 10 00
	ex 8102 97 00
	ex 8102 99 00
	ex 8103 20 00
	ex 8103 30 00
	ex 8103 90 90
	ex 8108 20 00
	ex 8108 30 00
	ex 8108 90 90
	ex 8112 92 21
	ex 8112 92 31
B1040	ex 7204 10 00
	ex 7204 21 10
	ex 7204 21 90
	ex 7204 29 00
	ex 7204 49 90
B1050	ex 3825 69 00
	ex 3825 90 90
	ex 7112 91 00
	ex 7112 92 00
	ex 7112 99 00
	ex 7404 00 10
	ex 7404 00 91
	ex 7404 00 99
	ex 7503 00 10
	ex 7503 00 90
	ex 7602 00 11
	ex 7602 00 19
	ex 7602 00 90

Table B	
Column 3	Column 4
CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	B1020
	B1050
	B1060
	B1070
	B1100
	B1120
	B1130
	B2010
	B2040
	B2060
	B2070
	B2110
	B2120
	B2130
	B3010
	B3060
	B3100
	B3120
	B3130
	B4010
	B4020
	GC050
	RB020
ex 3901	A4130
	B3040
ex 3901 10 10	B3010
ex 3901 10 90	B3010
ex 3901 20 10	B3010
ex 3901 20 90	B3010
ex 3901 30 00	B3010

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	ex 7802 00 00	ex 3901 90 30	B3010
	ex 7902 00 00	ex 3901 90 90	B3010
	ex 8002 00 00	ex 3902	A4130
	ex 8101 97 00	ex 3902 10 00	A3040
	ex 8102 97 00		B3010
	ex 8103 30 00	ex 3902 20 00	B3010
	ex 8104 20 00	ex 3902 30 00	A3040
	ex 8105 30 00		B3010
	ex 8106 00 10		B3040
	ex 8107 30 00	ex 3902 90 10	B3010
	ex 8108 30 00	ex 3902 90 20	B3010
	ex 8109 30 00	ex 3902 90 90	A3040
	ex 8110 20 00		B3010
	ex 8111 00 19		B3040
	ex 8112 13 00	ex 3903	A4130
	ex 8112 22 00	ex 3903 11 00	B3010
	ex 8112 52 00	ex 3903 19 00	B3010
	ex 8112 92 10	ex 3903 20 00	B3010
	ex 8112 92 21	ex 3903 30 00	B3010
	ex 8113 00 40		B3040
B1060	ex 3825 69 00	ex 3903 90 10	B3010
	ex 3825 90 90	ex 3903 90 20	B3010
B1070	ex 2620 30 00	ex 3903 90 90	B3010
	ex 2620 60 00		B3040
	ex 2620 91 00	ex 3904	A4130
	ex 2621 90 00	ex 3904 10 00	B3010
	ex 3825 69 00		GH013
	ex 3825 90 90	ex 3904 21 00	B3010
	ex 7112 30 00		GH013
	ex 7112 91 00	ex 3904 22 00	B3010

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	ex 7112 92 00		GH013
	ex 7112 99 00	ex 3904 30 00	B3010
	ex 7404 00 10		GH013
	ex 7404 00 91	ex 3904 40 00	B3010
	ex 7404 00 99		GH013
	ex 7405 00 00	ex 3904 50 10	B3010
	ex 7406 10 00	ex 3904 50 90	B3010
	ex 7406 20 00	ex 3904 61 00	B3010
B1080	ex 2620 19 00	ex 3904 69 10	B3010
	ex 7902 00 00	ex 3904 69 20	B3010
	ex 7903 10 00		B3040
	ex 7903 90 00	ex 3904 69 80	B3010
B1090	ex 8548 10 10	ex 3904 90 00	B3010
	ex 8548 10 29	ex 3905	A4130
	ex 8548 10 99	ex 3905 12 00	B3010
B1100	ex 2620 11 00	ex 3906 90 90	B3040
	ex 2620 19 00	ex 3907	A4130
	ex 2620 30 00	ex 3907 10 00	B3130
	ex 2620 40 00	ex 3907 20 11	B3130
	ex 2620 99 20	ex 3907 20 20	B3130
	ex 2620 99 95	ex 3907 20 91	B3130
	ex 2621 90 00	ex 3907 20 99	B3010
	ex 3825 69 00		B3130
	ex 3825 90 90	ex 3907 30 00	B3010
	ex 7112 91 00		B3130
	ex 7112 92 00	ex 3907 40 00	B3010
	ex 7112 99 00	ex 3907 50 00	B3010
B1115	ex 7204 21 10	ex 3907 60 20	B3010
	ex 7204 21 90	ex 3907 60 80	B3010
	ex 7204 29 00	ex 3907 70 00	B3010

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	ex 7204 49 10	ex 3907 91 10	B3010
	ex 7204 49 30	ex 3907 91 90	B3010
	ex 7204 49 90	ex 3907 99 10	B3010
	ex 7217 90 20	ex 3907 99 90	B3010
	ex 7217 90 50	ex 3908	A4130
	ex 7217 90 90	ex 3908 10 00	B3010
	ex 7223 00 11	ex 3908 90 00	B3010
	ex 7223 00 19	ex 3909	A4130
	ex 7223 00 91	ex 3909 10 00	B3010
	ex 7223 00 99	ex 3909 20 00	B3010
	ex 7229 20 00	ex 3909 30 00	B3010
	ex 7229 90 20	ex 3909 40 00	B3010
	ex 7229 90 50	ex 3909 50 10	B3010
	ex 7229 90 90	ex 3909 50 90	B3010
	ex 7312 10 20	ex 3910	A4130
	ex 7312 10 49	ex 3910 00 00	B3010
	ex 7312 10 69		B3040
	ex 7312 10 98	ex 3911	A4130
	ex 7312 90 00	ex 3911 10 00	B3010
	ex 7404 00 10	ex 3911 90 11	B3010
	ex 7404 00 91	ex 3911 90 13	B3010
	ex 7404 00 99		B3040
	ex 7408 11 00	ex 3911 90 19	B3010
	ex 7408 19 10	ex 3911 90 92	B3010
	ex 7408 19 90	ex 3911 90 99	B3010
	ex 7408 21 00	ex 3912	A4130
	ex 7408 22 00	ex 3912 11 00	B3010
	ex 7408 29 00	ex 3912 12 00	B3010
	ex 7413 00 00	ex 3912 20 11	A3060
	ex 7503 00 10		B3010

Table A	
Column 1	Column 2
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
	ex 7503 00 90
	ex 7505 21 00
	ex 7505 22 00
	ex 7508 90 00
	ex 7602 00 19
	ex 7602 00 90
	ex 7614 10 00
	ex 7614 90 00
	ex 7802 00 00
	ex 7802 00 00
	ex 7902 00 00
	ex 7904 00 00
	ex 8002 00 00
	ex 8003 00 00
	ex 8007 00 80
	ex 8101 96 00
	ex 8101 97 00
	ex 8101 99 90
	ex 8102 96 00
	ex 8102 97 00
	ex 8102 99 00
	ex 8103 90 10
	ex 8103 90 90
	ex 8108 30 00
	ex 8108 90 30
	ex 8108 90 90
B1120	ex 2620 19 00
	ex 2620 29 00
	ex 2620 30 00
	ex 2620 40 00
	ex 2620 60 00

Table B	
Column 3	Column 4
CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
ex 3912 20 19	A3060
	B3010
ex 3912 20 90	A3060
	B3010
ex 3912 31 00	B3010
ex 3912 39 20	B3010
ex 3912 39 85	B3010
ex 3912 90 10	B3010
ex 3912 90 90	B3010
ex 3913	A4130
ex 3913 10 00	B3010
ex 3913 90 00	B3010
ex 3914 00 00	AD120
	B3010
ex 3915	A4130
ex 3915 10 00	A3050
	A3120
	A4130
	AD120
	B3010
	B3040
	B4020
	B4030
ex 3915 20 00	A3050
	A3120
	A4130
	AD120
	B3010
	B3040
	B4020
	B4030

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	ex 2620 91 00	ex 3915 30 00	A3050
	ex 2620 99 10		A3120
	ex 2620 99 20	ex 3915 30 00	A4130
	ex 2620 99 40		AD120
	ex 2620 99 60		B3010
	ex 2620 99 95		B4020
	ex 3825 69 00		B4030
	ex 3825 90 90		GH013
	ex 7112 91 00	ex 3915 90 11	A3040
	ex 7112 92 00		A3050
	ex 7112 99 00		A3120
	ex 7404 00 10		A4130
	ex 7404 00 91		AD120
	ex 7404 00 99		B3010
	ex 7503 00 10		B4020
	ex 7503 00 90		B4030
	ex 7602 00 11	ex 3915 90 80	A3050
	ex 7602 00 19		A3060
	ex 7602 00 90		A3120
	ex 7902 00 00		A4130
	ex 8002 00 00		AD090
	ex 8101 97 00		AD120
	ex 8102 97 00		B3010
	ex 8103 30 00		B3040
	ex 8104 20 00		B3130
	ex 8105 30 00		B4020
	ex 8106 00 10		B4030
	ex 8108 30 00	ex 3920 73 10	AD090
	ex 8109 30 00	ex 3920 73 80	AD090
	ex 8111 00 19	ex 3923 40 10	AD090

Table A	
Column 1	Column 2
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
	ex 8112 13 00
	ex 8112 22 00
	ex 8112 52 00
	ex 8112 92 10
	ex 8112 92 21
	ex 8113 00 40
B1130	ex 3825 69 00
	ex 3825 90 90
	ex 7112 91 00
	ex 7112 92 00
	ex 7112 99 00
B1140	ex 7112 91 00
	ex 7112 92 00
	ex 7112 99 00
B1150	ex 7106 10 00
	ex 7108 11 00
	ex 7110 11 00
	ex 7110 21 00
	ex 7110 31 00
	ex 7110 41 00
	ex 7112 30 00
	ex 7112 91 00
	ex 7112 92 00
	ex 7112 99 00
B1160	ex 7112 30 00
B1170	ex 7112 30 00
B1180	ex 7112 99 00
B1190	ex 7112 99 00

Table B	
Column 3	Column 4
CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
ex 4001 10 00	B3040
ex 4001 22 00	B3040
ex 4001 29 00	B3040
ex 4001 30 00	B3040
ex 4002	B3040
ex 4003	B3040
ex 4004 00 00	A3050
	A3120
	B3040
	B3080
	B3140
	B4020
ex 4005 10 00	B3040
ex 4005 99 00	B3040
ex 4011	B3140
ex 4012 11 00	B3140
ex 4012 12 00	B3140
ex 4012 13 00	B3140
ex 4012 19 00	B3140
ex 4012 20 00	B3140
ex 4017 00 00	A3050
	A3120
	B3040
	B3080
	B3140
	B4020
ex 4115 20 00	A3090
	A3100

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
B1200	ex 2618 00 00	ex 4115 20 00	B3090
B1210	ex 2619 00 20	ex 4302 20 00	B3100
	ex 2619 00 90		A3110
B1220	ex 2620 11 00	ex 4401 10 00	B3110
	ex 2620 19 00		B3050
	ex 2620 21 00	ex 4401 21 00	AC170
	ex 2620 29 00		B3050
	ex 2620 30 00	ex 4401 22 00	AC170
	ex 2620 40 00		B3050
	ex 2620 60 00	ex 4401 31 00	B3050
	ex 2620 91 00	ex 4401 39 20	AC170
	ex 2620 99 10		B3050
	ex 2620 99 20	ex 4401 39 30	AC170
	ex 2620 99 40		B3050
	ex 2620 99 60	ex 4401 39 80	A4130
	ex 2620 99 95		AC170
	ex 2621 90 00		B3050
B1230	ex 2619 00 20	ex 4501 90 00	AC170
	ex 2619 00 90		B3050
B1240	ex 2620 30 00	ex 4707 10 00	B3020
	ex 2621 90 00	ex 4707 20 00	B3020
B1250	ex 7204 21 10	ex 4707 30 10	B3020
	ex 7204 21 90	ex 4707 30 90	B3020
	ex 7204 29 00		A4130
	ex 7204 30 00	ex 4707 90 10	B3020
	ex 7204 49 90		A4130
	ex 7602 00 19	ex 4707 90 90	B3020
	ex 7602 00 90		B3020
	ex 8427 10 10	ex 4823 90 85	B3020
	ex 8427 10 90	ex 5003 00 00	B3030
		ex 5103 10 10	B3030

Table A	
Column 1	Column 2
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
	ex 8427 20 11
	ex 8427 20 19
	ex 8427 20 90
	ex 8427 90 00
	ex 8433 11 10
	ex 8433 11 51
	ex 8433 19 10
	ex 8433 19 51
	ex 8433 20 10
	ex 8433 30 00
	ex 8433 51 00
	ex 8433 53 10
	ex 8433 53 30
	ex 8433 53 90
	ex 8433 59 11
	ex 8433 59 19
	ex 8433 59 85
	ex 8436 80 10
	ex 8473 10 00
	ex 8479 10 00
	ex 8479 89 97
	ex 8497 89 97
	ex 8701 10 00
	ex 8701 20 90
	ex 8701 30 00
	ex 8701 90 50
	ex 8701 90 90
	ex 8702 10 19
	ex 8702 10 99
	ex 8702 90 19

Table B	
Column 3	Column 4
CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
ex 5103 10 90	B3030
ex 5103 20 00	B3030
ex 5103 30 00	B3030
ex 5202 10 00	A3120
	B3030
ex 5202 91 00	A3120
	B3030
ex 5202 99 00	A3120
	B3030
ex 5301 30 00	B3030
ex 5302 90 00	B3030
ex 5303 90 00	B3030
ex 5305 00 00	B3030
ex 5505 10 10	A3120
	B3030
ex 5505 10 30	A3120
	B3030
ex 5505 10 50	A3120
	B3030
ex 5505 10 70	A3120
	B3030
ex 5505 10 90	A3120
	B3030
ex 5505 20 00	A3120
	B3030
ex 5701 10 10	B3035
ex 5701 10 90	B3035
ex 5701 90 10	B3035
ex 5701 90 90	B3035
ex 5904 90 00	B3035

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	ex 8702 90 39	ex 6309 00 00	B3030
	ex 8702 90 90		B3035
	ex 8703 10 11		B3040
	ex 8703 10 18	ex 6310 10 00	A4100
	ex 8703 21 90		A4130
	ex 8703 22 90		B3030
	ex 8703 23 90	ex 6310 90 00	A3120
	ex 8703 24 90		A4100
	ex 8703 31 90		A4130
	ex 8703 32 90		B3030
	ex 8703 33 90	ex 6804 10 00	AB030
	ex 8703 90 10	ex 6804 21 00	AB030
	ex 8703 90 90	ex 6804 22 12	AB030
	ex 8704 10 10	ex 6804 22 18	AB030
	ex 8704 10 90	ex 6804 22 30	AB030
	ex 8704 21 39		GF010
	ex 8704 21 99	ex 6804 22 50	AB030
	ex 8704 22 99	ex 6804 22 90	AB030
	ex 8704 23 99	ex 6804 23 00	AB030
	ex 8704 31 39	ex 6804 30 00	AB030
	ex 8704 31 99	ex 6805 10 00	AB030
	ex 8704 32 99	ex 6805 20 00	AB030
	ex 8704 90 00	ex 6805 30 00	AB030
	ex 8705	ex 6806 10 00	B2030
	ex 8709 11 10		RB020
	ex 8709 11 90	ex 6806 90 00	B2030
	ex 8709 19 10		RB020
	ex 8709 19 90	ex 6809 11 00	B2040
	ex 8710 00 00	ex 6809 19 00	B2040
	ex 8711	ex 69	GF010
	ex 8713 90 00	ex 7001 00 10	A2010
	ex 9705 00 00		A3120

Table A	
Column 1	Column 2
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
B2010	ex 2501 00 31
	ex 2501 00 51
	ex 2501 00 99
	ex 2502 00 00
	ex 2504 10 00
	ex 2504 90 00
	ex 2506 10 00
	ex 2506 20 00
	ex 2507 00 20
	ex 2507 00 80
	ex 2508 10 00
	ex 2508 30 00
	ex 2508 40 00
	ex 2508 50 00
	ex 2508 60 00
	ex 2508 70 00
	ex 2509 00 00
	ex 2510 10 00
	ex 2510 20 00
	ex 2511 10 00
	ex 2511 20 00
	ex 2512 00 00
	ex 2513 10 00
	ex 2513 20 00
	ex 2514 00 00
	ex 2515 11 00
	ex 2515 12 00
ex 2515 20 00	
ex 2516 11 00	

Table B	
Column 3	Column 4
CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	A4130
	B2020
	B2040
	GE020
ex 7019 11 00	GE020
ex 7019 19 10	GE020
ex 7019 19 90	GE020
ex 7019 90 00	GE020
ex 7106 10 00	B1031
	B1150
ex 7107 00 00	B1031
ex 7108 11 00	B1031
	B1150
ex 7109 00 00	B1031
ex 7110 11 00	B1031
	B1150
	GC050
ex 7110 19 10	GC050
ex 7110 19 80	GC050
ex 7110 21 00	B1031
	B1150
ex 7110 31 00	B1031
	B1150
ex 7110 41 00	B1031
	B1150
ex 7111 00 00	B1031
ex 7112 30 00	A1150
	B1031
	B1070

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	ex 2516 12 00		B1150
	ex 2516 20 00		B1160
	ex 2516 90 00		B1170
	ex 2517 10 10	ex 7112 91 00	A1010
	ex 2517 10 20		A1020
	ex 2517 10 80		B1010
	ex 2517 20 00		B1030
	ex 2517 30 00		B1031
	ex 2517 41 00		B1050
	ex 2517 49 00		B1070
	ex 2518 10 00		B1100
	ex 2518 20 00		B1120
	ex 2518 30 00		B1130
	ex 2519 10 00		B1140
	ex 2519 90 10		B1150
	ex 2519 90 30		B3020
	ex 2519 90 90		GB040
	ex 2520 10 00		GC010
	ex 2521 00 00		GC020
	ex 2525 10 00	ex 7112 92 00	A1010
	ex 2525 20 00		A1020
	ex 2525 30 00	ex 7112 92 00	B1010
	ex 2526 10 00		B1030
	ex 2526 20 00		B1031
	ex 2528 10 00		B1050
	ex 2528 90 00		B1070
	ex 2529 10 00		B1100
	ex 2529 21 00		B1120
	ex 2529 22 00		B1130
	ex 2529 30 00		B1140

Table A	
Column 1	Column 2
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
	ex 2530 10 00
	ex 2530 20 00
	ex 2530 90 00
	ex 2620 11 00
	ex 2620 19 00
	ex 2620 21 00
	ex 2620 29 00
	ex 2620 30 00
	ex 2620 40 00
	ex 2620 60 00
	ex 2620 91 00
	ex 2620 99 10
	ex 2620 99 20
	ex 2620 99 40
	ex 2620 99 60
	ex 2620 99 95
	ex 3825 69 00
	ex 3825 90 90
B2020	ex 7001 00 10
B2030	ex 2530 90 00
	ex 6806 10 00
	ex 6806 90 00
	ex 8113 00 20
	ex 8113 00 40
B2040	ex 2501 00 31
	ex 2501 00 51
	ex 2501 00 99
	ex 2503 00 10
	ex 2503 00 90
	ex 2521 00 00

Table B	
Column 3	Column 4
CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	B1150
	B3020
	GB040
	GC010
	GC020
	GC050
ex 7112 99 00	A1010
	A1020
ex 7112 99 00	B1010
	B1030
	B1031
	B1050
	B1070
	B1100
	B1120
	B1130
	B1140
	B1150
	B1180
	B1190
	B3020
	GB040
	GC010
GC020	
GC050	
ex 7115 10 00	GC050
ex 7115 90 00	GC050
ex 7204 10 00	A1190
	B1010
	B1040

Table A	
Column 1	Column 2
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
	ex 2530 90 00
	ex 2620 30 00
	ex 2621 90 00
	ex 3104 20 10
	ex 3104 20 50
	ex 3104 20 90
	ex 3824 90 96
	ex 3825 10 00
	ex 3825 69 00
	ex 3825 90 90
	ex 6809 11 00
	ex 6809 19 00
	ex 7001 00 10
B2060	ex 3802 90 00
	ex 3825 69 00
	ex 3825 90 90
B2070	ex 3825 69 00
	ex 3825 90 90
B2080	ex 3825 69 00
B2090	ex 3825 69 00
B2100	ex 2620 11 00
	ex 2620 19 00
	ex 2620 30 00
	ex 2620 40 00
	ex 2620 99 10
	ex 2620 99 20
	ex 2620 99 40
	ex 2620 99 60
	ex 2620 99 95
	ex 3825 69 00

Table B	
Column 3	Column 4
CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
ex 7204 21 10	A1190
	A4130
	B1010
	B1040
	B1115
	B1250
	GC010
	GC020
ex 7204 21 90	A1190
	A4130
	B1010
	B1040
	B1115
	B1250
	GC010
	GC020
ex 7204 29 00	A1190
	A4130
	B1010
	B1040
	B1115
	B1250
	GC010
	GC020
ex 7204 30 00	A1190
	A4130
	B1010
	B1250
	GC010
	GC020

Table A		Table B		
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾	
B2110	ex 2620 11 00	ex 7204 41 10	B1010	
	ex 2620 19 00	ex 7204 41 91	A1190	
	ex 2620 21 00		B1010	
	ex 2620 29 00	ex 7204 41 99	A1190	
	ex 2620 30 00		B1010	
	ex 2620 40 00	ex 7204 49 10	A1190	
	ex 2620 60 00		B1010	
	ex 2620 91 00		B1115	
	ex 2620 99 10	ex 7204 49 30	A1190	
	ex 2620 99 20		A4130	
	ex 2620 99 40		B1010	
	ex 2620 99 60		B1115	
	ex 2620 99 95		GC010	
	ex 3825 69 00	ex 7204 49 90	GC020	
ex 3825 90 90	A1190			
B2120	ex 3825 69 00	ex 7204 49 90	A4130	
	ex 3825 90 90		B1010	
B2130	ex 2517 20 00		B1030	
	ex 2714 10 00		B1040	
	ex 2714 90 00		B1115	
	ex 2715 00 00		B1250	
	ex 3825 10 00		GC010	
	ex 3825 90 90		GC020	
B3010	ex 3825 10 00		ex 7204 50 00	A1190
	ex 3825 61 00		ex 7204 50 00	B1010
	ex 3825 90 90			A1190
	ex 3901 10 10		ex 7217 90 20	B1115
	ex 3901 10 90			A1190
	ex 3901 20 10		ex 7217 90 50	B1115

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	ex 3901 20 90	ex 7217 90 90	A1190
	ex 3901 30 00		B1115
	ex 3901 90 30	ex 7223 00 11	A1190
	ex 3901 90 90		B1115
	ex 3902 10 00	ex 7223 00 19	A1190
	ex 3902 20 00		B1115
	ex 3902 30 00	ex 7223 00 91	A1190
	ex 3902 90 10		B1115
	ex 3902 90 20	ex 7223 00 99	A1190
	ex 3902 90 90		B1115
	ex 3903 11 00	ex 7229 20 00	A1190
	ex 3903 19 00		B1115
	ex 3903 20 00	ex 7229 90 20	A1190
	ex 3903 30 00		B1115
	ex 3903 90 10	ex 7229 90 50	A1190
	ex 3903 90 20		B1115
	ex 3903 90 90	ex 7229 90 90	A1190
	ex 3904 10 00		B1115
	ex 3904 21 00	ex 7312 10 20	A1190
	ex 3904 22 00		B1115
	ex 3904 30 00	ex 7312 10 49	A1190
	ex 3904 40 00		B1115
	ex 3904 50 10	ex 7312 10 69	A1190
	ex 3904 50 90		B1115
	ex 3904 61 00	ex 7312 10 98	A1190
	ex 3904 69 10		B1115
	ex 3904 69 20	ex 7312 90 00	A1190
	ex 3904 69 80		B1115
	ex 3904 90 00	ex 7323 91 00	A1190

Table A		Table B		
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾	
	ex 3905 12 00	ex 7323 92 00	A1190	
	ex 3907 20 99	ex 7323 93 00	A1190	
	ex 3907 30 00	ex 7323 94 00	A1190	
	ex 3907 40 00	ex 7323 99 00	A1190	
	ex 3907 50 00	ex 7404 00 10	A1190	
	ex 3907 60 20		B1010	
	ex 3907 60 80		B1050	
	ex 3907 70 00		B1070	
	ex 3907 91 10		B1115	
	ex 3907 91 90		B1120	
	ex 3907 99 10		GC010	
	ex 3907 99 90		GC020	
	ex 3908 10 00		ex 7404 00 91	A1190
	ex 3908 90 00			B1010
	ex 3909 10 00	B1050		
	ex 3909 20 00	B1070		
	ex 3909 30 00	B1115		
	ex 3909 40 00	B1120		
	ex 3909 50 10	GC010		
	ex 3909 50 90	GC020		
	ex 3910 00 00	ex 7404 00 99		A1190
	ex 3911 10 00			B1010
	ex 3911 90 11		B1050	
	ex 3911 90 13		B1070	
	ex 3911 90 19		B1115	
	ex 3911 90 92		B1120	
	ex 3911 90 99		GC010	
	ex 3912 11 00		GC020	
	ex 3912 12 00		ex 7405 00 00	B1070

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	ex 3912 20 11	ex 7406 10 00	B1070
	ex 3912 20 19	ex 7406 20 00	B1070
	ex 3912 20 90	ex 7408 11 00	A1190
	ex 3912 31 00		B1115
	ex 3912 39 20	ex 7408 19 10	A1190
	ex 3912 39 85		B1115
	ex 3912 90 10	ex 7408 19 90	A1190
	ex 3912 90 90		B1115
	ex 3913 10 00	ex 7408 21 00	A1190
	ex 3913 90 00		B1115
	ex 3914 00 00	ex 7408 22 00	A1190
	ex 3915 10 00		B1115
	ex 3915 20 00	ex 7408 29 00	A1190
	ex 3915 30 00		B1115
	ex 3915 90 11	ex 7413 00 00	B1115
	ex 3915 90 80	ex 7413 00 20	A1190
B3020	ex 4707 10 00	ex 7413 00 80	A1190
	ex 4707 20 00	ex 7503 00 10	A1190
	ex 4707 30 10		B1010
	ex 4707 30 90		B1050
	ex 4707 90 10		B1115
	ex 4707 90 90		B1120
	ex 4823 90 85		GC010
	ex 7112 91 00		GC020
	ex 7112 92 00	ex 7503 00 90	B1010
	ex 7112 99 00		B1050
B3030	ex 5003 00 00		B1115
	ex 5103 10 10		B1120
	ex 5103 10 90		GC010
	ex 5103 20 00		GC020

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	ex 5103 30 00	ex 7505 21 00	A1190
	ex 5202 10 00		B1115
	ex 5202 91 00	ex 7505 22 00	A1190
	ex 5202 99 00		B1115
	ex 5301 30 00	ex 7508 90 00	A1190
	ex 5302 90 00		B1115
	ex 5303 90 00	ex 7602 00 11	A4130
	ex 5305 00 00		B1010
	ex 5505 10 10		B1050
	ex 5505 10 30		B1120
	ex 5505 10 50		GC010
	ex 5505 10 70		GC020
	ex 5505 10 90	ex 7602 00 19	A1190
	ex 5505 20 00		A4130
	ex 6309 00 00		B1010
	ex 6310 10 00		B1050
	ex 6310 90 00		B1115
B3035	ex 5701 10 10		B1120
	ex 5701 10 90		B1250
	ex 5701 90 10		GC010
	ex 5701 90 90		GC020
	ex 5904 90 00	ex 7602 00 90	A1190
	ex 6309 00 00		A4130
B3040	ex 3901		B1010
	ex 3902 30 00		B1050
	ex 3902 90 90		B1115
	ex 3903 30 00		B1120
	ex 3903 90 90		B1250
	ex 3904 69 20		GC010
	ex 3906 90 90		GC020

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	ex 3910 00 00	ex 7614 10 00	A1190
	ex 3911 90 13		B1115
	ex 3915 10 00	ex 7614 90 00	A1190
	ex 3915 20 00		B1115
	ex 3915 90 80	ex 78	B1020
	ex 4001 10 00	ex 7802 00 00	B1115
	ex 4001 22 00	ex 7802 00 00	A1010
	ex 4001 29 00	ex 7802 00 00	A1020
	ex 4001 30 00		B1050
	ex 4002		B1115
	ex 4003		GC010
	ex 4004 00 00		GC020
	ex 4005 10 00		A1190
	ex 4005 99 00	ex 7806 00 30	A1190
	ex 4017 00 00	ex 7806 00 90	A1190
	ex 6309 00 00	ex 7902 00 00	A1190
B3050	ex 4401 10 00		B1010
	ex 4401 21 00		B1050
	ex 4401 22 00		B1080
	ex 4401 31 00		B1115
	ex 4401 39 20		B1120
	ex 4401 39 30		GC010
	ex 4401 39 80		GC020
	ex 4501 90 00	ex 7903 10 00	B1080
B3060	ex 0506 10 00	ex 7903 90 00	B1080
	ex 0506 90 00	ex 7904 00 00	A1190
	ex 0511 91 10		B1115
	ex 1213 00 00	ex 7907 00 90	A1190

Table A	
Column 1	Column 2
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
	ex 1404 90 00
	ex 1522 00 10
	ex 1522 00 31
	ex 1522 00 39
	ex 1522 00 91
	ex 1522 00 99
	ex 1802 00 00
	ex 2301 10 00
	ex 2301 20 00
	ex 2302
	ex 2303
	ex 2304 00 00
	ex 2305 00 00
	ex 2306
	ex 2307 00 11
	ex 2307 00 19
	ex 2308 00 11
	ex 2308 00 19
	ex 2308 00 40
	ex 2308 00 90
	ex 2401 30 00
	ex 3825 61 00
	ex 3825 90 90
B3065	ex 15
B3070	ex 0501 00 00
	ex 1213 00 00
	ex 2309 90 31
	ex 2309 90 33
	ex 2309 90 35
	ex 2309 90 39

Table B	
Column 3	Column 4
CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
ex 8002 00 00	A1190
	A4130
	B1010
	B1050
	B1115
	B1120
	GC010
	GC020
ex 8003 00 00	A1190
	B1115
ex 8007 00 80	A1190
	B1115
ex 8101 10 00	B1031
ex 8101 96 00	A1190
	B1115
ex 8101 97 00	A1190
	B1010
ex 8101 97 00	B1030
	B1031
	B1050
	B1115
	B1120
	GC010
	GC020
ex 8101 99 90	A1190
	B1031
	B1115
ex 8102 10 00	B1031
ex 8102 96 00	A1190
	B1115

Table A	
Column 1	Column 2
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
	ex 2309 90 41
	ex 2309 90 43
	ex 2309 90 49
	ex 2309 90 51
	ex 2309 90 53
	ex 2309 90 59
	ex 2309 90 70
	ex 2309 90 96
B3080	ex 4004 00 00
	ex 4017 00 00
B3090	ex 4115 20 00
B3100	ex 2621 90 00
	ex 3825 20 00
	ex 3825 30 00
	ex 3825 61 00
	ex 3825 69 00
	ex 3825 90 90
	ex 4115 20 00
B3110	ex 0502 10 00
	ex 0502 90 00
	ex 0511 99 10
	ex 0511 99 85
	ex 4302 20 00
B3120	ex 3203 00 10
	ex 3203 00 90
	ex 3204
	ex 3205 00 00
	ex 3206 11 00
	ex 3206 19 00
	ex 3206 49 10

Table B	
Column 3	Column 4
CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
ex 8102 97 00	A1190
	B1010
ex 8102 97 00	B1030
	B1031
	B1050
	B1115
	B1120
	GC010
	GC020
ex 8102 99 00	A1190
	B1031
	B1115
ex 8103 20 00	B1031
ex 8103 30 00	A1190
	B1010
	B1030
	B1031
	B1050
	B1120
	GC010
	GC020
ex 8103 90 10	A1190
	B1115
ex 8103 90 90	A1190
	B1031
	B1115
ex 8104 20 00	AA190
	B1010
	B1050
	B1120

Table A		Table B		
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾	
	ex 3206 49 70		GC010	
	ex 3207 10 00		GC020	
	ex 3825 61 00	ex 8105 30 00	B1010	
	ex 3825 90 90		B1050	
B3130	ex 3825 41 00		B1120	
	ex 3825 49 00	GC010		
	ex 3825 69 00	GC020		
	ex 3825 90 90	ex 8106 00 10	B1010	
	ex 3907 10 00		B1050	
	ex 3907 20 11		B1120	
	ex 3907 20 20		GC010	
	ex 3907 20 91		GC020	
	ex 3907 20 99		ex 8107 20 00	B1020
	ex 3907 30 00		ex 8107 30 00	A1010
ex 3915 90 80	A1020			
B3140	ex 4004 00 00	ex 8107 30 00	A1190	
	ex 4011		B1020	
	ex 4012 11 00		B1050	
	ex 4012 12 00	ex 8107 90 00	A1190	
	ex 4012 13 00		B1020	
	ex 4012 19 00	ex 8108 20 00	B1031	
	ex 4012 20 00	ex 8108 30 00	A1190	
	ex 4017 00 00		B1010	
B4010	ex 3209 10 00	ex 8108 30 00	B1030	
	ex 3209 90 00		B1031	
	ex 3210 00 10		B1050	
	ex 3210 00 90		B1115	
	ex 3213 10 00		B1120	
	ex 3213 90 00		GC010	
	ex 3215 11 00		GC020	

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	ex 3215 19 00	ex 8108 90 30	A1190
	ex 3215 90 00		B1115
	ex 3825 61 00	ex 8108 90 90	A1190
	ex 3825 69 00		B1031
	ex 3825 90 90		B1115
B4020	ex 3501	ex 8109 00 30	GC010
	ex 3503		GC020
	ex 3505	ex 8109 30 00	B1010
	ex 3506		B1030
	ex 3825 61 00		B1050
	ex 3825 69 00		B1120
	ex 3825 90 90	ex 8110 10 00	B1020
	ex 3915 10 00	ex 8110 20 00	A1010
	ex 3915 20 00		A1020
	ex 3915 30 00	ex 8110 20 00	B1020
	ex 3915 90 11		B1050
	ex 3915 90 80		GC010
	ex 4004 00 00		GC020
ex 4017 00 00	ex 8110 90 00	B1020	
B4030	ex 3915 10 00	ex 8111 00 19	B1010
	ex 3915 20 00		B1050
	ex 3915 30 00		B1120
	ex 3915 90 11		GC010
	ex 3915 90 80		GC020
	ex 8548 10 10	ex 8112 12 00	B1020
	ex 8548 10 29	ex 8112 13 00	A1010
	ex 8548 10 99		A1020
GB040	ex 2620 30 00	ex 8112 13 00	B1020
	ex 7112 91 00		B1050

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	ex 7112 92 00		B1120
	ex 7112 99 00		GC010
GC010	ex 7112 91 00		
	ex 7112 92 00	ex 8112 19 00	B1020
	ex 7112 99 00	ex 8112 22 00	B1010
	ex 7204 21 10		B1030
	ex 7204 21 90		B1050
	ex 7204 29 00		B1120
	ex 7204 30 00		GC010
	ex 7204 49 30		GC020
	ex 7204 49 90	ex 8112 52 00	A1010
	ex 7404 00 10		A1030
	ex 7404 00 91		B1050
	ex 7404 00 99		B1120
	ex 7503 00 10		GC010
	ex 7503 00 90		GC020
	ex 7602 00 11	ex 8112 92 10	B1010
	ex 7602 00 19		B1030
	ex 7602 00 90		B1050
	ex 7802 00 00		B1120
	ex 7902 00 00		GC010
	ex 8002 00 00		GC020
	ex 8101 97 00	ex 8112 92 21	B1010
	ex 8102 97 00		B1030
	ex 8103 30 00	ex 8112 92 21	B1031
	ex 8104 20 00		B1050
	ex 8105 30 00		B1120
	ex 8106 00 10		GC010
	ex 8108 30 00		GC020
	ex 8109 00 30	ex 8112 92 31	B1031

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	ex 8110 20 00	ex 8113 00 20	B2030
	ex 8111 00 19	ex 8113 00 40	B1050
	ex 8112 13 00		B1120
	ex 8112 22 00		B2030
	ex 8112 52 00	ex 8427 10 10	B1250
	ex 8112 92 10	ex 8427 10 90	B1250
	ex 8112 92 21	ex 8427 20 11	B1250
GC020	ex 7112 91 00	ex 8427 20 19	B1250
	ex 7112 92 00	ex 8427 20 90	B1250
	ex 7112 99 00	ex 8427 90 00	B1250
	ex 7204 21 10	ex 8433 11 10	B1250
	ex 7204 21 90	ex 8433 11 51	B1250
	ex 7204 29 00	ex 8433 19 10	B1250
	ex 7204 30 00	ex 8433 19 51	B1250
	ex 7204 49 30	ex 8433 20 10	B1250
	ex 7204 49 90	ex 8433 30 00	B1250
	ex 7404 00 10	ex 8433 51 00	B1250
	ex 7404 00 91	ex 8433 53 10	B1250
	ex 7404 00 99	ex 8433 53 30	B1250
	ex 7503 00 10	ex 8433 53 90	B1250
	ex 7503 00 90	ex 8433 59 11	B1250
	ex 7602 00 11	ex 8433 59 19	B1250
	ex 7602 00 19	ex 8433 59 85	B1250
	ex 7602 00 90	ex 8436 80 10	B1250
	ex 7802 00 00	ex 8473 10 00	B1250
	ex 7902 00 00	ex 8479 10 00	B1250
	ex 8002 00 00	ex 8479 89 97	B1250
ex 8101 97 00	ex 8497 89 97	B1250	

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
	ex 8102 97 00	ex 8548 10 10	A1160
	ex 8103 30 00		A1170
	ex 8104 20 00		B1090
	ex 8105 30 00		B4030
	ex 8106 00 10	ex 8548 10 21	A1160
	ex 8108 30 00		A1170
	ex 8109 00 30	ex 8548 10 29	A1170
	ex 8110 20 00		B1090
	ex 8111 00 19		B4030
	ex 8112 13 00	ex 8548 10 91	A1160
	ex 8112 22 00		A1170
	ex 8112 52 00	ex 8548 10 99	A1170
	ex 8112 92 10		B1090
	ex 8112 92 21		B4030
	ex 8548 90 90	ex 8548 90 90	GC020
GC030	ex 8908 00 00	ex 8701 10 00	B1250
GC050	ex 3815 11 00	ex 8701 20 90	B1250
	ex 3815 12 00	ex 8701 30 00	B1250
	ex 3815 19 90	ex 8701 90 50	B1250
	ex 3815 90 90	ex 8701 90 90	B1250
	ex 3825 69 00	ex 8702 10 19	B1250
	ex 3825 90 90	ex 8702 10 99	B1250
	ex 7110 11 00	ex 8702 90 19	B1250
	ex 7110 19 10	ex 8702 90 39	B1250
	ex 7110 19 80	ex 8702 90 90	B1250
	ex 7112 92 00	ex 8703 10 11	B1250
	ex 7112 99 00	ex 8703 10 18	B1250
	ex 7115 10 00	ex 8703 21 90	B1250
	ex 7115 90 00	ex 8703 22 90	B1250

Table A		Table B	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
GE020	ex 7001 00 10	ex 8703 23 90	B1250
	ex 7019 11 00	ex 8703 24 90	B1250
	ex 7019 19 10	ex 8703 31 90	B1250
	ex 7019 19 90	ex 8703 32 90	B1250
	ex 7019 90 00	ex 8703 33 90	B1250
GF010	ex 2530 90 00	ex 8703 90 10	B1250
	ex 6804 22 30	ex 8703 90 90	B1250
	ex 69	ex 8704 10 10	B1250
GG030	ex 2621 90 00	ex 8704 10 90	B1250
GG040	ex 2621 90 00	ex 8704 21 39	B1250
GH013	ex 3904 10 00	ex 8704 21 99	B1250
	ex 3904 21 00	ex 8704 22 99	B1250
	ex 3904 22 00	ex 8704 23 99	B1250
	ex 3904 30 00	ex 8704 31 39	B1250
	ex 3904 40 00	ex 8704 31 99	B1250
	ex 3915 30 00	ex 8704 32 99	B1250
GN010	ex 0502 10 00	ex 8704 90 00	B1250
	ex 0502 90 00	ex 8705	B1250
GN020	ex 0511 99 85	ex 8709 11 10	B1250
GN030	ex 0505 10 10	ex 8709 11 90	B1250
	ex 0505 10 90	ex 8709 19 10	B1250
	ex 0505 90 00	ex 8709 19 90	B1250
RB020	ex 3825 90 90	ex 8710 00 00	B1250
	ex 6806 10 00	ex 8711	B1250
	ex 6806 90 00	ex 8713 90 00	B1250

Table A

Column 1	Column 2
Waste code ⁽¹⁾	CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
Y46	ex 3825 10 00
Y47	ex 2621 10 00

⁽¹⁾ The description of waste codes is provided in Annexes III, IV and V to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.

⁽²⁾ The description of CN codes is provided in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1754 of 6 October 2015 amending Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (OJ L 285, 30.10.2015, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ The abbreviation 'ex' before a CN code implies that only part of the CN code is concerned. Such CN codes may also cover goods other than the waste(s) covered by the respective waste code(s).

Table B

Column 3	Column 4
CN code ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Waste code ⁽¹⁾
ex 8908 00 00	GC030
ex 9705 00 00	B1250

⁽¹⁾ The description of waste codes is provided in Annexes III, IV and V to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.

⁽²⁾ The description of CN codes is provided in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1754 of 6 October 2015 amending Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (OJ L 285, 30.10.2015, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ The abbreviation 'ex' before a CN code implies that only part of the CN code is concerned. Such CN codes may also cover goods other than the waste(s) covered by the respective waste code(s).

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/1246**of 28 July 2016****imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of high fatigue performance steel concrete reinforcement bars originating in the People's Republic of China**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009 of 30 November 2009 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community ⁽¹⁾ ('the basic Regulation'), and in particular Article 9(4) thereof,

Whereas:

A. PROCEDURE**1. Provisional Measures**

- (1) The European Commission ('the Commission') imposed on 29 January 2016 a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of high fatigue performance steel concrete reinforcement bars ('HFP rebars') originating in the People's Republic of China ('PRC' or 'the country concerned') by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/113 ('the provisional Regulation') ⁽²⁾.
- (2) The investigation was initiated on 30 April 2015 ⁽³⁾ following a complaint lodged on 17 March 2015 by the European Steel Association ('Eurofer' or 'the complainant') on behalf of producers representing more than 25 % of the total Union production of HFP rebars. The complaint contained evidence of dumping of the said product and of material injury resulting therefrom, which was considered sufficient to justify the initiation of an investigation.

2. Registration of imports

- (3) By Regulation (EU) 2015/2386 ⁽⁴⁾, the Commission made imports of HFP rebars originating in the PRC subject to registration as of 19 December 2015 following a request by the complainant which contained sufficient evidence that the relevant conditions set out in Article 10 of the basic Regulation were met.

3. Subsequent procedure

- (4) Subsequent to the disclosure of the essential facts and considerations on the basis of which a provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed ('the provisional disclosure'), Union producers, Chinese exporting producers, importers, users, and an association of importers made written submissions making known their views on the provisional findings. The parties who so requested were granted an opportunity to be heard.
- (5) Hearings took place with Chinese exporting producers and with unrelated importers and users in the Union.
- (6) The Commission considered the oral and written comments submitted by the interested parties and, where appropriate, modified the provisional findings accordingly.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 51.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/113 of 28 January 2016 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of high fatigue performance steel concrete reinforcement bars originating in the People's Republic of China (OJ L 23, 29.1.2016, p. 16).

⁽³⁾ OJ C 143, 30.4.2015, p. 12.

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/2386 of 17 December 2015 making imports of high fatigue performance steel concrete reinforcement bars originating in the People's Republic of China subject to registration (OJ L 332, 18.12.2015, p. 111).

- (7) One interested party requested the intervention of the Hearing Officer to verify the correctness of the data from the analogue country, since the data was not disclosed in the provisional disclosure due to its confidential nature. The Hearing Officer has verified the data and has found no errors. The same interested party also requested a hearing with the Hearing Officer in order to express its doubts on the calculation method of the duties. In conclusion of the hearing, the Hearing Officer found that the Commission services have conducted the investigation in accordance with accepted and regular practice.
- (8) The complainant considered that the target profit in the provisional Regulation was not correctly established and not appropriate for the HFP rebars industry. It questioned the method used to establish that profit and asked the Commission to deepen its investigation into that issue. Specific questionnaires were thus sent to the Union producers concerning their historical levels of profitability before the period considered, namely from 2005 up to 2010. Replies were received from all four sampled Union producers, which, at the same time, submitted revised cost and profitability calculations for the period considered.
- (9) Subsequent to the registration of imports, the interested parties had a period of 20 days to submit their comments. Comments were received from Union producers, Chinese exporting producers, importers, users, and an association of importers.
- (10) In order to examine whether the retroactive application of the definitive duties was warranted, questionnaires were sent to unrelated importers concerning their import volumes, import prices and inventories in the period after the investigation period, i.e. from 1 April 2015 to 31 January 2016. Replies were received from three unrelated importers. Questionnaires were also sent to Union producers concerning their sales prices in the period after the investigation period, i.e. from 1 April 2015 to 31 January 2016. Replies were received from all four sampled Union producers.
- (11) In order to verify the questionnaires replies mentioned in recitals (8) and (10) above, verification visits were carried out at the premises of the following parties:
- (a) Union producers
 - Megasa Siderur, Spain
 - Riva Acier, France
 - SN Maia, Portugal
 - (b) Unrelated importers in the Union
 - CMC Ltd, United Kingdom
 - Eurosteel Ltd, United Kingdom
 - Ronly Ltd, United Kingdom.
- (12) The Commission informed all parties of the essential facts and considerations on the basis of which it intends to impose a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of HFP rebars ('the definitive disclosure'). All parties were granted a period within which they could make comments on the definitive disclosure. The comments submitted by the interested parties were considered and taken into account where appropriate.

4. Sampling

- (13) In the absence of comments concerning the method of sampling, the provisional findings set out in recitals (6) to (11) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

5. Investigation period and period considered

- (14) As set out in recital (16) of the provisional Regulation the investigation of dumping and injury covered the period from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015 ('the investigation period'). The examination of trends relevant for the assessment of injury covered the period from 1 January 2011 to the end of the investigation period ('the period considered'). Due to the specific circumstances in the market in the year 2011 explained in recital (148) of

the provisional Regulation, the weight of the year 2011 in the injury analysis was reduced, and the developments since 1 January 2012 were given accordingly more emphasis. The indexes are thus based on the year 2012, whenever applicable.

B. PRODUCT CONCERNED AND LIKE PRODUCT

- (15) As set out in recitals (17) to (19) of the provisional Regulation, the product subject to investigation are high fatigue performance iron or steel concrete reinforcing bars and rods made of iron, non-alloy steel or alloy steel (but excluding stainless steel, high-speed steel and silico-manganese steel), not further worked than hot-rolled, but including those twisted after rolling; these bars and rods contain indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process or are twisted after rolling. The key characteristic of high fatigue performance is the ability to endure repeated stress without breaking and, specifically, the ability to resist in excess of 4,5 million fatigue cycles using a stress ratio (min/max) of 0,2 and a stress range exceeding 150 MPa.
- (16) The product concerned is the product described in recital (15) above, originating in the PRC, currently falling within CN codes ex 7214 20 00, ex 7228 30 20, ex 7228 30 41, ex 7228 30 49, ex 7228 30 61, ex 7228 30 69, ex 7228 30 70 and ex 7228 30 89.
- (17) Following the provisional disclosure, an importer claimed that it would be difficult in practice to separate the product concerned from other types of rebars, falling under the same CN codes. It alleged that the Union customs authorities could thus mistakenly impose anti-dumping duties on other products not concerned by the investigation and not impose duties on the product concerned.
- (18) As explained in recital (18) of the provisional Regulation, the product definition exclusively corresponds to the requirements of the British Standard BS4449 and is typically distinguishable by CARES certification and markings embossed on the rebars themselves.
- (19) The importer could not specify in what way the product definition would overlap or be confused with the definition of other types of rebars. Therefore, the Commission considered that there is no problem of practical implementation of the measures and rejected the claim. The Commission observes that the certification has not been included in the product description in order to prevent the possibility of circumvention through imports of non-certified goods that would only be certified once inside the Union.
- (20) Following definitive disclosure, two interested parties claimed that the product concerned is in fact being sold also in Spain and in Portugal, and that as a consequence the Commission's consumption figures do not include all Union consumption. The interested parties based the claim on a statement on the website of a Union producer, which listed Spain and Portugal as countries that use high-ductility rebars.
- (21) The Commission reaffirms that rebars corresponding to Spanish and Portuguese standards are not included in the scope of the product concerned, because the technical requirements of the rebars in Spain and in Portugal do not correspond with the product definition of the present investigation, as set out in recital (15). The claim must therefore be rejected.
- (22) In the absence of any other comments regarding the product concerned and the like product, the conclusions reached in recitals (17) to (19) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

C. DUMPING

- (23) The details of the dumping calculation are set out in recitals (21) to (45) of the provisional Regulation.
- (24) Following the provisional disclosure, two interested parties repeated their concerns, described in the recital (22) of the provisional Regulation, as to the fact that both groups of companies were considered to be related for the purpose of the dumping and injury margins calculations. These parties repeated previous arguments concerning the lack of any operational links between the two groups and the absence of involvement in each other decision making process. Additionally the interested parties pointed out that in anti-dumping procedures conducted by third countries (namely Malaysia, Thailand and United States) they were treated as separate entities. The interested parties in question reiterated the same arguments in this regard after the definitive disclosure.

- (25) Nevertheless, the Commission is still of the opinion that the nature and strength of the relations between the groups, namely their capital links and the right, which is clearly set up in the articles of association, to nominate the officials of one of the groups in the statutory bodies of the other, do not allow to treat these interested parties as separate entities, in particular because that interconnection makes it possible to establish a closer structural and commercial relationship between them without difficulty. The mere fact that both interested parties raise the claim of separate treatment, while this decision would actually lead to the higher anti-dumping measures for one of them, could also lead to the above conclusion. Furthermore, it should be stressed that the Commission has no obligation to follow the decisions taken by the authorities of third countries in their anti-dumping procedures on the basis of their domestically applicable legislation. Therefore, the preliminary conclusion reached in recital (23) of the provisional Regulation as to the common treatment of the two exporters' Groups is hereby confirmed.
- (26) Following the provisional disclosure, one interested party raised again its concerns as to the choice of South Africa as an analogue country and subsequent construction of the normal value on the basis of this country. The interested party underlined the fact that none of the eight product types produced and sold by Chinese exporters passed the 5 % representativity test on domestic sales in South Africa and three of them were not even produced by the South African producer. Therefore no cost of production was available for these three types. The interested party contested also the high level of profit (in a range of 10-20 % ⁽¹⁾) used for the construction of the normal value. Finally, the interested party indicated that the cost of production in South Africa was high, and even substantially higher than sales prices in the Union, and alleged that this contradicted the Commission's provisional conclusion that South Africa is an open market with internal and external competition.
- (27) In response to the above claims, it should first be explained that even if a producer in the analogue country does not have sufficient volumes of domestic sales of certain product types to meet the 5 % representativity test, this does not prevent the normal value to be established for these product types. Given that these types were produced and sold by the South African producer, normal value was constructed based on actual costs of production. With regard to the three product types not produced in South Africa, the construction of their normal value was based on the costs of production of the closest product types produced in South Africa. In this case, the closest product types were identified by changing only one parameter of the product, namely its length. Cost of production (per kg) of the medium lengths was used instead of short or long ones. With regard to the profit used for the construction of the normal values, the standard method was applied. For the product types where there were no domestic sales or no profitable domestic transactions, the average company profit on all domestic sales of the product concerned was used. The investigation showed that this domestic profit ranged between 10-20 %. Furthermore, the Commission also applied the ruling of WTO panel in the Norwegian Salmon case ⁽²⁾ for the construction of normal values for those product types for which there were not sufficient profitable domestic transaction. In that case, the actual profit of the profitable domestic transactions per product type was applied. In that case the rate of profit was normally lower than 10-20 %.
- (28) Finally, the investigation indeed showed that costs of production in South Africa are higher than Union Industry costs and prices. These are actual costs verified on the premises of the producer and found to have been correctly reported by the South African producer. The Commission fails to see how this can be contradicting its preliminary conclusion regarding the openness and the competitive nature of the South African market. It should be underlined that whilst the Union Industry's prices are depressed with the presence of low-priced dumped imports from China, the South African producer can operate under normal conditions of competition. The situation in the Union Industry is not a benchmark for the choice of an analogue country which after all is a substitute for China.
- (29) After the definitive disclosure the interested party in question developed further its arguments with regard to the allegedly very high domestic prices and costs of production in the analogue country indicating that the normal value based on these figures is higher by almost 40 % than the Union target price used in the underselling margin determination. The interested party linked these allegedly high domestic prices and costs of production in the analogue country with several trade defence measures protecting that market which would also undermine another conclusion of the Commission with regard to the openness of the South African market for competition.
- (30) Following the above mentioned submission the data concerning prices and costs in the analogue country were re-assessed. Firstly, the claim is exaggerated as the ex-works prices of the South African producer verified on spot by the Commission and used to determine the normal value for the Chinese exporting producers are substantially lower than those alleged by the interested party in question. Secondly, the re-assessment led to the identification

⁽¹⁾ As the normal value calculation is based on data of only one company in South Africa the exact figure cannot be revealed.

⁽²⁾ Panel Report of 16 November 2007, DS337 European Communities — Anti-Dumping Measure on Farmed Salmon from Norway (WT/DS337/R).

of certain product types that were only made according to South-African standards and thus were not in competition with the Chinese exported product types. Given that the Commission ensured a full match of all Chinese export transactions by comparing them with product types from South Africa which were in direct competition with the exported product types and which thus required a lesser extent of adjustments which led to a more precise comparison, the Commission decided not to take these not competing products into account. As a consequence, normal values and the dumping margins have been revised downwards for all the sampled exporting producers. It has to be stressed however that the claim itself as to the limited openness of the analogue country market due to existence of trade defence measures is rejected. The defensive measures referred to in the submission either do not have the product concerned in their scope (anti-dumping measures) or were imposed after the investigation period (safeguard measures). In any case, the trade defence measures that a country might have applied for restoring equitable trade conditions do not annul the market economy nature of this country and its appropriateness as a market economy third country selected to determine the normal value for China ⁽¹⁾.

- (31) Taking into account the above the Commission confirms its preliminary conclusion of recital (30) of the provisional Regulation that South Africa is an appropriate analogue country under Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation. In that context, the Commission also notes that it has not been possible to obtain cooperation in another market economy country, and that the case-law of the Union Courts requires the Commission to use in such a situation the data of the country for which such cooperation has been obtained.
- (32) Following the provisional disclosure two interested parties claimed that because steel prices, and in parallel production costs, had fallen throughout the IP, the Commission should have calculated the dumping and injury margins on monthly or, at the very least, on a quarterly basis. In particular, they point out that otherwise those producers would be punished that had a lot of sales in the early months. This claim was also reiterated after the definitive disclosure.
- (33) However, the investigation showed that HFP rebar prices fell throughout the IP and in particular when demand was increasing due to dumped imports. This situation does not seem to require or to justify the use of any special methodology. The interested parties themselves admit that the drop in costs was a global phenomenon and not specific to the Union. Thus, the drop in costs should have affected all parties equally. Also, even though there were fluctuations in the prices of raw materials and in the prices of the final product, the variations in the course of the IP were not of a level to justify the application of a special methodology. The data submitted by the interested parties referring to the global steel market shows a decline of prices by around 12 %. With regard to the rapid decline of iron ore prices on the Chinese market (more than 50 %), the Commission notes that the impact of the decline on the prices of HFP rebars was limited to 20 % in the IP. Furthermore, the increase in prices was only of a temporary character in the sense that the world market prices are volatile, which is a normal phenomenon for this type of raw material. Such changes in raw material prices must be considered as a normal part of the business operations. The observed raw material price evolution over the investigation period does not thus indicate the necessity of monthly analysis, nor does it seem to be of an extent that would have substantially influenced the dumping and injury margin calculations. In any event, the determination of the normal value on a monthly basis is not feasible because the profitability tests of analogue country domestic sales and the cost of production of the analogue country producer were, in line with the basic regulation, determined on a yearly basis for all product types that were exported into Union by the Chinese exporting producers. Such lack of data renders it impossible to precisely determine the normal value for such short time periods.
- (34) In the absence of any further comment, the provisional findings as set out in recitals (21) to (45) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed with the adjustment described in recital (30) above. The definitive dumping margins, expressed as a percentage of the CIF Union frontier price, duty unpaid, are adjusted as follows:

Company	Definitive dumping margin (%)
Jiangyin Xicheng Steel Co., Ltd	62,1
Jiangyin Ruihe Metal Products Co., Ltd	62,1
Jiangsu Yonggang Group Co., Ltd	48,1

⁽¹⁾ Case C-26/96, Rotexchemie, judgment of 29 May 1997, EU:C:1997:261, para. 16.

Company	Definitive dumping margin (%)
Jiangsu Lianfeng Industrial Co., Ltd	48,1
Zhangjiagang Hongchang High Wires Co., Ltd	48,1
Zhangjiagang Shatai Steel Co., Ltd	48,1
All other companies	62,1

D. INJURY

1. Definition of the Union industry and Union production

- (35) In the absence of any comments with respect to the definition of the Union industry and Union production, the conclusions set out in recitals (46) to (50) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

2. Sampling of Union producers

- (36) In the absence of any comments with respect to the sampling of Union producers, the conclusions set out in recital (51) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

3. Free and captive markets

- (37) In the absence of any comments with regard to free and captive markets, the conclusions set out in recitals (52) to (56) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

4. Union consumption

- (38) As explained in recitals (20) to (21) above, following definitive disclosure one interested party claimed that the Union consumption figures would erroneously not include the consumption in Spain and Portugal. This claim was rejected because the rebars used in Spain and Portugal are not part of the product under investigation.
- (39) In the absence of any comments with regard to Union consumption, the conclusions set out in recital (57) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

5. Imports into the Union from the country concerned

- (40) In the absence of any comments with regard to the volume, the market share and prices of the imports concerned, the findings and conclusions set out in recitals (58) to (61) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.
- (41) As explained in recitals (62) of the provisional Regulation, the price undercutting was established by comparing the prices of the imports from China on a CIF basis with the prices of the matching product types of the Union industry, adjusted to ex-works level.

- (42) Following provisional disclosure, the Union industry claimed that in the current case, comparing the prices with different sales conditions, namely CIF vs. ex-works, leads to an underestimation of the actual price undercutting practiced by Chinese exporters. This is particularly true when the prices of imports from China are compared with the prices of products sold from continental Europe to the UK and Ireland, which are the only two markets where HFP rebars are exclusively used. According to the Union industry, adjusting the Union prices of the producers selling from continental Europe to ex-works level does not reflect the actual competition with the imports from China which are delivered to UK and Irish harbours, close to their clients' premises. The Union industry argued that undercutting and also injury elimination level ('underselling') should be established at the most appropriate point of comparison, namely by comparing Chinese import prices with the Union prices at their arrival in the importation harbour in UK and Ireland, so as to compare Chinese prices at CIF level with Union industry prices at the same destination. The Union industry underlined the Commission's wide margin of discretion in establishing the most accurate method for establishing price undercutting and underselling.
- (43) In response to these claims, the Commission notes that the investigation showed that there are different standards and grades used in the construction industries in different Member States. Whilst the standard of HFP rebars corresponds to the standard suitable to be consumed only in the UK and in Ireland, production takes place in both the UK and several other Member States, in particular in France, Spain, and Portugal. The Commission confirms that the determination of undercutting should be based on a fair price comparison between matching product types. The investigation has established that the matching product types are exclusively produced by the Union producers located in the continental Europe who deliver their products by sea to harbours in the UK and in Ireland. By contrast, the investigation also showed that HFP rebars produced in the UK are of a different grade than the imports from China and could thus not be compared with the imports from China.
- (44) It is clear that in this case the imports from China enter into competition with Union industry products only when delivered in the UK or in Ireland. Customers will make their purchase decisions based on prices quoted at the same point of destination. The Commission therefore considers that in order to reach a fair determination of undercutting, and subsequently underselling, the calculations should reflect a comparison at the level of the importation in the UK or in Ireland. The claim of the Union industry is thus accepted.
- (45) However, differently from the claim of the Union industry, the Commission considers that instead of CIF level, the most accurate point of comparison is the level where the goods have been offloaded from the vessels and have reached land in the harbour. This means that such a comparison includes in the Chinese prices the post-importation costs, typically borne by the importer, that occur on top of the CIF costs. The investigation has not established any difference in harbour handling costs between shipments from China and from the Union. By contrast, a fair comparison should also reflect the fact that shipments from China must undergo customs clearance at the importation harbour, whereas shipments from the Union do not.
- (46) On the basis of the above, the Commission adjusted the determination of undercutting to the price comparison at the point where the goods from both China and the Union have landed in the UK or in Ireland. This had the effect of including in the comparable price of the Union industry the transport cost (in the range of 25-35 EUR/tonne) and handling costs (in the range of 5-10 EUR/tonne), which corresponded to approximately 8 % of the CIF price. The same adjustment was done for underselling calculations as explained in recital (127) below.
- (47) Therefore, the recitals (62) to (63) of the provisional Regulation are replaced by the following recitals:
- (48) In order to determine whether there was price undercutting during the IP, and to what extent, the weighted average sales prices per product type of the sampled Union producers charged to unrelated customers on the Union market, adjusted to the level of landed costs by including the actual delivery costs up to the arrival harbour and the handling costs at the harbour, and by deducting commissions and credit notes, were compared to the corresponding weighted average prices per product type of the dumped imports from the sampled Chinese producers to the first independent customer on the Union market, established on a CIF basis, and adjusted with post-importation costs corresponding to handling costs and customs clearance costs, and by deducting commissions and credit notes. As explained in recital (103) of the provisional Regulation, undercutting was established in comparison with sales to unrelated customers only and only for matching product types. The sales to related parties made by the Union industry were exclusively composed of product types not being imported from China.

- (49) The result of the comparison, when expressed as a percentage of the sampled Union producers' turnover during the IP, showed an undercutting margin ranging from 8,3 % to 11,8 %. The lower prices of the dumped imports compared to the Union prices during the period considered explain the significant increase in Chinese import volume and in the market share held by the imports from China from 2013 onwards.
- (50) Following definitive disclosure, several interested parties disagreed with the price comparison on the basis of the landed costs. Two interested parties stated their opposition without substantiating why it was not appropriate in the case at hand. The claim could therefore not be taken into account.
- (51) Another interested party claimed that the comparison should concern the entire Union industry and that therefore it was incorrect to take into account the prices in one member country or countries only. It expressed its worry that the basic principle of establishing Union prices would be changed as a result.
- (52) The Commission reaffirms that the price comparison on the basis of the landed costs remains exceptional. In situations where both the Union consumption can take place in several Member States, as is usually the case, the comparison between Union ex-works prices and CIF import prices is justified. In the case at hand, however, a different comparison is exceptionally warranted due to the specific circumstances of the market, as explained above.
- (53) The same interested party also requested a disclosure of the information concerning transport costs, handling costs and profitability, which had an impact on the determination as compared with the provisional measures.
- (54) The Commission notes that the definitive disclosure included detailed information on the facts and considerations used in the calculation. In recital (41) of the General Disclosure Document, the Commission disclosed the ranges of the transport costs and handling costs. These costs were expressed in ranges in order to protect the confidentiality of the business data of the cooperating Union producers. The ranges allowed interested parties to verify the facts used for the determination. The Commission notes that none of the interested parties has questioned the level of these costs. The recitals (46) to (49) of the General Disclosure Document contained detailed information on the profitability calculations, allowing a comparison with the data disclosed at the provisional stage in recitals (81) to (83) of the provisional Regulation. The Commission therefore concludes that the interested parties have been provided with the essential facts and considerations on the basis of which it intends to impose definitive measures.
- (55) Following definitive disclosure, several interested parties argued that the Union producer exclusively producing the non-matching product types ('grade C') cannot have been injured by the imports from China ('grade B') because the two product types are not in competition with each other. The interested parties argued that the Commission, in order to be consistent, should have limited the product scope and the definition of Union industry only to grade B. Alternatively, the interested parties alleged that if the product scope includes both grade B and C, it is not correct to calculate undercutting and underselling on the basis of matching product types only. They claimed that there is little difference in the production costs of grade B and grade C. The interested parties argued that in this case the Commission should have instead disregarded the difference between product types, thereby including all product types in the calculation of undercutting and underselling.
- (56) The Commission clarifies that the standard methodology has been used as regards product scope and product types. The product subject to investigation includes several product types, some of which are imported from China while others are not. The Commission has concluded that the different product types are in competition with each other, because grade C can be used for all applications where grade B is required. The submissions of the interested parties also underline this fact. The Commission confirms that the product scope and the definition of the Union industry include both grade B and C. The injury indicators have been established on the basis of the entire Union industry, in line with the standard practice. As explained in recital (69) of the provisional Regulation, even if the injury indicators would have been established on the basis of the matching product types only, this would not have altered the trends observed.
- (57) As regards the calculation of undercutting and underselling margins, the Commission has compared the prices on the basis of the product control number, i.e. compared like with like, as per the standard practice. The

Commission also underlines that the representativity of matching product types between the product types exported from China and product types sold by the EU industry on the free market was high. The product control numbers reflect, among others, also the grade B or C. The inclusion of the grade as one of the features in the product control number is justified because the two grades have different physical characteristics: grade C has higher ductility than grade B, which makes it necessary for certain applications where grade B cannot be used. The investigation has also shown that grade C is sold for a higher price than grade B, and its production costs are on average higher. For these reasons, the Commission has taken this product feature into account when making the undercutting and underselling calculations. As a result, the price comparison between grade B and grade C could not be made as there was no matching between the product types sold by the Chinese exporting producers and the grade C sold by the Union industry. There was also no justification for altering the product control number because representativity of the imported product types was high. At the same time, the fact that a product type sold by the Union industry does not entirely match with product types imported to the EU from the country concerned does not preclude that such product types compete with each other and fall within the product scope. The claim of the interested parties must therefore be rejected.

- (58) Following definitive disclosure, two interested parties claimed that the prices of the non-matching product types were not undercut by the imports from China, and that therefore a significant proportion of the Union market has not been affected by the imports from China.
- (59) The Commission notes that the prices of the non-matching product types (grade C) were higher than those of the matching product types (grade B), and therefore the imports from China undercut the prices of grade C by more than they undercut the prices of grade B. The imports from China were found to be in competition also with the sales of grade C, as explained in recital (56). Contrary to the claim of the interested party, therefore, the Union prices of all product types were undercut by the imports from China. However, as explained in recital (57) above, the determination of undercutting and underselling margins has been made on the basis of matching product control numbers in order to reach an objective and fair determination. This is to the advantage of the Chinese producers, because Chinese imports were not compared against more expensive types of Union products. In any case, the non-matching product types represented only a small part of the free market, since the vast majority of the grade C sales took place in the captive market. The claim must therefore be rejected.

6. Economic situation of the Union industry

- (60) In the absence of any comments concerning the preliminary remarks and macroeconomic indicators, the conclusions set out in recitals (64) to (80) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.
- (61) Following provisional disclosure, as explained in recital (8) above, the Union industry submitted revised cost data in particular for the period considered. The revised data that was verified at their premises also concerns cash flow and investments. As a result, the indicators concerning costs, profitability, cash flow, investments and return on investments were re-stated to reflect the verified data. While the changes affect slightly the exact level of certain indicators, they do not alter the overall conclusions on injury of the provisional Regulation. The below recitals (66) to (68) replace the recitals (81) to (83) of the provisional Regulation.
- (62) Following definitive disclosure, several interested parties questioned the procedural grounds for the submission of the revised data and its verification by the Commission. The interested parties requested more additional information on the revised data, and claimed that the revisions put into question the overall conclusion on the existence of injury.
- (63) On procedure, the Commission notes that the new submissions addressed questions or omissions detected at the provisional stage and were thus aimed at improving the accuracy of the findings. The Commission only accepted the revisions that could be verified, which limited the impact of the revised submissions as compared with the initial claims of the Union industry.
- (64) On the consequences of the changes on the injury findings, the Commission notes, contrary to the claims of the interested parties, that the impact of the modifications was small. The Commission observes that the adjustments to scrap prices and cost of goods sold were in a range of 1 % to 2 %. The changes therefore do not alter the overall findings on the existence of injury.

- (65) Concerning cash flow from unrelated sales, the Commission took into account revised data that was not available at the provisional stage. The correction did not affect the cash flow on related sales, neither changed the conclusion that the cash flow situation deteriorated following the start of the imports from China. As regards return on investments and employment costs, the Commission corrected clerical errors in the formulas in the tables in recitals (83) and (91) of the provisional Regulation. These corrections confirmed the conclusions on the deteriorating return on investment and the impact of the labour costs.

(a) *Average unit selling prices on the Union market and unit cost of production*

- (66) The average sales prices of the sampled Union producers to unrelated customers in the Union decreased by 16 % from 2012 to the IP. The price decrease reflects a general lowering trend in the worldwide cost of raw material, both shredded scrap used in the Union and iron ore used in China and in the analogue country, as shown in the table below.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	IP
Scrap price in EUR/tonne (sampled Union producers)	319	307	279	269	260
<i>Index (2012 = 100)</i>	104	100	91	88	85
Shredded scrap price in EUR/tonne (Union market)	318	285	254	261	251
<i>Index (2012 = 100)</i>	112	100	89	92	88
Iron ore price in EUR/tonne (imports to China)	124	100	96	72	60
<i>Index (2012 = 100)</i>	125	100	96	73	61
Iron ore price in EUR/tonne (imports to China) submitted by the Chinese exporting producers	Not provided	Not provided	[90-110]	[60-80]	[50-70]

Source: Complainant, questionnaire replies, www.indexmundi.com, CISA

- (67) However, the sales prices of the Union industry decreased from 2012 to the IP faster than the raw material prices for shredded scrap, both in absolute and in relative terms. As can be seen in the table below, this resulted in losses from 2013 onwards.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	IP
Average unit selling price in the Union to related customers	529	540	483	464	458
<i>Index (2012 = 100)</i>	98	100	89	86	85
Average unit selling price in the Union to unrelated customers	505	507	456	434	427
<i>Index (2012 = 100)</i>	100	100	90	86	84

	2011	2012	2013	2014	IP
Unit cost of goods sold for related sales (EUR/tonne)	544	527	490	479	470
<i>Index (2012 = 100)</i>	103	100	93	91	89
Unit cost of goods sold for unrelated sales (EUR/tonne)	504	491	458	444	433
<i>Index (2012 = 100)</i>	103	100	93	90	88

Source: Questionnaire replies

(b) Profitability, cash flow, investments, return on investments and ability to raise capital

- (68) During the period considered the Union producers' cash flow, investment, return on investment and their ability to raise capital developed as follows:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	IP
Profitability of sales in the Union to related customers (% of sales turnover)	- 2,8	+ 2,5	- 1,5	- 3,2	- 2,7
Profitability of sales in the Union to unrelated customers adjusted for comparable product types (% of sales turnover)	+ 0,2	+ 4,8	+ 0,9	- 1,9	- 0,5
Cash flow related sales (EUR)	- 208 055	6 928 639	1 692 126	609 421	1 441 890
Cash flow unrelated sales (EUR)	3 311 842	11 567 283	1 947 404	2 258 271	1 060 330
Investments (EUR)	7 176 323	6 546 524	5 880 627	4 504 181	5 030 792
<i>Index (2012 = 100)</i>	110	100	90	69	77
Return on investments (%)	- 3	8	- 2	- 7	- 5

Source: Questionnaire replies

- (69) In the absence of any modification concerning the profitability of the related sales, the conclusions set out in recitals (84) to (85) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.
- (70) As a result of the revised data, the recitals (86) to (87) of the provisional Regulation are replaced by the recitals (71) to (72) below:
- (71) For their unrelated sales, a similar trend as for the related sales was followed. The unrelated sales were profitable in 2012, almost broke even in 2013 and then became loss-making from 2014 onwards.

- (72) Cash flow, which is the ability of the industry to self-finance its activities, was initially largely positive for unrelated sales, but reduced since 2013 in line with the weakening profits. Cash flow from related sales was negative in 2011 but positive in the rest of the period considered. However, since the related sales prices do not necessarily reflect market prices, the cash flow from related sales could not be considered to reflect the cash flow situation of the Union industry.
- (73) In the absence of any other comments concerning the indicators listed in recital (68) above, the conclusions set out in recitals (88) to (89) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

(c) *Stocks*

- (74) In the absence of any comments concerning stocks, the conclusions set out in recital (90) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

(d) *Labour costs*

- (75) Following provisional disclosure, an error in the Table in recital (91) of the provisional Regulation came to the attention of the Commission. The clerical error concerned the formula of the average costs per employee in the table in recital (91) of the provisional Regulation. The expression '13 % of the total costs of production' is replaced by '4 % of the total costs of production'. The table in recital (91) of the provisional Regulation is replaced by the below table:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	IP
Average labour costs per employee (EUR)	41 407	47 208	41 650	45 539	49 449
<i>Index (2012 = 100)</i>	88	100	88	96	105

Source: Questionnaire replies

- (76) One interested party commented, in the light of recital (91) of the provisional Regulation, that the labour costs of the Union industry have increased significantly from 2012 to the IP.
- (77) The Commission notes that the corrected table above shows a moderate 5 % increase in the average labour cost from 2012 to the IP. The comment of the interested party is found to be justified and has been addressed in the corrected table. The correction does not alter the overall conclusion on injury.

7. Conclusion on injury

- (78) In recital (93) of the provisional Regulation, the expression '4 percentage points' is replaced by 'over 5 percentage points'.
- (79) In the absence of any other comments concerning the conclusion on injury, the conclusions set out in recitals (92) to (94) of the provisional Regulation that the Union industry suffered material injury within the meaning of Article 3(5) of the basic Regulation are confirmed.

E. CAUSATION

1. Introduction and the effect of the dumped imports

- (80) Following provisional disclosure, one interested party claimed that the Union industry had itself shifted its focus away from the product concerned to other products. The observed decrease in sales of the product concerned

would thus be a result of the choices made by the Union industry and not attributable to the Chinese imports. The interested party claimed that the Union industry has therefore not suffered injury since other products have compensated the decrease in the production of the product concerned, leaving no negative net effect on the situation of the Union industry. This claim was repeated by two interested parties following the definitive disclosure.

- (81) The Commission notes that the same machinery can be used to manufacture both HFP rebars and other products, as explained in recital (72) of the provisional Regulation. This fact does not, however, lead to the conclusion that the increase in the production of other products is the cause of the decrease of the production of HFP rebars. Such a causal link would exist only if the machinery would be operating close to full capacity. At less than full capacity, as is the case here, the production of other products can increase without causing the decrease of production of HFP rebars. The increase of output of other products does not affect the assessment of injury for HFP rebars established in section D above. The Commission found no evidence suggesting that the Union producers had made an active decision to decrease the production of HFP rebars in order to focus on other products. The claim must therefore be rejected.
- (82) In the absence of any other comments with regard to the introduction and the effect of the dumped imports, the conclusions set out in recitals (95) to (99) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

2. Effect of other factors

2.1. Export performance of the Union industry

- (83) One interested party claimed that the inefficiency of the Union industry, instead of the imports from China, would be the cause of the material injury. The interested party alleged that the lack of exports to third markets and the existence of imports from Turkey into the Union, despite their high prices, are signs of inefficiency of the Union industry. The interested party claimed that as a result, the imposition of measures against the imports from China would not help the EU industry, as the imports from China would be replaced by imports from other countries. This claim was repeated by two interested parties following the definitive disclosure.
- (84) The Commission notes that the Union industry was profitable in 2012, before the start of the imports from China. The exports volumes were already small, without this preventing the industry from making a profit. The deterioration of the situation of the Union industry therefore cannot have been caused by the absence of exports to third countries. The Commission observes that the deterioration of the situation of the Union industry started with the appearance of the dumped imports from China.
- (85) Moreover, the Commission notes that as explained in recital (105) of the provisional Regulation, the imports from Turkey represented only 2 % market share during the IP and that the impact of the imports from Turkey therefore was not such as to break the causal link between the Chinese imports and the material injury suffered by the Union industry.
- (86) The Commission has found no evidence to substantiate the alleged inefficiency of the Union industry. On the contrary, the costs of production of the Union industry were found to be lower than the costs of production in the analogue country. The claim must therefore be rejected.
- (87) In the absence of other comments with regard to the export performance of the Union industry, the conclusions set out in recital (100) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

2.2. Sales to related parties

- (88) One interested party commented that the overall decrease in sales to unrelated parties is explained by one Union producer's increased sales to its related parties at the expense of unrelated parties. The interested party alleged that the drop in unrelated sales is therefore not caused by the imports from China but by shifting the sales towards related customers by one Union producer.

- (89) Firstly, the Commission observes that the decrease in the Union industry sales to unrelated parties took place in a context of increasing Union consumption, as explained in recitals (74) to (76) of the provisional Regulation. Related sales cannot explain why the Union producers could not increase their sales in line with the expanding consumption. Secondly, the above claim concerning the Union industry sales to related parties is contradicted by the table in recital (74) of the provisional Regulation which shows that related sales did not increase but remained by and large stable during the period considered. The argument concerning an alleged increase of related sales at the expense of unrelated sales is unfounded and therefore cannot break the causal link between the Chinese import and the material injury suffered by the Union industry.
- (90) In the absence of other comments with regard to the sales to related parties, the conclusions set out in recitals (101) to (103) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

2.3. Imports from third countries

- (91) In the absence of any comments with regard to the imports from third countries, the conclusions set out in recitals (104) to (106) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

2.4. The economic crisis

- (92) In the absence of any comments with regard to the economic crisis, the conclusions set out in recitals (107) to (108) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

2.5. Cost of the main raw material

- (93) One interested party repeated the claim discussed in recitals (109) to (110) of the provisional Regulation, stating that the root cause of the injury would be more costly production methods and raw materials of the EU industry (scrap and electric furnaces) compared with China (iron ore and coal). It claims that the reasoning of the recitals (109) to (110) of the provisional Regulation failed to take into account the different consumption rates of iron ore and scrap.
- (94) The Commission reiterates, as stated in recital (110) of the provisional Regulation, that the two production methods are different and they use different combinations of raw material and energy. The interested party has not put forward substantiated data on the alleged impact of the production method. On the basis of the available information, the Commission observes that the weight of the raw material is approximately 60 % in the cost of production of the Union industry, whereas energy cost is in the range of 8-10 %. Any savings in the raw material price due to an alternative production method would be at least partly offset by higher energy consumption. Therefore the Commission concludes that the prices of the two different raw materials are not directly comparable. In any event, the Commission observes that the dumping margin was established on the basis of the normal value in South Africa, not on the basis of Chinese raw material and energy prices. The arguments put forward by the interested party do not show that the injury suffered by the Union industry is due to the production method. The Commission therefore concludes that even though the decreasing iron ore prices in China may have had a positive impact on the Chinese exporting producers, the production method cannot in itself be the cause of the injury suffered by the Union industry and break the causal link between injury and the dumped imports from China. This claim must therefore be rejected.
- (95) In the absence of other comments with regard to the cost of the main raw material, the conclusions set out in recitals (109) to (110) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

2.6. Competition between Union producers

- (96) One interested party claimed that the decrease of prices and the injury suffered by the Union industry is not caused by the imports from China but by the fierce competition between Union producers. It alleged that this is demonstrated by the continued decrease of the prices in the post-IP period, even in the absence of imports from China.

- (97) The Commission notes that the dumped imports from China have been found to undercut the EU prices during the IP, thereby establishing a causal link between the injury and the dumped imports from China. As regards the post-IP developments, the Commission notes the significant increase of inventories of Chinese origin, which is likely to be suppressing prices over time even in the absence of immediate imports. This argument must therefore be rejected.

2.7. USD/GBP exchange rate

- (98) One interested party claimed that exchange rate fluctuations between GBP and USD would be the cause of the imports from China. The appreciation of GBP against USD would allegedly have made the UK producer uncompetitive and opened the demand for imports from China, which are quoted in USD.
- (99) The Commission notes that the undercutting and underselling determination is based on the sales of the Union producers located in France, Portugal and Spain, while the dumping determination is based on the normal value in South Africa. These findings are not affected by fluctuations in the USD/GBP exchange rate. Moreover, the USD has appreciated against GBP from 2012 to the IP. The argument must therefore be rejected.

2.8. Other alleged factors

- (100) Following definitive disclosure, several interested parties claimed that the imports from China cannot have caused the injury to the Union producer whose product types did not match the product types imported from China. This is allegedly demonstrated by the lower profit rate of this producer when compared to the average profit of the other Union producers. The interested parties claimed that there must be some other factor causing the injury to this producer that the Commission had not taken into account, but they did not specify a possible alternative cause. The interested parties claimed that the Union producer should not have been included in the injury analysis.
- (101) Firstly, the Commission refers to recital (69) of the provisional Regulation, which clarifies that even if the injury had been established on the basis of the matching product types only, it would not have altered the trends observed. Secondly, as explained in recitals (55) to (57) above, the product types imported from China are substitutable by the non-matching product and can therefore cause injury also to the Union producer whose product types did not match the product types imported from China. Thirdly, the profits of the different producers may be different due to the specific cost and price structures of each producer. Finally, the interested party has not suggested any alternative cause of injury that might break the causal link. For the above reasons, the claim must be rejected.

2.9. Conclusion on causation

- (102) In summary, the Commission considers that none of the arguments put forward by the interested parties after the provisional disclosure are able to alter the provisional findings which established a causal link between the dumped imports and the material injury suffered by the Union industry during the IP. The conclusions set out in recitals (111) to (114) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.
- (103) Based on the above analysis, which had distinguished and separated the effects of all known factors on the situation of the Union industry from the injurious effects of the dumped imports, it is concluded that the dumped imports from China have caused material injury to the Union industry within the meaning of Article 3(6) of the basic Regulation.

F. UNION INTEREST

- (104) After the provisional disclosure, several interested parties claimed that the imposition of the measures would be contrary to the Union interest.

1. General considerations

- (105) In the absence of any comments with regard to the general considerations, the conclusions set out in recitals (115) to (117) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

2. Interest of the Union industry

- (106) In the absence of any comments with regard to the interest of the Union industry, the conclusions set out in recitals (118) to (124) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

3. Interest of users

- (107) Several interested parties expressed concerns regarding the availability of supply for independent users. They pointed out that imports are necessary to satisfy the demand since domestic capacity is far below the consumption. According to these interested parties, the independent users will face difficulties to source the product concerned in the event that the imports from China will become uncompetitive as a result of the measures. They alleged that alternative sources are not available because the Union producer located in the UK is giving preference to its related users, which restricts the availability of supply to the independent users and potentially forces them out of the market. This in turn will lead to competition distortions in the downstream market, putting at risk a large proportion of the jobs currently existing with the independent users. They pointed out that there are more jobs at stake in the downstream industry than in the Union industry involved with the product concerned.
- (108) The Commission notes that the purpose of anti-dumping measures is not to foreclose the market to exporters practicing dumping but to eliminate the trade distorting effect of injurious dumping and restore effective competition in the market. Users could continue to purchase HFP rebars from China once price discrimination has been eliminated. Furthermore, as explained in the recital (132) of the provisional Regulation, there is a significant spare capacity in the Union, in particular with producers located outside of the UK and who do not have any related users. The Commission considers that no arguments have been put forward showing that the independent users will face difficulties in purchasing from these Union producers. As a consequence, the independent users can continue to compete in the market. The argument must therefore be disregarded.
- (109) Following definitive disclosure, two interested parties claimed that the measures are not in the Union interest because the users would become loss-making should the measures against imports from China be imposed. However the interested parties did not provide arguments as to why the users could not turn to the alternative sources of supply explained above. The claim was therefore disregarded.
- (110) In the absence of other comments with regard to the interest of the users, the conclusions set out in recitals (125) to (136) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

4. Interest of importers

- (111) Some interested parties argued that the imposition of measures would have negative impact on the importers. The importers would be unable to pass on price increases to customers, which would lead them to losses. Considering their narrow profit margins, they would risk going out of business.
- (112) The Commission however points out that the domestic production in the UK is not sufficient to supply the entire consumption, thereby leading to a continuous need of imports. The importers will be able to continue their activity by importing from other sources of supply and also from China at non-injurious prices following the imposition of the duties. The importers are therefore unlikely to suffer substantially negative effects as a result of the measures.
- (113) In the absence of other comments with regard to the interest of importers, the conclusions set out in recitals (137) to (139) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

5. Conclusion on Union interest

- (114) In summary, none of the arguments put forward by the interested parties demonstrate that there are compelling reasons against the imposition of measures on imports of the product concerned from China. Any negative effects on the unrelated users are mitigated by the availability of alternative sources of supply. Moreover, when considering the overall impact of the anti-dumping measures on the Union market, the positive effects, in particular on the Union industry, appear to outweigh the potential negative impacts on the other interest groups. The conclusions set out in recitals (140) to (142) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

G. RETROACTIVE IMPOSITION OF ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES

- (115) As mentioned in recital (3) above, the Commission made imports of HFP rebars originating in the PRC subject to registration as of 19 December 2015 following a request by the complainant.
- (116) The registration concerns imports that have been made between 19 December 2015 and the imposition of the provisional anti-dumping measures, namely 29 January 2016.
- (117) As mentioned in recital (10) above, cooperation was received from all sampled Union producers and from three unrelated importers. Their imports represented 70 % of all imports from China during the IP and 79 % of all imports from China in the post-IP period, namely from April 2015 to January 2016.
- (118) Several interested parties submitted comments opposing a retroactive collection of the duties. The Union industry, on the opposite, asked for retroactive application.
- (119) Pursuant to Article 10(4)(b) of the basic Regulation, duties may be levied retroactively if there is 'in addition to the level of imports which caused injury during the investigation period, a further substantial rise in imports which, in the light of its timing and volume and other circumstances, is likely to seriously undermine the remedial effect of the definitive anti-dumping duty to be applied'.
- (120) The Commission observes that after the registration, the imports from China stopped, with the exception of one shipment of approximately 10 000 tonnes that entered the Union after registration. Verification by national customs authorities, on the basis of a request based on Article 6(4) of the basic Regulation, has not shown any other declarations belonging under the relevant TARIC code, so the import statistics at the disposal of the Commission appear reliable. The Commission therefore observes that the registration has sufficed to almost completely stop the imports and therefore to avoid further injury to the Union industry. The Commission concludes that the shipment is hence not likely to seriously undermine the remedial effect of the duties.

1. Conclusion on retroactivity

- (121) On this basis, the Commission considers that one of the legal conditions under Article 10(4) of the basic Regulation is not met and therefore the duties should not be levied retroactively on the registered imports.

H. DEFINITIVE ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES

1. Injury elimination level (Injury margin)

- (122) Following provisional disclosure, the Union industry contested the target profit used in order to determine the injury elimination level as set out in recital (147) of the provisional Regulation, arguing that the level (+ 1,65 %) was insufficient and not representative for that type of industry in the absence of dumped imports. The Union industry argued that the Commission should select a higher profit rate and suggested a number of alternative methods to determine the relevant profit rate. As mentioned in recital (8) above, the Union industry also submitted data on historical profits from before the period considered and suggested using 2008 as the most suitable reference year as one possible alternative. Finally, as also explained in recital (61) above, the verification of the revised cost data of the Union industry for the period considered also led to changes in their profitability.

- (123) The Commission observes that profitability data related specifically to the product concerned constitutes a more accurate benchmark than the profitability data of other steel products or of the steel sector in general, which were the basis of some of the methods suggested by the Union industry. Those methods were therefore rejected.
- (124) Furthermore, the Commission observes that profitability data from the period considered, if a year with normal conditions of competition is available, constitutes a more accurate benchmark than the profitability data from before the period considered, which was the basis of some of the other methods suggested by the Union industry. For the reasons explained in recitals (147) to (148) of the provisional Regulation, the Commission found that the year 2012 reflected the profits that could be achieved by the Union industry under normal conditions of competition, in the absence of dumped imports. The methods that were based on the data from the years before the period considered were therefore rejected.
- (125) The Commission notes that the profit level provisionally determined in recital (147) of the provisional Regulation was in line with the revenues and costs of the year 2012 submitted by the Union industry and verified by the Commission at the provisional stage.
- (126) As explained in recital (61) above, the revised data submitted and verified after the provisional disclosure led to changes in the level of certain indicators concerning profitability, cash flow, investments and return on investments. The revised data was applied consistently to the entire period considered. As can be seen in the tables in recitals (66) to (68), the costs and profits were slightly altered in all of the years as a result. In particular, profitability of the sales to unrelated customers achieved in the year 2012 changed to + 4,8 %, whereas at the provisional stage the profitability was 1,65 %. The change in profitability was due to the revised costs being lower, which therefore resulted in a higher profit.
- (127) The Commission found that the profits achieved in the year 2012 reflected the profits that the Union industry could have achieved under normal conditions of competition, in the absence of dumping. This revised profit level achieved in 2012 was therefore applied as the target profit at the definitive stage to establish the injury margins. As a result, in recital (147) of the provisional Regulation, the expression '1,65 %' should be replaced by '4,8 %'.
- (128) Following definitive disclosure, the Union industry commented that the profit margins of other products and other periods should not be excluded as possible ways to establishing the normal profit. The Union industry underlined the Commission's role of making a factual assessment to determine the most accurate profit margin in each situation. As regards the case at hand, the Union industry argued that 2012 was not a year with normal conditions of competition because of high scrap prices, weak demand and the liquidation of a UK producer putting additional supply to the market. Therefore profit margins of other products and/or other periods should have been used instead.
- (129) The Commission notes that it has specifically analysed the situation in the market during the period considered in the light of the arguments concerning scrap prices, demand and the liquidation of a producer put forward by the Union industry at the provisional stage. As explained in recital (148) of the provisional regulation, these circumstances led the Commission to consider the year 2011 not to be a period under normal market conditions. By contrast, the Commission does not find that these factors warrant the exclusion of the year 2012. As regards scrap prices, the price peak took place in early 2011, and the scrap prices continued to fall in 2012, as shown in recital (81) of the provisional Regulation. As regards the allegedly weak demand, the consumption increased by 9 % from 2011 to 2012, as shown in recital (57) of the provisional Regulation. As regards the liquidation of a producer, the disruptions impacted the market particularly in the year 2011, while the liquidation was completed in early 2012.
- (130) For these reasons, the Commission rejects the arguments of the complainant and reaffirms the finding that the year 2012 was a period under normal market conditions. As there is a year of normal conditions of competition within the period of investigation, it is not necessary to base the determination of normal profit on other periods or other products.
- (131) After the provisional disclosure, one interested party questioned whether the target prices of the Union industry had been correctly calculated and in particular whether the Commission had calculated the actual profit and the target profit separately for each PCN or whether the Commission had used the same profit margins for all PCNs.

- (132) In response to the question, the Commission confirms that the standard methodology has been used: the target unit price has been calculated by adding the target profit established above to the individual cost of production of each separate PCN. By contrast, the actually achieved profit was different for each PCN, and equalled the difference between the average sales price and average costs for each individual PCN. The question of the interested party is therefore considered to have been answered.
- (133) Finally, as explained in recitals (40) to (49) above, the price comparison between imports from China and the Union producers was adjusted to the level of the goods landed in the UK or in Ireland. As a result, the calculation of the injury elimination level was also modified to reflect a comparison of the prices of the level of the products landed in the harbour in the UK or in Ireland. This had the impact of increasing the injury margin.
- (134) One interested party highlighted that the level of the injury margins and dumping margins of the Chinese exporting producers seem contradictory, since producers with higher dumping margins have lower injury margins.
- (135) The Commission notes that the normal value is based on the analogue country and hence the same for all Chinese exporting producers. It could therefore indeed be expected that a higher dumping margin would be a consequence of lower CIF export prices, leading to a higher underselling margin too. However, the exports to the Union of one Chinese exporting producer (Xicheng Group) were made via independent trading companies located in China. The export prices used for the calculation of the dumping margin were established on the basis of the prices invoiced to the independent trading companies, whereas the CIF prices used for the calculation of the injury margin were established on the basis of prices paid by the first independent buyers in the Union. The CIF prices were exceeding the export prices by at least 20 %. This difference in sales channels had an effect of increasing the difference between dumping margin and injury margin of this exporting producer.
- (136) Considering the change in the target profit mentioned in recital (121) above, in the absence of any other comments regarding the injury elimination level, the other conclusions reached in recitals (144) to (151) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

2. Definitive measures

- (137) In view of the conclusions reached with regard to dumping, injury, causation and Union interest, and in accordance with Article 9(4) of the basic Regulation, definitive anti-dumping measures should be imposed on the imports of the product concerned at the level of the injury margin, in accordance with the lesser duty rule. The Commission notes that the claims of the interested parties concerning the dumping margin, even if accepted, would therefore not have changed the level of the measures.
- (138) On the basis of the above, the rate at which such duties will be imposed are set as follows:

Company	Injury margin (%)	Dumping margin (%)	Definitive anti-dumping duty rate (%)
Jiangyin Xicheng Steel Co., Ltd Jiangyin	18,4	62,1	18,4
Jiangyin Ruihe Metal Products Co., Ltd Jiangyin	18,4	62,1	18,4
Jiangsu Yonggang Group Co., Ltd Zhangjiagang	22,5	48,1	22,5

Company	Injury margin (%)	Dumping margin (%)	Definitive anti-dumping duty rate (%)
Jiangsu Lianfeng Industrial Co., Ltd Zhangjiagang	22,5	48,1	22,5
Zhangjiagang Hongchang High Wires Co., Ltd Zhangjiagang	22,5	48,1	22,5
Zhangjiagang Shatai Steel Co., Ltd Zhangjiagang	22,5	48,1	22,5
All other companies	22,5	62,1	22,5

- (139) The individual company anti-dumping duty rates specified in this Regulation were established on the basis of the findings of the present investigation. Therefore, they reflect the situation found during that investigation with respect to these companies. These duty rates (as opposed to the country-wide duty applicable to 'all other companies') are thus exclusively applicable to imports of product concerned originating in PRC and produced by the companies and thus by the specific legal entities mentioned. Imported product concerned produced by any other company not specifically mentioned in the operative part of this Regulation with its name and address, including entities related to those specifically mentioned, cannot benefit from these rates and shall be subject to the duty rate applicable to 'all other companies'.
- (140) Any claim requesting the application of these individual company anti-dumping duty rates (e.g. following a change in the name of the entity or following the setting up of new production or sales entities) should be addressed to the Commission ⁽¹⁾ forthwith with all relevant information, in particular any modification in the company's activities linked to production, domestic and export sales associated with, for example, that name change or that change in the production and sales entities. If appropriate, the Regulation will accordingly be amended by updating the list of companies benefiting from individual duty rates.
- (141) To minimise the risks of circumvention due to a difference in duty rates, special measures are needed to ensure the application of the individual anti-dumping duties. The companies with individual anti-dumping duties must present a valid commercial invoice to the customs authorities of the Member States. The invoice must conform to the requirements set out in Article 1(3) hereof. Imports not accompanied by that invoice should be subject to the anti-dumping duty applicable to 'all other companies'.
- (142) In order to ensure a proper enforcement of the anti-dumping duty, the residual duty level should not only apply to the non-cooperating exporting producers but also to those producers which did not have any exports to the Union during the IP.

3. Definitive collection of the provisional duties

- (143) In view of the dumping margins found and given the level of the injury caused to the Union industry, the amounts secured by way of the provisional anti-dumping duty, imposed by the provisional Regulation, should be definitively collected.
- (144) The measures provided for in this regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 15(1) Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009,

⁽¹⁾ European Commission, Directorate-General for Trade, Directorate H, CHAR 04/039, 1049 Brussels, Belgium.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. A definitive anti-dumping duty is hereby imposed on imports of high fatigue performance iron or steel concrete reinforcing bars and rods made of iron, non-alloy steel or alloy steel (but excluding of stainless steel, high-speed steel and silico-manganese steel), not further worked than hot-rolled, but including those twisted after rolling; these bars and rods contain indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process or are twisted after rolling; the key characteristic of high fatigue performance is the ability to endure repeated stress without breaking and, specifically, the ability to resist in excess of 4,5 million fatigue cycles using a stress ratio (min/max) of 0,2 and a stress range exceeding 150 MPa, currently falling within CN codes ex 7214 20 00, ex 7228 30 20, ex 7228 30 41, ex 7228 30 49, ex 7228 30 61, ex 7228 30 69, ex 7228 30 70 and ex 7228 30 89 (TARIC codes 7214 20 00 10, 7228 30 20 10, 7228 30 41 10, 7228 30 49 10, 7228 30 61 10, 7228 30 69 10, 7228 30 70 10 and 7228 30 89 10) and originating in the People's Republic of China.

2. The rates of the definitive anti-dumping duty applicable to the net, free-at-Union-frontier price, before duty, of the product described in paragraph 1 and produced by the companies listed below shall be:

Company	Duty (%)	TARIC additional code
Jiangyin Xicheng Steel Co., Ltd, Jiangyin	18,4	C060
Jiangyin Ruihe Metal Products Co., Ltd, Jiangyin	18,4	C061
Jiangsu Yonggang Group Co., Ltd, Zhangjiagang	22,5	C062
Jiangsu Lianfeng Industrial Co., Ltd, Zhangjiagang	22,5	C063
Zhangjiagang Hongchang High Wires Co., Ltd, Zhangjiagang	22,5	C064
Zhangjiagang Shatai Steel Co., Ltd, Zhangjiagang	22,5	C065
All other companies	22,5	C999

3. The application of the individual duty rate specified for the companies mentioned in paragraph 2 shall be conditional upon presentation to the customs authorities of the Member States of a valid commercial invoice, on which shall appear a declaration dated and signed by an official of the entity issuing such invoice, identified by his/her name and function, drafted as follows: 'I, the undersigned, certify that the (volume) of (product concerned) sold for export to the European Union covered by this invoice was manufactured by (company name and address) (TARIC additional code) in the People's republic of China. I declare that the information provided in this invoice is complete and correct.' If no such invoice is presented, the duty rate applicable to 'all other companies' shall apply.

4. Unless otherwise specified, the provisions in force concerning customs duties shall apply.

Article 2

The amounts secured by way of the provisional anti-dumping duties pursuant to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/113 shall be definitively collected.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 28 July 2016.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/1247**of 28 July 2016****Imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty and collecting definitively the provisional duty imposed on imports of aspartame originating in the People's Republic of China**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 ('the basic Regulation') on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Union ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(4) thereof,

Whereas:

1. PROCEDURE**1.1. Provisional measures**

- (1) On 26 February 2016, by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/262 ('the provisional Regulation') ⁽²⁾ the European Commission ('the Commission') imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of aspartame originating in the People's Republic of China ('the country concerned' or 'the PRC') under Article 7(4) of the basic Regulation.
- (2) The investigation was initiated on 30 May 2015 following a complaint lodged on 16 April 2015 by Ajinomoto Sweeteners Europe SAS ('ASE'), the sole producer of aspartame in the Union. On 15 October 2015 ASE was purchased by Hyet Holding BV and consequently was renamed to Hyet Sweet SAS ('Hyet'). Hyet represents 100 % of Union production of aspartame and constitutes the Union industry within the meaning of Article 4(1) of the basic Regulation.
- (3) As set out in recital (18) of the provisional Regulation the investigation of dumping and injury covered the period from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015 ('the investigation period'). The examination of trends relevant for the assessment of injury covered the period from 1 January 2011 to the end of the investigation period ('the period considered').

1.2. Subsequent procedure

- (4) Subsequent to the disclosure of the essential facts and considerations on the basis of which a provisional anti-dumping duty was imposed ('the provisional disclosure'), several interested parties made written submissions making known their views on the provisional findings. The parties who so requested were granted an opportunity to be heard.
- (5) A hearing took place upon request from the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce, with the presence of representatives of one exporting producer, Sinosweet Co., Ltd. The main points discussed were the possibility of obtaining a price undertaking, as well as other requests and comments on the dumping calculations. The comments were later formalized in a submission, and they are addressed in the present Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 176, 30.6.2016, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ Commission implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/262 of 25 February 2016 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of aspartame originating in the People's Republic of China (OJ L 50, 26.2.2016, p. 4).

- (6) The intervention of the Hearing Officer in trade proceedings was requested by one of the exporting producer, Changmao Biochemical Engineering Co., Ltd. The main points discussed were the reasons for refusal market economy treatment, the choice of the analogue country, the need for adjustments when establishing price undercutting and the alleged absence of causal link between the material injury and the dumped imports.
- (7) The Commission considered the oral and written comments submitted by the interested parties and, where appropriate, modified the provisional findings accordingly.
- (8) The Commission informed all parties of the essential facts and considerations on the basis of which it intended to impose a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of aspartame originating in the PRC and definitively collect the amounts secured by way of provisional duty ('the definitive disclosure'). All parties were granted a period within which they could make comments on the definitive disclosure.
- (9) The comments submitted by the interested parties were considered and taken into account where appropriate.

1.3. Sampling

- (10) In the absence of comments concerning sampling of importers, recitals (8) to (10) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.
- (11) In the absence of comments concerning sampling of exporting producers in the PRC, recitals (11) and (12) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.
- (12) In the absence of comments concerning individual examination, recital (13) of the provisional Regulation is confirmed.

1.4. Market economy treatment ('MET') claim forms

- (13) In the absence of comments concerning the claims for market economy treatment ('MET'), recital (14) of the provisional Regulation is confirmed.

2. PRODUCT CONCERNED AND LIKE PRODUCT

2.1. Product concerned

- (14) The product concerned, as defined and further clarified in recitals (19) to (22) of the provisional Regulation is aspartame (N-L- α -Aspartyl-L-phenylalanine-1-methyl ester, 3-amino-N-(α -carbomethoxy-phenethyl)-succinamic acid-N-methyl ester), CAS RN 22839-47-0, originating in the PRC, currently falling within CN code ex 2924 29 98 ('the product concerned' or 'the like product').
- (15) Following the provisional disclosure the Union industry reiterated its concern for possible circumvention of measures via mixtures and preparations containing aspartame. The Union industry also claimed that there would be no difficulties with implementation if duties on such mixtures and preparations were imposed. As a way of example it referred to another investigation concerning monosodium glutamate in the United States.
- (16) In reply to this comment it is noted that a recent investigation concerning a similar product at definitive stage concluded that a number of Member States and Switzerland encountered considerable implementation difficulties due to the inclusion of such mixtures and preparations in the product concerned. As consequence, it was decided to remove them at the definitive stage from the product definition. Given the similarities in the products (sweeteners with same applications in the food, beverage and pharmaceuticals sectors) it is highly likely that similar problems would occur in the present case.

- (17) More importantly, the findings of the investigation did not support the claim that the risk of circumvention via mixtures and preparations were high. Cooperating users confirmed that each downstream product and within each downstream product the type/brand requires different proportions of different sweeteners therefore separate importation for each mixture would be completely impracticable. Also, importation of aspartame in liquid form (as mixture with water) would require completely different and significantly more expensive packaging and transportation arrangements.
- (18) Based on the above, the product definition in recital (22) of the provisional Regulation is maintained.

2.2. Like Product

- (19) In the absence of comments concerning the like product, recital (23) of the provisional Regulation is confirmed.

3. DUMPING

3.1. Normal Value

3.1.1. Market economy treatment ('MET')

- (20) As mentioned in recital (26) of the provisional Regulation, the MET claim submitted by one sampled exporting producer was denied because the investigation showed that it did not comply with criteria 2 and 3 of Article 2(7)(c) of the basic Regulation. The party reiterated claims that it fulfils these criteria. With regard to criterion 2, however, it did not provide any new evidence or arguments such as to re-examine the provisional assessment.
- (21) With regard to criterion 3, the party referred to a recent General Court's judgment ⁽¹⁾ where the Court disagreed with the Commission's tax incentives analysis in relation to that criterion. It is noted that the judgment has not entered into force yet. As recalled in recital (31) of the provisional Regulation, each case is assessed on its own merits, namely on the basis of all the facts available to the Commission. In the absence of further arguments and new facts in relation to the substance of the concrete analysis of the tax incentives in the present case, the conclusions could not be revisited.
- (22) During the meeting with the Hearing Officer the party reiterated the claim addressed in recital (29) of the provisional Regulation that the benefit obtained from preferential tax regimes grants should be considered as subsidies and thus the existence of subsidy should not be classified as a distortion carried over the former non-market economy system.
- (23) As recalled in recital (32) of the provisional Regulation, the purpose of the MET assessment is different from that of an anti-subsidy investigation. Whilst the MET assessment aims at establishing whether or not a company operates under market-economy conditions on the basis of the provisions of Article 2(7)(c) of the basic Regulation, the anti-subsidy investigation aims at establishing whether or not a company has benefited from countervailable subsidies on the basis of the provisions of Regulation on protection against subsidised imports from non-EU countries ⁽²⁾. These two issues thus have their own legal basis and have to be dealt with separately. For the MET, one of the relevant aspects to assess criterion 3 is whether or not the production costs and the financial situation of the investigated firms are subject to significant distortions carried over from the former non-market economy system and not whether a company benefited from countervailable subsidies.
- (24) In any event, recital (29) of the provisional Regulation explains that the said exporting producer failed to fulfil criterion 3, not only because of the tax incentives it received, but also because of the benefit it obtained on the

⁽¹⁾ Judgment of the General Court of 16 March 2016 — Xinyi PV Products (Anhui) Holdings v Commission, Case T-586/14 (OJ C 156, 2.5.2016, p. 36.). The judgment has been appealed, case C-301/16 P.

⁽²⁾ 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 (OJ L 176, 30.6.2016, p. 55).

purchase of its land-use rights. With regard to the land use rights, the party claimed that the set of documentation submitted in the current case was identical to that submitted in two previous investigations where it eventually obtained MET. However, the conclusion that criterion 3 was not fulfilled was not only based on documents submitted in previous investigations but also on new evidence collected during the current investigation, namely a property valuation report established by an independent auditor. This document is annexed to a prospectus published on the Hong-Kong stock exchange for the attention of potential investors. The report shows that there is marked difference between the price paid by the exporting producer for its land use right and the market value. On that basis, it was considered that the party did not obtain the land-use right at market value and criterion 3 was not considered to be fulfilled.

- (25) On the basis of above, the claim of the exporting producer was rejected and recitals (24) to (37) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

3.1.2. Choice of the analogue country

- (26) Following the provisional disclosure, three interested parties raised concerns as to the choice of Japan as an analogue country, and in particular the producer Ajinomoto Co., Japan ('Ajinomoto Japan'), the parent company of the complainant and the establishment of the normal value for the PRC on the basis of this country.
- (27) Parties claimed in particular that Ajinomoto Japan enjoys a monopolistic position on its domestic market where it is able to command a significantly higher price compared with other markets, such as Korea or the PRC where competition is taking place. During the hearing held by the Hearing officer one party claimed that Ajinomoto Japan holds a dominant position in its domestic market, with basically 100 % market share and there is thus no imports and no competition in Japan. Moreover, parties consider that Japan is clearly not a suitable analogue country as the differences between the Japanese and the Chinese markets are obvious and are shown by the high level of the dumping margins found in the provisional Regulation. They also claimed that the presence of several domestic producers makes the domestic Chinese market more competitive, and that the profit recorded by Chinese producers on their domestic market is substantially lower than the one reported by the analogue country producer.
- (28) Another party claimed that the choice of Japan as an analogue country is the worst possible scenario and that the result of the comparison between Japanese prices and Chinese prices show that it is not a realistic or reasonable choice.
- (29) At the initial stage of the investigation, the Commission sought the cooperation from other third countries in order to select an appropriate analogue country. The investigation revealed that the world production of aspartame was concentrated in few countries: the PRC, France, Japan and Korea. The known producers in Korea and Japan were contacted. The only known Korean producer refused to cooperate. As discussed at the provisional stage, only the producer in Japan agreed to cooperate and Japan was thus the only market economy third country available as analogue country. Its data was used to establish the normal values in the provisional Regulation.
- (30) The Commission notes that the choice of Japan is contested by several parties, in particular for the high domestic market share of Ajinomoto Japan and the alleged limited competition in that market. However, the parties did not provide any evidence in support of their claims in this regard. The investigation did not show that Japan was not an open market because of import restrictions, such as high customs duties or other tariffs and quantitative restrictions and in fact revealed that imports of aspartame are reported into the Japanese market, including from the PRC and Korea.
- (31) Nevertheless, in order to assess the appropriateness of Japan as an analogue country for the PRC, the Commission further examined the competition conditions in which the prices for the like product are formed in Japan. As already noted, only one producer is active on the Japanese market competing with imports from the PRC and Korea. More importantly, the profit margins of the Japanese producer achieved on customers were found to vary greatly between types and sizes of customers. The investigation did not bring to light any rational reason for the wide difference between profit margins. In particular, it was not found that the profit margin variations could be explained by the quantity sold, for instance. Therefore, in view of this outstanding issue, it was considered that using prices that yield such an irrational variation of profits would render the determination of the normal value indeed inappropriate and unreasonable.

- (32) On that basis, at the definitive stage the Commission had to resort to any other reasonable basis for the determination of the normal value in accordance to Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation. To that end, the normal value for the PRC was based on the prices of the Union industry, duly adjusted to include a reasonable profit margin.

3.1.3. Normal value

- (33) The prices of the sole Union producer for the like product on the Union market were used as a reasonable basis for the determination of the normal value for the exporting producers in the PRC not granted MET, pursuant to Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation.
- (34) Firstly, the Commission examined whether, in accordance with Article 2(2) of the basic Regulation, the total volume of the sales of the like product to independent customers in the Union was overall representative. To this end, this total sales volume was compared to the total volume of the product concerned exported by each of the sampled Chinese exporting producers to the Union. On that basis, it was found that the Union producer sold the like product in representative quantities on the Union market.
- (35) Secondly, the Commission identified the product types sold domestically by the Union producer that were identical with the types sold for export to the Union by the sampled Chinese exporting producers. It compared on a product type basis the sales volume in the Union with the exports to the Union by each sampled exporting producer. This comparison showed that only one product type produced in the Union matched completely with the product type exported by the sampled Chinese exporting producers.
- (36) The Commission subsequently examined for the Union producer whether this product type sold on the Union market could be considered as being sold in the ordinary course of trade pursuant to Article 2(4) of the basic Regulation. The normal value is based on the actual domestic price per product type, irrespective of whether those sales are profitable or not, if the volume sold at a net sales price equal to or above the calculated cost of production, represents more than 80 % of the total sales volume of that type, and where the weighted average sales price of that product type is equal to or higher than the unit cost of production. As this product type was not profitable, the normal value could not be based on the weighted average of the price of the domestic sales during the investigation period but had to be constructed as explained in recital (37) below.
- (37) Finally, the Commission identified the product types exported from the PRC to the Union and not sold by the Union industry in the Union market and constructed normal value based on Article 2(3) and (6) of the basic Regulation. To construct normal value for these types and the non-profitable product type discussed in the preceding recital, the Commission took the average cost of production of the closest product types produced by the Union producer and added an amount for selling, general and administrative ('SG&A') expenses and profit corresponding to the weighted average amounts incurred by the Union producer on domestic sales of the like product, in the ordinary course of trade during the investigation period.
- (38) Furthermore, in reply to a claim by a party about the alleged lack of information regarding detailed product characteristics, it is clarified that contrary to other products subject to anti-dumping investigations, like certain iron or steel fasteners from the PRC, the product concerned and the like product in the present investigation are rather homogenous with limited types and variations. As an example, most of the products types sold by Chinese exporting producers had exactly the same basic characteristics concerning the use, the concentration, the packaging and the composition.
- (39) Nevertheless, to further explain the methodology followed for establishing the normal value, it should be noted that the Commission identified six specific characteristics which were relevant for the detailed definition of the different types of the product concerned: the physical form, the concentration, the packaging type, the packaging size, the use and the composition. Five product types were exported from the PRC to the Union and, for these types, only one characteristic was found to be different from the types sold in the Union by the Union industry.
- (40) As part of the final disclosure, the Commission disclosed to each Chinese exporting producer the characteristics and the type of product it used when constructing the normal values with regard to all product types including the types exported from the PRC to the Union which were not completely matching the types sold in the Union by the Union industry as explained in recitals (35) and (39) above.

3.2. Export price

- (41) In the absence of comments concerning export prices, recitals (51) to (53) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

3.3. Comparison

- (42) One party disagreed with the rejection of their claim for adjustment for currency conversion in their settlement contracts on the basis of Article 2(10)(j) of the basic Regulation. As explained in the recital (57) of the provisional Regulation, the investigation showed that there was no direct link between foreign exchange contracts and commercial export sales contract. The party did not provide any new evidence or arguments such as to re-examine the provisional assessment.
- (43) On the basis of above, the claim of the exporting producer was rejected. Moreover, given the use of Union industry prices for the determination of the normal value, there is no need to address the comments concerning the comparison of the Japanese like product with the product concerned.

3.4. Comments after final disclosure

- (44) Following the final disclosure, the Commission received comments from three interested parties.
- (45) The first interested party claimed that the data of the complainant should not be used for the determination of the normal value because it would be biased and not neutral. The interested party considers that the sole option is to use Chinese data.
- (46) The data of the Union producer on the basis of which the normal value was determined was verified on spot and was found to be reliable and accurate. In those circumstances, the relation of the Japanese producer with the Union producer is not an obstacle for using the data of the Union producer. The use of Union data for the determination of the normal value is provided for in Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation. Therefore, the claim is rejected.
- (47) The same interested party claimed that the decision to use Union industry data violated its right to be timely informed. In that regard, the Commission consider the disclosure as sufficient as it contained data relating to the Union producer. Moreover, the interested party was given an opportunity to comment.
- (48) Finally, the same interested party claimed that there were differences in the costs of production between the Union producer and the Chinese producer to produce aspartame, in particular for production process, for additional services provided, type of energy used, due to the implementation of additional regulatory specifications requirements, such as requirements concerning heavy metals, arsenic, coliforms, E.coli, access to raw materials, patent expenses, 13 months wages and packing cost. The interested party claimed that those differences affect price comparability between the normal value and the export price. A second interested party claimed that the Union industry paid licensing fees in respect of soluble aspartame, a product not produced in the PRC, and thus requests that dumping calculations be revised accordingly.
- (49) The interested parties did not substantiate their claims about the alleged differences in the costs of production affect price comparability as required by Article 2(10) of the basic Regulation. In particular no evidence was provided that customers consistently pay different prices on the domestic market because of the difference in such factors. Both domestic and exported products are perceived as similar from the point of view of the consumer, who is not ready to pay different prices. On that basis, the claims are rejected.
- (50) A third interested party claimed that the Commission did not clarify whether, in the construction of the normal value, average amounts for SG&A expenses and profit were used for all products sold in the Union or only the

SG&A pertaining to the closest product type. The first interested party claimed that the profitability cannot exceed 3 % due to the situation of aspartame business. The Commission recalls, as explained in recital (50) of the provisional Regulation, that for the construction of the normal values, it added a reasonable amount for SG&A expenses and profit corresponding to the weighted average amounts actually made by the Union producer on domestic sales of the like product, in the ordinary course of trade during the investigation period as required by Article 2(6) of the basic Regulation.

- (51) The third interested party reiterates its claim for adjustment for currency conversion in its settlement contracts. However, in the absence of any new evidence or arguments such as to re-examine the provisional assessment, the claim is rejected.
- (52) The first interested party reiterated its claim that the refusal of MET was unjustified and contradicted the Commission's previous determinations as well as that tax incentives and grants should not be regarded as distortion carried over from a non-market economy. Those claims are addressed in recitals (21) to (23).
- (53) Moreover, that interested party claimed that the prospectus mentioned in recital (24) was taken into account in the previous MET determinations.
- (54) That interested party did not demonstrate that this document had any bearing on the valuation of the land-use rights account in the previous MET determinations. In any event, for each investigation the MET decision is made independently, on the basis of the specific circumstances relevant to the investigation.
- (55) That interested party also argued that the prospectus valuation cannot be compared with the purchase contract price as the land sold was without treatment and prepared.
- (56) Concerning the valuation of the land-use rights, the Commission disclosed to the interested party the detailed methodology used to estimate the difference between the fair market value and the actual costs. In that regard, the total construction cost was deducted from the total estimation for the parcel within buildings and structures. The difference of + 35 % was found significant and can be only explained by a transfer price well under a fair market value at the time of the transaction between the company and the local authorities. The fact that, as alleged by the interested party, in previous investigations that difference between the fair market value and the actual costs was evaluated differently does not change the findings of this investigation.

3.5. Dumping margins

- (57) In the absence of any further comments, the provisional dumping margins as set out in recitals (61) to (67) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed and the definitive dumping margins, expressed as a percentage of the CIF Union frontier price, duty unpaid, are the following:

Company	Definitive Dumping margin %
Changmao Biochemical Engineering Co., Ltd	124,0
Sinosweet group	126,0
Niutang group	121,4
All other cooperating companies	124,6
All other companies	126,0

4. INJURY

4.1. Definition of the Union industry and Union production

- (58) In the absence of comments on the definition of the Union industry and Union production, recitals (68) and (69) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

4.2. Union consumption

- (59) In the absence of comments on Union consumption, recitals (70) to (73) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

4.3. Imports from the PRC

4.3.1. Volume and prices of the imports from the PRC

- (60) One party claimed that its rights of defence were violated since the import statistics were not made public. This party also requested explanation as to how the volumes and values of the product concerned were narrowed from the available statistics and requested clarification as to with which database and how these volumes/values were cross-checked as mentioned in recital (71) of the provisional Regulation. The party requested to have access to the import statistics.
- (61) The Commission confirms that the Chinese import volumes and prices were established on the basis of data provided by a Chinese based research company, CCM ⁽¹⁾. This data was cross-checked with the information available in the official Chinese Export Database that is maintained by the Chinese customs authorities. The data obtained from the Chinese Export Database is made available in the non-confidential file for consultation by the interested parties. In addition, it is also publicly available upon payment. Both CCM and the Chinese Export Database have a specific code (29242930) exclusively for aspartame and therefore they were sufficiently specific and no narrowing down was necessary.
- (62) The unit of measurement in recital (76) and table 3 of the provisional Regulation contains a clerical error. The prices indicated in recital (76) and in table 3 of the provisional Regulation concern EUR/kg and not EUR/ton.
- (63) In the absence of any other comments the findings of the provisional Regulation concerning the volume, market share and average prices of imports from the PRC as described in recitals (74) to (77) are confirmed and the unit of measurement in recital (76) and table 3 of the provisional Regulation is corrected to EUR/kg.

4.3.2. Price undercutting

- (64) One interested party requested the Commission to revise the price undercutting analysis by accounting for the differences in packaging type. This party provided price quotations for different packaging materials to support its claim. Another party claimed that the undercutting calculation shall take into account the differences in the production process and the purchasing price of the raw material due to ocean freight and international insurance since these parameters allegedly had a significant bearing on the unit price of the final product.

⁽¹⁾ CCM Information Sciences and Technology Co., Ltd is a research company providing market information, data exploring, data research and consulting services. www.cnchemicals.com.

- (65) One interested party also claimed that since the Union industry lost no market share, price undercutting is of no consequence as it would only be relevant where imports from the PRC capture the Union industry's market share.
- (66) First, as explained in recital (79) of the provisional Regulation, the investigation revealed that the packaging is not a price driver. In addition, upon analysis of the quotations provided by the party the Commission found that these reveal a maximum of 0,33 RMB/kg difference in packaging costs (equal to 0,046 EUR/kg) which is negligible for a product with an average price over or around 10 EUR/kg.
- (67) Second, the injury calculations are based on comparable Union prices and the prices of the imports during the investigation period as explained in recital (78) of the provisional Regulation. Any differences between the PRC and the Union as regards the price of the raw material need to be demonstrated to affect the price comparability. It is not unusual for producers in one country to purchase raw materials at different prices than producers in another country. However, such a difference in costs does not necessarily translate into difference in prices or necessarily affects the fair comparison of prices as it is only one of the price elements and not all. In any event the interested party failed to substantiate its argument how the alleged difference in the raw material costs would affect the price comparability. As a consequence this claim is rejected.
- (68) Thirdly, the investigation established that the production process used by the Union producer and the Chinese exporting producers are similar. Furthermore, the interested party failed to substantiate what kind of adjustment should be made due to the difference in production process, if any. Therefore this claim is rejected.
- (69) Following the final disclosure the interested party reiterated its claim that differences affecting price comparability as listed in recital (48) should be considered also in the undercutting calculations. In addition, that interested party claimed that for one of its customers, a trader, a certain profit margin should be included for the calculation of undercutting.
- (70) The investigation did not find that there is a price premium on the like product which is a commodity product. The investigation found that there is no quality or any other difference between the product concerned and the like product that would be systematically reflected in the prices. As to the claim on adding a profit margin to the post-importation costs of a trader, the Commission recalls that the calculations are based on prices paid by the first independent customers regardless of whether they are traders or not. Those claims are therefore rejected.
- (71) The claim that price undercutting is relevant only in cases where the dumped imports capture the industry's market share has no merit and does not reflect the wording of Article 3(3) of the basic Regulation. This claim is rejected.
- (72) Following the final disclosure, an interested party contested the Commission's conclusion and claimed that price undercutting did not materially impact the economic parameters of the Union industry.
- (73) The Commission considers that Articles 3(3) and 3(6) of the basic Regulation allow injury determination to be based on volume and/or price indicators. The claim concerning materiality of the price undercutting is addressed in section 4.5.
- (74) In the absence of any further other comments on the price undercutting, recitals (78) to (80) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

4.4. Economic situation of the Union industry

In the absence of comments contesting the figures and trends describing the development of the injury indicators the findings in recitals (81) to (100) of the provisional Regulation are maintained.

4.5. Conclusion on injury

- (75) The economic performance of the Union industry was assessed by the examination of all the economic factors specified in Article 3(5) of the basic Regulation. All economic indicators (with the exception of market share and production capacity) deteriorated during the period considered. It is important to stress that in order to establish injury not all injury indicators have to show injurious trend as none of them is decisive in accordance with Article 3(5) of the basic Regulation.
- (76) In particular, the investigation established that due to the high volumes of dumped Chinese imports that were significantly undercutting the Union prices (by 21,1 % during the investigation period) the Union industry had no other choice than to decrease its sales prices despite its worsening cost situation. This decrease in the sales prices had a direct negative impact on its profitability, cash-flow, investments and return on investment. The significant deterioration of those injury indicators is therefore a clear sign of material injury that is caused by the Chinese dumped imports. The interested party provided no new evidence or argument to contest this conclusion.
- (77) The interested party questioned whether the Union industry was indeed forced to reduce its prices to maintain its market share since despite the 21,1 % undercutting it only reduced its prices by 7 %.
- (78) In response to this claim it is important to underline that price undercutting is not a pure price comparison but follows the methodology as described in recitals (78) to (80) of the provisional Regulation and therefore its magnitude is not necessarily reflected in the price development of the Union industry. In any case, it is recalled that the Union industry was forced to continuously reduce its prices throughout the period considered despite its worsening economic situation and becoming loss making already in 2013. In this light, a 7 % price decrease cannot be considered as non-significant.
- (79) Based on the above, the conclusion reached in recital (106) of the provisional Regulation that the Union industry suffered material injury within the meaning of Article 3(5) of the basic Regulation is confirmed.

5. CAUSATION

5.1. Effect of the dumped imports

- (80) Some parties claimed that certain indicators such as production capacity do not follow an injurious trend and others such as sales volume, market share, and sales price level had to be analysed in the context of a decreasing consumption during the period considered.
- (81) As far as production capacity is concerned it indeed remained stable throughout the period considered. This is due to the fact that the Union industry consists of a single producer which has an integrated production facility composed of carefully aligned production steps which limit the possibility of sudden capacity reductions without major and costly rearrangements. The Union industry nevertheless mitigated the effects of the decline in demand by extended shut-downs of production as explained in recital (84) of the provisional Regulation. Moreover, the Union industry decreased its fixed cost to mitigate the effect of decrease in demand on the cost of production.
- (82) Following the final disclosure one interested party claimed that no details were provided as to how the Union industry decreased its fixed costs. In addition, that interested party also claimed that any decrease in fixed costs were marginal at best. That interested party argued that the Union industry failed to adapt to a changing Union market and that consequently any injury suffered was self-inflicted.
- (83) In response, the Commission recalls that details on the decrease of fixed costs carried out by the Union industry were provided in recital (84) of the provisional Regulation. In addition, the Union industry adapted to the

decrease in demand by adjusting its production process to a lower out-put rate. The Commission analysed carefully the development of fixed costs during the period considered. The investigation found that the Union industry managed to reduce its overall fixed costs significantly and as a result in the same period the fixed cost per ton increased only by 24 %. Had the Union industry not taken the actions above and those described in recital (84) of the provisional Regulation fixed costs would have increased by 66 %. In the light of this the Commission maintains its conclusion that the Union industry did take appropriate action to adapt to the decrease in sales and managed to reduce its fixed costs significantly. Based on above, the claim that injury is self-inflicted is not confirmed by the findings of the investigation and is therefore rejected.

- (84) The investigation established that the prices of the dumped imports from the PRC decreased by 12 % during the period considered. This pricing behaviour cannot be explained by the development of raw material prices. It is also important to stress that dumped Chinese imports represent a major proportion of sales in the Union market and thus have an important impact on that market, which is the core market of the Union industry. Moreover, as stated in recital (76) the margin by which the Chinese imports were undercutting the Union industry prices was as high as 21,1 % during the investigation period. Consequently, the Union industry had no choice other than decreasing its sales prices to remain sufficiently attractive and limit the loss in its sales volume and market share. The Commission has collected evidence on contract negotiations involving users and distributors of aspartame showing that the price of the Chinese imports is used to put pressure on the Union industry. This had a direct negative impact in particular on the Union industry's profitability, cash-flow, investments and return on investment. The deterioration of these injury indicators is therefore directly linked to the dumped Chinese imports and this link is not altered by the decrease in the Union consumption.
- (85) With respect of recital (110) of the provisional Regulation one party claimed that the source of the statistics on the raw material price development should be made public and questioned the finding that the two main raw materials cover only 25 % of the total cost of production of the product concerned/the like product. Based on the party's cost data these two raw materials would constitute close to 50 % of the total cost of production of the exporting producers and therefore the Commission should reconsider the conclusions reached in recital (110) of the provisional Regulation.
- (86) The information concerning the raw material prices was obtained from CCM and an open summary thereof was put in the non-confidential file for consultation by interested parties following the comments received after the publication of the provisional Regulation.
- (87) As explained in recital (110) of the provisional Regulation the product concerned/the like product is produced by mixing two amino-acids (L-aspartic and L-phenylalanine) more or less in equal quantities. Upon receipt of additional statistics covering the IP as opposed to the calendar year 2014 the price development of the raw materials were revised. During the period considered the price of L-aspartic increased by 1 % and that of L-phenylalanine decreased by 23,6 %. However, this revision of the raw material price did not alter the conclusion reached at provision stage that these two amino-acids together represent about 25 % of the total cost of production for the Union industry. This is also in line with the data of the analogue country producer. Contrary to the claim of the interested party its cost data was not verified by the Commission since it was not subject to market economy treatment. As a result, its costs data cannot be taken into account. Therefore, the finding that the two main raw materials represent roughly 25 % of the total cost of production of the product concerned/the like product is maintained as stated in recital (110) of the provisional Regulation.
- (88) Based on the updated statistical data the maximal impact of the cost of raw material on the cost/price developments of the product concerned and like product is a 4,6 % decrease. However, the investigation showed that decrease in the price of the product concerned was 12 % during the investigation period as stated in recital (77) of the provisional Regulation. Therefore, contrary to the interested party's claim the raw material price decrease cannot explain in a meaningful way the price decrease of the product concerned and therefore does not modify the conclusion reached in recital (110) of the provisional Regulation; i.e. the Chinese exporting producers were practicing a rather aggressive pricing behaviour in the Union market and caused material injury to the Union industry.
- (89) Another party claimed that the fact that the Union industry was able to maintain its market share is a clear indication that imports from PRC are not causing any injury to the Union industry.
- (90) With regard to this claim it has to be stated that the evolution of the market shares is only one of the considerations in the casual link analysis. Also, the fact that the significant price pressure exerted by the Chinese imports

during the period considered has not yet translated into a loss of market share for the Union industry, and thus that both the Chinese exporting producers and the Union industry maintained their market share seem to indicate that the Union market is more rigid than it would have been expected for a commodity product. The product concerned/the like product plays a rather marginal role in the cost of production of users (below 3 %) while at the same time in the food and pharmaceutical industry suppliers are subject to very lengthy and expensive certification processes. This means that — at least until the end of the investigation period — most users preferred to stick to already certified and trusted suppliers rather than embarking on a certification process based on price quotations.

- (91) Following the final disclosure, one interested party claimed that the Union industry reduced its prices during the period 'only' by 7 % out of which 4,6 % is due to the fall in raw material prices. According to the interested party therefore the real cause for the sales price decrease is the raw material price development. In addition, that interested party annualised the price decrease due to other factors, namely 2,4 %, observed during the period considered and arrived to 0,056 Euro per kg per year. From this, the interested party concluded that it is in the same range as the price difference observed in the packaging materials which was deemed negligible by the Commission in recital (66). On this basis, the interested party claimed that the price impact of other factors cannot be deemed material.
- (92) In response to this claim it is important to clarify that in recital (88) the Commission established that the raw material price development could have explained a maximum 4,6 % decrease in the price of the product concerned. This is a theoretical maximum and does not mean that prices should necessarily decrease by the same margin in the same time period. This is especially true for a product like aspartame which is not sold based on ad hoc prices but rather through annual or multi-annual sales contracts with fixed prices. The investigation established that the Union industry was subject to continuous and strong price pressure from the Chinese dumped imports and that it was forced to reduce its sales prices despite an overall worsening cost structure. Moreover, the annualised approach submitted by the interested party cannot be accepted. Due to the yearly fluctuations observed in both the sales and raw material prices this annualised approach does not reflect the economic reality and is methodologically not correct. At the same time, the price difference in the packaging materials is a real difference in a given year and as such is indeed negligible in view of the price of the product concerned.
- (93) Based on all above, the Commission considers that there is sufficient evidence on file concerning the price pressure and its material negative impact on the Union industry.
- (94) In absence of any other comments concerning the effects of the dumped imports on the situation of the Union industry mentioned in recitals (108) to (113) of the provisional Regulation, these findings are confirmed.

5.2. Effect of other factors

- (95) Several interested parties claimed or maintained that any material injury suffered by the Union industry was caused by the decrease in Union consumption. In this regard one interested party claimed that the decrease in consumption is caused by the increased competition from other sweeteners in particular acesulfame potassium ('Ace-K') and by the increased health concerns associated with the product concerned and the like product. Furthermore some interested parties also claimed that the material injury suffered by the Union industry was caused by its deteriorating export performance and/or was self-inflicted due to failure of the industry to adapt to the decrease in demand.
- (96) One party also stated that the losses of the Union industry are attributable to the considerable impairment booking which had a negative impact on the Union industry costs and explains the losses of the Union industry. One party claimed the sale of the Union producer shortly after initiation of the present investigation was not taken into account during the assessment of the cause of the injury.

5.2.1. *Consumption*

- (97) As already acknowledged in recitals (121) and (122) of the provisional Regulation the decline in the Union consumption may have contributed to the injury suffered by the Union industry. The investigation however did not find that this decrease was sufficient to explain the extent and depth of the injury suffered by the Union industry and therefore it could not break the causal link between the dumped Chinese imports and the injury suffered by the Union industry.
- (98) With regard to the claim that the Commission failed to assess the impact of other sweeteners and in particular that of Ace-K on the aspartame market, it was not demonstrated why and how the allegedly more adverse injury figures in the case of Ace-K ⁽¹⁾ is a relevant consideration for this investigation.
- (99) More importantly, the investigation found that although some replacement among different sweeteners is taking place this is rather limited given that the development and approval of new formulas is a risky, time-consuming, and costly process. In any event, the duties imposed on Ace-K originating from the PRC may only strengthen the current market position of the product concerned and the like product on the Union market rather than affecting negatively and solely the Union industry as claimed.
- (100) Following the final disclosure, the interested party reiterated its argument that the main cause of injury is the decline in consumption due to health concerns and the resulting replacement with other sweeteners including Ace-K. The interested party found the Commission's conclusion that replacement among sweeteners is limited contradicts the provisional Regulation and reiterated its claim that the Commission failed to address the conclusions of the anti-dumping investigation against Ace-K and their impact on the current investigation.
- (101) In recital (97) the Commission concluded that the effects of the decrease in consumption and their limited impact cannot explain the injury suffered by the Union industry. The interested party provided no new information in this regard and therefore the claim that the decline in consumption breaks the causal link is rejected.
- (102) In absence of any other comments regarding the decreasing consumption the conclusions reached in recital (122) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

5.2.2. *Export performance*

- (103) Table 10 of the provisional Regulation contained a clerical error (instead of the indexes of the average export prices it showed the indexes of the price levels observed on the Union market). In spite of this clerical error the analysis and conclusions were based on the correct figures. The corrected price indexes are as follows:

Table 10

Export performance of the Union industry

	2011	2012	2013	2014	IP
<i>Average price Index</i>	100	89	101	97	94

Source: Data provided by Union industry

⁽¹⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1963 of 30 October 2015 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of acesulfame potassium ('Ace-K') originating in the People's Republic of China (OJ L 287, 31.10.2015, p. 52).

- (104) With regard to the claim that the export performance of the Union industry caused the injury, it is recalled that as explained in recital (115) of the provisional Regulation, this factor was found to contribute to the injury suffered indeed. However, as explained in recitals (116) and (118) of the provisional Regulation, it was not found to break the causal link. It is recalled that the investigation found that during the investigation period the share of the production that was exported was substantially smaller than the share of the production sold on the Union market.
- (105) In addition, it is also worth to mention that the investigation revealed that it was the PRC who managed to squeeze the Union industry out of other third markets. Available statistics ⁽¹⁾ show that on the main export destinations of the Union industry, such as Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and Turkey, the PRC was selling significant and increasing quantities on prices similar or even lower than on the Union market. One cannot disregard the overall, global situation according to which the PRC is practically taking over the worldwide supply of this product ⁽²⁾. Chinese exporters were undercutting significantly the Union industry also on third markets. Provided that there are practically no other players on the world market except for Japan, which is selling considerably lower quantities at significantly higher prices than the PRC on the main export destinations of the Union industry, it is safe to conclude that the loss in export sales volumes and prices was also mainly due to the pricing behaviour of Chinese exporting producers.
- (106) Following the final disclosure, interested parties requested the Commission to demonstrate in quantifiable terms how the impact of the decline in Union consumption and export performance were limited and did not break the causal link.
- (107) The Commission recalls that in accordance with Article 3(7) of the basic Regulation, factors other than the dumped imports are evaluated and their injurious effects should not be attributed to the dumped imports. Therefore, it is not excluded that other factors contribute to the injury of the Union industry. But Article 3(7) of the basic Regulation does not require any quantification of the contribution of the other factors.. By distinguishing and separating the effects of other factors, the Commission complied with its obligation under Article 3(7) of the basic Regulation
- (108) In absence of any other comments regarding the export performance of the Union industry the findings in recitals (114) to (118) of the provisional Regulation are confirmed.

5.2.3. *Self-inflicted injury*

- (109) In reply to the argument that the injury suffered by the Union industry was self-inflicted it needs to be stated that this argument was addressed in recital (81) above. In any case, given that the Union industry's total production capacity is still well below the Union consumption one cannot speak of self-inflicted injury due to general overcapacity.

5.2.4. *Various other factors raised by interested parties*

- (110) As for the claim of the interested party concerning the impairment booking, it is recalled that the impairment booking in the accounts of the Union industry was not taken into account for the cost and profitability assessments as stated in recital (98) of the provisional Regulation.
- (111) Regarding the claim that the sale of Union producer should have been assessed in the causation analysis the following needs to be pointed out. The interested party fails to demonstrate in what sense the change in the ownership of the Union industry should have been taken into consideration during the causation analysis. The previous owner, Ajinomoto Co. has always had its core production facility in Japan where it recently developed a new production method. Ajinomoto Co. made a business decision to consolidate its aspartame production bases in Japan. The investigation confirmed that the new owner supports fully the complaint and is committed to continue producing aspartame as it was stated in recital (68) of the provisional Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ The statistics were obtained from the Chinese Export Database and are available in the open file for consultation by interested parties.

⁽²⁾ The sole producer in the United States left the market in 2014 citing low-cost imports as the main reason: Nutrasweet to exit artificial sweetener aspartame business of 24 September 2014, www.cnn.com/2014/09/24/. According to market information South Korea has been scaling down its production volumes and is poised to cease production altogether in the near future.

- (112) Following the final disclosure, the interested party claimed that, since the intention to sell the Union production facility was already known in 2014, the owner of that production facility failed to make the necessary adjustments and investments/improvements to adapt to difficult market conditions. The interested party claimed that that issue was not duly assessed by the Commission in the causation analysis.
- (113) In reply to that claim, the Commission recalls that the investigation did look into the actions of the Union producer and concluded that a number of measures were taken to mitigate the negative effects of the declining market and the Chinese dumping. Conclusions in that regard can be found in recital (83). Table 8 of the provisional Regulation shows that, investments, although decreasing, were still being made and even increased in some years during the period considered. Moreover, it is clear that Ajinomoto had a strong interest not to negatively impact the business of the Union producer since it intended to sell the company as a going concern. In light of above, it is considered that the sale of the Union producer was sufficiently analysed and that there is no evidence on file to support the claims of the interested party.
- (114) In absence of any other comments raised concerning recitals (119) and (120), (123) and (124) and (126) and (127) of the provisional Regulation, the conclusions reached therein are confirmed.

5.3. Conclusion on causation

- (115) The investigation showed that the continuous price pressure of Chinese imports combined with their strong presence on the Union market caused material injury to the Union industry. The already low prices of Chinese imports decreased markedly during the period considered and this price decrease could not be fully explained by the trends in the raw material prices. The depressed prices had a direct negative impact on the Union industry's profitability and contributed to it becoming loss-making on the Union market.
- (116) Based on the above the Commission maintains its conclusion that dumped imports have caused material injury to the Union industry within the meaning of Article 3(6) of the basic Regulation.
- (117) The Commission carefully considered the effects of all other known factors that could have an adverse impact on the situation of the Union industry. It is acknowledged that certain factors (decline in Union consumption and export performance of the Union industry) may have contributed to the injury suffered by the Union industry. Their impact was limited in scope or in depth or both and therefore they did not break the causal link between the dumped Chinese imports and the injury suffered.
- (118) The conclusion reached in recitals (128) to (131) of the provisional Regulation is therefore confirmed.

6. UNION INTEREST

- (119) One interested party claimed that imposition of measures would be against the Union interest as the proposed measures would effectively close the Union market from the Chinese exporting producers leaving users with a single source of supply (i.e. the Union industry). According to the interested party, this also means that the measures would put the Union industry into a dominant market position which it will be fully able to take advantage of. Parties also questioned the coincidence in time between the sale of complainant and submission of complaint.
- (120) The Commission does not agree with this argumentation. In addition to the PRC there is also considerable production in Japan. This means that there are alternative sources available to the users. Even more importantly, the claim that the measures proposed would close the market from the Chinese producers is neither substantiated nor supported by the findings of the investigation. The proposed duties were calculated based on the verified figures of all stakeholders involved in this case. Based on the price levels observed during the investigation period, the duties will only remove the effect of unfair and unsustainable trade practices on the Union price level. The fact that there is a single producer in the Union does not mean that it is in a dominant position and there is no indication that it would abuse it even if it obtained such a position in the future given the existence of alternative sources of supply such as the PRC and Japan. It is expected that upon the imposition of measures the

Union industry will be able to increase production and sales volume in a market governed by effective competition. The prices charged by Chinese exporters should increase and the Union industry will be relieved from the severe price pressure they currently exert on the Union market. Finally, the parties failed to demonstrate in what sense the coincidence in time between the sale of the Union production facilities and the submission of the complaint would impact the Union interest. In any case, the Commission considers that this issue has no influence on the assessment of the Union interest. These claims are therefore considered unfounded.

- (121) On the other hand, it is worthwhile to stress that the investigation found that if the current trade practices are allowed to continue the Union industry in all likelihood will be forced to quit the market altogether leaving users with the only alternative of importation which is certainly not in the Union industry interest. The Commission considers that the maintenance of production in the Union is essential for competition purposes.
- (122) Following the final disclosure, one interested party claimed that given the low transaction value of the sale of the Union industry, the owner could not ensure with certainty the future for aspartame.
- (123) That claim is purely speculative. In any case, the Commission notes that production of aspartame has continued following the change of ownership. The Commission carefully analysed the interest of all interested parties and as explained in recital (144) of the provisional Regulation, concluded that the imposition of measures is justified and is not against the interest of the Union as a whole.
- (124) In the absence of other comments on the Union interest, the findings and conclusions reached in recitals (133) to (145) of the provisional Regulation are maintained.

7. DEFINITIVE ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES

7.1. Injury elimination level (injury margin)

- (125) One interested party requested the Commission to segregate the injury caused by the dumped imports and by the export performance and to calculate a separate injury margin for these two factors. This party also requested that an adjustment were made to the non-injurious price to counter the increase in fixed costs due to the decline in production volume. The party proposed to use the costs observed under the best production capacity utilisation of the Union industry in the three years prior to the investigation period. Finally, this party also requested that an adjustment were made to the non-injurious price that was allegedly inflated by raw materials purchased on transfer prices.
- (126) As explained in sections 4 and 5 above in relation to injury and causation, the Commission found that the conditions for determining injury and causation as stipulated in Articles 3(1) to 3(7) are met. Calculation of separate injury margins for the different factors contributing to the injury is not a legal requirement and is not in the Commission's practice. The Commission duly distinguished and separated the effects of others factors contributing to the injury from the effects of the dumped imports. The Commission found that the other factors did not break the casual link between the dumped imports and the injury of the Union industry.
- (127) Next, the non-injurious price is established for the investigation period on the basis of data related to the investigation period, this applies to all parameters, including capacity utilisation. Finally, the claim that raw materials were purchased on transfer prices from related parties by the Union industry were not confirmed by the investigation. On the contrary, the investigation clearly established (as it was also mentioned in recital (125) of the provisional Regulation) that the Union industry purchased raw materials on market prices throughout the period considered.
- (128) One interested party claimed that the Commission should investigate whether the worldwide fall in raw material prices translated into a fall raw material prices for the Union industry. It claimed that if the raw prices are higher than on the international market the injury calculation should be adjusted accordingly. In this respect the Commission recalls that in recital (125) of the provisional Regulation it concluded that the Union industry purchased raw materials at arm's length basis and no new elements was brought that would question its conclusion.

- (129) Based on the considerations above the requests regarding the adjustments to the non-injurious price are rejected. In the absence of any other comments on the injury elimination level the methodology applied at provisional stage as explained in recitals (147) to (152) of the provisional Regulation is maintained.

7.2. Definitive measures

- (130) In view of the conclusions reached with regard to dumping, injury, causation and Union interest, in accordance with Article 9(4) of the basic Regulation, definitive anti-dumping measures should be imposed on imports of aspartame originating in the PRC. In accordance with the lesser duty rule in this case the measures should be imposed at the level of the lower of these margins.
- (131) On the basis of the above, the definitive anti-dumping duty rates, expressed on the CIF Union border price, customs duty unpaid, should be as follows:

Company	Dumping margin %	Injury margin %	Definitive anti-dumping duty %
Changmao Biochemical Engineering Co., Ltd	124,0	55,4	55,4
Sinosweet group	126,0	59,4	59,4
Niutang group	121,4	59,1	59,1
All other cooperating companies	124,6	58,8	58,8
All other companies	126,0	59,4	59,4

- (132) The individual company anti-dumping duty rates specified in this Regulation were established on the basis of the findings of this investigation. Therefore, they reflected the situation found during this investigation with respect to these companies. These duty rates (as opposed to the country-wide duty applicable to 'all other companies') are exclusively applicable to imports of the product concerned originating in the country concerned and produced by the named legal entities. Imports of product concerned produced by any other company not specifically mentioned in the operative part of this Regulation, including entities related to those specifically mentioned, should be subject to the duty rate applicable to 'all other companies'. They should not be subject to any of the individual anti-dumping duty rates.
- (133) A company may request the application of these individual anti-dumping duty rates if it changes subsequently the name of its entity. The request must be addressed to the Commission⁽¹⁾. The request must contain all the relevant information enabling to demonstrate that the change does not affect the right of the company to benefit from the duty rate which applies to it. If the change of name of the company does not affect its right to benefit from the duty rate which applies to it, a notice informing about the change of name will be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
- (134) To ensure a proper enforcement of the anti-dumping duties, the anti-dumping duty for all other companies should apply not only to the non-cooperating exporting producers in this investigation, but also to the producers which did not have exports to the Union during the investigation period.

⁽¹⁾ European Commission, Directorate-General for Trade, Directorate H, Rue de la Loi 170/Wetstraat 170, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.

7.3. Undertakings

- (135) Following final disclosure, several exporting producers and the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce (CCOIC) expressed an interest in submitting price undertaking offers or a joint undertaking offer. However, only one company submitted a sufficiently substantiated undertaking offer within the deadline set in the Article 8 of the basic Regulation. The minimum import price proposed was composed of a variable element reflecting the price trend of the main raw material cost (i.e. L-Phenylalanine) and a fixed element reflecting the remaining costs.
- (136) The Commission assessed the offer and identified a number of product specific risks.
- (137) Aspartame is sold to large customers who purchase it in significant quantities inside and outside the Union through global contracts. Exporters would be able to compensate the increase in the Union prices by lowering their prices to third countries. Hence, such compensation would nullify any remedial effect. This issue is particularly acute in the present case, as it would be impossible (or at least very difficult) to detect the compensation.
- (138) Moreover, the prices of the raw materials of aspartame are volatile as explained in recital (110) of the provisional Regulation. Price undertakings are not effective remedies as regards products with volatile cost of production. In times of decreasing costs, they prevent exporters from reacting to market forces. This fluctuation is confirmed, as shown by the latest export statistics, where Chinese aspartame prices have been found steadily decreasing.
- (139) Finally, as none of the companies was granted MET, the Commission could not fully assess the reliability of the accounts which, inter alia, is crucial for establishing a relationship of trust on which undertakings are based.
- (140) On the basis of the above, the Commission concluded that undertaking offers could not be accepted.

7.4. Definitive collection of the provisional duties

- (141) In view of the dumping margins found and given the level of the injury caused to the Union industry, the amounts secured by way of the provisional anti-dumping duty, imposed by the provisional Regulation, should be definitively collected.
- (142) The Committee established by Article 15(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 did not deliver an opinion,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. A definitive anti-dumping duty is imposed on imports of aspartame (N-L- α -Aspartyl-L-phenylalanine-1-methyl ester, 3-amino-N-(α -carbomethoxy-phenethyl)-succinamic acid-N-methyl ester), CAS RN 22839-47-0, originating in the People's Republic of China, currently falling within CN code ex 2924 29 98 (TARIC code 2924 29 98 05).

2. The rates of the definitive anti-dumping duty applicable to the product described in paragraph 1 and produced by the companies listed below shall be as follows:

Company	Definitive anti-dumping duties	TARIC additional code
Changmao Biochemical Engineering Co., Ltd	55,4 %	C067
Sinosweet group: Sinosweet Co., Ltd, Yixing city, Jiangsu Province, the PRC, and Hansweet Co., Ltd, Yixing city, Jiangsu Province, the PRC.	59,4 %	C068

Company	Definitive anti-dumping duties	TARIC additional code
Niutang group: Nantong Changhai Food Additive Co., Ltd, Nantong city, the PRC, and Changzhou Niutang Chemical Plant Co., Ltd, Niutang town, Changzhou city, Jiangsu Province, the PRC.	59,1 %	C069
All other cooperating companies:		
Shaoxing Marina Biotechnology Co., Ltd, Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province, the PRC	58,8 %	C070
Changzhou Guanghui Biotechnology Co., Ltd, Chunjiang Town, Changzhou city, Jiangsu Province, the PRC	58,8 %	C071
Vitasweet Jiangsu Co., Ltd, Liyang City, Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province, the PRC	58,8 %	C072
All other companies	59,4 %	C999

3. Where any exporting producer in the People's Republic of China provides sufficient evidence to the Commission that:

- (a) it did not export to the Union the product described in Article 1(1) during the investigation period (1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015);
- (b) it is not related to any of the exporters or producers in the People's Republic of China which are subject to the measures imposed by this Regulation; and
- (c) it has actually exported to the Union the product concerned after the investigation period or it has entered into an irrevocable contractual obligation to export a significant quantity to the Union,

the Table in Article 1(2) may be amended by adding the new exporting producer to the cooperating companies not included in the sample and thus subject to the weighted average duty rate of the companies in the sample.

4. Unless otherwise specified, the provisions in force concerning customs duties shall apply.

Article 2

The amounts secured by way of the provisional anti-dumping duties pursuant to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/262 shall be definitively collected.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 28 July 2016.

For the Commission

The President

Jean-Claude JUNCKER

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/1248**of 28 July 2016****amending Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 206/2010 as regards the entry for Botswana in the list of third countries, territories or parts thereof from which the introduction into the Union of fresh meat is authorised****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Directive 2002/99/EC of 16 December 2002 laying down the animal health rules governing the production, processing, distribution and introduction of products of animal origin for human consumption ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the introductory phrase of Article 8, the first subparagraph of Article 8(1) and Article 8(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Directive 2002/99/EC lays down, inter alia, the animal health requirements for the introduction into the Union of products of animal origin for human consumption. In accordance with those requirements, the introduction of such products into the Union is only to be authorised from third countries that appear on a list drawn up by the Commission.
- (2) Commission Regulation (EU) No 206/2010 ⁽²⁾ lays down, inter alia, the conditions for the introduction into the Union of consignments of fresh meat of certain ungulates. Part 1 of Annex II to that Regulation sets out a list of third countries, territories and parts thereof from which such consignments may be introduced into the Union and the models of veterinary certificates to accompany those consignments, taking into account any specific conditions or supplementary guarantees required.
- (3) Botswana is regionalised for the purpose of inclusion into that list. Its regionalised territories are set out in Part 1 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 206/2010 as parts of that country authorised for the introduction into the Union of consignments of fresh meat of certain domestic and wild ungulates. Such parts consist of a number of veterinary disease control zones (VDZs) or part of such VDZs.
- (4) In March 2013, a Commission audit was carried out in Botswana in order to evaluate the animal health control system in place, in particular in relation to the controls concerning foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) ⁽³⁾. The Commission found that the risk for introduction of the FMD virus into the part of VDZ 6, authorised for the introduction into the Union of fresh meat of certain domestic and wild ungulates, could not be considered negligible. In view of the risk of introduction of the FMD virus through import of fresh meat originating from ungulates of species susceptible to that disease, the authorisation to export such fresh meat from VDZ 6 into the Union was suspended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 482/2013 ⁽⁴⁾.
- (5) In October 2015, an audit was carried out by the Commission to evaluate the efficacy of the surveillance and regionalisation measures imposed with regard to FMD ⁽⁵⁾. The Commission found that VDZ 6 was reshaped and divided into VDZ 6a and VDZ 6b, with inclusion of the former high surveillance area along the national border with Zimbabwe into VDZ 6b. Both those VDZs are recognised by the World Organisation for Animal Health as a zone free of FMD where vaccination is not practised ⁽⁶⁾.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 18, 23.1.2003, p. 11.

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation (EU) No 206/2010 of 12 March 2010 laying down lists of third countries, territories or parts thereof authorised for the introduction into the European Union of certain animals and fresh meat and the veterinary certification requirements (OJ L 73, 20.3.2010, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/audit_reports/details.cfm?rep_id=3103

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 482/2013 of 24 May 2013 amending Regulation (EU) No 206/2010 laying down lists of third countries, territories or parts thereof authorised for the introduction into the European Union of certain animals and fresh meat and the veterinary certification requirements (OJ L 139, 25.5.2013, p. 6).

⁽⁵⁾ http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/audit_reports/details.cfm?rep_id=3559

⁽⁶⁾ <http://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/official-disease-status/fmd/list-of-fmd-free-members/>

- (6) The Commission concluded that the shortcomings which led to the suspension of the authorisation of imports from VDZ 6 have been completely solved by the competent authority of Botswana and that Botswana now offers satisfactory guarantees with regard to FMD for VDZ 6a and VDZ 6b, in compliance with or equivalent to the Union requirements for the introduction of fresh meat of domestic and wild ungulates of species susceptible to FMD.
- (7) Botswana has requested VDZ 6a and VDZ 6b to be authorised for the introduction into the Union of deboned and matured fresh meat of certain domestic and wild ungulates subjected to supplementary guarantees from those zones.
- (8) In light of the above considerations it is therefore appropriate to authorise the introduction into the Union of fresh meat of certain domestic and wild ungulates from the areas VDZ 6a and VDZ 6b of Botswana.
- (9) Part 1 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 206/2010 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (10) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Part 1 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 206/2010 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 28 July 2016.

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER

ANNEX

In Part 1 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 206/2010, the entry for Botswana is replaced by the following:

BW — Botswana	BW-0	Whole country	EQU, EQW				
	BW-1	The veterinary disease control zones 3c, 4b, 5, 8, 9 and 18	BOV, OVI, RUF, RUW	F	1	11 May 2011	26 June 2012
	BW-2	The veterinary disease control zones 10, 11, 13 and 14	BOV, OVI, RUF, RUW	F	1		7 March 2002
	BW-3	The veterinary disease control zone 12	BOV, OVI, RUF, RUW	F	1	20 October 2008	20 January 2009
	BW-4	The veterinary disease control zone 4a, except the intensive surveillance buffer zone of 10 km along the boundary with the foot-and-mouth disease vaccination zone and wildlife management areas	BOV	F	1	28 May 2013	18 February 2011
	BW-5	The veterinary disease control zones 6a and 6b	BOV, OVI, RUF, RUW	F	1	28 May 2013	18 August 2016'

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/1249**of 28 July 2016****establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 of 7 June 2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 136(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in Annex XVI, Part A thereto.
- (2) The standard import value is calculated each working day, in accordance with Article 136(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011, taking into account variable daily data. Therefore this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 136 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 are fixed in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 28 July 2016.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Jerzy PLEWA*

Director-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 157, 15.6.2011, p. 1.

ANNEX

Standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

<i>(EUR/100 kg)</i>		
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	MA	156,1
	ZZ	156,1
0707 00 05	TR	116,3
	ZZ	116,3
0709 93 10	TR	141,4
	ZZ	141,4
0805 50 10	AR	186,3
	AU	158,0
	CL	121,2
	MA	157,0
	TR	153,3
	UY	166,3
	ZA	160,3
	ZZ	157,5
	0806 10 10	BR
EG		216,1
MA		191,5
MX		378,3
US		233,8
ZZ		257,8
0808 10 80		AR
	BR	111,3
	CL	129,3
	CN	74,5
	NZ	138,4
	US	166,4
	UY	99,9
	ZA	107,1
	ZZ	125,7
	0808 30 90	AR
CL		126,7
NZ		171,3
TR		167,7
ZA		121,1
ZZ		156,7
0809 10 00		TR
	ZZ	195,5

(EUR/100 kg)

CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0809 29 00	TR	239,4
	US	485,5
	ZA	271,2
	ZZ	332,0
0809 30 10, 0809 30 90	TR	166,5
	ZZ	166,5

⁽¹⁾ Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1106/2012 of 27 November 2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics relating to external trade with non-member countries, as regards the update of the nomenclature of countries and territories (OJ L 328, 28.11.2012, p. 7). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

ISSN 1977-0677 (electronic edition)
ISSN 1725-2555 (paper edition)



Publications Office of the European Union
2985 Luxembourg
LUXEMBOURG

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