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⁽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.

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II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2020/703

of 26 May 2020

amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for dimethoate and omethoate in or on cherries

(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 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 14(1)(a) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) For dimethoate and omethoate, maximum residue levels (MRLs) were set in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.
- (2) The approval of the active substance dimethoate was not renewed by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1090 ⁽²⁾.
- (3) All existing authorisations for plant protection products containing dimethoate have been revoked in relation to uses on cherries. It is therefore appropriate to delete the MRLs for cherries set out for dimethoate and omethoate in Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 in conjunction with Article 14(1)(a) thereof.
- (4) In the context of the non-renewal of the approval of dimethoate, the European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') delivered a conclusion on the peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of that active substance ⁽³⁾. In that framework, the Authority could not exclude a risk to consumers due to the exposure to residues of dimethoate, for which the genotoxic potential could not be excluded, and to its main metabolite omethoate which was concluded to be an *in vivo* mutagenic agent.
- (5) Through the World Trade Organisation, the trading partners of the Union were consulted on the new MRLs and their comments have been taken into account.
- (6) Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 should therefore be amended accordingly.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 70, 16.3.2005, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1090 of 26 June 2019 concerning the non-renewal of approval of the active substance dimethoate, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market, and amending the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 (OJ L 173, 27.6.2019, p. 39).

⁽³⁾ EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2018. Conclusion on the peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance dimethoate, EFSA Journal 2018;16(10):5454. <https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/5454>.

- (7) A reasonable period should be allowed to elapse before the modified MRLs become applicable in order to permit Member States, third countries and food business operators to prepare themselves to meet the new requirements which will result from the modification of the MRLs.
- (8) 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

Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 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*.

It shall apply from 16 December 2020.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 May 2020.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

In Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, the columns for dimethoate and omethoate are replaced by the following:

'Pesticide residues and maximum residue levels (mg/kg)

Code number	Groups and examples of individual products to which the MRLs apply (a)	Dimethoate	Omethoate
1	2	3	4
0100000	FRUITS, FRESH or FROZEN; TREE NUTS		
0110000	Citrus fruits	0.01*	0.01*
0110010	Grapefruits	(+)	(+)
0110020	Oranges	(+)	(+)
0110030	Lemons	(+)	(+)
0110040	Limes	(+)	(+)
0110050	Mandarins	(+)	(+)
0110990	Others (2)		
0120000	Tree nuts	0.01*	0.01*
0120010	Almonds		
0120020	Brazil nuts		
0120030	Cashew nuts		
0120040	Chestnuts		
0120050	Coconuts		
0120060	Hazelnuts/cobnuts		
0120070	Macadamias		
0120080	Pecans		
0120090	Pine nut kernels		
0120100	Pistachios		
0120110	Walnuts		
0120990	Others (2)		
0130000	Pome fruits	0.01*	0.01*
0130010	Apples		
0130020	Pears		
0130030	Quinces		
0130040	Medlars		
0130050	Loquats/Japanese medlars		
0130990	Others (2)		

1	2	3	4
0140000	Stone fruits	0.01*	0.01*
0140010	Apricots		
0140020	Cherries (sweet)		
0140030	Peaches		
0140040	Plums		
0140990	Others (2)		
0150000	Berries and small fruits	0.01*	0.01*
0151000	(a) grapes		
0151010	Table grapes		
0151020	Wine grapes		
0152000	(b) strawberries		
0153000	(c) cane fruits		
0153010	Blackberries		
0153020	Dewberries		
0153030	Raspberries (red and yellow)		
0153990	Others (2)		
0154000	(d) other small fruits and berries		
0154010	Blueberries		
0154020	Cranberries		
0154030	Currants (black, red and white)		
0154040	Gooseberries (green, red and yellow)		
0154050	Rose hips		
0154060	Mulberries (black and white)		
0154070	Azaroles/Mediterranean medlars		
0154080	Elderberries		
0154990	Others (2)		
0160000	Miscellaneous fruitswith		
0161000	(a) edible peel		
0161010	Dates	0.01*	0.01*
0161020	Figs	0.01*	0.01*
0161030	Table olives	3 (+)	1.5 (+)
0161040	Kumquats	0.01*	0.01*
0161050	Carambolas	0.01*	0.01*
0161060	Kaki/Japanese persimmons	0.01*	0.01*
0161070	Jambuls/jambolans	0.01*	0.01*
0161990	Others (2)	0.01*	0.01*

1	2	3	4
0162000	(b) inedible peel, small	0.01*	0.01*
0162010	Kiwi fruits (green, red, yellow)		
0162020	Litchis/lychees		
0162030	Passionfruits/maracujas		
0162040	Prickly pears/cactus fruits		
0162050	Star apples/cainitos		
0162060	American persimmons/Virginia kaki		
0162990	Others (2)		
0163000	(c) inedible peel, large	0.01*	0.01*
0163010	Avocados		
0163020	Bananas		
0163030	Mangoes		
0163040	Papayas		
0163050	Granate apples/pomegranates		
0163060	Cherimoyas		
0163070	Guavas		
0163080	Pineapples		
0163090	Breadfruits		
0163100	Durians		
0163110	Soursops/guanabanas		
0163990	Others (2)		
0200000	VEGETABLES, FRESH or FROZEN		
0210000	Root and tuber vegetables		
0211000	(a) potatoes	0.01*	0.01*
0212000	(b) tropical root and tuber vegetables	0.01*	0.01*
0212010	Cassava roots/manioc		
0212020	Sweet potatoes		
0212030	Yams		
0212040	Arrowroots		
0212990	Others (2)		
0213000	(c) other root and tuber vegetables except sugar beets		
0213010	Beetroots	0.01* (+)	0.01* (+)

1	2	3	4
0213020	Carrots	0.03 (+)	0.02 (+)
0213030	Celeriacs/turnip rooted celeries	0.03 (+)	0.02 (+)
0213040	Horseradishes	0.03 (+)	0.02 (+)
0213050	Jerusalem artichokes	0.01*	0.01*
0213060	Parsnips	0.03 (+)	0.02 (+)
0213070	Parsley roots/Hamburg roots parsley	0.03 (+)	0.02 (+)
0213080	Radishes	0.03 (+)	0.02 (+)
0213090	Salsifies	0.03 (+)	0.02 (+)
0213100	Swedes/rutabagas	0.03 (+)	0.02 (+)
0213110	Turnips	0.03 (+)	0.02 (+)
0213990	Others (2)	0.01*	0.01*
0220000	Bulb vegetables		
0220010	Garlic	0.01* (+)	0.01* (+)
0220020	Onions	0.01* (+)	0.01* (+)
0220030	Shallots	0.01* (+)	0.01* (+)
0220040	Spring onions/green onions and Welsh onions	2 (+)	0.2 (+)
0220990	Others (2)	0.01*	0.01*
0230000	Fruiting vegetables	0.01*	0.01*
0231000	(a) Solanaceae and Malvaceae		
0231010	Tomatoes	(+)	(+)
0231020	Sweet peppers/bell peppers		
0231030	Aubergines/eggplants	(+)	(+)
0231040	Okra/lady's fingers		
0231990	Others (2)		
0232000	(b) cucurbits with edible peel		
0232010	Cucumbers		
0232020	Gherkins		
0232030	Courgettes		
0232990	Others (2)		
0233000	(c) cucurbits with inedible peel		
0233010	Melons		
0233020	Pumpkins	(+)	(+)

1	2	3	4
0233030	Watermelons	(+)	(+)
0233990	Others (2)		
0234000	(d) sweet corn		
0239000	(e) other fruiting vegetables		
0240000	Brassica vegetables(excluding brassica roots and brassica baby leaf crops)		0.01*
0241000	(a) flowering brassica	0.02	
0241010	Broccoli	(+)	(+)
0241020	Cauliflowers	(+)	(+)
0241990	Others (2)		
0242000	(b) head brassica		
0242010	Brussels sprouts	0.1* (+)	(+)
0242020	Head cabbages	0.01* (+)	(+)
0242990	Others (2)	0.01*	
0243000	(c) leafy brassica	0.01*	
0243010	Chinese cabbages/pe-tsai		
0243020	Kales		
0243990	Others (2)		
0244000	(d) kohlrabies	0.01*	
0250000	Leaf vegetables, herbs and edible flowers		
0251000	(a) lettuces and salad plants	0.01*	0.01*
0251010	Lamb's lettuces/corn salads		
0251020	Lettuces	(+)	(+)
0251030	Escaroles/broad-leaved endives		
0251040	Cresses and other sprouts and shoots		
0251050	Land cresses		
0251060	Roman rocket/rucola		
0251070	Red mustards		
0251080	Baby leaf crops (including brassica species)		
0251990	Others (2)		
0252000	(b) spinaches and similar leaves	0.01*	0.01*
0252010	Spinaches		

1	2	3	4
0252020	Purslanes		
0252030	Chards/beet leaves		
0252990	Others (2)		
0253000	(c) grape leaves and similar species	0.01*	0.01*
0254000	(d) watercresses	0.01*	0.01*
0255000	(e) witloofs/Belgian endives	0.01*	0.01*
0256000	(f) herbs and edible flowers	0.02*	0.02*
0256010	Chervil		
0256020	Chives		
0256030	Celery leaves		
0256040	Parsley		
0256050	Sage		
0256060	Rosemary		
0256070	Thyme		
0256080	Basil and edible flowers		
0256090	Laurel/bay leaves		
0256100	Tarragon		
0256990	Others (2)		
0260000	Legume vegetables	0.01*	0.01*
0260010	Beans (with pods)		
0260020	Beans (without pods)		
0260030	Peas (with pods)		
0260040	Peas (without pods)		
0260050	Lentils		
0260990	Others (2)		
0270000	Stem vegetables	0.01*	0.01*
0270010	Asparagus	(+)	(+)
0270020	Cardoons		
0270030	Celeries		
0270040	Florence fennels		
0270050	Globe artichokes		
0270060	Leeks		

1	2	3	4
0270070	Rhubarbs		
0270080	Bamboo shoots		
0270090	Palm hearts		
0270990	Others (2)		
0280000	Fungi, mosses and lichens	0.01*	0.01*
0280010	Cultivated fungi		
0280020	Wild fungi		
0280990	Mosses and lichens		
0290000	Algae and prokaryotes organisms	0.01*	0.01*
0300000	PULSES	0.01*	0.01*
0300010	Beans		
0300020	Lentils		
0300030	Peas	(+)	(+)
0300040	Lupins/lupini beans		
0300990	Others (2)		
0400000	OILSEEDS AND OIL FRUITS		
0401000	Oilseeds	0.01*	0.01*
0401010	Linseeds		
0401020	Peanuts/groundnuts		
0401030	Poppy seeds		
0401040	Sesame seeds		
0401050	Sunflower seeds		
0401060	Rapeseeds/canola seeds		
0401070	Soyabeans		
0401080	Mustard seeds		
0401090	Cotton seeds		
0401100	Pumpkin seeds		
0401110	Safflower seeds		
0401120	Borage seeds		
0401130	Gold of pleasure seeds		
0401140	Hemp seeds		
0401150	Castor beans		
0401990	Others (2)		

1	2	3	4
0402000	Oil fruits		
0402010	Olives for oil production	3 (+)	1.5 (+)
0402020	Oil palms kernels	0.01*	0.01*
0402030	Oil palms fruits	0.01*	0.01*
0402040	Kapok	0.01*	0.01*
0402990	Others (2)	0.01*	0.01*
0500000	CEREALS		
0500010	Barley	0.02* (+)	0.02* (+)
0500020	Buckwheat and other pseudocereals	0.01*	0.01*
0500030	Maize/corn	0.01*	0.01*
0500040	Common millet/proso millet	0.01*	0.01*
0500050	Oat	0.02* (+)	0.02* (+)
0500060	Rice	0.01*	0.01*
0500070	Rye	0.02 (+)	0.01* (+)
0500080	Sorghum	0.01*	0.01*
0500090	Wheat	0.05 (+)	0.01* (+)
0500990	Others (2)	0.01*	0.01*
0600000	TEAS, COFFEE, HERBAL INFUSIONS, COCOA AND CAROBS		0.05*
0610000	Teas	0.05*	
0620000	Coffee beans	0.05*	
0630000	Herbal infusions from		
0631000	(a) flowers		
0631010	Chamomile	0.05*	
0631020	Hibiscus/roselle	0.05*	
0631030	Rose	0.1 (+)	
0631040	Jasmine	0.05*	
0631050	Lime/linden	0.05*	
0631990	Others (2)	0.05*	
0632000	(b) leaves and herbs	0.05*	
0632010	Strawberry		
0632020	Rooibos		
0632030	Mate/maté		
0632990	Others (2)		

1	2	3	4
0633000	(c) roots	0.05*	
0633010	Valerian		
0633020	Ginseng		
0633990	Others (2)		
0639000	(d) any other parts of the plant	0.05*	
0640000	Cocoa beans	0.05*	
0650000	Carobs/Saint John's breads	0.05*	
0700000	HOPS	0.05*	0.05*
0800000	SPICES		
0810000	Seed spices	5	0.05*
0810010	Anise/aniseed		
0810020	Black caraway/black cumin		
0810030	Celery		
0810040	Coriander		
0810050	Cumin		
0810060	Dill		
0810070	Fennel		
0810080	Fenugreek		
0810090	Nutmeg		
0810990	Others (2)		
0820000	Fruit spices	0.5	0.05*
0820010	Allspice/pimento		
0820020	Sichuan pepper		
0820030	Caraway		
0820040	Cardamom		
0820050	Juniper berry		
0820060	Peppercorn (black, green and white)		
0820070	Vanilla		
0820080	Tamarind		
0820990	Others (2)		
0830000	Bark spices	0.05*	0.05*
0830010	Cinnamon		
0830990	Others (2)		

1	2	3	4
0840000	Root and rhizome spices		
0840010	Liquorice	0.1	0.05*
0840020	Ginger (10)	0.1	0.05*
0840030	Turmeric/curcuma	0.1	0.05*
0840040	Horseradish (11)		
0840990	Others (2)	0.1	0.05*
0850000	Bud spices	0.05*	0.05*
0850010	Cloves		
0850020	Capers		
0850990	Others (2)		
0860000	Flower pistil spices	0.05*	0.05*
0860010	Saffron		
0860990	Others (2)		
0870000	Aril spices	0.05*	0.05*
0870010	Mace		
0870990	Others (2)		
0900000	SUGAR PLANTS		
0900010	Sugar beet roots	0.01* (+)	0.01* (+)
0900020	Sugar canes	0.01*	0.01*
0900030	Chicory roots	0.03 (+)	0.02 (+)
0900990	Others (2)	0.01*	0.01*
1000000	PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN -TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS		
1010000	Commodities from		
1011000	(a) swine		
1011010	Muscle		
1011020	Fat		
1011030	Liver		
1011040	Kidney		
1011050	Edible offals (other than liver and kidney)		
1011990	Others (2)		
1012000	(b) bovine		
1012010	Muscle		

1	2	3	4
1012020	Fat		
1012030	Liver		
1012040	Kidney		
1012050	Edible offals (other than liver and kidney)		
1012990	Others (2)		
1013000	(c) sheep		
1013010	Muscle		
1013020	Fat		
1013030	Liver		
1013040	Kidney		
1013050	Edible offals (other than liver and kidney)		
1013990	Others (2)		
1014000	d) goat		
1014010	Muscle		
1014020	Fat		
1014030	Liver		
1014040	Kidney		
1014050	Edible offals (other than liver and kidney)		
1014990	Others (2)		
1015000	(e) equine		
1015010	Muscle		
1015020	Fat		
1015030	Liver		
1015040	Kidney		
1015050	Edible offals (other than liver and kidney)		
1015990	Others (2)		
1016000	(f) poultry		
1016010	Muscle		
1016020	Fat		
1016030	Liver		
1016040	Kidney		

1	2	3	4
1016050	Edible offals (other than liver and kidney)		
1016990	Others (2)		
1017000	(g) other farmed terrestrial animals		
1017010	Muscle		
1017020	Fat		
1017030	Liver		
1017040	Kidney		
1017050	Edible offals (other than liver and kidney)		
1017990	Others (2)		
1020000	Milk		
1020010	Cattle		
1020020	Sheep		
1020030	Goat		
1020040	Horse		
1020990	Others (2)		
1030000	Birds eggs		
1030010	Chicken		
1030020	Duck		
1030030	Geese		
1030040	Quail		
1030990	Others (2)		
1040000	Honey and other apiculture products (7)		
1050000	Amphibians and Reptiles		
1060000	Terrestrial invertebrate animals		
1070000	Wild terrestrial vertebrate animals		
1100000	PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN - FISH, FISHPRODUCTS AND ANY OTHER MARINE AND FRESHWATER FOOD PRODUCTS (8)		
1200000	PRODUCTS OR PART OF PRODUCTS EXCLUSIVELY USED FOR ANIMAL FEED PRODUCTION (8)		
1300000	PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS (9)		

(*) Limit of analytical determination

-
- (a) For the complete list of products of plant and animal origin to which MRLs apply, reference should be made to Annex I.

Dimethoate

- (+) The European Food Safety Authority identified some information on toxicological data of plant metabolites as unavailable. When re-viewing the MRL, the Commission will take into account the information referred to in the first sentence, if it is submitted by 27 June 2019, or, if that information is not submitted by that date, the lack of it.

0110010 **Grapefruits**

0110020 **Oranges**

0110030 **Lemons**

0110040 **Limes**

0110050 **Mandarins**

0161030 **Table olives**

0213010 **Beetroots**

0213020 **Carrots**

- (+) The European Food Safety Authority identified some information on toxicological data of plant metabolites and residue trials as unavailable. When re-viewing the MRL, the Commission will take into account the information referred to in the first sentence, if it is submitted by 27 June 2019, or, if that information is not submitted by that date, the lack of it.

0213030 **Celeriacs/turnip rooted celeries**

0213040 **Horseradishes**

0213060 **Parsnips**

0213070 **Parsley roots/Hamburg roots parsley**

0213080 **Radishes**

0213090 **Salsifies**

0213100 **Swedes/rutabagas**

0213110 **Turnips**

- (+) The European Food Safety Authority identified some information on toxicological data of plant metabolites as unavailable. When re-viewing the MRL, the Commission will take into account the information referred to in the first sentence, if it is submitted by 27 June 2019, or, if that information is not submitted by that date, the lack of it.

0220010 **Garlic**

0220020 **Onions**

0220030 **Shallots**

- (+) The European Food Safety Authority identified some information on toxicological data of plant metabolites and residue trials as unavailable. When re-viewing the MRL, the Commission will take into account the information referred to in the first sentence, if it is submitted by 27 June 2019, or, if that information is not submitted by that date, the lack of it.

0220040 **Spring onions/green onions and Welsh onions**

- (+) The European Food Safety Authority identified some information on toxicological data of plant metabolites as unavailable. When re-viewing the MRL, the Commission will take into account the information referred to in the first sentence, if it is submitted by 27 June 2019, or, if that information is not submitted by that date, the lack of it.

0231010 **Tomatoes**

0231030 **Aubergines/eggplants**

0233020 **Pumpkins**

0233030 **Watermelons**

0241010 **Broccoli**

0241020 **Cauliflowers**

0242010 **Brussels sprouts**

0242020 **Head cabbages**

- (+) The European Food Safety Authority identified some information on toxicological data of plant metabolites and residue trials as unavailable. When re-viewing the MRL, the Commission will take into account the information referred to in the first sentence, if it is submitted by 27 June 2019, or, if that information is not submitted by that date, the lack of it.

0251020 **Lettuces**

0270010 **Asparagus**

- (+) The European Food Safety Authority identified some information on toxicological data of plant metabolites as unavailable. When re-viewing the MRL, the Commission will take into account the information referred to in the first sentence, if it is submitted by 27 June 2019, or, if that information is not submitted by that date, the lack of it.

0300030 **Peas**

0402010 **Olives for oil production**

- (+) The European Food Safety Authority identified some information on toxicological data of plant metabolites and residue trials as unavailable. When re-viewing the MRL, the Commission will take into account the information referred to in the first sentence, if it is submitted by 27 June 2019, or, if that information is not submitted by that date, the lack of it.

0500010 **Barley**

0500050 **Oat**

- (+) The European Food Safety Authority identified some information on toxicological data of plant metabolites as unavailable. When re-viewing the MRL, the Commission will take into account the information referred to in the first sentence, if it is submitted by 27 June 2019, or, if that information is not submitted by that date, the lack of it.

0500070 **Rye**

- (+) The European Food Safety Authority identified some information on toxicological data of plant metabolites and residue trials as unavailable. When re-viewing the MRL, the Commission will take into account the information referred to in the first sentence, if it is submitted by 27 June 2019, or, if that information is not submitted by that date, the lack of it.

0500090 **Wheat**

- (+) The European Food Safety Authority identified some information on monitoring data as unavailable. When re-viewing the MRL, the Commission will take into account the information referred to in the first sentence, if it is submitted by 27 June 2019, or, if that information is not submitted by that date, the lack of it.

0631030 **Rose**

- (+) The European Food Safety Authority identified some information on toxicological data of plant metabolites as unavailable. When re-viewing the MRL, the Commission will take into account the information referred to in the first sentence, if it is submitted by 27 June 2019, or, if that information is not submitted by that date, the lack of it.

0900010 **Sugar beet roots**

0900030 **Chicory roots**

Omethoate

- (+) The European Food Safety Authority identified some information on toxicological data of plant metabolites as unavailable. When re-viewing the MRL, the Commission will take into account the information referred to in the first sentence, if it is submitted by 27 June 2019, or, if that information is not submitted by that date, the lack of it.

0110010 **Grapefruits**

0110020 **Oranges**

0110030 **Lemons**

0110040 **Limes**

0110050 **Mandarins**

0161030 **Table olives**

0213010 **Beetroots**

0213020 **Carrots**

- (+) The European Food Safety Authority identified some information on toxicological data of plant metabolites and residue trials as unavailable. When re-viewing the MRL, the Commission will take into account the information referred to in the first sentence, if it is submitted by 27 June 2019, or, if that information is not submitted by that date, the lack of it.

0213030 **Celeriacs/turnip rooted celeries**

0213040 **Horseradishes**

0213060 **Parsnips**

0213070 **Parsley roots/Hamburg roots parsley**

0213080 **Radishes**

0213090 **Salsifies**

0213100 **Swedes/rutabagas**

0213110 **Turnips**

- (+) The European Food Safety Authority identified some information on toxicological data of plant metabolites as unavailable. When re-viewing the MRL, the Commission will take into account the information referred to in the first sentence, if it is submitted by 27 June 2019, or, if that information is not submitted by that date, the lack of it.

0220010 **Garlic**

0220020 **Onions**

0220030 **Shallots**

- (+) The European Food Safety Authority identified some information on toxicological data of plant metabolites and residue trials as unavailable. When re-viewing the MRL, the Commission will take into account the information referred to in the first sentence, if it is submitted by 27 June 2019, or, if that information is not submitted by that date, the lack of it.

0220040 **Spring onions/green onions and Welsh onions**

- (+) The European Food Safety Authority identified some information on toxicological data of plant metabolites as unavailable. When re-viewing the MRL, the Commission will take into account the information referred to in the first sentence, if it is submitted by 27 June 2019, or, if that information is not submitted by that date, the lack of it.

0231010 **Tomatoes**

0231030 **Aubergines/eggplants**

0233020 **Pumpkins**

0233030 **Watermelons**

0241010 **Broccoli**

0241020 **Cauliflowers**

0242010 **Brussels sprouts**

0242020 **Head cabbages**

- (+) The European Food Safety Authority identified some information on toxicological data of plant metabolites and residue trials as unavailable. When re-viewing the MRL, the Commission will take into account the information referred to in the first sentence, if it is submitted by 27 June 2019, or, if that information is not submitted by that date, the lack of it.

0251020 **Lettuces**

0270010 **Asparagus**

- (+) The European Food Safety Authority identified some information on toxicological data of plant metabolites as unavailable. When re-viewing the MRL, the Commission will take into account the information referred to in the first sentence, if it is submitted by 27 June 2019, or, if that information is not submitted by that date, the lack of it.

0300030 **Peas**

0402010 **Olives for oil production**

- (+) The European Food Safety Authority identified some information on toxicological data of plant metabolites and residue trials as unavailable. When re-viewing the MRL, the Commission will take into account the information referred to in the first sentence, if it is submitted by 27 June 2019, or, if that information is not submitted by that date, the lack of it.

0500010 **Barley**

0500050 **Oat**

- (+) The European Food Safety Authority identified some information on toxicological data of plant metabolites as unavailable. When re-viewing the MRL, the Commission will take into account the information referred to in the first sentence, if it is submitted by 27 June 2019, or, if that information is not submitted by that date, the lack of it.

0500070 **Rye**

0500090 **Wheat**

0900010 **Sugar beet roots**

0900030 **Chicory roots'**

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/704**of 26 May 2020****granting a Union authorisation for the biocidal product family 'INSECTICIDES FOR HOME USE'****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 44(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) On 6 October 2016, Agrobiothers Laboratoire, submitted an application in accordance with Article 43(1) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 for authorisation of a biocidal product family named 'INSECTICIDES FOR HOME USE' of product-type 18, as described in Annex V to that Regulation, providing written confirmation that the competent authority of France had agreed to evaluate the application. The application was recorded under the case number BC-TW023858-93 in the Register for Biocidal Products.
- (2) 'INSECTICIDES FOR HOME USE' contains permethrin and S-Methoprene, as the active substances, which are included in the Union list of approved active substances referred to in Article 9(2) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012.
- (3) On 10 December 2018, the evaluating competent authority submitted, in accordance with Article 44(1) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012, an assessment report and the conclusions of its evaluation to the European Chemicals Agency ('the Agency').
- (4) On 11 July 2019, the Agency submitted to the Commission an opinion ⁽²⁾, including the draft summary of the biocidal product characteristics ('SPC') of 'INSECTICIDES FOR HOME USE' and the final assessment report on the biocidal product family in accordance with Article 44(3) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012.
- (5) The opinion concludes that 'INSECTICIDES FOR HOME USE' is a 'biocidal product family' within the meaning of Article 3(1)(s) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012, that it is eligible for Union authorisation in accordance with Article 42(1) of that Regulation and that subject to compliance with the draft SPC, it meets the conditions laid down in Article 19(1) and (6) of that Regulation.
- (6) On 25 July 2019, the Agency transmitted to the Commission the draft SPC in all the official languages of the Union in accordance with Article 44(4) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012.
- (7) The Commission concurs with the opinion of the Agency and considers it therefore appropriate to grant a Union authorisation for 'INSECTICIDES FOR HOME USE'.
- (8) In the opinion the Agency recommends that a new shelf-life study of INSECTICIDE HOUSEHOLD SPRAY in packagings in which the product will be made available on the market, be conducted by the authorisation holder as a condition of the authorisation. The study should determine the active substance contents, the cis/trans ratio of permethrin and the technical properties of INSECTICIDE HOUSEHOLD SPRAY before and after storage. The Commission agrees with that recommendation and considers that the submission of the results of that study should be a condition relating to the making available on the market and use of the biocidal product family pursuant to Article 22(1) of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012. The Commission also considers that the fact that data is to be provided after the authorisation is granted does not affect the conclusion on the fulfilment of the condition under Article 19(1)(d) of that Regulation on the basis of the existing data.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 167, 27.6.2012, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ ECHA opinion of 26 June 2019 on the Union authorisation of 'INSECTICIDES FOR HOME USE' (ECHA/BPC/228/2019), <https://echa.europa.eu/bpc-opinions-on-union-authorisation>

- (9) According to the opinion of the Agency, as regards the non-active substance nitromethane contained in the biocidal product family 'INSECTICIDES FOR HOME USE', it was not possible to conclude whether it meets the scientific criteria for the determination of endocrine-disrupting properties set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 ⁽³⁾ within the period for the evaluation of the application. Further examination of nitromethane should therefore take place. If it is eventually concluded that nitromethane is considered as having endocrine-disrupting properties, the Commission will consider whether the Union authorisation for the biocidal product family 'INSECTICIDES FOR HOME USE' has to be cancelled or amended in accordance with Article 48 of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012.
- (10) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Biocidal Products,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

A Union authorisation with authorisation number EU-0021035-0000 is granted to Agrobiothers Laboratoire for the making available on the market and use of the biocidal product family 'INSECTICIDES FOR HOME USE' subject to compliance with the terms and conditions set out in Annex I and in accordance with the summary of the biocidal product characteristics set out in Annex II.

The Union authorisation is valid from 16 June 2020 until 31 May 2030.

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, 26 May 2020.

For the Commission

The President

Ursula VON DER LEYEN

⁽³⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 of 4 September 2017 setting out scientific criteria for the determination of endocrine-disrupting properties pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and Council (OJ L 301, 17.11.2017, p. 1).

ANNEX I

Terms and conditions (EU-0021035-0000)

The authorisation holder shall conduct a shelf life study of INSECTICIDE HOUSEHOLD SPRAY in packagings in which the product will be made available on the market. The study shall determine the active substance contents, the cis/trans ratio of permethrin, the spray pattern, the functioning of the trigger device, the discharge rate and the mass median aerodynamic diameter, before and after storage.

By 16 December 2022 the authorisation holder shall submit the results of the study to the Agency.

ANNEX II

Summary of product characteristics for a biocidal product family

INSECTICIDES FOR HOME USE

Product type 18 – Insecticides, acaricides and products to control other arthropods (Pest control)

Authorisation number: EU-0021035-0000

R4BP asset number: EU-0021035-0000

PART I

FIRST INFORMATION LEVEL**1. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION****1.1. Family name**

Name	INSECTICIDES FOR HOME USE
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1.2. Product type(s)

Product type(s)	PT18 – Insecticides, acaricides and products to control other arthropods (Pest control)
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1.3. Authorisation holder

Name and address of the authorisation holder	Name	Agrobiothers Laboratoire
	Address	ZI Route des Platières, 71290 CUISERY, France
Authorisation number	EU-0021035-0000	
R4BP asset number	EU-0021035-0000	
Date of the authorisation	16 June 2020	
Expiry date of the authorisation	31 May 2030	

1.4. Manufacturer(s) of the biocidal products

Name of manufacturer	Agrobiothers Laboratoire
Address of manufacturer	ZI Route des Platières, 71290 CUISERY France
Location of manufacturing sites	AF3 16 rue de l'Oberwald, 68360 Soultz France

1.5. Manufacturer(s) of the active substance(s)

Active substance	Permethrin
Name of manufacturer	Tagros Chemicals India Ltd. (Art.95 List: LIMARU NV (Acting for Tagros Chemicals India Private Limited))

Address of manufacturer	Jhaver Centre, Rajah Annamalai Bldg., IV floor 72 Marshal's road Egmore, 600008 Chennai India
Location of manufacturing sites	A-4/1&2, Sipcot Industrial Complex, Pachayankuppam Cuddalore, 607 005 Tamilnadu India
Active substance	S-Methoprene
Name of manufacturer	Babolna bio Ltd.
Address of manufacturer	Szallas u.6 H-, 1107 Budapest Hungary
Location of manufacturing sites	Szallas u.6 H-, 1107 Budapest Hungary

2. PRODUCT FAMILY COMPOSITION AND FORMULATION

2.1. Qualitative and quantitative information on the composition of the family

Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)	
					Min	Max
Permethrin		Active Substance	52645-53-1	258-067-9	0,177	0,177
S-Methoprene		Active Substance	65733-16-6		0,00225	0,00225
Propan-2-ol	Propan-2-ol	Non-active substance	67-63-0	200-661-7	3,33475	3,33475
n-butane	n-butane	Non-active substance	106-97-8	203-448-7	63,458	63,458
propane	propane	Non-active substance	74-98-6	200-827-9	16,271	16,271
isobutane	isobutane	Non-active substance	75-28-5	200-857-2	4,068	4,068

2.2. Type(s) of formulation

Formulation(s)	AE – Aerosol dispenser
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PART II

SECOND INFORMATION LEVEL – META SPC(S)

META SPC 1

1. META SPC 1 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

1.1. Meta SPC 1 identifier

Identifier	Meta-SPC1: INSECTICIDE HOUSEHOLD SPRAY
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1.2. Suffix to the authorisation number

Number	1-1
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1.3. **Product type(s)**

Product type(s)	PT18 – Insecticides, acaricides and products to control other arthropods (Pest control)
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2. **META SPC 1 COMPOSITION**2.1. **Qualitative and quantitative information on the composition of the meta SPC 1**

Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)	
					Min	Max
Permethrin		Active Substance	52645-53-1	258-067-9	0,177	0,177
S-Methoprene		Active Substance	65733-16-6		0,00225	0,00225
Propan-2-ol	Propan-2-ol	Non-active substance	67-63-0	200-661-7	3,33475	3,33475
n-butane	n-butane	Non-active substance	106-97-8	203-448-7	63,458	63,458
propane	propane	Non-active substance	74-98-6	200-827-9	16,271	16,271
isobutane	isobutane	Non-active substance	75-28-5	200-857-2	4,068	4,068

2.2. **Type(s) of formulation of the meta SPC 1**

Formulation(s)	AE – Aerosol dispenser
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3. **HAZARD AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS OF THE META SPC 1**

Hazard statements	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: May burst if heated May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes serious eye irritation. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Contains PERMETHRIN. May produce an allergic reaction.
Precautionary statements	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Keep out of reach of children. Read carefully and follow all instructions. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. – No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose at temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

	Store at temperatures not exceeding 40 °C/104 °F. Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulation
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4. AUTHORISED USE(S) OF THE META SPC 1

4.1. Use description

Table 1. Use # 1 – Insecticide household spray

Product type	PT18 – Insecticides, acaricides and products to control other arthropods (Pest control)
Where relevant, an exact description of the authorised use	-
Target organism(s) (including development stage)	Fleas (larvae and adults): e.g. <i>Ctenocephalides felis</i> Ticks: <i>Ixodes ricinus</i> <i>Rhipicephalus sanguineus</i>
Field(s) of use	Indoor Targeted treatment of non-washable furniture and home textile such as carpets, mats, arm chairs
Application method(s)	Spraying After vacuuming the surface to be treated, the product is sprayed at a distance of 30 cm.
Application rate(s) and frequency	1,3 second spray treat for approximately 1 m ² (2,1 g/m ²) The minimum time interval between two treatments is 6 months.
Category(ies) of users	General public (non-professional)
Pack sizes and packaging material	Tin plate aerosol can with internal coating made of epoxy phenolic protective lacquer (250 mL or 500 mL) Tin plate aerosol can without internal coating (300 mL)

4.1.1. Use-specific instructions for use

See general directions for use

4.1.2. Use-specific risk mitigation measures

See general directions for use

4.1.3. Where specific to the use, the particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment

See general directions for use

4.1.4. Where specific to the use, the instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging

See general direction for use

4.1.5. Where specific to the use, the conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage

See general directions for use

5. GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE ⁽¹⁾ OF THE META SPC 1

5.1. Instructions for use

- The product is to be used for targeted treatment of non-washable furniture and home textile as carpets, mats, arm chairs
- Always read the label or leaflet before use and respect all the instructions provided.
- Respect the recommended application doses.
- Residual efficacy until up to 6 months that can be lowered in case of normal cleaning (e.g. vacuum on carpets) or extensive use of the surfaces (e.g., walking, friction).
- In case of continuous infestation, use alternate products containing active substances with a different mode of action in order to avoid the occurrence of resistance. This is to remove the resistant individuals from the population.
- If the infestation persists despite following the instructions of the label/leaflet, contact a pest control professional.
- Do not use on cats and other animals or pet baskets for cats.
- Inform the authorisation holder if the treatment is ineffective.

5.2. Risk mitigation measures

- Do not use on wet washable surfaces and textile.
- Do not wash furniture with wet wiping clothes and do not wet clean carpets or mats to avoid discharges into the sewer system.
- Remove all food, feed and drinks prior treatment.
- Do no use on surfaces and facilities in the vicinity or likely to be in contact with food, feed and drinks.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- After spraying, leave the room and let act for one hour before airing.
- Remove or cover terrariums, aquariums and animal cages before application.
- Turn off aquarium air-filter while spraying.
- Keep cats away from treated surfaces. Due to their particular sensitivity to permethrin, the product can cause severe adverse reactions in cats.
- Keep children and pets away during treatment.

5.3. Particulars of likely direct or indirect effects, first aid instructions and emergency measures to protect the environment

- Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a half-sitting position. Seek medical advice immediately if symptoms occur and/or large quantities have been inhaled.
- Eye contact: Immediately flush with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses if easy to do. Continue to rinse with tepid water for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation or vision impairment occurs.
- Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated skin with water. Contact poison treatment specialist if symptoms occur.
- Mouth contact: Wash out mouth with water. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if symptoms occur and/or in case of mouth contact with large quantities.
- Do not give fluids or induce vomiting in case of impaired consciousness; place in recovery position and seek medical advice immediately.
- Keep the container or label available.

⁽¹⁾ Instructions for use, risk mitigation measures and other directions for use under this section are valid for any authorised uses within the meta SPC 1.

- Permethrin may be dangerous for cats. If signs of poisoning occur, seek veterinary advice immediately and show the package to a veterinarian.
- Pyrethroids may cause paresthesia (burning and prickling of the skin without irritation). If symptoms persist: Get medical advice.

5.4. Instructions for safe disposal of the product and its packaging

- Do not discharge unused product on the ground, into water courses, into pipes (sink, toilets...) nor down the drains
- Dispose of unused product, its packaging and all other waste, in accordance with local regulations

5.5. **Conditions of storage and shelf-life of the product under normal conditions of storage**

- Shelf-life: 24 months
- Do not store at a temperature higher than 40 °C
- Do not expose to direct sunlight
- Protect from frost

6. **OTHER INFORMATION**

7. **THIRD INFORMATION LEVEL: INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTS IN THE META SPC 1**

7.1. **Trade name(s), authorisation number and specific composition of each individual product**

Trade name(s)	FRONTLINE PET CARE SPRAY INSECTICIDE ET ACARICIDE POUR L'HABITAT SPRAY ANTIPARASITAIRE POUR L'HABITAT 300 ML FRISKIES INSECTICIDE HABITAT/HOME VETOCANIS FRONTLINE HOMEGARD SPRAY INSECTICIDE ET ACARICIDE POUR L'HABITAT INSECTICIDE HABITAT/HOME VITALVETO SPRAY INSECTICIDE POUR L'HABITAT VITALVETO/INSECTICIDE HOUSEHOLD SPRAY VITALVETO SPRAY INSECTICIDE POUR L'HABITAT VETOCANIS/INSECTICIDE HOUSEHOLD SPRAY VETOCANIS				
Authorisation number	EU-0021035-0001 1-1				
Common name	IUPAC name	Function	CAS number	EC number	Content (%)
Permethrin		Active Substance	52645-53-1	258-067-9	0,177
S-Methoprene		Active Substance	65733-16-6		0,00225
Propan-2-ol	Propan-2-ol	Non-active substance	67-63-0	200-661-7	3,33475
n-butane	n-butane	Non-active substance	106-97-8	203-448-7	63,458
propane	propane	Non-active substance	74-98-6	200-827-9	16,271
isobutane	isobutane	Non-active substance	75-28-5	200-857-2	4,068

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/705**of 26 May 2020****imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain heavyweight thermal paper originating in the Republic of Korea**

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 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Union ⁽¹⁾ ('the basic Regulation') and in particular Article 7 thereof,

After consulting the Member States,

Whereas:

1. PROCEDURE**1.1. Initiation**

- (1) On 10 October 2019, the European Commission initiated an anti-dumping investigation with regard to imports into the Union of certain heavyweight thermal paper originating in the Republic of Korea ('Korea' or 'the country concerned') on the basis of Article 5 of 'the basic Regulation'. The Notice of Initiation ('NoI') was published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽²⁾.
- (2) The Commission initiated the investigation following a complaint lodged on 26 August 2019 by the European Thermal Paper Association ('the complainant') on behalf of producers representing more than 25 % of the total Union production of certain heavyweight thermal paper ('HWTP' or 'the product concerned'). The complaint contained evidence of dumping and of resulting material injury that was sufficient to justify the initiation of the investigation.
- (3) Pursuant to Article 14(5a) of the basic Regulation, the Commission should register imports subject to an anti-dumping investigation during the period of pre-disclosure unless it has sufficient evidence that certain requirements are not met. One of these requirements, as mentioned in Article 10(4)(d) of the basic Regulation, is that there is a further substantial rise in imports in addition to the level of imports which caused injury during the investigation period. The imports of HWTP from Korea showed a sharp decrease by 81 % in the four months following initiation as compared to the same period during the investigation period. The data following initiation was based upon the TARIC codes created for the product concerned at initiation. This was compared to the average imports from the sole Korean exporter during four months in the IP. Therefore, the conditions to register in accordance with Article 14(5a) of the basic Regulation were not met. The Commission did not make imports of the product concerned subject to registration under Article 14(5a) of the basic Regulation, as the condition of Article 10(4)(d), i.e. a further substantial rise in imports, was not met.

1.2. Interested parties

- (4) In the Notice of Initiation, the Commission invited interested parties to contact it in order to participate in the investigation. In addition, the Commission specifically informed the complainant, known Union producers, the known (exporting) producers and the authorities of the Republic of Korea, known importers, users and associations known to be concerned, about the initiation of the investigation and invited them to participate.
- (5) Interested parties had an opportunity to comment on the initiation of the investigation and to request a hearing with the Commission and/or the Hearing Officer in trade proceedings.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 176, 30.6.2016, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ Notice of initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of certain heavyweight thermal paper originating in the Republic of Korea (OJ C 342, 10.10.2019, p. 8).

- (6) Two hearings were held with the Commission. During the hearing held on 5 December 2019 upon request of the cooperating exporting producer, the Hansol group, its related importer in the Union, a number of users and representatives of the Korean government raised issues related to the Union HWTP market, injury, causation, legal matters and/or Union interest. During the hearing held on 7 January 2020 upon request of the complainant, the latter and some of its members developed issues related to injury, causation and Union interest. The claims made during these hearings are included in this Regulation.

1.3. Sampling

- (7) In its Notice of Initiation, the Commission stated that it might sample the interested parties in accordance with Article 17 of the basic Regulation.

1.3.1. Sampling of the Union producers

- (8) In the Notice of Initiation, the Commission stated that it had decided to limit to a reasonable number the Union producers that would be investigated by applying sampling and that it had provisionally selected a sample of Union producers. The Commission selected the provisional sample on the basis of the production and Union sales volume reported by the Union producers in the context of the pre-initiation standing analysis. The provisional sample thus established consisted of three Union producers in two different Member States that accounted for 58,2 % of estimated total Union production and 57,5 % of total Union sales according to the information available. The Commission made details of this provisional sample available in the file for inspection by interested parties and invited interested parties to comment.
- (9) Two interested parties submitted comments with regard to the provisional sample. The complainant fully supported the proposed sample. The exporting producer Hansol Paper Co., Ltd. submitted that the proposed sample was not representative as it included two related companies located in the same country. Hansol Paper Co., Ltd. further claimed that the provisional sample did not ensure a proper geographical spread and proposed to include Ricoh, based in France, in the sample.
- (10) The Commission considered that the two producers located in Germany were the largest producers of the like product in the European Union (together they represented circa 47 % of the total production and 44 % of the total sales of the like product in the Union in the investigation period) and that Germany had the highest production and the largest concentration of producers of the like product. Furthermore, Ricoh had indicated that, although it supported the complaint, it was unable to cooperate in the investigation.
- (11) The provisional sample consisting of three Union producers was thus confirmed. The final sample, made up of Kanzan Spezialpapiere GmbH and Mitsubishi HiTec Paper Europe GmbH in Germany and Jujo Thermal Ltd. in Finland, was considered representative of the Union industry.

1.3.2. Sampling of importers

- (12) To decide whether sampling was necessary and, if so, to select a sample, the Commission asked unrelated importers to provide the information specified in the Notice of Initiation.
- (13) Two unrelated importers provided the requested information and agreed to be included in the sample. In view of the low number of replies received, the Commission decided that sampling was not necessary. No comments were made to this decision.

1.4. Replies to the questionnaire

- (14) The Commission invited the three sampled Union producers, the two unrelated importers that replied to the sampling form and the known exporting producer in Korea, the Hansol group, to fill in the relevant questionnaires made available online.
- (15) On 20 October 2019, the exporting producer requested an exemption for three related converters to fill in the annex I to the main questionnaire. In light of the information provided, on 24 October 2019 the Commission provisionally agreed to the request.

- (16) Questionnaire replies were received from the three sampled Union producers, one unrelated importer, Ritrama S.p. A., the exporting producer Hansol Paper Co., Ltd ('Hansol Paper') and its related importer Hansol Europe B.V. ('Hansol Europe'). Moreover, two users sent a reply.

1.5. Verification visits

- (17) The Commission sought and verified all the information deemed necessary for a provisional determination of dumping, resulting injury and Union interest. Verification visits pursuant to Article 16 of the basic Regulation were carried out at the premises of the following companies/entities:
- a) Union producers:
 - Jujo Thermal Ltd., Kauttua, Finland
 - Mitsubishi HiTec Paper Europe GmbH, Bielefeld, Germany
 - Kanzan Spezialpapiere GmbH, Düren, Germany
 - b) Exporting producer:
 - Hansol Paper Co. Ltd, Seoul and Seochon-gun, Chungcheongnam-do, the Republic of Korea
 - c) Related importer:
 - Hansol Europe B.V., Hoofddorp, the Netherlands

1.6. Presentation of data

- (18) Given the limited number of parties that submitted some data, some of the figures presented below are in the form of ranges for reasons of confidentiality ⁽³⁾.

1.7. Investigation period and period considered

- (19) The investigation of dumping and injury covered the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 ('the investigation period' or 'IP'). The examination of trends relevant for the assessment of injury covered the period from 1 January 2016 to the end of the investigation period ('the period considered').

2. PRODUCT CONCERNED AND LIKE PRODUCT

2.1. Product concerned

- (20) The product concerned is certain heavyweight thermal paper, defined as thermal paper which weighs more than 65 g/m²; which is sold on rolls of a width of 20 cm or more, weighing 50 kg or more (including paper) and with a diameter of 40 cm or more (jumbo rolls); with or without base coat on one or both sides; coated with a thermosensitive substance (i.e. a mixture of dye and a developer that reacts and forms an image when heat is applied) on one or both sides; and with or without top coat originating in the Republic of Korea, currently falling under CN codes ex 4809 90 00, ex 4811 59 00 and ex 4811 90 00 (TARIC codes 4809 90 00 20, 4811 59 00 20 and 4811 90 00 20) ('the product concerned').
- (21) HWTP is a specialty paper. It has a thermal active coating which reacts to form an image when heat is applied by printers with thermal printheads. HWTP is mainly used for self-adhesive labels for e-commerce packaging, tickets and tags.

⁽³⁾ The data from the sampled Union companies in this regulation is presented in ranges because of the risk that any sampled company reverse-engineers its competitors' data, especially given that two of the three sampled companies are related since 29 March 2019 and that they started to operate as intra-group companies as from 6 August 2019. The data from the sole cooperating exporting producer are given in ranges as it is the only company that cooperated.

- (22) HWTP can be produced with several types of developers: with developers containing (bis)phenolic substances such as bisphenol A and bisphenol S (HWTP containing (bis)phenol), or with developers that do not contain any phenol (phenol-free HWTP). All types are concerned by the present investigation. The Commission notes however that since 2 January 2020 HWTP with bisphenol A is banned in the Union ⁽⁴⁾.

2.2. Like product

- (23) The investigation showed that the following products have the same basic physical and chemical characteristics as well as the same basic uses:
- the product concerned;
 - the product produced and sold on the domestic market of the Republic of Korea; and
 - the product produced and sold in the Union by the Union industry.
- (24) The Commission decided at this stage that those products are therefore like products within the meaning of Article 1 (4) of the basic Regulation.

3. DUMPING

3.1. Normal value

- (25) Hansol Paper appeared to be the only exporting producer of the product concerned in the country concerned during the investigation period.
- (26) The Commission first examined whether Hansol Paper's total volume of domestic sales was representative, in accordance with Article 2(2) of the basic Regulation. The domestic sales are representative if the total domestic sales volume of the like product to independent customers on the domestic market per exporting producer represent at least 5 % of its total export sales volume of the product concerned to the Union during the investigation period. On this basis, the total sales of Hansol Paper of the like product on the domestic market were representative.
- (27) The Commission subsequently identified the product types sold domestically by Hansol Paper that were identical or comparable with the product types sold for export to the Union with representative domestic sales.
- (28) The Commission then examined whether the domestic sales of Hansol Paper on its domestic market for each product type that is identical or comparable with the product type sold for export to the Union were representative, in accordance with Article 2(2) of the basic Regulation. The domestic sales of a product type are representative if the total volume of domestic sales of that product type to independent customers during the investigation period represents at least 5 % of the total volume of export sales of the identical or comparable product type to the Union. The Commission established that one product type (representing 25-45 % of the total domestic sales of Hansol Paper on its domestic market) was sold at volumes less than 5 % of the total volume of export sales to the Union. For this product type, the normal value was constructed as explained in recitals 33 to 34 below.
- (29) The Commission next defined the proportion of profitable sales to independent customers on the domestic market for the product type in question during the investigation period in order to decide whether to use actual domestic sales for the calculation of the normal value, in accordance with Article 2(4) of the basic Regulation.
- (30) The normal value is based on the actual domestic price per product type, irrespective of whether those sales are profitable or not, if:
- (a) the sales volume of the product type, 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 this product type; and
 - (b) the weighted average sales price of that product type is equal to or higher than the unit cost of production.

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/2235 of 12 December 2016 amending Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) as regards bisphenol A. OJ L 337, 13.12.2016, p. 3.

- (31) In this case, the normal value is the weighted average of the prices of all domestic sales of that product type during the investigation period.
- (32) The normal value is the actual domestic price per product type of only the profitable domestic sales of the product types during the investigation period, if:
- (a) the volume of profitable sales of the product type represents 80 % or less of the total sales volume of this type, or
 - (b) the weighted average price of this product type is below the unit cost of production.
- (33) The analysis of domestic sales showed that 60 to 80 % ⁽⁵⁾ of all domestic sales of the product type that is identical or comparable with the product type sold for export to the Union were profitable and that the weighted average sales price was higher than the cost of production. Accordingly, the normal value was calculated as a weighted average of the profitable sales only.
- (34) For those product types with no or insufficient sales of the like product in representative quantities on the domestic market, the Commission constructed the normal value in accordance with Article 2(3) and (6) of the basic Regulation.
- (35) Normal value was constructed by adding the following to the average cost of production of the like product of the cooperating exporting producers during the investigation period:
- (a) the weighted average selling, general and administrative ('SG&A') expenses incurred by the cooperating exporting producers on domestic sales of the like product, in the ordinary course of trade, during the investigation period; and
 - (b) the weighted average profit realised by the cooperating exporting producers on domestic sales of the like product, in the ordinary course of trade, during the investigation period.

3.2. Export price

- (36) Hansol Paper exported to the Union either directly to independent customers or indirectly through Hansol Europe, a related importer in the Union
- (37) For sales of the product concerned directly to independent customers in the Union, the export price was the price actually paid or payable for the product concerned when sold for export to the Union, in accordance with Article 2 (8) of the basic Regulation.
- (38) For sales of the product concerned to the Union through Hansol Europe acting as an importer, the export price was established on the basis of the price at which the imported product was first resold to independent customers in the Union, in accordance with Article 2(9) of the basic Regulation. The sales price by the related party to unrelated customers was adjusted backwards to an ex-works price by deducting the SG&A of the related party, a reasonable amount of profit and transport costs.
- (39) With respect to the profit margin used, in line with established case-law of Union courts ⁽⁶⁾, the Commission did not use the profit margin of the related company as it is considered unreliable. Only one party had filled in a questionnaire intended for unrelated importers in the Union and agreed to disclose the profit margin it achieved on its activities related to the product concerned. The profit of Hansol Europe was therefore provisionally replaced by the profit margin of that party.

3.3. Comparison

- (40) The Commission compared the normal value and the export price on an ex-works basis.
- (41) Where justified by the need to ensure a fair comparison, the Commission adjusted the normal value and/or the export price for differences affecting prices and price comparability, in accordance with Article 2(10) of the basic Regulation. The normal value was adjusted for transport, packing expenses and credit costs. The export price for handling, loading and ancillary costs, transport, insurance, packing expenses, credit costs, bank charges, commission and year-end rebates when they were found to be reasonable, accurate and supported by verified evidence.

⁽⁵⁾ The exact figure is not provided as this is company-specific data.

⁽⁶⁾ See for example paragraph 68 of Judgment of the General Court (Second Chamber), 17 March 2015 in Case T-466/12, RFA International, LP v European Commission.

3.4. Dumping margin

- (42) The Commission compared the weighted average normal value of the respective type of the like product with the weighted average export price of the corresponding type of the product concerned, in accordance with Article 2 (11) and (12) of the basic Regulation.
- (43) On that basis, the provisional weighted average dumping margin expressed as a percentage of the CIF Union frontier price, duty unpaid, amounts to 22,3 % for the sole cooperating exporting producer.
- (44) For all other exporting producers in the Republic of Korea, should there be any, the Commission established the dumping margin on the basis of the facts available, in accordance with Article 18 of the basic Regulation. To this end, the Commission determined the level of cooperation of the exporting producers. The level of cooperation is the volume of exports of the cooperating exporting producers to the Union expressed as proportion of the total export volume – as reported in Eurostat import statistics – from the country concerned to the Union.
- (45) The level of cooperation in this case is high because Hansol Paper's exports constituted 100 % of the total exports from the country concerned to the Union during the investigation period. On this basis, the Commission decided to set the residual dumping margin at the same level as that of the cooperating exporting producer.
- (46) The provisional dumping margins, expressed as a percentage of the CIF Union frontier price, duty unpaid, are as follows:

<i>Company</i>	<i>Provisional dumping margin</i>
Hansol Paper Co., Ltd	22,3 %
All other companies	22,3 %

4. INJURY

4.1. Definition of the Union industry and Union production

- (47) The like product was manufactured by seven known producers in the Union during the investigation period. They constitute the 'Union industry' within the meaning of Article 4(1) of the basic Regulation.
- (48) The total Union production during the investigation period was established at 214 227 tonnes. The Commission established the figure on the basis of the questionnaire reply submitted by the complainant, cross-checked against the individual questionnaire replies of the sampled Union producers. As indicated in recitals (8) and (11), three Union producers were selected in the sample representing 58,2 % of the total Union production of the like product.

4.2. Union consumption

- (49) The Commission established the Union consumption on the basis of sales in the Union by the Union industry, the complainant's estimates of HWTP imports from other countries and the sales in the Union of the sole Korean exporting producer, as provided in its questionnaire reply.
- (50) Union consumption developed as follows:

Table 1

Union consumption (tonnes)

	2016	2017	2018	IP
Total Union consumption	178 000 – 184 000	182 000 – 188 000	188 000 – 192 000	180 000 – 186 000
<i>Index</i>	100	102	105	101

Source: Sampled Union producers, exporting producer, complaint and Eurostat.

- (51) During the period considered, the Union consumption slightly increased by 1 %. It increased by 5 % in the period between 2016 and 2018 and then decreased by 4 % in the investigation period.

4.3. Imports from the country concerned

4.3.1. Volume and market share of the imports from the country concerned

- (52) The Commission established the volume of imports on the basis of the questionnaire reply submitted by the sole Korean exporting producer. The market share of the imports was established by comparing the volume of imports with the Union consumption.
- (53) Imports into the Union from the country concerned developed as follows:

Table 2

Import volume (tonnes) and market share

	2016	2017	2018	IP
Volume of imports from the country concerned (tonnes)	9 500 – 11 500	6 500 – 8 500	15 500 – 17 500	18 500 – 20 500
<i>Index</i>	100	69	155	183
Market share (%)	5,5 – 6,5	3,5 – 4,5	8 – 9	10 – 11
<i>Index</i>	100	68	149	180

Source: Exporting producer.

- (54) Overall, the Korean imports increased by 83 % during the period considered. After a decrease by 31 % in 2017, imports from the Republic of Korea increased significantly by 165 % from 2017 to the investigation period. Overall, their market share increased by 80 % during the whole period and the most significant increase took place between 2017 and the investigation period (+ 165 %).

4.3.2. Prices of the imports from the country concerned and price undercutting

- (55) The Commission established the prices of imports on the basis of the questionnaire reply submitted by the exporting producer.
- (56) The average price of imports into the Union from the country concerned developed as follows:

Table 3

Import prices (EUR/tonne)

	2016	2017	2018	IP
Average prices of Korea imports	1 050 – 1 150	1 000 – 1 100	1 180 – 1 280	1 420 – 1 520
<i>Index</i>	100	95	112	134

Source: Exporting producer.

- (57) Import prices from the country concerned increased suddenly in 2018 by 17 percentage points compared to the year before, and by an overall 34 % over the period considered.
- (58) The Commission determined the price undercutting during the investigation period by comparing:
- the weighted average prices per product type of the imports from the cooperating exporting producer in the country concerned to the first independent customer on the Union market, established on a cost, insurance, freight (CIF) basis, with appropriate adjustments for post-importation costs; and

— the corresponding weighted average sales prices per product type of the sampled Union producers charged to unrelated customers on the Union market, adjusted to an ex-works level.

- (59) The price comparison was made on a type-by-type basis for transactions at the same level of trade, duly adjusted where necessary, and after deduction of rebates and discounts. The result of the comparison was expressed as a percentage of the sampled Union producers' hypothetical turnover during the investigation period. It showed a weighted average undercutting margin of 11,1 % for imports from the country concerned. Some 99,4 % of the import volumes were found to be undercutting.

4.4. Economic situation of the Union industry

4.4.1. General remarks

- (60) In accordance with Article 3(5) of the basic Regulation, the examination of the impact of the dumped imports on the Union industry included an evaluation of all economic indicators having a bearing on the state of the Union industry during the period considered.
- (61) As mentioned in recital 11, sampling was used for the determination of possible injury suffered by the Union industry.
- (62) For the injury determination, the Commission distinguished between macroeconomic and microeconomic injury indicators. The Commission evaluated the macroeconomic indicators on the basis of data contained in the questionnaire reply from the complainant. These data related to all Union producers. The Commission evaluated the microeconomic indicators on the basis of data contained in the questionnaire replies from the sampled Union producers. Both sets of data were found to be representative of the economic situation of the Union industry.
- (63) The macroeconomic indicators are production, production capacity, capacity utilisation, sales volume, market share, growth, employment, productivity, and magnitude of the dumping margin.
- (64) The microeconomic indicators are average unit prices, unit costs, labour costs, inventories, profitability, cash flow, investments, return on investments, and ability to raise capital.

4.4.2. Macroeconomic indicators

4.4.2.1. Production, production capacity and capacity utilisation

- (65) The total Union production, production capacity and capacity utilisation developed over the period considered as follows:

Table 4

Production, production capacity and capacity utilisation

	2016	2017	2018	IP
Production volume (tonne)	219 069	228 616	221 717	214 227
<i>Index</i>	100	104	101	98
Production capacity (measuring unit)	380 906	375 058	391 499	404 863
<i>Index</i>	100	98	103	106
Capacity utilisation (%)	58 %	61 %	57 %	53 %
<i>Index</i>	100	106	98	92

Source: Questionnaire reply submitted by the complainant.

- (66) Production of HWTP is a high fixed cost enterprise. During the period considered, the Union industry's production volume decreased by 2 %, with an even stronger decrease by 6 percentage points since 2017. The production capacity increased by 6 %. The decrease of the capacity utilisation rate by 8 % on the whole period is linked to the combination of both the decrease of the production volume and the increase of the production capacity.

4.4.2.2. Sales volume and market share

- (67) The Union industry's sales volume and market share developed over the period considered as follows:

Table 5

Sales volume and market share

	2016	2017	2018	IP
Sales volume on the Union market (tonnes)	150 000 – 160 000	170 000 – 180 000	160 000 – 170 000	150 000 – 160 000
<i>Index</i>	100	109	104	98
Market share (%)	85 – 90	90 – 95	85 – 90	80 – 85
<i>Index</i>	100	107	99	97

Source: Injury questionnaires and information submitted by the complainant.

- (68) Although the sales volume of the Union industry increased by 9 % from 2016 to 2017, it showed a steady decrease since, resulting in a decrease by 2 % over the period considered, in line with the decrease of its production volume.
- (69) During the period considered, the Union industry's market share in sales volume showed a similar trend. It decreased by 3 %.

4.4.2.3. Growth

- (70) The Union consumption increased slightly by 1 % during the period considered, while the sales volume of the Union industry slightly decreased by 2 %. The Union industry lost market share, contrary to imports from the country concerned, whose market share increased considerably during the period considered capturing all the increase in consumption.

4.4.2.4. Employment and productivity

- (71) Employment and productivity developed over the period considered as follows:

Table 6

Employment and productivity

	2016	2017	2018	IP
Number of employees	1 213	1 241	1 224	1 232
<i>Index</i>	100	102	101	102
Productivity (tonne/employee)	181	184	181	174
<i>Index</i>	100	102	100	96

Source: Information submitted by the complainant.

- (72) The employment level of the Union industry remained fairly stable throughout the period considered, increasing slightly by 2 %. This trend is to be explained by the continuous nature of the HWTP production process, which is highly automated, continuous and has been rationalised to a significant extent. Thermal paper production involves high fixed costs. Machines cannot be easily stopped without significantly impacting the production process. Therefore, instead of reducing the number of employees on any given machine, producers shift production to another type of paper. Employment levels therefore follow production of different types of paper and the allocation between those types. The Union industry endeavoured to keep jobs despite shrinking profitability.

4.4.2.5. Magnitude of the dumping margin

- (73) The dumping margin was significantly above the *de minimis* level. The impact of the magnitude of the actual margin of dumping on the Union industry was not negligible, given the increasing volume of imports from the country concerned.

4.4.3. Microeconomic indicators

4.4.3.1. Prices and factors affecting prices

- (74) The weighted average unit sales prices of the sampled Union producers to unrelated customers in the Union developed over the period considered as follows:

Table 7

Sales prices in the Union

	2016	2017	2018	IP
Average unit EXW sales price in the Union to unrelated customers (EUR/tonne)	1 800 – 1 810	1 825 – 1 835	1 985 – 1 995	2 060 – 2 070
<i>Index</i>	100	101	110	114
Unit cost of production EXW (EUR/tonne)	1 530 – 1 540	1 600 – 1 610	1 845 – 1 855	1 880 – 1 890
<i>Index</i>	100	105	120	123

Source: Sampled Union producers.

- (75) During the period considered, the average unit sales price increased by 14 % and the unit cost of production by 23 %. This increase in production costs was most notably due to the increased costs of the chemical leuco-dye ('ODB2') to be applied on the coating in the HWTP production process. At the end of 2017 and during 2018, temporary closures of production plants of ODB2 in the People's Republic of China ('PRC') caused an acute worldwide shortage of this chemical. As a result, production prices spiked as of the fourth quarter of 2017 throughout 2018, impacting therefore the IP.
- (76) The difference between the average unit sales price and the unit production cost shows that the Union industry was not been able to recoup the increasing production costs increase completely, because of the price pressure resulting from the dumped Korean imports.

4.4.3.2. Labour costs

- (77) The average labour costs of the sampled Union producers developed over the period considered as follows:

Table 8

Average labour costs per employee

	2016	2017	2018	IP
Average labour costs per employee (EUR)	55 000 – 56 000	57 000 – 58 000	56 500 – 57 500	57 000 – 58 000

	2016	2017	2018	IP
<i>Index</i>	100	104	103	104

Source: Verified questionnaire replies of the sampled Union producers.

- (78) The average labour costs per employee of the sampled Union producers increased by 4 % over the period considered. Labour costs per employee increased especially in 2017 when production and productivity increased.

4.4.3.3. Inventories

- (79) Stock levels of the sampled Union producers developed over the period considered as follows:

Table 9

Inventories

	2015	2016	2017	IP
Closing stocks (tonnes)	13 100 – 13 200	14 350 – 14 450	13 800 – 13 900	15 650 – 15 750
<i>Index</i>	100	110	105	119
Closing stocks as a percentage of production (%)	9,5 – 10,5	10,5 – 11,5	10 – 11	12 – 13
<i>Index</i>	100	107	105	122

Source: Verified questionnaire replies of the sampled Union producers.

- (80) During the period concerned, the closing stocks levels of the Union industry have increased significantly, to reach a 19 % growth during the IP compared to 2016.

4.4.3.4. Profitability, cash flow, investments, return on investments and ability to raise capital

- (81) Profitability, cash flow, investments and return on investments of the sampled Union producers developed over the period considered as follows:

Table 10

Profitability, cash flow, investments and return on investments

	2016	2017	2018	IP
Profitability of sales in the Union to unrelated customers (% of sales turnover)	8 – 11	5 – 8	2 – 5	2 – 5
<i>Index</i>	100	70	36	31
Cash flow (EUR)	28 000 000 – 30 000 000	16 500 000 – 18 500 000	4 000 000 – 5 000 000	2 000 000 – 3 000 000
<i>Index</i>	100	61	16	8
Investments (EUR)	2 500 000 – 3 000 000	3 000 000 – 3 500 000	5 000 000 – 5 500 000	6 500 000 – 7 000 000
<i>Index</i>	100	119	176	237
Return on investments (%)	48 – 52	30 – 34	7 – 11	16 – 20
<i>Index</i>	100	64	18	35

Source: Verified questionnaire replies of the sample of Union producers.

- (82) The Commission established the profitability of the sampled Union producers by expressing the pre-tax net profit of the sales of the like product to unrelated customers in the Union as a percentage of the turnover of those sales. Profitability fell drastically over the period considered by almost 70 %, as the industry was not able to compensate the increasing cost of production with higher sales prices. The considerable price pressure exerted on the Union industry by the increasing imports from Korea, especially over the period from 2017 until the IP, have not allowed the Union industry to benefit from the slightly increasing Union consumption.
- (83) The net cash flow is the ability of the Union producers to self-finance their activities. The trend in net cash flow followed a deep downward trend, mainly due to the shrinking profitability.
- (84) The level of yearly investments, that are also for products other than HWTP, increased over the period considered by 137 %. However, the increased investment levels did not translate into corresponding capacity increases for HWTP (see table 4). The investments in HWTP merely aimed at retaining the existing capacities and making due replacements of necessary production assets. The production of HWTP is an asset-intensive industry. The Union industry must regularly replace machinery that is worn or has become unusable. Only one Union producer has been investing in a new production line (paper mill and coating machine) in additional capacity, which is mainly to be used for other products than HWTP.
- (85) The total level of investments has been insignificant with regard to the total cost of building a new production line. In the sampled companies, investments remained lower than the depreciation rate. In its decision on lightweight thermal paper ⁽⁷⁾ (LWTP), the Commission considered that ‘despite the fact that the investments doubled, the absolute level of investments remained limited, in particular considering the fact that, for example, the value of a new production line of LWTP is estimated at 120 Million EUR’. Given that HWTP is produced on the same machines as LWTP and that overall investment levels for HWTP have been even lower than the levels observed during the Commission’s investigation in LWTP (during the IP, investments in HWTP amounted to 6,5 – 7,0 Mio EUR compared to 4,5 – 9,0 Mio EUR of investments for LWTP in 2015, i.e. during the IP of the LWTP investigation), it can be concluded that the Union industry’s level of investments has been at an injuriously low level.
- (86) The return on investments is the profit in percentage of the net book value of investments. It developed negatively over the period considered, reflecting the trend in profitability and cash flow. Overall, the sampled producers kept their level of investment to the amounts necessary to keep on running.

4.4.4. Conclusion on injury

- (87) Over the period considered, the Union industry’s injury was material and patent in terms of price-related injury indicators such as profitability or cash flow.
- (88) Moreover, when it comes to volume-related injury indicators, the sales volume and the market share of the Union producers decreased by 10 percentage points since 2017, to reach an even lower sales volume during the IP compared to 2016. By contrast, during the period considered, the sole Korean exporter managed to almost double its exports, and significantly increased its market share by almost 5 percentage points. The increase in the period 2017-IP was particularly remarkable. The Korean exporter almost tripled its exports and market share. The position of the Union industry substantially deteriorated as the result of increasing dumped imports.
- (89) The difficulties to raise capital have put the ability to invest in new and innovative production processes for HWTP under pressure. During the period considered, the Union industry invested at the minimum required level in order to modernize and replace obsolete equipment and implement the technical upgrades required by the environmental legislation. Despite concrete actions in view of optimising internal processes by the Union industry during the period considered to improve its overall performance, its situation deteriorated significantly namely as regards profitability and loss of market share.
- (90) On the basis of the above, the Commission therefore concluded at this stage that the Union industry suffered material injury within the meaning of Article 3(5) of the basic Regulation.

⁽⁷⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/763 of 2 May 2017 imposing a definitive antidumping duty and collecting definitively the provisional duty imposed on imports of certain lightweight thermal paper originating in the Republic of Korea (OJ L 114, 3.5.2017, p. 3), recital 91.

5. CAUSATION

- (91) In accordance with Article 3(6) of the basic Regulation, the Commission examined whether the dumped imports from the country concerned caused material injury to the Union industry. In accordance with Article 3(7) of the basic Regulation, the Commission also examined whether other known factors could, at the same time, have injured the Union industry. The Commission ensured that any possible injury caused by factors other than the dumped imports from the country concerned was not attributed to the dumped imports. These factors are imports from other third countries, export performance of the Union industry, increase in raw material prices, alleged incapacity of the Union industry to satisfy the demand of products free from Bisphenol A ('BPA-free') and domestic competition among Union producers.

5.1. Effects of the dumped imports

- (92) There has been a clear correlation between the rise of imports from Korea and the deteriorating situation of the Union industry. The imports from Korea increased by 83 % during the whole period considered. The substantial increase in market share of the imports from Korea was clearly at the detriment of the Union industry, whose market share went down by 3 % during the whole period considered and by 10 % since 2017.
- (93) Korean prices were consistently and significantly below Union prices. Prices of Korean imports undercut the Union industry's prices, with an undercutting margin of 11,1 % during the IP. The Union industry was unable to account for the increase in cost of production in its Union sales prices, which demonstrates the price pressure exerted by the imports concerned. This situation had a serious impact on the Union industry's profitability, which went down to very low levels during the IP.
- (94) In view of the clearly established coincidence in time between, on the one hand, the ever-increasing level of dumped imports at prices which were found to undercut Union prices and, on the other hand, the Union industry's stagnation of sales volume, loss of market share and decreasing profitability, it is concluded that the dumped imports were responsible for the injurious situation of the Union industry.

5.2. Effects of other factors

5.2.1. Imports from other third countries

- (95) The volume of imports from other third countries developed over the period considered as follows:

Table 11

Imports from other third countries

		2016	2017	2018	IP
Total of third countries except the country concerned	Volume (tonne)	12 000 – 13 000	4 000 – 5 000	8 000 – 9 000	8 000 – 9 000
	<i>Index</i>	100	38	69	69
	Market share (%)	6,5 – 7,5	2 – 3	4 – 5	4 – 5
	<i>Index</i>	100	38	66	68
	Average price	1 800–1 900	1 600–1 700	1 700–1 800	2 000 – 2 100
	<i>Index</i>	100	92	97	113

Source: Complaint, Eurostat and Commission's estimates.

- (96) With regard to the years before the investigation period, the import volumes from third countries were based upon the complaint. For the IP, the volume was calculated by multiplying the 2018 complaint data by the variance between 2018 and the IP (-0,1 %) from Eurostat data on CN codes 4809 90 00, 4811 59 00 and 4811 90 00. The

price throughout the period considered was based upon Eurostat, where as a closest proxy the Korean price differentiation between the product concerned and the other products falling under the same CN codes was taken. Therefore, an adjustment was made on the basis of the ratio in price between the prices in Eurostat for Korea and the actual sale prices of the Korean exporting producer.

- (97) Imports from other third countries decreased by 31 % in terms of volumes over the period considered and their market share into the Union by 32 %. These import volumes were made at slightly lower prices than the Union industry sales prices but far above the average price practised by the Korean exporter. Imports from other third countries therefore also suffered from the increase of Korean imports.
- (98) The exporting producer claimed that imports from the PRC would have contributed to lower prices and would have exacerbated the downward price pressure already caused by the aggressive pricing policies of certain Union producers. Imports from the PRC were at very low levels, between 1 500 and 2 500 tonnes in 2018 ⁽⁸⁾. The market share of these imports was estimated to have amounted to approximately 1 % of Union consumption. In comparison, imports from Korea, as verified, amounted to between 15 500 and 17 500 tonnes in that year. At such low levels, the Chinese imports did not have a noticeable effect on the situation of the Union industry during the period concerned. Moreover, the prices of those imports into the Union following the method described in recital (96) were much higher than the import prices from Korea and at a similar level as those of the Union Industry.
- (99) It was therefore provisionally concluded that imports from third countries are unlikely to have caused any injury to Union producers and they do not attenuate the causal link between the dumped imports and the injury suffered by the Union industry.

5.2.2. Export performance of the Union industry

- (100) The volume of exports (unrelated sales) of the Union industry developed over the period considered as follows:

Table 12

Export performance of the Union industry

	2016	2017	2018	IP
Export volume (tonne)	38 591	39 545	36 234	33 336
<i>Index</i>	100	102	94	86
Average price (EUR/tonne)	1 650 – 1 750	1 650 – 1 750	1 800 – 1 900	1 950 – 2 050
<i>Index</i>	100	99	107	116

Source: Complainant's estimates and verified questionnaire replies of the sample of Union producers.

- (101) Over the period considered, the volume of exports to unrelated customers from the Union industry decreased by 14 %. Prices went up by 16 %. The share of exports of the Union industry on their total sales volume decreased by circa 10 % over the period considered, to reach 17,7 % during the IP. The impact of the Union industry's export performance was therefore only limited.
- (102) It was provisionally concluded that the export performance of the Union industry could not have a significant impact on the injury suffered by the Union industry and that it does not attenuate the causal link between the dumped imports and the injury suffered by the Union industry.

5.2.3. Increase in raw material prices

- (103) Temporary closures of production plants in the PRC in 2017 and 2018 caused a shortage of ODB2, a chemical input, at the end of 2017 and during 2018. Prices of ODB2 increased by about 500 % between September 2017, when the first Chinese plants closed, and early 2018. Depending on the specific grade of the product concerned ⁽⁹⁾,

⁽⁸⁾ Estimates from the complainant.

⁽⁹⁾ ODB2 is used in different quantities depending on the composition of the coating applied.

this chemical represented 7 to 15 % of the total production cost of HWTP in the investigation period ⁽¹⁰⁾. This shortage impacted the cost structure of the global thermal paper industry as it has hit all producers of HWTP equally worldwide, also in Korea.

- (104) The exporting producer claimed that an increase in raw material prices, especially because of a shortage of ODB2, coupled with long-term contracts, reduced profitability and caused injury to the Union industry. The Union industry would have been unable to reflect the increase of its cost of production in its sales price because of the long-term nature of its supply contracts of HWTP. It would have therefore focused on the LWTP segment, because of the flexible characteristic of the LWTP supply market as prices are not negotiated on a long-term basis.
- (105) Faced with this situation, and contrary to the claims of the exporting producer, the Union industry could increase its prices almost immediately because it had no fixed long-term contracts with its customers, but rather flexible 'gentlemen agreements'. The vast majority of customers, including large laminators, accepted an immediate price increase following the ODB2 crisis.
- (106) Nevertheless, as the increasing production costs coincided with the surge of dumped imports from Korea, European producers could not pass on the entire increase of their production costs to their customers. They could only increase their sales prices partially to compensate for the increase in raw material prices ⁽¹¹⁾. The dumped imports forced them to absorb a large part of the cost increases. The Korean exporting producer was able to pass on the cost increase to its customers as it increased sales prices by 34 % over the period considered. Since the Korean prices were consistently lower than Union prices and dumped, they prevented the Union industry from fully passing on the cost increase. Given the aggressive pricing behaviour of the Korean exporting producer, the Union industry could reflect the increase in cost of production in its Union sales prices at circa only 50 %.
- (107) To further evidence the causal link between the increasing dumped imports from Korea and the injury suffered by the Union industry, a comparison with the performance on LWTP was carried out. Indeed, the production of HWTP and LTWP used identical technology and machines; both used the same input products and faced similar market characteristics. LWTP was affected by the same raw material cost increase to a similar extent as the product concerned. During the IP, LWTP imports from Korea were subject to anti-dumping duties.
- (108) Two of the three sampled producers also produced and sold significant quantities of LWTP during the period considered. During the IP, the sampled Union producers' profitability margin on HWTP was at a level between 2 and 5 %. This figure is considerably lower than the verified profitability margin for other products produced, in which LWTP has a large share, realized by the sampled Union producers in 2018 and during the IP, despite the peak reached by ODB2 prices. Union producers were able to sustain input cost increases in a market not distorted by unfairly priced imports ⁽¹²⁾. This shows that it is the price pressure from dumped imports that is causing the shrinking profitability of the Union industry in HWTP.
- (109) The exporting producer also claimed that, because of the shortage in ODB2, the Union industry was not able to satisfy the demand on the Union market and added that the Union industry's production capacity was reduced in 2018 and during the IP due to the shortage of ODB2. However, the Union industry had more than sufficient spare capacity to satisfy the demand (see recital (65)) and the Commission's investigation found that none of the sampled Union producers ever refused any purchase order because it would have been short of ODB2.
- (110) It was provisionally concluded that the price increase of ODB2 did therefore not attenuate the causal link between the dumped imports and the injury suffered by the Union industry.

5.2.4. *Alleged incapacity of the Union industry to satisfy the demand of BPA-free products*

- (111) The exporting producer claimed that the Union industry's slow transition to BPA-free products has caused its alleged feeble sales growth.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Source: Commission's investigation.

⁽¹¹⁾ While prices increased by 14 %, production costs increased by 23 % (Table 7).

⁽¹²⁾ Anti-dumping measures are currently applicable on imports of LWTP from Korea, which have re-established a level playing field.

- (112) First, the investigation determined that the majority of European producers have been producing BPA-free products for already over 20 years ⁽¹³⁾.
- (113) In addition, the Union industry claimed and showed in its sales during the IP that it continued to sell BPA-containing paper because there was a continued demand for such paper, the reason for this being the cheaper price of BPA containing products. ⁽¹⁴⁾ HWTP users, such as laminators and converters, continued to order BPA-containing HWTP even though BPA-free alternatives were freely available. This supported the Union industry's claim that the customers chose to postpone the switch as long as possible (in practice until mid-2019) due to the higher price of BPA-free alternatives.
- (114) No evidence has been provided that Union producers were short of either BPA or Bisphenol S ('BPS') (the developer mostly replacing BPA as of 2020, which has already been widely used at least since 2018) at any point in time. During the IP, both the Korean exporter and the Union producers were selling significant quantities of both BPA-containing and BPS-containing HWTP.
- (115) Therefore the Union industry was able to supply BPA-free products during the period considered. Its sales of BPA-free products did not contribute to the injury suffered by the Union industry and did not attenuate the causal link between the dumped imports and the injury suffered by the Union industry.

5.2.5. Domestic competition among European producers

- (116) The exporting producer alleged that domestic competition further depressed Union prices: some Union producers would have fully reflected the increase in costs of production in their HWTP prices, while other Union producers would have decided to keep prices low in order to gain market shares. These different strategies would have exacerbated the Union industry's low profitability.
- (117) The exporting producer did not substantiate this claim with any evidence of anti-competitive practices. Nothing on file showed that competition amongst Union producers was unfair. In addition, competition between Union producers does not mean that the dumped import prices have not forced those producers to outbid each other even more than they would in a situation of fair competition and thus to sell at unsustainable prices.
- (118) Among the European producers, the companies which carried out relatively smaller price increases at a relatively late moment did not see their market shares increase. On the contrary, like the other Union producers, their market shares continued to fall throughout the period concerned ⁽¹⁵⁾.
- (119) Therefore the domestic competition on the European market did not contribute to the injury suffered by the Union industry and did not attenuate the causal link between the dumped imports and the injury suffered by the Union industry.

5.3. Conclusion on causation

- (120) On the basis of the above, the Commission concluded at this stage that the dumped imports from Korea had a major impact on the material injury suffered by the Union industry. Other factors, considered individually or collectively, such as imports from other third countries, the export performance of the Union industry, the increase in raw material prices, the alleged incapacity of the Union industry to satisfy the demand of BPA-free products and the alleged domestic competition among European producers, were considered to have only exacerbated the injury caused by the dumped imports from Korea, but were provisionally not found to attenuate the causal link between the dumped imports and the injury suffered by the Union industry.

6. UNION INTEREST

- (121) In accordance with Article 21 of the basic Regulation, the Commission examined whether it could clearly conclude that it was not in the Union interest to adopt measures in this case in respect of imports from the country concerned, despite the determination of injurious dumping. The determination of the Union interest was based on an appreciation of all the various interests involved, including those of the Union industry, importers and users.

⁽¹³⁾ Source: Complainant and Commission's investigation results.

⁽¹⁴⁾ BPA-containing paper is cheaper to produce and is therefore also usually priced cheaper than papers containing other developers.

⁽¹⁵⁾ Source: Complainant and Commission's investigation.

- (122) The Commission sent questionnaires to known interested parties. However, it received replies from only two importers and five users, among which only one importer and two users submitted the questionnaire.

6.1. Interest of the Union industry

- (123) All ETPA members did support the complaint. Of all non-ETPA members, Ricoh Industrie France S.A.S. (Ricoih) was the most important one in terms of sales volumes (estimated by the complainant at ca. 20 % of the total Union industry sales). Ricoh declared to support the complaint.
- (124) The Confederation of European Paper Industries ('CEPI') made comments on the investigation and fully supported it, on the ground that anti-dumping measures against Korean imports would help restore a level playing field for HWTP and would send the powerful signal to exporters, that the European Union is committed to global free trade under competitive and fair conditions.
- (125) Union producers argued that the imposition of measures could safeguard employment, promote larger investments and contribute to the reversing trend of decreasing profitability observed since the Korean exporter entered the EU market. The imposition of measures would restore a level playing field and a fair price level on the Union market, and improve the Union industry's profitability to levels considered normal for this capital-intensive industry.
- (126) The Commission therefore provisionally concluded at this stage that the imposition of anti-dumping duties would be in the interest of the Union industry.

6.2. Interest of unrelated importers

- (127) One party replied to the importer questionnaire. This party did not express any view on whether or not it would agree with the imposition of measures. Of all HWTP purchases made by this company in the IP, only a relatively small percentage (between 10 and 20 %) originated from Korea and it relied heavily on the Union producers for its supplies. The reported profit margins, overall and on resales of imported HWTP, were in the order of more than 20 % of turnover. Given the robust profit margin and the relatively modest part of the purchases from Korea, duties should not have a disproportionate effect on the situation of this importer.
- (128) Therefore, at provisional stage, the Commission considered that the interests of this unrelated importer would not be harmed by anti-dumping duties on HWTP.

6.3. Interest of users

- (129) Five users made themselves known to the Commission and only two of them provided some detailed information. The first of these two returned a blank questionnaire, pointing to confidentiality issues. Therefore, the Commission could not quantify the possible effects of any anti-dumping duties on its situation.
- (130) The second user claimed that during the ODB2 crisis, Union producers increased prices and were not able to supply sufficient quantities and, for that reason, it turned to the Korean exporter. However, this user did not provide any evidence that the Union industry could not supply the quantities asked and it appears that this user did not accept price increases linked to the ODB2 crisis and turned to the Korean exporter for cheaper prices. The Commission further noted that exceptional events of a temporary nature that occurred in the past, like the ODB2 crisis, and for which there is no evidence that they would recur in the future during the period of application of the measures, could not outweigh the need to eliminate the trade distorting effects of injurious dumping. This claim was therefore dismissed.
- (131) Neither of these two users provided sufficient verifiable information that would allow the Commission to make an objective analysis on the impact of the measures on their situation. In particular, both rejected the Commission's request to provide their profit margins so that the Commission could quantify the possible effects of any anti-dumping duties on their performance.

- (132) Three users claimed that, contrary to European producers, the Korean exporter had been able to provide affordable BPA-free thermal paper. The Commission's investigation demonstrated that this claim is unfounded, as explained in recitals 111 to 115. No evidence has been provided that the Union producers were short of or not able to supply BPA-free products. The Commission's investigation determined that the majority of European producers have been producing BPA-free products for already over 20 years.
- (133) Three users opposed the potential imposition of measures on the grounds that the exporting producer ensured stable supply and was an important supplier in the Union market. None of these three companies provided any evidence supporting their claims. The production capacity of the Union industry increased by 6 % over the period considered and the Union Industry has significant spare capacity. Moreover, as explained in recitals 111 to 115, the Union industry, despite difficult market conditions, has always been able to supply both BPA-free and BPA-containing thermal paper during the period considered.
- (134) At provisional stage, the Commission therefore concluded that the effects of a potential imposition of duties on users do not appear to outweigh the positive effects of measures on the Union industry. Indeed, none of the users provided any reliable information to enable the Commission to assess whether the imposition of duties would have a significant impact, if at all, on them.

6.4. Interest of other interested parties

- (135) The Korean exporter and the Government of Korea claimed that the imposition of anti-dumping duties would prevent Union customers from accessing affordable BPA-free HWTP. The Commission's investigation demonstrated that this claim is unfounded.
- (136) First, the Union industry showed sufficient capacity to follow demand for BPA-free products and to switch its production of BPA containing HWTP to BPA-free HWTP completely. Second, the Union industry's stock levels have been rising significantly over the period concerned, meaning that a sufficiently large stock was available to start supplying the Union industry immediately. Third, anti-dumping duties do not prevent customers from sourcing their HWTP supply outside of the Union. There are other sources of supply available as shown in Table 11 (Imports from other third countries). Customers would therefore be able to find alternative sources of supply at competitive and fair prices.
- (137) The Korean exporter and the Government of Korea claimed that, if another raw materials shortage would occur, anti-dumping duties on imports from Korea would seriously undermine European HWTP users. The Commission recalled that the effect of anti-dumping measures is to restore fair and effective competition between all actors, that the Union industry has enough capacity as mentioned in recitals (65) to (66) and that none of the users that came forward provided any information that would allow the Commission to examine that claim.
- (138) The Korean exporter and the Government of Korea recalled the Korea-EU Free Trade Agreement, which came into force in 2015, and argued that the imposition of anti-dumping duties would harm trade relations between the Union and Korea. The Commission noted that this is not a consideration that can be addressed under the analysis of the Union interest in accordance with Article 21 of the basic Regulation. In any event the Commission recalled that under the Korea-EU Free Trade Agreement, both parties agreed that trade defence instruments remain fully applicable, and that the origin of this proceeding is the behaviour of Korean exporting producers. Therefore, this claim was rejected.

6.5. Conclusion on Union interest

- (139) On the basis of the above, the Commission provisionally concluded that there were no compelling reasons that it was not in the Union interest to impose measures on imports of HWTP originating in the country concerned at this stage of the investigation.

7. PROVISIONAL ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES

- (140) On the basis of the conclusions reached by the Commission on dumping, injury, causation and Union interest, provisional measures should be imposed to prevent further injury being caused to the Union industry by the dumped imports.

7.1. Injury elimination level (Injury margin)

- (141) To determine the level of the measures, the Commission first established the amount of duty necessary to eliminate the injury suffered by the Union industry.
- (142) The injury would be eliminated if the Union industry was able to cover its costs of production, including those costs resulting from Multilateral Environmental Agreements, and protocols thereunder, to which the Union is a party, and of ILO Conventions listed in Annex Ia of the basic Regulation, and to obtain a reasonable profit ('target profit').
- (143) Article 7(2c) of the basic Regulation sets the minimum target profit at 6 %. In accordance with that Article, for establishing the target profit, the Commission must take into account factors such as the level of profitability before the increase of imports from Korea, the level of profitability needed to cover full costs and investments, costs for research and development (R & D) and innovation, and the level of profitability to be expected under normal conditions of competition.
- (144) The investigation showed that the actual profitability of the Union industry in year 2016, that is, before the surge of Korean imports, was at a level of 8 to 11 %.
- (145) Two of the sampled producers made a claim for investments foregone. The Commission investigated this claim under Article 7(2c) of the basic Regulation. However, the companies concerned were unable to provide documentary evidence to support this claim, which was therefore provisionally rejected.
- (146) In view of the above facts, the Commission decided to use the profit margin achieved by the industry in the year 2016 as target profit. This target profit was added to the Union industry's actual cost of production to establish the non-injurious price.
- (147) In accordance with Article 7(2d) of the basic Regulation, the Commission assessed the future costs resulting from Multilateral Environmental Agreements, and protocols thereunder, to which the Union is a party, that the Union industry will incur during the period of application of the measure pursuant to Article 11(2). Based on the evidence available, the Commission established an additional cost in a range between EUR 6 and 10 per tonne, which was added to the non-injurious price.
- (148) The Commission then determined the injury elimination level on the basis of a comparison of the weighted average import price of the cooperating exporting producer in the country concerned, as established for the price undercutting calculations, with the weighted average non-injurious price of the like product sold by the sampled Union producers on the Union market during the investigation period. Any difference resulting from this comparison was expressed as a percentage of the weighted average import CIF value. The resulting underselling margin was provisionally established at 22,5 %.
- (149) For the reasons explained in recital (45), the same underselling margin is applicable to all other exporting producers, if any.

7.2. Provisional measures

- (150) On the basis of the conclusions reached by the Commission on dumping, injury, causation and Union interest, provisional measures should be imposed to prevent further injury being caused to the Union industry by the dumped imports.
- (151) Provisional anti-dumping measures should be imposed on imports of certain heavyweight thermal paper originating in the Republic of Korea, in accordance with the lesser duty rule in Article 7(2) of the basic Regulation. The Commission compared the injury margin and the dumping margin. The amount of the duties should be set at the level of the lower of the dumping and the injury margins, i.e. at the level of the dumping margin.

- (152) On the basis of the above, the provisional anti-dumping duty rates, expressed on the CIF Union border price, customs duty unpaid, should be as follows:

Country	Company	Dumping margin (%)	Injury margin (%)	Provisional anti-dumping duty (%)
The Republic of Korea	Hansol Paper Co. Ltd	22,3 %	22,5 %	22,3 %
	All other companies	22,3 %	22,5 %	22,3 %

- (153) As also explained in recital 45, the level of cooperation in this case is high as the exports of the cooperating exporting producer constituted the total exports to the Union during the investigation period. Therefore, the residual anti-dumping duty is based on that of the cooperating company.
- (154) 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 are exclusively applicable to imports of the product concerned originating in the Korea and produced by the named legal entities. Imports of the 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'.
- (155) A company may request the application of the individual anti-dumping duty rate if it changes subsequently the name of its entity. The request must be addressed to the Commission⁽¹⁶⁾. The request must contain all the relevant information 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*.
- (156) 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 to the producers which did not have exports to the Union during the investigation period.

8. INFORMATION AT PROVISIONAL STAGE

- (157) In accordance with Article 19a of the basic Regulation, the Commission informed interested parties about the planned imposition of provisional duties. This information was also made available to the general public via DG TRADE's website. Interested parties were given three working days to provide comments on the accuracy of the calculations specifically disclosed to them.
- (158) Comments were received from Hansol group and the sampled Union producers. The Commission took the comments into account that were considered of a clerical nature and corrected the margins accordingly.

9. FINAL PROVISIONS

- (159) In the interests of sound administration, the Commission will invite the interested parties to submit written comments within 15 days and/or to request a hearing with the Commission and/or the Hearing Officer in trade proceedings within 5 days.
- (160) The findings concerning the imposition of provisional duties are provisional and may be amended at the definitive stage of the investigation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. A provisional anti-dumping duty is imposed on imports of certain heavyweight thermal paper, defined as thermal paper which weighs more than 65 g/m²; which is sold on rolls of a width of 20 cm or more, weighing 50 kg or more (including paper) and with a diameter of 40 cm or more (jumbo rolls); with or without base coat on one or both sides;

⁽¹⁶⁾ European Commission, Directorate-General for Trade, Directorate H, Rue de la Loi 170, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.

coated with a thermo-sensitive substance (i.e. a mixture of dye and a developer that reacts and forms an image when heat is applied) on one or both sides; and with or without top coat originating in the Republic of Korea, currently falling under CN codes ex 4809 90 00, ex 4811 59 00 and ex 4811 90 00 (TARIC codes 4809 90 00 20, 4811 59 00 20 and 4811 90 00 20).

2. The rate of the provisional anti-dumping duty applicable to the net, free-at-Union-frontier price, before duty, of the product described in paragraph 1 shall be 22,3 %.
3. The release for free circulation in the Union of the product referred to in paragraph 1 shall be subject to the provision of a security deposit equivalent to the amount of the provisional duty.
4. Unless otherwise specified, the provisions in force concerning customs duties shall apply.

Article 2

1. Interested parties shall submit their written comments on this regulation to the Commission within 15 calendar days of the date of entry into force of this Regulation.
2. Interested parties wishing to request a hearing with the Commission shall do so within 5 calendar days of the date of entry into force of this Regulation.
3. Interested parties wishing to request a hearing with the Hearing Officer in trade proceedings shall do so within 5 calendar days of the date of entry into force of this Regulation. The Hearing Officer shall examine requests submitted outside this time limit and may decide whether to accept to such requests if appropriate.

Article 3

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

Article 1 shall apply for a period of six months.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 May 2020.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/706**of 26 May 2020****amending for the 314th time Council Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities associated with the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida organisations**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 of 27 May 2002 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities associated with the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida organisations ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 7(1)(a) and Article 7a(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 lists the persons, groups and entities covered by the freezing of funds and economic resources under that Regulation.
- (2) On 21 May 2020, the Sanctions Committee of the United Nations Security Council decided to add an entry to the list of persons, groups and entities to whom the freezing of funds and economic resources should apply.
- (3) Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (4) In order to ensure that the measures provided for in this Regulation are effective it should enter into force immediately,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 is amended in accordance with 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, 26 May 2020.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Director-General
Directorate-General for Financial Stability, Financial
Services and Capital Markets Union*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 139, 29.5.2002, p. 9.

ANNEX

In Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 the following entry is added under the heading 'Natural persons':

'Amir Muhammad Sa'id Abdal-Rahman al-Mawla (original script: أمير محمد سعيد عبد الرحمن المولى) (good quality *alias* (a) Abu Ibrahim al-Hashimi al-Qurashi, (b) Hajji Abdallah, (c) Abu 'Umar al-Turkmani, (d) Abdullah Qardash, (e) Abu 'Abdullah Qardash, (f) al-Hajj Abdullah Qardash, (g) Hajji Abdullah Al-Afari, (h) `Abdul Amir Muhammad Sa'id Salbi, (i) Muhammad Sa'id `Abd-al-Rahman al-Mawla, (j) Amir Muhammad Sa'id 'Abd-al-Rahman Muhammad al-Mula; low quality *alias* (a) Al-Ustadh, (b) Ustadh Ahmad). Date of birth: (a) 5.10.1976, (b) 1.10.1976. Place of birth: (a) Tall'afar, Iraq, (b) Mosul, Iraq. Nationality: Iraqi. Other information: Leader of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq. Date of designation referred to in Article 7d(2)(i): 21.5.2020.'

DECISIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2020/707

of 25 May 2020

on the clearance of the accounts of the paying agencies of Member States concerning expenditure financed by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) for financial year 2019

(notified under document C(2020) 3267)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 352/78, (EC) No 165/94, (EC) No 2799/98, (EC) No 814/2000, (EC) No 1290/2005 and (EC) No 485/2008 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 51 thereof,

After consulting the Committee on the Agricultural Funds,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to Article 51 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013, the Commission, on the basis of the annual accounts submitted by the Member States, accompanied by the information required for the clearance of accounts and an audit opinion regarding the completeness, accuracy and veracity of the accounts and the reports established by the certification bodies, has to clear the accounts of the paying agencies referred to in Article 7 of that Regulation prior to 31 May of the year following the budget year in question.
- (2) In accordance with Article 39 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 the agricultural financial year begins on 16 October of year N-1 and ends on 15 October of year N. When clearing the accounts for financial year 2019, for the purpose of aligning the reference period for the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) expenditure with that of the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF), account should be taken of expenditure incurred by the Member States between 16 October 2018 and 15 October 2019, as provided for in Article 11(1) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 908/2014 ⁽²⁾.
- (3) The second subparagraph of Article 33(2) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 908/2014 provides that the amounts that are recoverable from, or payable to, each Member State, in accordance with the accounts clearance decision referred to in Article 33(1) of that Regulation, are to be established by deducting the intermediate payments for the financial year concerned from the expenditure recognised for that year in accordance with Article 33(1). The Commission is to deduct that amount from or add it to the next intermediate payment.
- (4) The Commission has checked the information submitted by the Member States and has communicated the results of its checks to the Member States, along with the necessary amendments.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 549.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 908/2014 of 6 August 2014 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to paying agencies and other bodies, financial management, clearance of accounts, rules on checks, securities and transparency (OJ L 255, 28.8.2014, p. 59).

- (5) For all paying agencies, the annual accounts and the accompanying documents permit the Commission to take a decision on the completeness, accuracy and veracity of the annual accounts submitted.
- (6) In accordance with Article 83 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾ the deadline for interim payments, is the one laid down in Article 36(5) of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013, may be interrupted for a maximum period of six months in order to carry out additional verifications following information received that these payments are linked to an irregularity having serious financial consequences. In adopting this Decision, the Commission should take into account the amounts interrupted in order to avoid making any inappropriate or untimely payments.
- (7) Pursuant to Article 54(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013, 50 % of the financial consequences of non-recovery of irregularities should be borne by the Member State concerned, if recovery has not taken place within four years from the date of the recovery request, or within eight years where the recovery is taken before the national courts. Article 54(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 requires Member States to attach to the annual accounts that they have to submit to the Commission, pursuant to Article 29 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 908/2014, a certified table reflecting the amounts to be borne by them under Article 54(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013. Rules on the application of the Member States' obligation to report the amounts to be recovered are laid down in Implementing Regulation (EU) No 908/2014. Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 908/2014 sets out the model of the table that Member States have to use to provide information about amounts to be recovered. On the basis of the tables completed by the Member States, the Commission should decide on the financial consequences of non-recovery of irregularities older than four or eight years respectively.
- (8) Pursuant to Article 54(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013, on duly justified grounds, Member States may decide not to pursue recovery. Such a decision may be taken only if the costs already, and likely to be, incurred total more than the amount to be recovered, or if the recovery proves impossible owing to the insolvency recorded and recognised under national law, of the debtor or the persons legally responsible for the irregularity. If the decision has been taken within four years from the date of recovery request, or within eight years where the recovery is taken before the national courts, 100 % of the financial consequences of the non-recovery should be borne by the Union budget. The amounts for which a particular Member State decided not to pursue recovery and the grounds for its decision are shown in the summary report referred to in Article 54(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 in conjunction with point (c)(iv) of the first subparagraph of Article 102(1) of that Regulation. Therefore, such amounts should not be charged to the Member States concerned and are consequently to be borne by the Union budget.
- (9) This Decision should also take into account the amounts that are still to be charged to the Member States as a result of the application of Article 54(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 in relation to the 2007-2013 programming period for EAFRD.
- (10) Pursuant to Article 41 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013, the Commission has already reduced or suspended a number of intermediate payments for financial year 2019 due to expenditure not effected in accordance with Union rules. In this Decision, the Commission should take into account such reduced or suspended amounts on the basis of Article 41 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013, in order to avoid making any undue, or untimely, payments or reimbursements that could later be subject to financial correction.
- (11) In accordance with Article 51 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013, this Decision should be without prejudice to the decisions the Commission may take subsequently to exclude from Union financing expenditure not effected in accordance with Union rules,

⁽³⁾ Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 320).

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The accounts of the Member States' paying agencies are hereby cleared as regards expenditure financed by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) in respect of financial year 2019 and relating to the 2014-2020 programming period.

The amounts recoverable from, or payable to, each Member State under each rural development programme pursuant to this Decision, are set out in Annex I.

Article 2

The amounts to be charged to the Member States, as a result of the application of Article 54(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 relating to the 2014-2020 programming period and to the 2007-2013 programming period for the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), are set out in Annex II to this Decision.

Article 3

This Decision is without prejudice to future conformity clearance decisions that the Commission may take pursuant to Article 52 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 to exclude from Union financing expenditure not effected in accordance with Union rules.

Article 4

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 25 May 2020.

For the Commission
Janusz WOJCIECHOWSKI
Member of the Commission

Cleared EAFRD expenditure by Rural Development programme for financial year 2019

Amount to be recovered from or paid to the Member State per programme

Approved programmes with declared expenditure for EAFRD 2014-2020

(in EUR)

MS	CCI	Expenditure 2019	Corrections	Total	Non-reusable amounts	Accepted amount cleared for FY 2019	Interim payments reimbursed to the Member State for the financial year	Amount to be recovered from (-) or paid to (+) the Member State
		i	ii	iii = i + ii	iv	v = iii - iv	vi	vii = v - vi
AT	2014AT06RDNP001	530 792 506,55	-1 750 000,00	529 042 506,55	0,00	529 042 506,55	529 042 468,84	37,71
BE	2014BE06RDRP001	40 746 272,70	0,00	40 746 272,70	0,00	40 746 272,70	40 746 257,34	15,36
BE	2014BE06RDRP002	38 145 525,08	0,00	38 145 525,08	0,00	38 145 525,08	38 150 952,57	-5 427,49
BG	2014BG06RDNP001	309 155 718,57	0,00	309 155 718,57	0,00	309 155 718,57	309 390 025,15	-234 306,58
CY	2014CY06RDNP001	20 952 617,16	0,00	20 952 617,16	0,00	20 952 617,16	20 952 823,78	-206,62
CZ	2014CZ06RDNP001	394 916 055,66	-30 606,96	394 885 448,70	0,00	394 885 448,70	394 887 013,68	-1 564,98
DE	2014DE06RDRN001	635 763,53	0,00	635 763,53	0,00	635 763,53	635 763,52	0,01
DE	2014DE06RDRP003	92 445 964,03	0,00	92 445 964,03	0,00	92 445 964,03	92 445 964,03	0,00
DE	2014DE06RDRP004	203 932 538,55	0,00	203 932 538,55	0,00	203 932 538,55	203 932 538,55	0,00
DE	2014DE06RDRP007	125 628 955,07	0,00	125 628 955,07	0,00	125 628 955,07	125 629 013,11	-58,04
DE	2014DE06RDRP010	45 991 706,72	0,00	45 991 706,72	0,00	45 991 706,72	45 991 706,72	0,00
DE	2014DE06RDRP011	121 234 745,10	0,00	121 234 745,10	0,00	121 234 745,10	121 234 745,10	0,00
DE	2014DE06RDRP012	167 830 523,60	0,00	167 830 523,60	0,00	167 830 523,60	167 830 523,60	0,00
DE	2014DE06RDRP015	96 267 544,04	0,00	96 267 544,04	0,00	96 267 544,04	96 272 860,63	-5 316,59
DE	2014DE06RDRP017	33 430 513,48	0,00	33 430 513,48	0,00	33 430 513,48	33 412 863,44	17 650,04
DE	2014DE06RDRP018	5 791 469,50	0,00	5 791 469,50	0,00	5 791 469,50	5 791 493,78	-24,28

(in EUR)

MS	CCI	Expenditure 2019	Corrections	Total	Non-reusable amounts	Accepted amount cleared for FY 2019	Interim payments reimbursed to the Member State for the financial year	Amount to be recovered from (-) or paid to (+) the Member State
		i	ii	iii = i + ii	iv	v = iii - iv	vi	vii = v - vi
DE	2014DE06RDRP019	122 306 493,20	0,00	122 306 493,20	0,00	122 306 493,20	122 128 048,05	178 445,15
DE	2014DE06RDRP020	103 115 968,77	0,00	103 115 968,77	0,00	103 115 968,77	103 115 968,77	0,00
DE	2014DE06RDRP021	57 657 958,77	0,00	57 657 958,77	0,00	57 657 958,77	57 657 963,58	-4,81
DE	2014DE06RDRP023	97 975 590,76	0,00	97 975 590,76	0,00	97 975 590,76	97 975 991,68	-400,92
DK	2014DK06RDNP001	102 515 908,97	0,00	102 515 908,97	0,00	102 515 908,97	103 179 982,71	-664 073,74
EE	2014EE06RDNP001	124 908 706,88	0,00	124 908 706,88	0,00	124 908 706,88	124 908 873,33	-166,45
ES	2014ES06RDNP001	29 449 836,80	0,00	29 449 836,80	0,00	29 449 836,80	29 655 521,64	-205 684,84
ES	2014ES06RDRP001	228 811 824,21	0,00	228 811 824,21	0,00	228 811 824,21	228 811 743,85	80,36
ES	2014ES06RDRP002	71 111 392,83	0,00	71 111 392,83	0,00	71 111 392,83	71 114 011,38	-2 618,55
ES	2014ES06RDRP003	39 056 304,85	0,00	39 056 304,85	0,00	39 056 304,85	39 078 684,82	-22 379,97
ES	2014ES06RDRP004	10 313 552,62	0,00	10 313 552,62	0,00	10 313 552,62	10 313 552,57	0,05
ES	2014ES06RDRP005	17 178 960,97	0,00	17 178 960,97	0,00	17 178 960,97	17 176 788,80	2 172,17
ES	2014ES06RDRP006	16 854 477,89	0,00	16 854 477,89	0,00	16 854 477,89	16 861 128,20	-6 650,31
ES	2014ES06RDRP007	201 930 621,93	0,00	201 930 621,93	0,00	201 930 621,93	201 925 849,08	4 772,85
ES	2014ES06RDRP008	110 685 061,08	0,00	110 685 061,08	0,00	110 685 061,08	110 681 479,84	3 581,24
ES	2014ES06RDRP009	52 412 273,99	0,00	52 412 273,99	0,00	52 412 273,99	52 412 272,41	1,58
ES	2014ES06RDRP010	106 110 727,35	0,00	106 110 727,35	0,00	106 110 727,35	106 110 692,67	34,68
ES	2014ES06RDRP011	158 306 738,83	0,00	158 306 738,83	0,00	158 306 738,83	158 306 715,16	23,67
ES	2014ES06RDRP012	15 570 984,88	0,00	15 570 984,88	0,00	15 570 984,88	15 582 265,80	-11 280,92
ES	2014ES06RDRP013	37 493 230,66	0,00	37 493 230,66	0,00	37 493 230,66	37 493 228,18	2,48

(in EUR)

MS	CCI	Expenditure 2019	Corrections	Total	Non-reusable amounts	Accepted amount cleared for FY 2019	Interim payments reimbursed to the Member State for the financial year	Amount to be recovered from (-) or paid to (+) the Member State
		i	ii	iii = i + ii	iv	v = iii - iv	vi	vii = v - vi
ES	2014ES06RDRP014	14 512 960,71	0,00	14 512 960,71	0,00	14 512 960,71	14 512 961,16	-0,45
ES	2014ES06RDRP015	11 885 175,23	0,00	11 885 175,23	0,00	11 885 175,23	11 885 175,62	-0,39
ES	2014ES06RDRP016	9 176 482,97	0,00	9 176 482,97	0,00	9 176 482,97	9 176 481,49	1,48
ES	2014ES06RDRP017	34 529 635,62	0,00	34 529 635,62	0,00	34 529 635,62	34 529 634,05	1,57
FI	2014FI06RDRP001	348 845 468,91	0,00	348 845 468,91	0,00	348 845 468,91	348 845 692,60	-223,69
FI	2014FI06RDRP002	2 329 802,72	0,00	2 329 802,72	0,00	2 329 802,72	2 329 802,72	0,00
FR	2014FR06RDNP001	134 030 995,75	0,00	134 030 995,75	0,00	134 030 995,75	134 030 995,75	0,00
FR	2014FR06RDRN001	1 987 774,19	0,00	1 987 774,19	0,00	1 987 774,19	1 987 774,19	0,00
FR	2014FR06RDRP001	16 284 029,39	0,00	16 284 029,39	0,00	16 284 029,39	16 284 029,38	0,01
FR	2014FR06RDRP002	15 534 431,99	0,00	15 534 431,99	0,00	15 534 431,99	15 534 431,99	0,00
FR	2014FR06RDRP003	14 076 246,64	0,00	14 076 246,64	0,00	14 076 246,64	14 076 246,66	-0,02
FR	2014FR06RDRP004	47 430 878,10	0,00	47 430 878,10	0,00	47 430 878,10	47 430 878,11	-0,01
FR	2014FR06RDRP006	8 082 394,98	0,00	8 082 394,98	0,00	8 082 394,98	8 082 394,98	0,00
FR	2014FR06RDRP011	10 765 010,94	0,00	10 765 010,94	0,00	10 765 010,94	10 765 010,94	0,00
FR	2014FR06RDRP021	34 446 704,78	0,00	34 446 704,78	0,00	34 446 704,78	34 446 704,76	0,02
FR	2014FR06RDRP022	20 848 487,69	0,00	20 848 487,69	0,00	20 848 487,69	20 848 487,71	-0,02
FR	2014FR06RDRP023	19 565 763,42	0,00	19 565 763,42	0,00	19 565 763,42	19 565 763,42	0,00
FR	2014FR06RDRP024	63 071 142,27	0,00	63 071 142,27	0,00	63 071 142,27	63 071 142,27	0,00
FR	2014FR06RDRP025	67 198 978,18	0,00	67 198 978,18	0,00	67 198 978,18	67 198 978,16	0,02
FR	2014FR06RDRP026	98 729 352,49	0,00	98 729 352,49	0,00	98 729 352,49	98 729 352,50	-0,01
FR	2014FR06RDRP031	14 847 305,69	0,00	14 847 305,69	0,00	14 847 305,69	14 847 305,69	0,00

(in EUR)

MS	CCI	Expenditure 2019	Corrections	Total	Non-reusable amounts	Accepted amount cleared for FY 2019	Interim payments reimbursed to the Member State for the financial year	Amount to be recovered from (-) or paid to (+) the Member State
		i	ii	iii = i + ii	iv	v = iii - iv	vi	vii = v - vi
FR	2014FR06RDRP041	60 104 185,78	0,00	60 104 185,78	0,00	60 104 185,78	60 104 185,78	0,00
FR	2014FR06RDRP042	21 336 395,63	0,00	21 336 395,63	0,00	21 336 395,63	21 336 395,66	-0,03
FR	2014FR06RDRP043	71 282 388,55	0,00	71 282 388,55	0,00	71 282 388,55	71 282 388,54	0,01
FR	2014FR06RDRP052	96 072 089,58	0,00	96 072 089,58	0,00	96 072 089,58	96 072 089,59	-0,01
FR	2014FR06RDRP053	80 968 640,16	0,00	80 968 640,16	0,00	80 968 640,16	80 968 640,16	0,00
FR	2014FR06RDRP054	89 636 130,45	0,00	89 636 130,45	0,00	89 636 130,45	89 636 130,43	0,02
FR	2014FR06RDRP072	105 488 799,09	0,00	105 488 799,09	0,00	105 488 799,09	105 493 314,64	-4 515,55
FR	2014FR06RDRP073	250 890 968,38	0,00	250 890 968,38	0,00	250 890 968,38	250 890 968,40	-0,02
FR	2014FR06RDRP074	99 985 617,49	0,00	99 985 617,49	0,00	99 985 617,49	99 985 617,49	0,00
FR	2014FR06RDRP082	200 618 567,07	0,00	200 618 567,07	0,00	200 618 567,07	200 618 567,08	-0,01
FR	2014FR06RDRP083	199 936 626,10	0,00	199 936 626,10	0,00	199 936 626,10	199 936 626,12	-0,02
FR	2014FR06RDRP091	101 631 768,73	0,00	101 631 768,73	0,00	101 631 768,73	101 631 768,72	0,01
FR	2014FR06RDRP093	97 294 348,97	0,00	97 294 348,97	0,00	97 294 348,97	97 294 348,96	0,01
FR	2014FR06RDRP094	18 669 034,43	0,00	18 669 034,43	0,00	18 669 034,43	18 669 043,82	-9,39
UK	2014UK06RDRP001	501 228 862,63	0,00	501 228 862,63	0,00	501 228 862,63	501 770 201,89	-541 339,26
UK	2014UK06RDRP002	22 164 493,79	0,00	22 164 493,79	0,00	22 164 493,79	22 164 474,28	19,51
UK	2014UK06RDRP003	158 970 631,55	0,00	158 970 631,55	0,00	158 970 631,55	159 458 333,74	-487 702,19
UK	2014UK06RDRP004	92 557 109,51	0,00	92 557 109,51	0,00	92 557 109,51	92 557 110,53	-1,02
EL	2014GR06RDNP001	411 413 602,16	0,00	411 413 602,16	0,00	411 413 602,16	411 413 601,44	0,72
HR	2014HR06RDNP001	299 671 237,41	0,00	299 671 237,41	0,00	299 671 237,41	299 685 519,51	-14 282,10
HU	2014HU06RDNP001	511 369 560,77	0,00	511 369 560,77	0,00	511 369 560,77	511 369 578,23	-17,46

(in EUR)

MS	CCI	Expenditure 2019	Corrections	Total	Non-reusable amounts	Accepted amount cleared for FY 2019	Interim payments reimbursed to the Member State for the financial year	Amount to be recovered from (-) or paid to (+) the Member State
		i	ii	iii = i + ii	iv	v = iii - iv	vi	vii = v - vi
IE	2014IE06RDNP001	324 050 714,30	0,00	324 050 714,30	0,00	324 050 714,30	324 050 714,30	0,00
IT	2014IT06RDNP001	193 548 961,44	0,00	193 548 961,44	0,00	193 548 961,44	193 555 347,19	-6 385,75
IT	2014IT06RDRN001	13 648 458,43	0,00	13 648 458,43	0,00	13 648 458,43	13 648 458,43	0,00
IT	2014IT06RDRP001	29 975 815,54	0,00	29 975 815,54	0,00	29 975 815,54	29 975 335,13	480,41
IT	2014IT06RDRP002	18 327 612,70	0,00	18 327 612,70	0,00	18 327 612,70	18 327 612,62	0,08
IT	2014IT06RDRP003	92 926 497,41	0,00	92 926 497,41	0,00	92 926 497,41	92 926 499,55	-2,14
IT	2014IT06RDRP004	27 070 038,88	0,00	27 070 038,88	0,00	27 070 038,88	27 070 039,14	-0,26
IT	2014IT06RDRP005	52 348 695,41	0,00	52 348 695,41	0,00	52 348 695,41	52 349 943,22	-1 247,81
IT	2014IT06RDRP006	21 573 069,55	0,00	21 573 069,55	0,00	21 573 069,55	21 573 069,53	0,02
IT	2014IT06RDRP007	73 972 599,26	0,00	73 972 599,26	0,00	73 972 599,26	73 972 033,95	565,31
IT	2014IT06RDRP008	32 850 280,82	0,00	32 850 280,82	0,00	32 850 280,82	32 850 280,64	0,18
IT	2014IT06RDRP009	97 615 781,35	0,00	97 615 781,35	0,00	97 615 781,35	97 615 780,70	0,65
IT	2014IT06RDRP010	57 267 283,32	0,00	57 267 283,32	0,00	57 267 283,32	57 267 282,12	1,20
IT	2014IT06RDRP011	19 783 912,66	0,00	19 783 912,66	0,00	19 783 912,66	19 783 912,76	-0,10
IT	2014IT06RDRP012	51 539 682,95	0,00	51 539 682,95	0,00	51 539 682,95	51 539 700,05	-17,10
IT	2014IT06RDRP013	9 172 806,59	0,00	9 172 806,59	0,00	9 172 806,59	9 172 806,29	0,30
IT	2014IT06RDRP014	70 456 765,03	0,00	70 456 765,03	0,00	70 456 765,03	70 456 763,63	1,40
IT	2014IT06RDRP015	21 485 143,22	0,00	21 485 143,22	0,00	21 485 143,22	21 485 143,10	0,12
IT	2014IT06RDRP016	86 806 537,56	0,00	86 806 537,56	0,00	86 806 537,56	86 801 624,87	4 912,69
IT	2014IT06RDRP017	42 424 028,34	0,00	42 424 028,34	0,00	42 424 028,34	42 424 027,00	1,34
IT	2014IT06RDRP018	102 145 788,69	0,00	102 145 788,69	0,00	102 145 788,69	102 169 711,01	-23 922,32

(in EUR)

MS	CCI	Expenditure 2019	Corrections	Total	Non-reusable amounts	Accepted amount cleared for FY 2019	Interim payments reimbursed to the Member State for the financial year	Amount to be recovered from (-) or paid to (+) the Member State
		i	ii	iii = i + ii	iv	v = iii - iv	vi	vii = v - vi
IT	2014IT06RDRP019	158 788 358,36	0,00	158 788 358,36	0,00	158 788 358,36	158 784 946,22	3 412,14
IT	2014IT06RDRP020	70 009 609,58	0,00	70 009 609,58	0,00	70 009 609,58	70 016 377,42	-6 767,84
IT	2014IT06RDRP021	105 317 165,48	0,00	105 317 165,48	0,00	105 317 165,48	105 336 976,13	-19 810,65
LT	2014LT06RDNP001	181 392 756,61	-48 911,41	181 343 845,20	0,00	181 343 845,20	181 345 149,19	-1 303,99
LU	2014LU06RDNP001	14 534 680,31	0,00	14 534 680,31	0,00	14 534 680,31	14 484 491,14	50 189,17
LV	2014LV06RDNP001	206 454 657,71	0,00	206 454 657,71	0,00	206 454 657,71	206 475 667,04	-21 009,33
MT	2014MT06RDNP001	19 429 832,31	0,00	19 429 832,31	0,00	19 429 832,31	19 429 922,12	-89,81
NL	2014NL06RDNP001	90 801 416,57	0,00	90 801 416,57	0,00	90 801 416,57	90 815 520,63	-14 104,06
PL	2014PL06RDNP001	1 092 290 840,09	0,00	1 092 290 840,09	0,00	1 092 290 840,09	1 092 290 030,37	809,72
PT	2014PT06RDRP001	39 437 443,20	0,00	39 437 443,20	0,00	39 437 443,20	39 437 437,81	5,39
PT	2014PT06RDRP002	452 107 823,65	0,00	452 107 823,65	0,00	452 107 823,65	452 047 544,92	60 278,73
PT	2014PT06RDRP003	31 558 368,34	0,00	31 558 368,34	0,00	31 558 368,34	31 558 362,99	5,35
RO	2014RO06RDNP001	968 522 495,89	-1 348 671,14	967 173 824,75	0,00	967 173 824,75	967 195 086,21	-21 261,46
SE	2014SE06RDNP001	226 275 603,92	0,00	226 275 603,92	0,00	226 275 603,92	226 319 797,01	-44 193,09
SI	2014SI06RDNP001	120 004 332,06	0,00	120 004 332,06	0,00	120 004 332,06	119 962 009,29	42 322,77
SK	2014SK06RDNP001	209 359 906,44	0,00	209 359 906,44	0,00	209 359 906,44	209 359 977,67	-71,23

Clearance of the Paying Agencies' accounts

Financial year 2019 – EAFRD

Corrections according to Article 54(2) of Regulation (EU) 1306/2013

Member State	Currency	Corrections Related to the 2014-2020 Programming Period		Corrections Related to the 2007-2013 Programming Period	
		In National currency	In EUR	In National currency	In EUR
AT	EUR	—	—	—	—
BE	EUR	—	—	—	163,63
BG	BGN	—	—	1 811 463,11	—
CY	EUR	—	—	—	—
CZ	CZK	—	—	1 449 992,55	—
DE	EUR	—	225,19	—	304 625,59
DK	DKK	—	—	958 077,48	—
EE	EUR	—	589,99	—	293 834,35
ES	EUR	—	—	—	233 018,22
FI	EUR	—	7 891,54	—	24 085,04
FR	EUR	—	3 370,85	—	119 838,03
UK	GBP	1 344,21	—	264 556,48	—
EL	EUR	—	—	—	903 687,85
HR	HRK	—	—	—	—
HU	HUF	—	—	351 338 867,00	—
IE	EUR	—	14 159,77	—	69 568,41
IT	EUR	—	—	—	869 742,86
LT	EUR	—	—	—	34 243,02

Member State	Currency	Corrections Related to the 2014-2020 Programming Period		Corrections Related to the 2007-2013 Programming Period	
		In National currency	In EUR	In National currency	In EUR
LU	EUR	—	—	—	—
LV	EUR	—	—	—	62 324,86
MT	EUR	—	—	—	8 724,71
NL	EUR	—	—	—	1 448,25
PL	PLN	—	—	3 461 599,55	—
PT	EUR	—	100 951,54	—	813 504,70
RO	RON	—	—	1 018 809,34	—
SE	SEK	12 641,23	—	472 649,18	—
SI	EUR	—	—	—	25 639,94
SK	EUR	—	—	—	123 568,95

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