



**Government of Pakistan  
National Tariff Commission**

**Report on**

**Conclusion of Second Sunset Review of the Anti-dumping Duties Imposed on Dumped Imports of Hydrogen Peroxide Imported from the Kingdom of Belgium, People's Republic of China, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Chinese Taipei (Taiwan), Kingdom of Thailand and Republic of Turkey**

A.D.C No. 20/2009/NTC/HP/SR/20  
August 23, 2021

**Conclusion of Sunset Review of the Anti-dumping Duties Imposed on Dumped Imports of HP Originating in and/or Exported from Belgium, China, Indonesia, Korea, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, and Turkey**

**A. Introduction**

The National Tariff Commission (the “Commission”) having regard to the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (the “Agreement on Antidumping”), Anti-Dumping Duties Act, 2015 (the “Act”) and the Anti-Dumping Duties Rules, 2001 (the “Rules”) relating to the investigation/reviews and determination of dumping of goods into the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (“Pakistan”), material injury to the domestic industry caused by such imports, and imposition of anti-dumping duties to offset the impact of such injurious dumping, and to ensure fair competition thereof. Sections 58 of the Act relate to review of anti-dumping duties imposed on dumped imports of the investigated products.

2. Having regard to the Section 58(1) of the Act, any definitive anti-dumping duty imposed by the Commission shall be terminated on a date not later than five years from the date of its imposition, however, as per Section 58(3) of the Act, a definitive anti-dumping duty shall not expire if the Commission determines in a review that the expiry of such anti-dumping duty would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping of the investigated product and injury to the domestic industry.

3. The Commission has conducted a sunset reviews of anti-dumping duties imposed on dumped imports of Hydrogen Peroxide (“HP”) imported from the Kingdom of Belgium, People’s Republic of China, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Chinese Taipei (Taiwan), Kingdom of Thailand and Republic of Turkey (the “Exporting Countries”) under the Act and the Rules. This report on conclusion of the review has been issued in accordance with Section 39(5) of the Act and Article 12.2 of the Agreement on Anti-dumping.

4. In terms of Section 62(2) of the Act, a sunset review under Sections 58 of the Act shall normally be completed within twelve months from its initiation. The sunset review in this case was initiated on August 28, 2020, therefore the Commission is required to conclude this review by August 27, 2021.

**B. Background**

**5. Definitive Anti-Dumping Duties in Place**

5.1 Initially the Commission imposed definitive anti-dumping duties ranging from zero (0%) to 84.48 percent in *ad val* terms on dumped imports of HP, importable from the Exporting Countries for a period of five years effective from September 2, 2010.

5.2 In terms of Section 58 of the Act, before expiry of the above mentioned definitive anti-dumping duties, the Commission conducted a sunset review on the request of domestic industry of HP and decided to continue definitive anti-dumping duties as per the rates given in the table below for another period of 5 years with effect from September 2, 2015:

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**Table-I  
Definitive Anti-Dumping Duty Rates**

Exporter/Foreign Producer	Antidumping Duty Rates (%)
<b>Belgium</b>	
Evonik Degussa, Germany and Evonik Degussa, Belgium	9.20
All others	84.48
<b>China</b>	
All exporters	71.93
<b>Indonesia</b>	
Evonik Degussa, Indonesia	25.20
All others	25.20
<b>South Korea</b>	
Evonik Degussa, Korea and Evonik Headwaters	14.77
Hansol	0.00
OCIC and OCI	0.00
All others	14.77
<b>Chinese Taipei</b>	
All exporters	35.61
<b>Thailand</b>	
Thai Peroxide	3.52
All others	25.04
<b>Turkey</b>	
All exporters	25.61

5.3 The Commission has conducted another investigation on imports of HP from Bangladesh in 2014-15 and had imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on dumped imports of HP from Bangladesh at the rate of 10.67 percent ad valorem for M/s Samuda Chemical Complex Limited and 12.14 percent ad valorem for all other Bangladesh exporters/ producers for a period of five years effective from October 16, 2015. However, on request of the domestic industry, the Commission has conducted a changed circumstances review under Section 59 of the Act and has revised the definitive anti-dumping duty rates as provided in the following table with effect from August 26, 2020, on dumped imports of HP from Bangladesh:

**Table-II  
Revised Definitive Anti-Dumping Duty Rates**

Exporter/Foreign Producer	Duty Rates (%)
Tasnim Chemical Complex Limited	16.10
Samuda Chemical Complex Limited	15.38
All others	16.10

5.4 On request of the domestic industry, the Commission is also conducting sunset review of the anti-dumping duties (provided in Table-II above) imposed on dumped imports of HP from Bangladesh. That sunset review has been initiated on October 15, 2020, which is under process.

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**C. Procedure**

The procedure set out below has been followed with regard to this sunset review:

**6. Notice of Impending Expiry of Definitive Anti-dumping Duties**

6.1 In terms of Section 58(3) of the Act, a definitive anti-dumping duty shall not expire if the Commission determines in a review initiated before expiry of anti-dumping duty that the expiry of such anti-dumping duty would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping of the investigated product and injury to the domestic industry.

6.2 The Commission published a notice of impending expiry of anti-dumping duties in this case in official Gazette and national press on May 21, 2020 in accordance with Section 58(2) of the Act. In response to the notice, M/s. Descon Oxychem Limited, Lahore and M/s. Sitara Peroxide Limited, Faisalabad filed an application for sunset review, which was received in the Commission on July 13, 2020.

**7. Receipt of Application**

7.1 On July 13, 2020, the Commission received a written application under Section 58 of the Act from M/s. Descon Oxychem Limited, Lahore and M/s. Sitara Peroxide Limited, Faisalabad (the "Applicants"), domestic producers of HP.

7.2 The Applicants alleged that expiry of anti-dumping duties on HP imported from the Exporting Countries would likely lead to the continuation and recurrence of dumping of HP and material injury to the domestic industry. The Applicants have requested the Commission for continuation of the antidumping duties for a period of further 5 years on dumped imports of HP originating in and/ or exported from the Exporting Countries to Pakistan.

**8. Domestic Industry and Standing**

8.1 Currently the domestic HP manufacturing industry comprises of two units i.e. M/s Descon Oxychem Ltd. Lahore, and M/s Sitara Peroxide Limited, Faisalabad (the Applicants). However, M/s Engro Polymers & Chemicals Limited, Karachi is installing a plant of HP of an annual production capacity of 28,000 MT, which will be operational by end of 2022.

8.2 Installed production capacity of the Applicants during the POR was 64,000 MT per annum. However, M/s Descon Oxychem Ltd. Lahore has increased its installed capacity by 8,500 MT per annum, which has become in operation in October 2020. Therefore, current installed production capacity of the domestic industry is 72,500 MT per annum. Further, M/s Sitara Peroxide Limited, Faisalabad has announced to enhance its installed production capacity from 80 MT per day to 120 MT per day. The expansion planned to be completed by October 2021.

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8.3 As currently the Applicants production constitutes 100 percent of the production of domestic like product, therefore, the application fulfills standing requirements of the Act.

**9. Initiation of Second Sunset Review**

9.1 Upon examination of the application, the Commission established that it met requirements of Sections 58 of the Act. Therefore, the Commission initiated sunset review in this case on August 28, 2020, to determine whether there is likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping of the HP from the Exporting Countries and material injury to the domestic industry.

9.2 In terms of Section 27 of the Act, the Commission issued a notice of initiation of the sunset review of antidumping duties imposed on dumped imports of HP from the Exporting Countries, which was published in the official Gazette<sup>1</sup> of Pakistan and in two widely circulated national newspapers<sup>2</sup> (one in English language and one in Urdu Language) on August 28, 2020.

9.3 The Commission notified the Embassies of the Exporting Countries in Pakistan on August 31, 2020, of the initiation of review by sending a copy of the notice of initiation of sunset review. Copies of notice of initiation were also sent to the Applicants, known exporters/producers of HP from the Exporting Countries, and known importers on August 31, 2020, in accordance with the requirements of Section 27 of the Act.

9.4 In accordance with Section 28 of the Act, on September 02, 2020, the Commission also sent copy of full text of the written application (non-confidential version) to the Embassies of the Exporting Countries in Pakistan and to the known exporters/ producers of HP in the Exporting Countries.

**10. Period of Review**

The period of review ("POR") for this sunset review is from July 01, 2017 to June 30, 2020.

**11. Product under Review, Domestic Like Product and Like products**

**11.1.1 The Product under Review**

The product under review is Hydrogen Peroxide classified under Pakistan Customs Tariff ("PCT") No. 2847.0000. It is used as a bleaching agent in textile industry, paper & pulp industry, for sterilization of packaging material of milk, fruit juices etc. (aseptic packaging) and general purpose as oxidizing, detoxifying and deodorizing agent. It is also used for wastepaper treatment and soil remediation.

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<sup>1</sup> The official Gazette of Pakistan (Extraordinary) dated August 28, 2020.

<sup>2</sup> Daily Dunya and daily Pakistan Today of August 28, 2020

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11.1.2 Following table shows tariff structure applicable on import of HP during last four years:

**Table-III  
Tariff Structure of HP (%)**

Year	Customs Duty rate*	Additional customs duty	Regulatory duty	Sales Tax rate
2017-18	11	--	--	17
2018-19	11	--	--	17
2019-20	11	2	5	17
2020-21	11	2	5	17

\* CD 5% under SAFTA and 100% concession under Sri Lanka FTA

### **11.3. Domestic like product**

The domestic like product, produced by the domestic industry is HP. It is also classified under PCT Nos. 2847.0000. Its specifications, uses and classification are same as of the product under review.

### **11.4 Like Products:**

11.4.1 In terms of Section 2(m) of the Act, like product means a product, which is alike to an investigated product in all respects or, in the absence of such a product, another product which, although not alike in all respects, has characteristics closely resembling those of the investigated product.

11.4.2 There is no difference between the product under review, the domestic like product and the HP imported from sources other than the Exporting Countries as all are:

- i. produced with same/similar inputs and manufacturing process;
- ii. have same/similar appearance;
- iii. are substitutable in use and application.

11.4.3 Further, the Commission in its original investigation and in last sunset review had determined that the investigated product and the domestic like product were alike products. Therefore, the Commission in this review has also determined that the product under and the domestic like product were alike products.

## **12. Interested Parties**

The Commission gave an opportunity (through notice of initiation) to all interested parties to participate in this review and register themselves as interested parties with the Commission. In response, only the Government of Turkey asked for registration as an interested party in this sunset review.

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**13. Information/Data Gathering**

13.1 The Commission sent questionnaires on September 02, 2020 to the known exporters/ producers of HP from the Exporting Countries, asking them to respond within 37 days of the dispatch of the questionnaires. The Commission also sent a copy of the Questionnaire to the Embassies of the Exporting Countries in Pakistan on September 02, 2020 with a request to forward it to all known exporters/ producers of HP in the Exporting Countries.

13.2 The deadline for the submission of the data/information on the prescribed Exporter's Questionnaire was October 10, 2020. No response from any exporter/ foreign producer was received within the prescribed time period. Therefore, reminders were issued to the exporters/foreign producers on October 26, 2020 explaining that, if no response of the questionnaire is submitted by them, the Commission will be constrained to make determination of likely continuation or recurrence of dumping of the product under review on the basis of "Best Information Available" including those contained in the application submitted by the domestic industry. However, none of the exporters/ producers from the Exporting Countries responded to the Commission and did not provide requisite information.

13.3 Questionnaires were also sent to known importers of the product under review on September 02, 2020. In response to the Questionnaire, M/S Adamjee Textile Mills (PVT) Limited, Kohinoor Textile Mills Ltd, M.N Textile Limited, Sarena Textile Industries Pvt. Ltd and Feroze Mills Ltd. have provided certain information relating to their imports of the product under review, which is taken into account by the Commission in this review.

13.4 The Commission has access to the import statistics of Pakistan Revenue Automation Limited ("PRAL"), the data processing arm of the Federal Board of Revenue, Government of Pakistan. For this review the Commission has also used import data obtained from PRAL's database in addition to the information provided by the Applicants in the application. In addition to this, the Commission has also obtained certain information from publicly available sources, which, *inter-alia*, includes articles published in different journals and International Trade Centre database etc.

**14. Confidentiality**

14.1 In terms of Section 31 of the Act, the Commission shall keep confidential any information submitted to it, which is by nature confidential, or determined by the Commission to be of confidential nature for any other reason or provided as confidential by the interested parties upon good cause shown to be kept confidential.

14.2 The Applicants and the importers who have provided information (para13.3 supra) have requested to keep confidential the information, which is by nature confidential in terms of Section 31 of the Act. This information includes data relating to sales, sale prices, cost to make and sell, inventories, production, profit/(loss), investment, salaries & wages, number of employees etc. In addition to this, the

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Applicants have also provided certain other information on confidential basis under Section 31(2)(c), as such information, e.g. export or import price and import volume etc., may lead to the disclosure of the by nature confidential information by way of reverse calculations. However, the parties have submitted non-confidential summaries of the confidential information in accordance with the Section 31(5) of the Act. Non-confidential summaries permit a reasonable understanding of the information submitted in the confidence.

14.3 Pursuant to requests made by the Applicants and other interested parties to treat certain information as confidential, the Commission has determined the confidentiality in light of Section 31 of the Act, and for the reasons that disclosure of such information may be of significant competitive advantage to a competitor, or because its disclosure would have a significant adverse effect upon the interested parties providing such information. However, in terms of Sub-Section (5) of Section 31, non-confidential summaries of all confidential information, which provide reasonable understanding of the substance, have been placed in non-confidential file (public file).

**15. Public File**

The Commission, in accordance with Rule 7 of the Rules, has established and maintained a public file in this review at its office. This file remained available to the interested parties for review and copying from Monday to Thursday between 1100 hours to 1300 hours throughout the review. This file contains non-confidential versions of the application, submissions, notices, correspondence and other documents for disclosure to the interested parties.

**16. Verification of the Information**

16.1 In order to verify the information/data provided by the Applicants and to obtain further information (if any), officers of the Commission conducted on-the-spot investigations from 18 to 20 November, 2020 at Descon Oxychem Limited's office/plant and from 25-27 November, 2020 at Sitara Peroxide Limited's office/plant.

16.2 The reports of on the spot investigation/verification conducted at premises of the Applicants were provided in full to the Applicants. Non-confidential version of the on-the-spot investigation/verification reports are made available to other interested parties by placing the same on the public.

**17. Hearing**

The interested parties were required to request for hearing in this review within 45 days of the publication of the notice of initiation. However, the Commission did not receive any request for hearing in this review. Therefore, no hearing was held in this review.



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**18. Written Submissions by the Interested Parties**

All interested parties were invited to make their views/comments and to submit information and documents (if any) not later than 45 days of the date of publication of notice of initiation of the review. The Commission did not receive written submissions/comments from any of the interested parties in this review.

**19. Disclosure of Essential Facts**

19.1 In terms of Rules 14(8) of the Rules, and Article 6.9 of Agreement on Antidumping, the Commission disclosed essential facts, and in this context circulated a Statement of Essential Facts (the "SEF") on May 06, 2021 to all interested parties including the Applicants, exporters/foreign producers from exporting countries, importers, Embassies of the Exporting countries in Islamabad.

19.2 Under Rule 14(9) of the Rules, the interested parties were required to submit their comments (if any) on the facts disclosed in SEF, in writing, not later than fifteen days of such disclosure. However, none of the interested parties submitted any views/comments.

**B. Determination of Likelihood of Continuation or Recurrence of Dumping of the Product Under Review**

20. To determine likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping of the product under review, the Commission has considered following factors. As no exporter/foreign producer has provided requisite information (paragraph 13 supra), therefore, likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping of the product under review is determined on the best information available to the Commission. Information on these factors has been gathered/obtained from different sources including the Applicants, PRAL, articles published in different journals, and TradeMap etc:

- i. Whether exporters/foreign producers stopped or continued exporting to Pakistan the product under review after imposition of antidumping duties;
- ii. Whether exporters/foreign producers have exportable surplus of the product under review;
- iii. Whether exporters/foreign producers have developed other export markets after imposition of antidumping duties;
- iv. Whether the product under review is subject to trade defense measures by any other countries.

**21 Volume of Dumped Imports of HP**

21.1 Information on volume of dumped imports of the product under review and the HP imported from other sources is provided in the following table:

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**Table- IV  
Volume of Imports of HP**

Year/Period	Exporting Countries' imports		Imports from Bangladesh	Other Imports	Total Imports	Dumped imports as % of total imports
	Dumped	Non-dumped				
2008-09(POI)*	99.62	--	--	0.38	100.00	99.62
2014-15**	3.87	--	2.71	10.54	17.13	22.60
Apr17-Mar18	30.30	15.35	4.16	0.17	49.99	60.61
Apr18-Mar19	55.36	--	27.58	--	82.95	66.75
Apr19-Mar20	50.43	5.98	55.34	--	111.75	45.12

Source: PRAL \* Original POI \*\* POR of 1<sup>st</sup> Sunset Review

Note: To keep confidentiality actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to total imports figures during original POI by taking it equal to 100

21.2 The above table shows that, after imposition of antidumping duties, volume of dumped imports of the product under review, which was 99.62% of the total imports during the POI of original investigation declined significantly to 22.60 percent of total imports during the year 2014-15 (the POR of first sunset review). However, volume of dumped imports of the product under review from the Exporting Countries increased significantly during POR of this sunset review. Volume of imports of the product under review from exporting countries remained 91% of total imports, 67% of total imports and 50% of total imports during the years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively.

21.3 Analysis of country-wise imports of the product under review from the Exporting Countries has revealed that there were no imports at all from Belgium and Indonesia during the POR of this review. Following table shows imports country-wise imports of the product under review:

**Table-V  
Country-Wise Imports**

Country	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Volume	C&F price (per MT)	Volume	C&F price (per MT)	Volume	C&F price (per MT)
Belgium	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indonesia	--	--	--	--	--	--
China	1.13	82.81	5.11	125.20	--	--
Korea	55.49	110.55	61.18	99.80	77.23	89.06
Chinese Taipei	1.68	141.80	9.79	115.23	10.21	88.48
Thailand	39.43	82.81	97.40	92.58	78.98	90.63
Turkey	2.26	113.67	9.23	118.75	--	--
Total Exporting Countries	100.00	100.00	182.71	98.44	166.42	89.65
Bangladesh	137.22	75.00	91.03	105.08	182.64	89.26
Others	0.56	86.91	--	--	--	--

Note: To keep confidentiality actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to total imports and C&F price figures of exporting countries during 2017-18 by taking them equal to 100

21.4 The above table shows that there was significant increase in volume of imports of the product under review and major imports in between the Exporting Countries were from Thailand, Korea and Chinese Taipei. However, the largest single

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source of imports of HP during the POR was Bangladesh and imports from Bangladesh have also increased significantly during the POR despite antidumping duties were in place. One possible reason for increase in imports of HP is inability of the domestic industry to meet domestic demand as its installed production capacity is significantly lower than the domestic demand (paragraphs 29 and 30 infra).

20.2.5 Based on the above information and analysis it is determined that there is likelihood of some increase in volume of dumped imports of the product under review if antidumping duties expires, as the exporters from the Exporting Countries have their presence in Pakistani market and are exporting the product under review despite antidumping duties are in place.

**22 Increase in production capacities of HP in Exporting Countries**

22.1 To analyse installed capacities of HP in the Exporting Countries, the Commission has relied on IHS Markit publications (a renowned chemical journal). IHS Markit provides information and insight on markets and business landscape around the globe in many areas including the Chemical industry. As per the information available to the Commission, all the seven countries involved in dumping have huge installed capacities of the product under review not only for domestic consumption but also meant for export purposes. Exporters/ producers of the Exporting Countries have further increased their capacities or are planning to increase their capacities. The country-wise evidences of increased capacities are provided below.

**22.2. Belgium:**

22.2.1 As per April 2019's IHS publication:

*“Evonik announced on February 22 that it had launched the basic planning for an expansion of its hydrogen peroxide capacity in Antwerp (Belgium). The proposed project, due on stream in 2020, would increase production capacity in Antwerp by 50%, or approximately 60,000 dmt per annum.”*

22.2.2 HIS Markit's July 2019 publication mentions as follows:

*“On 9 July, 2019 Solvay announced plans to expand hydrogen peroxide capacity in the region. In a notice to the public, Solvay announced plans to debottleneck its hydrogen peroxide plant in Jemeppe-sur-Sambre, Belgium.”*

22.2.3 Belgium is one of the largest producer of HP in Europe. It exported 214,997 MT (source: Trade map) worldwide during 2019. In 2020, two Belgian producers have planned to expand their capacities: Solvay's Jemeppe-sur-Sambre and Evonik's Antwerp site. Therefore, Belgium has additional capacities available for exports.

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**22.3 China:**

22.3.1 As per August 2019 publication of IHS Markit;

*“A consortium formed by German producer Evonik Solutions and engineering firm Thyssenkrupp Industrial Solutions, has awarded a contract to license its hydrogen peroxide-to-propylene oxide (HPPO) technology to China’s Zibo Qixiang Tengda Chemical. The company plans to construct a complex consisting of an HPPO plant with 300,000 metric tons per year of PO production capacity at Zibo in Shandong province. The plant is scheduled to start up in the first half of 2022 and is expected to boost production capacity for hydrogen peroxide by more than 190,000 metric tons (100% concentration).”*

22.3.2 South Korea is the largest HP exporter to China while Chinese Taipei is the third largest exporter to China. Share of both countries is decreasing in China’s domestic market. Chinese Taipei exported 5,366 MT in 2019, a decrease of 47.03 percent compared with the same period of 2018 (source: January 2020 IHS publication). This is due to the oversupply of hydrogen peroxide in the Chinese market. As a result, the domestic prices of hydrogen peroxide in China are declining. Chinese hydrogen peroxide producers had no margin remaining and operating at reduced rates now (August 2019 IHS Markit publication). On the other hand, South Korea is also amongst the top export destinations of China’s hydrogen peroxide exports. Existing oversupply throughout Asia with more capacity expansions in stream will further reduce the prices of hydrogen peroxide in the region as demand is not increasing in line with the supply. This will create incentive for the exporters to export at dumped prices.

22.3.3 Further, as per Jan 20 publication of IHS Markit;

*“South Asian hydrogen peroxide import prices were assessed in a wider range in January. Spot prices for 50% liquid hydrogen peroxide in jerry can packaging were reported at \$375-400 per MT CFR Southeast Asia. Supply of hydrogen peroxide in Asia should gradually lengthen as a result of capacity expansion growth, driven by two new production units and two expansion projects that are expected to come onstream in Asia by the second quarter of 2021. In China, hydrogen peroxide prices declined month on month on account of weak demand and sufficient supply.”*

**22.4 Indonesia:**

An extract from IHS Markit publication of January 2020 is as follows:

*“PT Pindo Deli Pulp and Paper, a subsidiary of Indonesian’s pulp and paper major Asia Pulp and Paper (APP) has begun construction of a new hydrogen peroxide plant at its paper mill complex at Karawang, West Java. The new*

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*unit will have the capacity to produce 17,500 mt/year (100%) of hydrogen peroxide and is expected to start up in the first quarter of 2021.”*

**22.5 Turkey:**

22.5.1 As per October, 2019 publication of IHS Markit;

*“Turkish hydrogen peroxide producer Ak-Kim is planning a 50,000 mt per year (100%) expansion, to be online sometime in late 2020-21. Today, Turkey is a net importing country.”*

22.5.2 Turkey is the main importer from Belgium, accounting for 8,018 MT (source: October 2019 IHS publication). Additional capacity in Turkey will create over supply in Belgium. In addition, this additional capacity is likely to be used to export and could potentially bring additional competition to the European Market which may cause more exports to Asia from Europe including Turkey and Belgium.

**22.6 Chinese Taipei:**

As per March 2020’s publication of IHS Markit;

*“In Taiwan, Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company (MGC), the Japanese gas and petrochemical major, will invest 4.7 billion New Taiwan dollars (\$156.6 million) in an industrial-grade hydrogen peroxide (hydrogen peroxide) project in Taiwan. The 40,000 MT per year (100%) hydrogen peroxide unit is due for completion in January 2023 and co-located with an existing 31,000 MT per year super-pure hydrogen peroxide (SPHP) production facility at Taichung.”*

**22.7** In view of the fore-going information the Commission has determined that installed capacities of HP in the Exporting Countries have significantly increased during last five years or are likely to be increased in near future. Therefore, exporters/producers in the Exporting Countries have significant export surplus of HP. Thus, there is likelihood of continued and recurrence of dumping of the product under review .

**23 Trade Defense measures taken by other countries on HP Exports of the Exporting Countries**

23.1 In April 2017, India had imposed anti-dumping duties on imports of HP from Chinese Taipei, Korea and Thailand ranging from 16.91 USD per MT to 63.32 USD per MT. These duties were further increased to 31.59 USD per MT to 78 USD per MT according to the notification issued by the Government of India in April 2018.

23.2 In addition to the above-mentioned anti-dumping duties imposed by India, the capacity additions to produce HP in India have also resulted in reduction in exports

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of HP to India as can be seen from the below extracts of IHS Markit publication of April 2019:

*“Countries that are regular exporters to India, including as Thailand, Bangladesh, Indonesia and South Korea had difficulties exporting to India after new domestic production capacity started up in India; as a result, they are now looking for other export destinations. One producer in Thailand was heard regularly in the market making aggressive offers in Southeast Asia and the Indian Subcontinent. Due to the loss of market share in India and weekend prices of downstream derivative propylene oxide, this Thai exporter is now trying to expand its market share outside India in order to maintain export volumes. Most suppliers, other than the Thai and South Korean exporters, were not eager to increase market share and were content to reduce exports to India and increase domestic sales or look for other new markets such as Africa.”*

23.3 The June 2019 publication of IHS Markit further states that:

*“Given some displacement caused by new domestic capacity in India, traditional exporters to India are trying to enter new export market such as Pakistan, the African continent, and Southeast Asia. Exporters’ offer prices to Pakistan ranged from \$360 to \$370 per MT CFR Pakistan port in order to match Pakistan’s domestic prices. Pakistan’s domestic prices were approximately PKR 60 per kg for 50% concentration hydrogen peroxide and are likely to remain weak in the near term owing to increasing competition from imports.”*

23.4 Following table shows imports of HP by India from the Exporting Countries and from the world, which supports the assertions stated in HIS Markit:

**Table-VI**  
**Indian Imports of HP (MT)**

Exporting Country	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total from World	57,067.79	68,474.19	84,261.40	52,727.26	21,097.44
<b>Total Exporting Countries</b>	<b>40,369.60</b>	<b>49,144.83</b>	<b>50,263.33</b>	<b>17,803.62</b>	<b>7,740.51</b>
Belgium	41.32	629.08	5,995.94	831.02	174.38
Indonesia	2,699.70	8,667.49	9,231.91	4,515.40	1,241.40
China	0.05	0.07	4,163.00	16.03	0.6
Korea	6,969.48	5,393.70	5,475.17	1,648.74	21.72
Chinese Taipei	--	--	2,456.46	0.44	6.69
Thailand	30,659.05	31,119.28	13,398.36	10,751.67	6,295.18
Turkey	--	3,335.21	9,542.49	40.32	0.54
Bangladesh	16,565.10	17,976.60	23,100.50	34,073.70	11,055.60
Others	133.09	1,352.76	10,897.57	849.94	2,301.33

Source: Indian Ministry of Commerce’s website: <https://commerce.gov.in>

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23.5 The above table clearly reveals that new addition in HP production capacities in India and imposition of antidumping duties by the Indian Government on imports of HP from the Exporting Countries has resulted in significant decline in imports, specifically from the Exporting Countries. The Exporting Countries exports of HP to India which were 60 percent of total imports of HP in 2018-19 have declined to 37 percent in 2021. Thus, the Exporting Countries have exportable surplus quantities available with them to ship to other countries. Therefore, there is likelihood of increase in volume of dumped imports of HP from the Exporting Countries into the Pakistan being in the same region.

## **24 Exporting Countries Export Markets:**

24.1 As per the information obtained from Trade Map, top ten export destinations of the Exporting Countries, except China for HP exports during 2015 and 2019 were same. Further, Pakistan is one of the largest export market of the Exporting Countries. Following table shows Exporting Countries exports of HP and their top ten destination's share in 2015 and 2019. Detailed information on destination-wise exports of HP of the Exporting Countries is provided at annexure.

**Table-VII  
Exporting Countries' Exports of HP**

Country	2015			2019			
	Total - MT	Top ten destinations		Total		Top ten destinations	
		MT*	% share	MT	% increase	MT	% share
Belgium	147,180	127,606	87	214,997	46	180,537	84
China	3,637	3,107	85	20,334	459	17,751	87
Chinese Taipei	10,644	10,199	96	7,205	-32	7,180	100
Indonesia	17,068	17,048	100	25,067	47	25,003	100
Korea	117,026	95,375	81	154,800	32	130,571	84
Turkey	10,664	8,270	78	23,550	121	21,415	91
Thailand	101,878	91,759	90	122,881	21	111,142	90

Source: [www.trademap.org](http://www.trademap.org)

24.2 The above table shows that, except Chinese Taipei, exports of the product under review by the Exporting Countries have significantly increased during last five years. Further, their top ten export destinations remained almost same during 2015 and 2019.

24.3 Based on the above information it is determined that major export destinations of the Exporting Countries for exports of HP remained similar after imposition of antidumping duties. However, their export volumes have increased significantly. This shows that the Exporting Countries have increased their capacities and capabilities to export more in last five years. Therefore, there is likelihood of increased volume of dumped imports of the product under review in case antidumping duties expire.

25. Based on the foregoing information and analysis the Commission has determined that there is likelihood of continuation and/or recurrence of dumping of the

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investigated product in case antidumping duties are removed on imports of the product under review.

**C. Likely Recurrence or Continuation of Material Injury to the Domestic Industry**

26 Likelihood of Injury to the domestic industry has been determined in accordance with relevant provisions of the Act. The Commission has taken into account all relevant factors in order to determine likely continuation or recurrence of injury to the domestic industry. To determine likelihood of continuation or recurrence of injury to the domestic industry, the Commission, *inter alia*, has considered following factors:

- i. Likely change in volume of imports of the product under review if antidumping duties are terminated;
- ii. Likely impact of imports of the product under review on prices of the domestic like product with and without antidumping duties; and
- iii. Consequent likely impact on the domestic industry, which includes likely and potential effects on: sales, profits, output, market share, productivity, return on investment, capacity utilization cash flows, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital or investments.

**27 Likely Effect on Volume of Dumped Imports**

27.1 Following table shows imports of the HP and production of the domestic like product during original POI, the PORs of first and second sunset reviews:

**Table- XI  
Imports of HP (volume)**

Year/Period	Domestic Production	Imports from:				Total Imports
		Exporting Countries		Bangladesh	Other Imports	
		Dumped	Non-dumped			
2008-09(POI)*	59.26	99.62	--	--	0.38	100.00
2014-15**	160.94	3.87	--	2.71	10.54	17.13
2017-18	153.15	30.30	15.35	4.16	0.17	49.99
2018-19	159.19	55.36	--	27.58	--	82.95
2019-20	156.68	50.43	5.98	55.34	--	111.75

Source: PRAL \* Original POI \*\* POR of 1<sup>st</sup> Sunset Review

Note: To keep confidentiality actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to total imports figures during original POI by taking it equal to 100

27.2 The above table shows that the following happened after imposition and continuation of antidumping duties on dumped imports of the investigated product from the Exporting Countries:

- i. Production of the domestic like product which were 59.26 percent of total imports during POI is increased to 156.68 during the last year of POR.



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- ii. Dumped imports of the investigated product which were 99.62 percent of total imports during POI is declined to 50.43 percent during the last year of POR.
- iii. Dumped imports of the investigated product declined from 168 percent of the domestic production in the original POI to 32 percent in 2019-20.
- iv. Dumped imports of the investigated product declined from 99.6 percent of the total imports in the original POI to 45 percent in 2019-20.

27.3. The information provided in Section B of the report has established that the Exporting Countries have surplus capacities to export and there is likelihood of continuation and/or recurrence of dumped imports of the investigated product. Therefore, there is likelihood of increase in volume of dumped imports of the product under review if antidumping duties are terminated, which will likely affect adversely production and sales of the domestic like product.

**28. Likely Effect on Production and Capacity Utilization of the Domestic Industry:**

28.1 Installed production capacity, quantity produced and the capacity utilization of the domestic industry during the original POI and POR were as follows:

**Table-XII  
Capacity, Production and Capacity Utilization**

Year/Period	Installed Capacity	Production (Volume)	Capacity Utilization (%)
2008-09 (Original POI)	100.00	52.27	52
2014-15*	150.00	141.95	95
2017-18	160.00	135.08	84
2018-19	160.00	140.40	88
2019-20	160.00	138.19	86

\* POR of first Sunset Review Source: the Applicants  
 Note: To keep confidentiality actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to installed capacity figures during original POI by taking it equal to 100

28.2 The above table shows that after imposition of antidumping duties on the product under review, the installed production capacity of the domestic industry as well as production of the domestic like product increased significantly. The installed capacity which was 100 percent in the original POI increased to 150 percent in 2014-15 and 160 percent per annum in 2017-18. Further, new capacities of the domestic industry are in the pipeline (paragraphs 8), therefore, any increase in imports as a result of termination of antidumping duties will adversely affect production and capacity utilization of the domestic industry.

28.3 Production of the domestic like product which were 52.27 percent of total installed capacity in original POI, increased to 141.95 percent in 2014-15. However,

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from 2014-15 to 2019-20 production of the domestic like product remained almost same. Similarly, capacity utilization of the domestic industry increased significantly in 2014-15 compared to 2008-09. However, capacity utilization of the domestic industry declined as compared to 2014-15 despite antidumping duties were in place not only for the Exporting Countries rather for Bangladesh as well (paragraph 5 supra). This indicates continuation of dumping as well as increase in volume of dumped imports during the POR.

28.4 It is obvious from the above information and analysis that there is likelihood of adverse effect on production and capacity utilization of the domestic industry in case of termination of antidumping duties on dumped imports of the product under review.

**29. Likely Effect on Sales and market share of domestic industry**

29.1 Following table shows sales and market share of each segment of supply during original POI, POR of first sunset review and the POR for this sunset review:

**Table-XIII  
Sales and Market Share**

Year	Domestic Industry's sales		Imports from:						Total domestic market#	
			Exporting countries		Bangladesh		Other countries			
	Qty**	%share	Qty**	%share	Qty**	%share	Qty**	%share	Qty**	%change^
2008-09 (Original POI)	32.09	32.1	67.65	67.6	--	--	0.26	0.3	100.00	--
2014-15*	92.93	88.9	2.63	2.5	1.84	1.8	7.16	6.8	104.57	4.6
2017-18	105.87	75.7	31.00	22.2	2.83	2.0	0.12	0.1	139.82	39.8
2018-19	107.25	65.6	37.60	23	18.73	11.45	--	--	163.58	63.6
2019-20	99.07	56.6	38.31	21.9	37.58	21.48	--	--	174.96	75

\* POR of first Sunset Review ^ Includes internal consumption as well # % change vis-à-vis original POI

Source: Applicants & PRAL

\*\* : To keep confidentiality actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to total domestic market figures during original POI by taking it equal to 100

29.2 The above table shows that the total domestic market has significantly increased after imposition of antidumping duties since 2010. Domestic demand of HP which was 100 percent in 2008-09 (the original POI) has increased to 174.96 per annum in 2019-20 i.e. by 75 percent.

29.3 Domestic industry's sales increased significantly after imposition of antidumping duties. Domestic industry's sales which were 32.09 percent of total domestic market during original POI increased to 92.93 percent in 2014-15 (the POR of first sunset review) and further increased to 107.25 percent in the year 2018-19. However, domestic industry's sales slightly declined by 8 percent in the year 2019-20.

29.4 Domestic industry's market share which was 32 percent in 2008-09 increased to 89 percent in 2014-15. However, domestic industry's market share continuously declined during POR of this sunset review i.e. from 2017-18 to 2019-20. Decline in domestic industry's market share was mainly due to restricted installed

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production capacity of domestic industry during the POR as installed capacity was lower than the domestic demand. However, as new capacities of the domestic industry are in the pipeline (paragraphs 8), therefore, in near future the domestic industry will be able to serve the entire demand of the country. In this situation any increase in imports as a result of termination of antidumping duties will likely affect adversely to the sales and market share of the domestic industry.

**30 Likely Price Effects on the Domestic Like Product**

30.1 Likely effect of dumped imports on the sales price of the domestic like product in the domestic market has been examined in the following paragraphs to establish whether there will be price undercutting (the extent to which the price of the investigated product will be lower than the price of the domestic like product), price depression (the extent to which the domestic industry may experience decrease in its selling prices of domestic like product ), and price suppression (the extent to which increased cost of production could not be recovered by way of increase in selling price of the domestic like product) if antidumping duty on dumped imports of the investigated product expires.

**30.2 Likely Price Undercutting**

28.2.1 Information/data on weighted average ex-factory price of the domestic like product, weighted average landed cost of the product under review, and weighted average landed cost of HP imported from Bangladesh, with and without antidumping duty during the original POI and POR is given in following table:

**Table-XIV  
Likely Price Undercutting (Per MT)**

Year/Period	Domestic like product's price	Landed cost of dumped imports from:				Price undercutting vis-à-vis imports from:			
		Exporting Countries		Bangladesh		Exporting Countries		Bangladesh	
		With ADD	Without ADD	With ADD	Without ADD	With ADD	Without ADD	With ADD	Without ADD
2008-09	100.00	--	114.59	--	--	--	--		
2014-15*	115.82	147.15	140.14	--	106.33	--	--	--	8.19
2017-18	136.29	164.42	149.15	126.00	114.71	--	--	7.55	15.83
2018-19	182.87	235.68	200.37	229.48	209.44	--	--	--	--
2019-20	188.31	239.96	212.76	219.88	200.83	--	--	--	--

\* POR of first Sunset Review

Sources: the Applicants and PRAL

Note: To keep confidentiality actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to total domestic like product price figures during original POI by taking it equal to 100

30.2.2 The above table shows that there was no price undercutting by the dumped imports of the product under review during POR even without antidumping duties. However, the Commission is of the view that there is likelihood of intra-industry competition on start of the new unit, which will lead price war and decline in the price in domestic market. To compete with lower price in the domestic market and gain market share there is likelihood that exporters of the product under review will reduce their prices, which may adversely affect prices of the domestic like product.

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**30.3 Likely Effects on Price Depression**

As there is likelihood of decline in prices of the product under review, therefore, there is likelihood of price depression of the domestic like product in case antidumping duties are removed on the product under review.

**30.4 Likely Effect on Price Suppression:**

30.4.1 Following table shows the information with regard to weighted average cost to make and sell and weighted average ex-factory sales price of domestic like product:

**Table-XV  
Price Suppression**

Year/ Period	Domestic like product's		Increase/ (decrease) in:	
	cost to make and sell**	ex-factory price**	Cost to make & sell	Price
2008-09 (Original POI)	100	76.97	-	-
2014-15*	90.80	89.15	(9.20)	15.82
Apr17-Mar18	92.07	104.90	1.40	17.68
Apr18-Mar19	115.24	140.76	25.16	34.18
Apr19-Mar20	122.48	144.94	6.29	2.97

\* POR of first Sunset Review

Source: Applicants

\*\*Note: To keep confidentiality actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to cost to make and sell figures during original POI by taking it equal to 100

30.4.2 The above table shows that the domestic industry experienced price suppression in Apr 19-Mar 20 period as it was unable to recover increased cost to make and sell by way of increase in its selling price. As there is likelihood of decline in prices of the product under review after termination of antidumping duties, therefore, there is likelihood of price suppression of the domestic like product in case antidumping duties are removed on the product under review.

**31 Likely Effect on Profit& Loss:**

31.1 Information on profits of the domestic industry for the original POI and POR is given in the following table:

**Table-XVI  
Profit/Loss**

Year/Period	Gross Profit	Net Profit/(Loss)
2008-09 (Original POI)	100.00	(134.62)
2014-15*	321.15	(186.54)
Apr17-Mar18	731.73	400.00
Apr18-Mar19	1,305.77	824.04
Apr19-Mar20	1,133.65	650.00

\* POR of first Sunset Review

Source: Applicants

Note: To keep confidentiality actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to gross profit figures during original POI by taking it equal to 100

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31.2 The above table depicts that the domestic industry gross profit which were 100 percent in the POI of original investigation (2008-09) increased to 1,306 percent in Apr 18- March 19 after imposition of anti-dumping duties. However, gross profit decreased in last year of POR (Apr 19-Mar 20) due to prices suppression faced by the domestic industry, which is attributed to the dumped imports of HP from Bangladesh by the Applicants. However, as there is likelihood of decline in prices of the product under review after termination of antidumping duties, therefore, there is likelihood of further price suppression of the domestic like product in case antidumping duties are removed on the product under review, which will likely effect adversely to the profits of the domestic industry.

### **32. Likely Effect on Inventory of the Domestic Like Product**

32.1 Inventory position of the domestic like product during the POI and POR is given in the table below:

**Table-XVII  
Inventories of the Domestic Like Product (volume)**

Period	Opening Inventory	Purchases	Production	Sales		Internal Consumption	Closing Inventory
				Domestic	Export		
2008-09 (Original POI)	0.84	-	100	79.75	-		21.09
2014-15*	734.00	-	271.60	230.95	40.02	-	4.15
Apr17-Mar18	6.22	22.46	258.46	284.82	1.38	0.32	0.62
Apr18-Mar19	0.62	30.34	268.64	295.71	1.10	0.52	2.26
Apr19-Mar20	2.26	20.43	264.40	265.00	1.88	0.51	19.71

\* POR of first Sunset Review

Source: Applicants

\*\*Note: To keep confidentiality actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to the production figures during original POI

32.2 The above table indicates that closing inventory in the POI of original investigation (2008-09) was 21.09 percent of total domestic product which decreased significantly to 4.15 percent in 2014-15 (POR of first Sunset Review) after imposition of anti-dumping duties and further reduced to 0.62 percent in Apr 17-Mar 18. The closing inventory in the subsequent years i.e. Apr 18-Mar 19 and Apr 19-Mar 20 increased to the level of 2.26 percent and 19.71 percent respectively.

32.3 Figures in above table reveals that the domestic industry was able to increase its sales due to lower imports from the dumped sources as compared to the original POI and the position of domestic industry regarding inventories improved considerably after imposition of antidumping duties on the investigated product. However, inventories of the domestic like product increased significantly during the year 2019-20, which is a result of increased dumped imports of the product under review as well as imports from Bangladesh.

32.4 As there is likelihood of increase in volume of dumped imports of the product under review after termination of antidumping duties, therefore, there is likelihood of further increase in inventories of the domestic like product in case antidumping duties are removed on the product under review.

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**33 Likely Effect on Cash Flow:**

33.1 Information on cash flows from the operations of the domestic industry is given below:

**Table-XVIII  
Cash Flow**

Year/Period	Amount
2008-09 (Original POI)	(100.00)
2014-15*	24.06
Apr17-Mar18	144.12
Apr18-Mar19	221.93
Apr19-Mar20	220.59

\* POR of first Sunset Review Source: Applicants  
 Note: To keep confidentiality actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to cash flow figures during original POI by taking it equal to 100

33.2 The above table shows that the cash flow position of the domestic industry improved significantly after imposition of antidumping duties. Net cash flows from operations which were negative during original POI became positive during POR (2014-15) of first Sunset Review and reached to 220.59 percent during the last year of POR (Apr 19-Mar 20).

33.3 As there is likelihood of decline in prices of the product under review after termination of antidumping duties, therefore, there is likelihood of decline in price and sales of the domestic like product in case antidumping duties are removed on the product under review, which will likely effect adversely to the cash flows of the domestic industry.

**34 Likely Effects on Employment, salaries, wages and productivity:**

34.1 The information with regard to employment in the domestic industry and the salaries & wages paid is given in the following table:

**Table-XIX  
Employment, Productivity and Wages**

Year/Period	Number of employees	Salaries & wages (amount)	Production (volume)	Productivity (per worker)	Salaries and wages (per MT)
2008-09 (Original POI)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2014-15*	160.26	355.56	271.60	191.48	130.91
Apr17-Mar18	194.02	506.67	258.46	150.51	195.87
Apr18-Mar19	195.30	566.67	268.64	155.40	211.09
Apr19-Mar20	191.45	595.56	264.40	156.02	224.97

\* POR of first Sunset Review Source: Applicants

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Note: To keep confidentiality actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to the figures during original POI

34.2 The above table shows that the employment increased from 100 percent in period of original investigation (2008-09) to 191.45 employees during the last year of POR (Apr 19-Mar 20) of second Sunset Review i.e. by 91 percent. This is due to increase in capacity and production of the domestic like product. As there will be further increase in installed capacity of the domestic industry in near future, therefore there is likelihood of further increase in employment in the domestic industry. However, as there is likelihood of increase in volume of dumped imports of the product under review after termination of antidumping duties, therefore, there is likelihood of decline in production of the domestic like product in case antidumping duties are removed on the product under review, which will adversely affect employment of the domestic industry.

34.3 Productivity per worker also increased by from 100 percent during the original POI to 156.02 percent in 2019-20 i.e. by 56 percent. However, likely decline in production of the domestic like product due to likely increase in volume of dumped imports will adversely affect productivity of the domestic industry.

**35 Likely Effect on Growth and Ability to Raise Capital Growth**

After imposition of antidumping duties on the investigated product the Applicants have made significant investments and installed production capacity of the domestic industry has increased by 60 percent, reached to 64,000 MT per annum. Further, new capacities of the domestic industry are in the pipeline (paragraphs 8), therefore, any increase in imports as a result of termination of antidumping duties will adversely affect growth in the domestic industry.

**36 Likely Effect on Return on Investment**

36.1 The information with regard to the return on investment of domestic industry during original POI and the POR is given in the following table:

**Table-XX  
Return on Investment**

Year/Period	Investment (amount)	Return on investment (%)
2008-09 (Original POI)	100.00	1.41
Apr17-Mar18	87.56	12.93
Apr18-Mar19	87.82	26.58
Apr19-Mar20	100.70	18.99

\* POR of first Sunset Review

Source: Applicants

Note: To keep confidentiality actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to the total investment figures during original POI by taking it equal to 100

36.2 The above table shows that the return on investment significantly increased from 1.41 percent in period of original investigation (2008-09) to 26.58 percent in Apr 18-Mar 19 and 18.99 percent in Apr 19 to Mar 20. The decrease of return on investment in Apr 19-Mar 20 is due to increased dumped imports of the product under review as well as from Bangladesh.

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36.3 As there is likelihood of decline in prices and sales of the domestic like product due to likely increase in volume of the product under review at decreased prices after termination of antidumping duties, therefore, there is likelihood of further decline in return in investment of the domestic industry.

**37. Summing up Likely Recurrence or Continuation of Injury to the Domestic Industry**

On the basis of information and analysis at preceding paragraphs, the Commission has reached on conclusion that termination of anti-dumping duties imposed on dumped imports of the product under review from exporting the Exporting Countries would lead to likely recurrence and continuation of injury to the domestic industry on account of the following:

- i. Significant likely increase in volume of the product under review at reduced prices;
- ii. there is likelihood of decline in production, capacity utilization, sales and market share of the domestic like product,
- iii. there is likelihood of adverse effects on profits, inventories, ROI, and growth and investment of the domestic industry.

**D. Conclusion**

38. After considering the information, analysis and findings, the Commission has reached the following conclusions:

- i. The domestic industry filed an application for sunset review of the antidumping duties imposed on dumped imports of the product under review from the Exporting Countries within prescribed time period in accordance with Section 58(3) of the Act in response to the notice of impending expiry of the antidumping duties. The application met requirements of Sections 24 and 58 of the Act.
- ii. There is likelihood of recurrence and/or continuation of dumping of the product under review from the Exporting Countries if antidumping duties are terminated.
- iv. Termination of antidumping duties imposed on imports of the product under review from the Exporting Countries will likely lead to increase in volume of the product under review at reduced prices.
- v. There is likelihood of decline in production, capacity utilization, sales and market share of the domestic like product.



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- vi. There is likelihood of adverse effects on profits, inventories, ROI, and growth and investment of the domestic industry.
- vii. There is likelihood of recurrence of injury to the domestic industry on account of decline in domestic industry's production, capacity utilization, sales, market share, profits and productivity.

**CONTINUATION OF DEFINITIVE ANTIDUMPING DUTIES**

39. In terms of Section 58(3) of the Act, definitive anti-dumping duties shall not expire if the Commission determines in the review that the expiry of such antidumping duties would be likely to lead continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury.

40. In view of the information, analysis and conclusions in the forgoing paragraphs the Commission has determined that the expiry of antidumping duties imposed on dumped imports of the product under review would likely lead to continuation and recurrence of its dumping and as a result the domestic industry is likely to suffer injury Therefore, the Commission has decided to continue antidumping duties for a period of further five years with effect from September 2, 2020 imposed on imports of the product under review as per the rates provided in the following table:

**Table-XXI**  
**Definitive Anti-Dumping Duty Rates**

<b>Exporter/Foreign Producer</b>	<b>Duty Rates (% of C&amp;F Price)</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	
Evonik Degussa, Germany and Evonik Degussa, Belgium	9.20
All others	84.48
<b>China</b>	
All exporters	71.93
<b>Indonesia</b>	
Evonik Degussa, Indonesia	25.20
All others	25.20
<b>South Korea</b>	
Evonik Degussa, Korea and Evonik Headwaters	14.77
Hansol	0.00
OCIC and OCI	0.00
All others	14.77
<b>Chinese Taipei</b>	
All exporters	35.61
<b>Thailand</b>	
Thai Peroxide	3.52
All others	25.04
<b>Turkey</b>	
All exporters	25.61

41. HP imported from sources, other than the Exporting Countries shall not be subject to antidumping duties. Further, in accordance with Section 51(e) of the Act, definitive antidumping duties will not be levied on imports of the product under review that are used as inputs in products destined solely for exports and are

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covered under any scheme exempting customs duty for exports under the Customs Act, 1969.

42. In accordance with Section 51 of the Act, the antidumping duties shall take the form of *ad valorem* duty and be held in a non-lapsable personal ledger account established and maintained by the Commission for the purpose. Release of the dumped imports of the product under review for free circulation in Pakistan shall be subject to imposition of such antidumping duties.

43. Definitive antidumping duties levied would be in addition to other taxes and duties leviable on import of the product under review under any other law.

44. The definitive antidumping duties would be collected in the same manner as customs duty is collected under the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969) and would be deposited in Commission's Non-lapsable PLD account No. 187 with Federal Treasury Office, Islamabad.

-sd-  
( Anjum Assad Amin )  
Member  
August 23, 2021

-sd-  
( Tippu Sultan )  
Member  
August 23, 2021

-sd-  
( Abdul Khaliq )  
Member  
August 23, 2021

-sd-  
( Robina Ather )  
Chairperson  
August 23, 2021

**Conclusion of Sunset Review of the Anti-dumping Duties Imposed on Dumped Imports of HP Originating in and/or Exported from Belgium, China, Indonesia, Korea, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, and Turkey**

Annexure:

**The Exporting Countries' Top Fifteen Export Destinations of HP**

Belgium				Chinese Taipei			
2015		2019		2015		2019	
Country	MT	Country	MT	Country	MT	Country	MT
World	147180	World	214997	World	10644	World	7205
Norway	43085	Germany	49640	China	6700	China	5355
Germany	23983	Netherlands	36554	Viet Nam	747	Pakistan	712
Netherlands	18542	France	34676	Singapore	646	Viet Nam	431
France	13636	Turkey	20331	Philippines	589	Malaysia	237
Turkey	8385	Chile	9870	Cambodia	576	Israel	208
Spain	4814	Russia	7136	India	363	Philippines	83
Portugal	4479	Spain	6599	Ecuador	262	Singapore	76
Estonia	4363	Peru	5376	Japan	114	Hong Kong,	38
Sweden	3253	Jordan	5273	Hong Kong,	102	Lesotho	20
Finland	3066	Portugal	5082	Lesotho	100	Bangladesh	20

**Conclusion of Sunset Review of the Anti-dumping Duties Imposed on Dumped Imports of HP Originating in and/or Exported from Belgium, China, Indonesia, Korea, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, and Turkey**

Indonesia				Korea			
2015		2019		2015		2019	
Country	MT	Country	MT	Country	MT	Country	MT
<b>World</b>	<b>17068</b>	<b>World</b>	<b>25067</b>	<b>World</b>	<b>117026</b>	<b>World</b>	<b>154800</b>
Australia	10555	Australia	11208	Taipei,	15026	Taipei, Chinese	36580
Singapore	2834	India	5360	Malaysia	14090	Japan	20351
India	1832	Malaysia	4995	China	13596	Viet Nam	14973
Malaysia	879	Singapore	1549	Philippines	11155	Malaysia	12583
Viet Nam	359	Philippines	872	Indonesia	10438	China	12523
Thailand	331	South Africa	533	Viet Nam	9214	Ecuador	11426
Philippines	121	Viet Nam	189	Japan	9192	Philippines	7240
Mauritius	58	Thailand	112	Colombia	5933	Peru	5165
China	41	Mauritius	95	Iran	3465	Turkey	5011
Sri Lanka	38	Japan	90	Peru	3266	Indonesia	4719

**Conclusion of Sunset Review of the Anti-dumping Duties Imposed on Dumped Imports of HP Originating in and/or Exported from Belgium, China, Indonesia, Korea, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, and Turkey**

Turkey				Thailand			
2015		2018		2015		2019	
Country	MT	Country	MT	Country	MT	Country	MT
World	10664	World	23550	World	101878	World	122881
Iran,	2638	India	12044	Indonesia	19537	Viet Nam	40028
Azerbaijan	1497	Iran,	3098	Viet Nam	18272	Indonesia	20279
Turkmenistan	976	Egypt	1673	India	17269	Taipei,	12343
Egypt	786	Azerbaijan	1018	Taipei,	11150	Malaysia	8943
Brazil	556	Pakistan	934	Malaysia	9038	India	8885
Uzbekistan	493	Uzbekistan	857	Singapore	6339	Singapore	8700
Syrian	433	Turkmenistan	801	China	3465	Pakistan	4010
Free Zones	418	Tanzania,	389	Australia	2752	Australia	3811
Israel	248	Free Zones	336	Philippines	2254	China	2072
Bolivia,	225	Bangladesh	265	Pakistan	1683	Lao	2071

**Conclusion of Sunset Review of the Anti-dumping Duties Imposed on Dumped Imports of HP Originating in and/or Exported from Belgium, China, Indonesia, Korea, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, and Turkey**

<b>China</b>			
<b>2015</b>		<b>2019</b>	
<b>Country</b>	<b>MT</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>MT</b>
World	3637	World	20334
Japan	661	Viet Nam	8462
Israel	578	Korea (north)	3437
Korea (north)	547	Malaysia	1449
Taipei,	384	Taipei,	888
Philippines	281	Turkey	840
Cuba	206	Myanmar	685
New Zealand	125	Cambodia	574
Korea,(south)	116	Korea,(south)	553
Cameroon	113	Kenya	455
Myanmar	96	Mexico	408

Source: [www.trademap.org](http://www.trademap.org)