



**Government of Pakistan  
National Tariff Commission**

**Report on**

**Final Determination and Imposition of Definitive Anti-Dumping Duties  
on Dumped Imports of Cefadroxil into Pakistan Originating in and/or  
Exported from the People's Republic of China**

**A.D.C No. 68/NTC/2025/Cefadroxil  
January 12, 2026**

Final Determination and Imposition of Definitive Anti-Dumping Duties on Dumped Imports of Cefadroxil into Pakistan  
Originating in and/or Exported from the People's Republic of China

National Tariff Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission" or "NTC" having regard to the Anti-Dumping Duties Act, 2015 (the "Act"), the Anti-Dumping Duties Rules, 2022 (the "Rules") and the WTO's Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (the "Anti-Dumping Agreement"), is responsible for conducting anti-dumping investigations in Pakistan.

2. The Commission's anti-dumping investigations include the determination of dumping of imported products and injury to the domestic industry. The Commission is also responsible for the imposition of anti-dumping duty to offset the injurious impact of dumped imports on the domestic industry to ensure fair competition.

3. The Commission has conducted an investigation against dumped imports of Cefadroxil into Pakistan originating in and/or exported from the People's Republic of China ("China"), under the Act and the Rules. The Commission has made final determination in this investigation under Section 39 of the Act. This report on final determination has been issued in accordance with Section 39 of the Act and Article 12.2 of the Anti-Dumping Agreement.

4. In terms of Section 29 of the Act, the Commission shall, except in special circumstances, conclude an investigation within twelve months, and in no case more than eighteen months, after its initiation. The Commission initiated this antidumping investigation on May 21, 2025. The final determination is based on the information collected and/or obtained by the Commission during the investigation.

**A. PROCEDURE**

5. The procedure set out below has been followed with regard to this investigation.

**6. Receipt of Application**

6.1 On March 27, 2025, the Commission received a written application under Section 20 of the Act from M/s Pharmagen Limited, Lahore (the "Applicant"). The Applicant is a producer of Cefadroxil Monohydrate, popularly known as Cefadroxil (PCT: 2941.9090). The Applicant is engaged in manufacturing and sales of Cefadroxil. The Applicant alleged that Cefadroxil is being exported to Pakistan at dumped prices from China. According to the Applicant, the dumped imports of Cefadroxil from China have caused and are causing material injury and threatening to cause material injury to Pakistan's domestic industry producing Cefadroxil.

6.2 The Commission informed the Diplomatic Mission of China in Islamabad through note verbale dated April 10, 2025, of the receipt of application in accordance with the requirements of Section 21 of the Act.

**7. Evaluation and Examination of the Application**

Examination of the application showed that it met requirements of Section 20 of the Act as it contained sufficient evidence of alleged dumping of Cefadroxil into Pakistan from China and material injury to the domestic industry caused therefrom. Requirements of Rule 3 of the Rules, which relate to the submission of information prescribed therein were also found to have been met.

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**8. Initiation of Investigation**

8.1 The Commission examined the accuracy and adequacy of the evidence and information provided in the application in accordance with Section 23 of the Act and determined that there was sufficient evidence of dumping of Cefadroxil (PCT No. 2941.9090) into Pakistan from China and consequent injury to the domestic industry. Therefore, the Commission decided to initiate this investigation on May 21, 2025.

8.2 The Commission issued a notice of initiation in accordance with Section 27 of the Act, which was published in the Official Gazette of Pakistan and in two widely circulated national newspapers (one in English language and one in Urdu Language) on May 21, 2025. Investigation concerning dumped imports of Cefadroxil into Pakistan originating in and/or exported from China was thus initiated on May 21, 2025, in accordance with Section 27(2) of the Act.

8.3 In pursuance of Section 27 of the Act, the Commission notified Diplomatic Mission of China in Islamabad of initiation of the investigation (by sending a copy of the notice of initiation) on May 21, 2025, with a request to forward it to all exporters/ producers involved in production, sales and export of Cefadroxil in China. A copy of the notice of initiation was also sent to exporters/ producers directly (whose addresses were available with the Commission), Pakistani importers, the Applicant and other domestic producers on May 21, 2025.

8.4 In accordance with Section 28 of the Act copies of full text of the written application (non-confidential version) were sent on May 21, 2025 to all exporters/ producers, whose complete addresses were available with the Commission and to the Diplomatic Mission of China in Islamabad with a request to forward it to their respective exporters/ producers involved in production, sale and/or export of Cefadroxil.

**9. The Domestic Industry**

9.1 Section 2(d) of the Act defines domestic industry as:

*"Domestic industry" means the domestic producers as a whole of a domestic like product or those of them whose collective output of that product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of that product, except that when any such domestic producers are related to the exporters or importers, or are themselves importers of the allegedly dumped investigated product in such a case "domestic industry" shall mean the rest of the domestic producers". Explanation.- For the purposes of this clause, producers shall be deemed to be related to exporters or importers only if;*

- (i) one of them directly or indirectly controls the other;
- (ii) both of them are directly or indirectly controlled by the same third person; or
- (iii) together they directly or indirectly control a third person;

*Provided that there are grounds for believing or suspecting that the effect of the relationship is such as to cause the producer concerned to behave differently from non-related producers and for that purpose one shall be deemed to control another when the former is legally or operationally in a position to exercise restraint or direction over the latter".*

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9.2 As per the information available with the Commission, the domestic industry comprises only one unit i.e., the Applicant. The Applicant's share in domestic production is 100%. Therefore, Applicant is the domestic industry for purposes of this investigation.

**10. Standing of the Application**

10.1 In terms of Section 24(1) of the Act,

*“.... an application shall be considered to have been made by or on behalf of the domestic industry only if it is supported by those domestic producers whose collective output constitutes more than fifty percent of the total production of a domestic like product produced by that portion of the domestic industry expressing either support for or opposition to the application.”*

10.2 Furthermore, Section 24(2) of the Act provides that:

*“..... no investigation shall be initiated when domestic producers expressly supporting an application account for less than twenty five percent of the total production of the domestic like product produced by the domestic industry.”*

10.3 As the Applicant produces 100% of Cefadroxil in Pakistan, therefore, it fulfills requirements of Section 24 of the Act. Thus, the application is made by the domestic industry, which is supported by the producer who accounts for 100 percent of domestic production; therefore, the application fulfills both the requirements of Section 24 of the Act.

**11. Applicant's Views**

11.1 The Applicant, *interalia*, raised the following issues in the application regarding the dumping of Cefadroxil and material injury to the domestic industry caused therefrom:

- a. Cefadroxil imported from China into Pakistan and Cefadroxil produced in Pakistan by the domestic industry are like products;
- b. Exporters/producers from China are exporting Cefadroxil to Pakistan at dumped prices; and
- c. Exports of Cefadroxil by the exporters/producers from China to Pakistan at dumped prices have caused and are causing material injury to the domestic industry producing Cefadroxil mainly through:
  - (i) Increase in volume of dumped imports;
  - (ii) price under cutting;
  - (iii) price suppression;
  - (iv) restricted to gain market share;
  - (v) decline in productivity;
  - (vi) decline in capacity utilization;
  - (vii) decline in sales;

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- (viii) decline in profits;
- (ix) magnitude of dumping margins

11.2 The Applicant also claimed that there is a threat of material injury to the domestic industry due to dumped imports of Cefadroxil from China.

11.3 The Applicant made the following requests to the Commission:

- i. Initiate an investigation on dumping of Cefadroxil from China under Section 23 of the Act;
- ii. Impose provisional measures under Section 43 of the Act to prevent injury being caused during the investigation ; and
- iii. Impose appropriate definitive antidumping duties on dumped imports of Cefadroxil in accordance with Section 50 of the Act.

**12. Exporters /Foreign Producers of Cefadroxil**

The Applicant identified 11(Eleven) exporters/ producers involved in dumping of Cefadroxil from China in the Application. The Applicant has also stated that there may be other exporters/ producers of Cefadroxil in China, which are not known to them. Therefore, the Applicant has requested for imposition of an antidumping duty on all imports of Cefadroxil originating in and/or exported from China.

**13. Investigated Product, Domestic Like Product and Like Product**

13.1 Sub-sections (k), (e) and (m) of Section 2 of the Act defines investigated product, domestic like product and like product as follows:

- i. **Investigated Product**  
*"a product, which is subject to an antidumping investigation as described in the notice of initiation of the investigation".*
- ii. **Domestic Like Product**  
*"means a like product that is produced by the domestic industry".*
- iii. **Like Product**  
*"a product which is alike in all respects to an investigated product 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".*

13.2 For the purposes of this investigation and given the definitions set out above, investigated product, domestic like product and like product are defined in the following paragraphs.

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### **13.3 Investigated Product**

13.3.1 The investigated product as defined in the notice of initiation is Cefadroxil Monohydrate (hereinafter referred to as "Cefadroxil" or "the investigated product"). The investigated product is classified under Pakistan Customs Tariff ("PCT") heading No. 2941.9090.

13.3.2 The Investigated product is generally used to treat certain infections caused by bacteria such as infections of the skin, throat, tonsils and urinary tract.

13.3.3 The tariff structure applicable to the import of Cefadroxil is given in the following table:

**Table-I**  
**Tariff Structure of Cefadroxil (%)**

PCT Heading	Description	Customs + Add. Duty	RD	FTAs/PTAs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2941.9090	Antibiotics --- Other (Cefadroxil)	11+2	--	CN_24=4.17; CN_25=3.75; MY=5; LK_FTA Conc.=100%

Source: Pakistan Customs Tariff 2024-25

\*Tariff Structure 2025-26= CD=10 ACD=0 RD=0

### **13.4 Domestic Like Product**

Domestic like product is the domestically produced Cefadroxil. The domestic like product is classified under PCT heading No. 2941.9090. The domestic like product is used to treat certain infections caused by bacteria such as infections of the skin, throat, tonsils and urinary tract.

### **13.5 Like Product**

13.5.1 For the purposes of determination of dumping of the investigated product the like product is Cefadroxil produced and sold by the exporters/producers of China in their domestic market as well as exported to the countries other than Pakistan. For the purposes of determination of injury to the domestic industry the like product is the investigated product and the Cefadroxil imported into Pakistan from countries other than China.

13.5.2 There is no difference between the investigated product, the domestic like product and the Cefadroxil imported from Source other than China as all three products are:

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

13.5.3 Therefore, the Commission is satisfied that the investigated product, domestic like product and Cefadroxil imported from a source other than China are like products.

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**14. Period of Investigation**

14.1 In terms of Section 36 of the Act, the Period of Investigation (hereinafter referred to as "POI") is:

- i. *"for the purposes of an investigation of dumping, an investigation period shall normally cover twelve months preceding the month of initiation of the investigation for which data is available and in no case the investigation period shall be shorter than six months."*
- ii. *"for the purposes of an investigation of injury, the investigation period shall normally cover thirty-six months:*

*"Provided that the Commission may at its sole discretion, select a shorter or longer period if it deems it appropriate in view of the available information regarding domestic industry and an investigated product".*

14.2 The POI for the purposes of this investigation for determination of dumping of the investigated product and injury to the domestic industry are as follows:

For determination of dumping:	From January 01, 2024, to December 31, 2024
For determination of injury:	From January 01, 2022, to December 31, 2024

**15. Information/Data Gathering**

15.1 The Commission sent questionnaires on May 21, 2025, to the known exporters/ producers of Cefadroxil from China, asking them to respond within 37 days of the dispatch of the questionnaires. The Commission also sent a copy of the questionnaire to the Diplomatic Mission of China in Pakistan on May 21, 2025, with a request to forward it to all known exporters/ producers of Cefadroxil in China.

15.2 The deadline for the submission of the data/information on the prescribed exporter's questionnaire was June 26, 2025. On June 10, 2025, the Commission received an email from M/s Zhejiang Anglikang Pharmaceutical Co., Limited, China, ("M/s Anglikang") with the request to register them as an interested party and provision of questionnaire. The Commission sent the questionnaire and provided 37 days to respond. On July 10, 2025, M/s Anglikang requested for an extension to provide the requisite information. The Commission provided an extension till July 24, 2025. M/s Anglikang provided the data/information on the prescribed questionnaire on July 23, 2025. The information submitted by M/s Anglikang in response to the questionnaire was analyzed at the Commission and certain deficiencies were identified. Accordingly, those data deficiencies were communicated to M/s Anglikang on July 30, 2025. M/s Anglikang responded to the deficiencies vide its email dated August 4, 2025.

15.3 As no response from any other exporter/ foreign producer was received within the prescribed time period. Therefore, reminders were issued to the exporters/foreign producers on June 30, 2025, explaining to them in the case of no response of the questionnaire, the Commission will be constrained to make determination of dumping of the investigated product 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 China other than M/s

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Anglikang provided the requisite information necessary for determination of individual dumping margins.

15.4 Questionnaires were also sent to known importers of the investigated product on May 21, 2025, followed by the reminder on June 30, 2025. Only two importers, namely M/s Bosch Pharmaceuticals and M/s Platinum Pharmaceuticals (Pvt) Ltd., provided certain information relating to their imports of the investigated product, which has been considered by the Commission in this investigation.

15.5 The Commission has access to the import statistics of WeBOC, the data processing arm of the Federal Board of Revenue, Government of Pakistan. For the purpose of this investigation, the Commission has used import data obtained from WeBOC /Pakistan Customs in addition to the information provided by the Applicant in the application.

15.6 Interested parties were invited to offer their views/comments and submit information (if any) relevant to this investigation within 45 days of initiation of investigation. The Commission has received written submissions/comments from the following parties.

- i. M/s Medicaids Pakistan (Pvt) Ltd
- ii. M/s Opal Laboratories Pvt Ltd
- iii. M/s Astellas Pharmaceutical Pvt Ltd
- iv. M/s PHARMASOL (Pvt) Ltd.
- v. M/s SAHWAN Pharmaceuticals
- vi. M/s Platinum Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd
- vii. M/s FYNK Pharmaceuticals
- viii. M/s Heal Pharmaceuticals (Pvt) Ltd.
- ix. M/s Nicholas Pharmaceuticals
- x. M/s EPHARM Laboratories
- xi. M/s Universal Pharmaceuticals (Pvt) Ltd.
- xii. M/s Max Pharmaceuticals
- xiii. M/s Fozan Pharmaceutical Industries (Pvt) Ltd
- xiv. M/s Bosch Pharmaceuticals (Pvt) Ltd.
- xv. M/s Linta Pharmaceuticals (Pvt) Limited
- xvi. M/s Z. Jans Pharmaceutical (Pvt) LTD.
- xvii. M/s Winthrox Laboratories (Pvt.) Ltd.

15.7 The importers raised common concerns regarding the local supply of Cefadroxil. They noted that procurement from domestic manufacturers is often difficult and, when available, prices are generally higher than imported alternatives. Some importers also observed that dependence on a single local supplier may lead to supply shortages which disrupt healthcare programs and adversely affect small pharmaceutical companies. In addition, several importers expressed the view that imported Cefadroxil offers more consistent quality. Overall, the issues highlighted by the importers relate to supply availability, comparatively higher prices, and reliability of local supply, which they considered as reasons for preferring imported Cefadroxil.

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15.8 Thus, the Commission has sought from all available sources the relevant data and information deemed necessary for the purposes of this investigation.

**16. Verification of the data /Information**

16.1 In terms of Sections 32(4) and 35 of the Act, and Rule 11 of the Rules, during course of an investigation, the Commission shall satisfy itself to the accuracy and adequacy of the information. Accordingly, the Commission has satisfied itself to the accuracy and adequacy of information and evidence available with it to the extent possible for the purposes of this investigation.

16.2 In order to verify the information/data provided by the Applicant and to obtain further information (if any), officers of the Commission conducted on-the-spot investigations at office and plants of the Applicant from July 02, 2025, to July 04, 2025. The report of on-the-spot investigation/verification conducted at premises of the Applicant was provided in full to the Applicant. Non-confidential version of the on-the-spot investigation/verification report is made available to other interested parties by placing the same in the public file.

16.3 In order to verify the information/data provided by M/s Anglikang and to obtain further information (if any), officers of the Commission conducted on-the-spot investigation at office and plant of the M/s Anglikang from October 20, 2025, to October 22, 2025 in China. The report of on-the-spot investigation/ verification conducted at premises of M/s Anglikang was provided in full to the M/s Anglikang and a non-confidential version of the same was made available to other interested parties by placing it on the public

**17. Public File**

The Commission, in accordance with Rule 7 of the Rules, has established and maintained a Public File at its office. This file remains available to the interested parties for review and copying from Monday to Thursday between 11:00 hours to 13:00 hours throughout the investigation (except public holidays). This file contains non-confidential versions of the application, responses to the questionnaires, submissions, notices, correspondence, and other documents for disclosure to the interested parties.

**18. Confidentiality**

18.1 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 parties to an investigation upon good cause shown to be kept confidential.

18.2 The Applicant and other interested parties have requested to keep confidential the information, which is by nature confidential in terms of Section 31 of the Act. The Applicant's information includes data relating to sales, sale prices, cost to make and sell, inventories, production, profit/loss), return on investment, investment, salaries & wages, number of employees etc. M/s Anglikang information includes data relating to domestic sales, export sales, sale prices, cost to make and sell, raw material purchases, profit/ (loss) etc.

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18.3 On the basis of request made by the Applicant and interested parties, 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. Therefore, the Commission kept all such information confidential for which the Applicant and interested parties made a request to keep it confidential.

18.4 However, in terms of Sub-Section (5) of Section 31, non-confidential summaries of all confidential information, which provides reasonable understanding of the substance, have been placed in public file.

**19. Preliminary Determination**

19.1 The Commission made preliminary determination in this investigation on September 17, 2025, in terms of Section 37 of the Act and imposed provisional antidumping duty @ 21.64 percent *ad valorem* on dumped imports of Cefadroxil from China, for a period of four months effective from September 17, 2025.

19.2 The Commission issued a notice of preliminary determination, which was published on September 17, 2025, in Official Gazette of Pakistan and on September 17, 2025, in two widely circulated national newspapers (the "The Express Tribune" and "Daily Dunya") notifying the preliminary determination and imposition of provisional antidumping duty.

19.3 On September 18, 2025, the Commission sent copy of the notice of preliminary determination and imposition of provisional antidumping duty to Diplomatic Mission of China in Islamabad, the known exporters and the importers of Cefadroxil, and the Applicant in accordance with the requirements of Section 37(4) of the Act. A detailed report (non-confidential version) of the preliminary determination is placed in the public file and is also posted on Commission's website [www.ntc.gov.pk](http://www.ntc.gov.pk).

**20. Disclosure of Dumping Margin**

In terms of Rule 13 of the Rules, on request of M/s Anglikang, the officers of the Commission provided disclosure of dumping margin via email to M/s Anglikang on September 26, 2025, to explain the methodology used in calculations of dumping margin.

**21. Views, Comments and Hearing**

21.1 Views/comments and the information submitted by the interested parties (mentioned in para 15.6 Supra) have been considered in making this final determination. Views/ comments of the interested parties germane to this investigation and response of the Commission were discussed in detail in the preliminary determination report.

21.2 The interested parties were required to request a hearing within 30 days of the publication of the notice of preliminary determination. In response, M/s Medicaids Pakistan (Pvt) Ltd and M/s

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Platinum Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd requested a hearing, which was held on November 11, 2025.  
Record note of the hearing was placed in the public file.

**22. Disclosure of Essential Facts**

22.1 In terms of Rules 15 of the Rules, and Article 6.9 of the Anti-dumping Agreement, the Commission disclosed essential facts to the interested parties in this investigation. In this context a Statement of Essential Facts ("SEF") was dispatched on December 11, 2025, to all interested parties including the known exporters/ foreign producers, the Applicants, known Pakistani importers, and to the Embassies of the Exporting Countries in Islamabad.

22.2 Under Rule 15(2) 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. In response, only the Applicant has submitted its comments on SEF which have been considered by the Commission while making this final determination.

**B. DETERMINATION OF DUMPING**

**23. Dumping**

In terms of Section 4 of the Act dumping is defined as follows:

*"an investigated product shall be considered to be dumped if it is introduced into the commerce of Pakistan at a price which is less than its normal value".*

**24. Normal Value**

24.1 In terms of Section 5 of the Act "normal value" is defined as follows:

*"a comparable price paid or payable, in the ordinary course of trade, for sales of a like product when destined for consumption in an exporting country".*

24.2 Further, Section 6 of the Act states:

*"(1) when there are no sales of like product in the ordinary course of trade in domestic market of an exporting country, or when such sales do not permit a proper comparison because of any particular market situation or low volume of the sales in the domestic market of the exporting country, the Commission shall establish normal value of an investigated product on the basis of either:*

- "a) the comparable price of the like product when exported to an appropriate third country provided that this price is representative; or*
- "b) the cost of production in the exporting country plus a reasonable amount for administrative, selling and general costs and for profits.*

*"(2) Sales of a like product destined for consumption in domestic market of an exporting country or sales to an appropriate third country may be considered to be a sufficient quantity for the determination of normal value if such sales constitute five per cent or more of the sales of an investigated product to Pakistan:".*

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24.3 Ordinary course of trade is defined in Section 7 of the Act as follows:

*“(1) The Commission may treat sales of a like product in domestic market of an exporting country or sales to a third country at prices below per unit, fixed and variable, cost of production plus administrative, selling and other costs as not being in the ordinary course of trade by reason of price and may disregard such sales in determining normal value only if the Commission determines that such sales were made –*

- “(a) within an extended period of time which shall normally be a period of one year and in no case less than a period of six months;*
- “(b) in substantial quantities; and*
- “(c) at prices which do not provide for the recovery of all costs within a reasonable period of time.*

*“(2) For the purposes of sub-clause (b) of sub-section (1), sales below per unit cost shall be deemed to be in substantial quantities if the Commission establishes that –*

- “(a) a weighted average selling price of transactions under consideration for the determination of normal value is below a weighted average cost; or*
- “(b) the volume of sales below per unit cost represents twenty per cent or more of the volume sold in transactions under consideration for the determination of normal value.*

*“(3) If prices which are below per unit cost at the time of sale are above the weighted average cost for the period of investigation, the Commission shall consider such prices as providing for recovery of costs within a reasonable period of time.”*

**25. Export Price**

The “export price” is defined in Section 10 of the Act as “*a price actually paid or payable for an investigated product when sold for export from an exporting country to Pakistan*”.

**26. Dumping Determination**

26.1 As stated earlier (paragraphs 15.2 supra), only M/s Anglikang from China provided data/information in response to the exporter questionnaire to determine individual dumping margin, therefore, individual dumping margin has been determined for M/s Anglikang on the basis of verified data/information submitted by M/s Anglikang. A residual dumping margin has been determined for all other exporters/producers of Cefadroxil from China on the basis of best information available with the Commission.

**26.2. Determination of Normal Value for M/s Anglikang**

26.2.1 Normal Value for M/s Anglikang has been determined on the basis of the verified data/information relating to its domestic sales during the POI (provided in Attachment D-3 of the questionnaire response).

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26.2.2 According to the information, M/s Anglikang sold like product in its domestic market during the POI. Section of the Act requires the Commission to determine ordinary course of trade for domestic sales to determine normal value. Investigation has revealed that out of total sales, 98.65% of sales were at loss while 1.35% of sales were at profit. Below cost sales were in substantial quantities in terms of Section 7(2) of the Act. Thus, in determination of normal value for the investigated product, the Commission disregarded sales which were not in the ordinary course of trade in accordance with provisions of Section of the Act. The sales which were in ordinary course of trade are not in sufficient quantities to determine normal value in terms of Section 6(2) of the Act, as these are less than 5 percent of the export sales of the investigated product exported by it to Pakistan during POI. Thus, the Commission has determined the normal value on the basis of verified cost to make and sell of the like product plus reasonable profit @ 5%. Based on above methodology, the normal value for the M/s Anglikang has been worked out to RMB \*\*\*\*\*/Kg.

**27. Determination of Export Price for M/s Anglikang**

27.1 Export price for M/s Anglikang is determined on the basis of verified information related to its export sales of the investigated product to Pakistan made during the POI. According to the information, M/s Anglikang exported the investigated product to Pakistan during the POI. All export sales to Pakistan, during the POI, were made to un-related customers.

27.2 During the POI, M/s Anglikang exported the investigated product mostly on LC at sight at FOB and C&F level. To arrive at the ex-factory level, the FOB/C&F price has been adjusted on account of credit cost, inland freight, ocean freight, bank charges and handling charges.

27.3 During the POI, where payment terms were LC at sight, on average M/s Anglikang received payment after 35 days. Accordingly, an adjustment on account of credit cost has been made by the Commission in export price.

27.4 The export price at ex-factory level has been worked out by deducting values reported for adjustments from the gross value of export sales transactions. Based on the above methodology and information, export price of the investigated product for M/s Anglikang is provided below:

**Table-II**  
**Export Price for M/s Anglikang**

Qty (KG)	*****
G. Value (RMB)	100
<b>Adjustments:</b>	
Credit Cost	0.33
Inland freight and Handling	0.31
Ocean freight	0.01
Handling Charges	0.17
Bank Charges	0.22
<b>Total Adjustments (RMB/Kg)</b>	<b>1.05</b>
<b>Ex-Factory Export Price</b>	<b>98.95</b>

Note: To keep confidentiality, the actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to gross value figures by taking it equal to 100.

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**28. Dumping Margin**

28.1 The Act defines "dumping margin" in relation to a product to mean "*the amount by which its normal value exceeds its export price*".

28.2 In terms of Section 14(1) of the Act the Commission shall determine an individual dumping margin for each known exporter or producer of an investigated product. In this final determination, the Commission has determined individual dumping margin for only M/s Anglikang, who cooperated with the Commission and supplied necessary data/information and the anti-dumping duty rate for this exporter/producer is established on the basis of individual dumping margin determined. However, residual dumping margins/antidumping duty rate has been determined for non-cooperating exporters/ producers of China.

28.3 Section 12 of the Act provides three methods for fair comparison of normal value and export price in order to establish dumping margin. The Commission has established dumping margin by comparing weighted average normal value with weighted average export price at ex-factory level.

28.4 The Commission has also complied with the requirements of Section 11 of the Act which states that "*the Commission shall, where possible, compare export price and normal value with the same characteristics in terms of level of trade, time of sale, quantities, taxes, physical characteristics, conditions and terms of sale and delivery at the same place*".

28.5 As mentioned earlier, the Commission has determined individual dumping margin for only M/s Anglikang, who cooperated with the Commission and supplied necessary data/information.

28.6 For all other exporters/producers of China, who did not cooperate with the Commission in this investigation, a residual dumping margin has been determined on the basis of best available information in terms of Section 32 of the Act. For this purpose, the Commission has taken normal value of M/S Anglikang as representative normal value for all other exporters/producers. For the ex-factory export price, the weighted average C&F export price of all other exporters/producers appearing in WEBOC import data has been reasonably adjusted to ex-factory level.

28.7 Taking into account all the requirements set out above, the dumping margins have been determined as follows.

**Table-III**  
**Dumping Margins**

Exporter Name	Dumping margin as% of Adjusted Export price	Dumping margin as% of C&F price
M/s Zhejiang Anglikang Pharmaceuticals Co, China	8.76	8.61
All other exporters/producers from China	12.65	11.81

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**29. De minimis Dumping Margin and Negligible Volume of Dumped Imports**

29.1 In terms of Section 41(3) of the Act, dumping margin shall be considered to be negligible if it is less than two percent, expressed as a percentage of the export price. Dumping margins, set out in paragraph 28.7 *supra*, are above the de-minimis level.

29.2 As regards the volume of dumped imports, Section 41(3) of the Act provides that the volume of such imports shall normally be regarded as negligible if the volume of dumped imports of an investigated product is found to account for less than three percent of total imports of a like product unless imports of the investigated product from all countries under investigation which individually account for less than three percent of the total imports of a like product collectively account for more than seven per cent of the imports of like product.

29.3 The information/data on dumped imports of the investigated product and other imports of Cefadroxil has been obtained from M/s Anglikang from China and FBR. Volume of dumped imports of the investigated product and Cefadroxil imported from other sources during the POI is given in a table below:

**Table-IV**  
**Volume of Dumped Imports**

Country	Volume of Imports in Percentage
China	91.99
Other Source	8.01
Total	100.00

Period: January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024

Source: M/S Anglikang and WeBOC

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

29.4 On the basis of above information, the Commission has determined that the volume of dumped imports of the investigated product from China during the POI was well above the negligible threshold set out in Section 41(3) of the Act.

**C. INJURY TO DOMESTIC INDUSTRY**

**30. Determination of Injury**

30.1 Section 15 of the Act sets out the principles for determination of material injury to the domestic industry in the following words:

*"A determination of injury shall be based on an objective examination of all relevant factors by the Commission which may include but shall not be limited to:*

- a. volume of dumped imports;*
- b. effect of dumped imports on prices in domestic market for like products; and*
- c. consequent impact of dumped imports on domestic producers of such products..."*

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30.2 Section 15 of the Act further provides that:

*"No one or several of the factors identified shall be deemed to necessarily give decisive guidance and the Commission may take into account such other factors as it considers relevant for the determination of injury".*

30.3 The Commission has taken into account all injury factors in order to determine whether the Applicant suffered material injury during the POI. Material injury to the domestic industry has been analyzed in the following paragraphs in accordance with Part VI of the Act.

30.4 As stated earlier (Paragraph 9.2 Supra) domestic industry consists of only one unit i.e., the Applicant, therefore, the analysis of the injury factors will be based on the data/information provided by the Applicant.

**31. Volume of Dumped Imports**

31.1 With regard to the volume of dumped imports, in terms of Section 15(2) of the Act, the Commission considered whether there has been a significant increase in dumped imports of Cefadroxil, either in absolute terms or relative to the production of the domestic like product in Pakistan. The following table shows imports of the investigated product and production of domestic like product during the POI:

**Table-V**  
**Volume of Dumped Imports of Cefadroxil**

Period	Domestic production	Imports from:			Dumped imports as % of:	
		Dumped Source	Other Sources	Total	Domestic production	Total imports
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2022	278.82	12.01	87.99	100.00	4.31	12.01
2023	193.79	209.46	61.31	270.77	108.08	77.36
2024	194.90	634.38	55.26	689.64	325.48	91.99

Sources: WeBOC, the Applicant, M/s Anglikang

Note: To keep confidentiality, the actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to total imports for the year 2022 by taking it equal to 100.

31.2 The above table shows that the volume of dumped imports of the investigated product increased in absolute terms as well as in relation to domestic production of Cefadroxil during the POI. Dumped imports of the investigated product, which were 12.01 percent of total imports in the year 2022, increased to 77.36 percent of total imports in the year 2023 and then further increased to 91.99 percent of total imports in the year 2024.

31.3 The volume of dumped imports of the investigated product also increased significantly during the POI relative to the production of the domestic like product. Dumped imports, which were 4.31 percent domestic production in 2022, rose to 108.08 percent in 2023 and further increased to 325.48 percent during the last year of the POI.

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31.4 On the basis of the above information and analysis the Commission has determined that the volume of dumped imports of the investigated product increased significantly in absolute terms as well as relative to domestic production during the POI and the domestic industry suffered injury on account of volume of dumped imports of the investigated product during the POI.

**32. Price Effects**

Effect of dumped imports on sales price of domestic like product in the domestic market has been examined to establish whether there was significant price undercutting (the extent to which the price of the investigated product was lower than the price of the domestic like product), price depression (the extent to which the domestic industry experienced a decrease in its selling prices of domestic like product during the POI, or 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). Effects of dumped imports on price of the domestic like product are analyzed in following paragraphs.

**32.1 Price undercutting**

32.1.1 Following table shows the weighted average ex-factory prices of the domestic like product and weighted average landed cost of the investigated product (without antidumping duty) during the POI:

**Table-VI**  
**Price Undercutting**

Period	Domestic like Product's Price	Landed Cost of Dumped Imports	Price under-cutting in:	
			Absolute	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2-3)	(5) = (4/2)
2022	100.00	112.44	(12.44)	---
2023	134.33	130.96	3.37	2.51
2024	137.88	117.93	19.94	14.46

Sources: WeBOC, the Applicant, M/s Anglikang

Note: To keep confidentiality, the actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to domestic like product's price for the year 2022 by taking it equal to 100.

32.1.2 The information in the table above shows that the weighted average landed cost of the investigated product remained lower than the weighted average ex-factory sale price of the domestic like product during the last two years of the POI. The landed cost of the investigated product undercut the prices of the domestic like product by 2.51 percent to 14.46 percent during the year 2023 and 2024 respectively.

32.1.3 Based on the above information and analysis, it is determined that the domestic industry suffered injury during the POI on account of price undercutting caused by dumped imports of the investigated product.

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### 32.2 Price Depression

The prices of the domestic like product during the POI are given in Table-VI, which shows that the ex-factory sales price of the domestic like product increased consistently throughout the POI. This shows that the domestic industry did not suffer injury on account of price depression during the last year of POI.

### 32.3 Price Suppression

32.3.1 Weighted average cost to make & sell and ex-factory prices of the domestic like product for the POI are given in the following table.

**Table-VII**  
**Price Suppression**

Year	Cost to make & sell	Domestic product's price	Increase in:		Price suppression	
			Cost to make & sell	Price	Absolute	%age
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2022	94.19	100.00	---	---		---
2023	140.32	134.33	46.13	34.33	11.80	8.78
2024	139.40	137.88	(0.92)	3.34		---

Source: The Applicant

Note: To keep confidentiality, the actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to domestic like product's price for the year 2022 by taking it equal to 100.

32.3.2 The above table shows that the domestic industry faced price suppression only in the year 2023. During the year 2023, the cost to make and sell increased at higher ratio than the price of domestic like product, leaving the industry unable to fully recover its rising costs. Although in the year 2024 i.e. POI for dumping, the domestic industry's cost to make and sell slightly declined while its price slightly increased, however, still the selling price was lower than the cost to make and sell. This was due to the continued price pressure from dumped imports, which were significantly lower than domestic prices (price undercutting by 14.46%). This forced the domestic to maintain prices at levels that did not allow a reasonable margin over cost. The domestic industry was compelled to restrict price increases due to the low-priced dumped imports, thereby constraining its ability to operate profitably.

32.3.3 On the above information and analysis, it is determined that the domestic industry faced injury on account of price suppression during the POI.

### 33. Effects on Market Share

33.1 The total domestic demand of the Cefadroxil in Pakistan is met through domestic sales of Cefadroxil by the domestic industry and imports of the investigated product. The sales made by the domestic industry and the market share of domestic industry in the domestic market during POI for injury are given in the table below.

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**Table-VIII**  
**Market Share**

Year	Domestic industry's sales	Source of Imports:		Total domestic market
		Dumped Source	Other Source	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2022	73.47	3.19	23.35	100.00
2023	52.33	55.57	16.27	124.18
2024	50.23	168.32	14.66	233.20

Sources: WeBOC, the Applicant, M/s Anglikang

Note: To keep confidentiality, the actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to total domestic market for the year 2022 by taking it equal to 100.

33.2 The above table shows that the domestic market of Cefadroxil increased by 24.18 percent from 2022 to 2023. Similarly, there is an increase of 87.79 percent from 2023 to 2024. However, despite this overall market expansion, share of the domestic industry decreased in the domestic market.

33.3 The market share of domestic industry decreased from 73.47 percent during the year 2022 to 52.33 percent during the year 2023 and further decreased to 50.23 percent in 2024. At the same time, the market share of the dumped imports of the investigated product increased from 3.19 percent in the year 2022 to 55.57 percent during the year 2023 and then further increased to 168.32 percent during the year 2024. The market share of the imports from the non-dumped sources also declined continuously from 23.35 percent to 14.66 percent during POI. However, that gap was filled by the dumped imports rather than the domestic industry.

33.4 On the basis of the above facts and analysis, it is determined that the domestic industry suffered injury on account of market share during the POI.

#### **34. Effects on Sales of the Domestic Like Product**

34.1 Information on sales of the domestic like product of the domestic industry is given in the following table:

**Table-IX**  
**Domestic Sales**

Period	Volume (Kg)	% change
(1)	(2)	(3)
2022	100.00	---
2023	71.23	(28.77)
2024	68.36	(4.03)

Source: The Applicant

Note: To keep confidentiality, the actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to domestic sales volume for the year 2022 by taking it equal to 100.

34.2 The table above shows that sales of the domestic like product declined by 28.77 percent in

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2023, followed by a further decrease of 4.03 percent in 2024 despite the expansion in the domestic market of Cefadroxil as evident from Table-VIII.

34.3 On the basis of the above facts and analysis, it is determined that the domestic industry suffered injury on account of the decline in sales during the POI.

**35. Effects on Production and Capacity Utilization**

35.1 The following table shows installed production capacity, production of the domestic like product and capacity utilization of the domestic industry during the period of original investigation:

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

Period	Installed capacity* (KG)	Production (KG)	Capacity utilization (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(3/2)
2022	100.00	30.78	30.78
2023	100.00	21.39	21.39
2024	100.00	21.51	21.51

Source: The Applicant

Note: To keep confidentiality, the actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to installed capacity for the year 2022 by taking it equal to 100.

35.2 The above table shows that the installed production capacity of the domestic industry remained same during the POI. However, the production and the capacity utilization of the domestic industry decreased from 30.78 percent in 2022 to 21.39 percent in 2023 and then increased to 21.51 percent in 2024. It shows that the capacity of the domestic industry remained significantly underutilized.

35.3 On the basis of the above information, it is determined that the domestic industry suffered injury on account of capacity utilization during the POI.

**36. Effects on Inventories**

36.1 Inventory position of the domestic like product during the POI is given in the following table:

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**Table-XI**  
**Inventories of Domestic Like Product**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Opening Inventory</b>	<b>Closing Inventory</b>
(1)	(2)	(3)
2022	100.00	217.79
2023	217.79	6.13
2024	6.13	356.44

Source: The Applicant

Note: To keep confidentiality, the actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to installed capacity for the year 2022 by taking it equal to 100.

36.2 During the POI, both the production and sales of the domestic like product experienced a decline, resulting in an accumulation of inventories, as reflected in the table above. Substantial build-up of inventory, particularly in the last year of the POI, indicates that the domestic industry was unable to sell the domestic like product due to the presence of low-priced dumped imports.

36.3 On the basis of the above facts and analysis, the Commission has determined that the domestic industry suffered injury on account of cumulation of inventories.

### **37. Effects on Profit and Profitability**

37.1 The profit/loss position of the domestic industry pertaining to the business of domestic like product during the POI is stated in the following table:

**Table-XII**  
**Profits/(Loss) (Million Rs.)**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Net Profit/(Loss)</b>
(1)	(2)
2022	100.00
2023	(70.85)
2024	(17.91)

Source: The Applicant

Note: To keep confidentiality, the actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to figure of net profit for the year 2022 by taking it equal to 100.

37.2 The above table indicates a significant deterioration in the financial position of the domestic industry. The domestic industry was able to earn profit at the start of POI, which subsequently turned into losses. The deterioration in profits corresponds to the price suppression coupled with a decline in sales volume.

37.3 On the basis of above information, it is determined that the domestic industry suffered material injury on account of significant decline in profits during the POI.

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**38. Effects on Cash Flow**

38.1 As the Applicant is a multi-product company and the cash flow cannot be determined separately for different products, therefore, in terms of Section 17.2 of the Act, cash flow position has been assessed for entire operations of the Applicant. Information on Applicant's net cash flows from its entire operations is provided in the following table:

**Table-XIII  
Net Cash Flows of the Applicant**

Year	Cash Flows (Rs. in Million)
(1)	(2)
2022	100.00
2023	79.96
2024	(224.98)

Source: The Applicant

Note: To keep confidentiality, the actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to figure of net profit for the year 2022 by taking it equal to 100.

38.2 The data/information in the above table shows the fluctuation in the cashflows of the Applicant. However, this deterioration cannot be directly attributed with factors associated with the operations of the domestic like product as sales revenue of the domestic like product account for only 3% of the Applicant's total revenue.

**39. Effects on Employment, Productivity and Salaries & Wages**

39.1 The data/information relating to the Applicant's employment, salaries and wages, production and productivity for the domestic like product during the POI is given in following table:

**Table-XIV  
Employment, Salaries & Wages and Productivity**

Year	No. of Employees	Salaries & wages	Production	Productivity	Salaries & wages (per Kg)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2022	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2023	110.71	62.70	69.51	62.78	90.21
2024	114.29	68.84	69.90	61.16	98.48

Source: The Applicant

Note: To keep confidentiality, the actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to respective figures during the year 2022 by taking those equal to 100.

39.2 The above table shows that number of employees increased from 100 percent in 2022 to 110.71 during the last year of POI (2024). On the other hand, productivity per worker decreased from 100.00 percent during 2022 to 62.78 percent and 61.16 percent in years 2023 and 2024

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respectively. The salaries and wages per Kg decreased from 100 percent in year 2022 to 90.21 in year 2023 and then increased in the year 2024 to 98.48 percent.

39.3 On the basis of the above facts, it is determined that the domestic industry suffered material injury on account of productivity during the POI.

**40. Effects on Return on Investment**

40.1 The Applicant is a multi-product company, and the investment and return on investment cannot be determined separately for different products, therefore, in terms of Section 17.2 of the Act, the return on investment of the domestic industry is assessed for its entire operations during the POI. Information on Applicant's investments and return on investment is provided in the following table:

**Table-XV  
Investment and Return on Investment**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Investments</b>	<b>Returns</b>	<b>ROI (%)</b>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2022	100.00	2.84	2.84
2023	128.42	8.91	6.93
2024	142.96	11.75	8.22

Source: The Applicant

Note: To keep confidentiality, the actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to figures during the year 2022 by taking those equal to 100.

40.2 The above table shows that the Applicant's total investments and return on investment (ROI) increased throughout the POI.

**41. Effects on Growth**

The domestic market of the Cefadroxil has been increased significantly during the POI (Table - VIII supra). However, the perusal of the Table-X supra revealed that the domestic industry could not fully utilize its installed capacity even in the expanded market. Keeping in view the increased volume of dumped imports and level of price undercutting of the dumped imports it is difficult for the domestic industry to compete with the dumped imports and to increase its sales in the domestic industry. It is determined that this would hurt the ability of the domestic industry to sustain investment in current fixed assets and to expand its capacity.

**42. Ability to Raise Capital**

As the domestic industry is not able to continue a profitable business with the existing capacity in the presence of dumped imports, this has negatively affected the ability of the domestic industry to raise further capital for investing in the manufacturing of domestic like product. Therefore, it is determined that the domestic industry has suffered injury on account of ability to raise capital.

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**43. Magnitude of Dumping Margins**

Dumping margins determined for China ranges 8.76 percent to 12.65 percent of adjusted ex-factory price, which are considered enough to cause material injury the domestic industry.

**44. Summing up of Material Injury**

44.1 The facts and the analysis in the preceding paragraphs show that dumped imports of the investigated product, which were 12.01 percent of total imports in the year 2022, increased to 77.36 percent of total imports in the year 2023 and then further increased to 91.99 percent of total imports in the year 2024. It is important to note that imports from dumped sources increased continuously, on the other hand imports from other sources and sales by the domestic industry were decreasing.

44.2 The analysis further shows that the landed cost of dumped imports of the investigated product undercut the prices of the domestic industry by 2.51% to 14.46% during the last two years of the POI. The Applicant faced price suppression during the POI due to increase in the cost to make & sell of Cefadroxil. Domestic market of Cefadroxil increased by 124.18 percent in the year 2023 compared to previous year. Furthermore, it increased by 233.20 percent during the year 2024. Contrary to this, the production of domestic like product has decreased by 21.39 percent in 2023 and increased 21.51 percent in 2024. This decline in production occurred at a time when domestic market size was experiencing expansion which was primarily met by increased in dumped imports. Imports from dumped sources have replaced the domestic like product. Decrease in production led to decrease in capacity utilization of the domestic industry. As capacity utilization decreased, productivity of the domestic industry also decreased.

44.3 As the market share of the dumped imports increased during the POI, the reduced sales volume at a reduced price led the profit of the domestic industry to turn into loss. Lesser sales volume, price undercutting and price suppression were the main factors for decrease in the profits of the domestic industry during the POI for injury.

44.4 Effect of dumped imports on various injury factors are summarized in the table below:

**Table-XVI**  
**Effects of Dumped Imports**

<b>Injury Factor</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
Volume of dumped imports (%)	12.01	209.46	634.38
Dumped imports as % of total imports (%)	12.01	77.36	91.99
Price Undercutting (%)	--	2.51	14.46
Price suppression (%)	--	8.78	--
Sales of the domestic like product (%)	100.00	71.23	68.36
Market share of dumped imports (%)	3.19	55.57	168.32
Market share of domestic like product (%)	73.47	52.33	50.23
Production of the domestic like product (%)	30.78	21.39	21.51
Capacity utilization of domestic industry (%)	30.78	21.39	21.51

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Closing Inventories of the domestic like product (%)	217.79	6.13	356.44
Profit/(loss) (Rs. In Million)	100.00	(70.85)	(17.91)
Productivity per worker	100.00	62.78	61.16

Note: To keep confidentiality, the actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to figures during the year 2022 by taking those equal to 100.

44.5 The above effects are significant enough on the basis of which it is determined that domestic industry has suffered material injury due to dumped imports of the investigated product during the POI.

#### D. CAUSATION

##### 45. Effect of Dumped Imports

45.1 On the basis of the analysis and conclusions, the Commission has concluded that there was a causal link between dumped imports of the investigated product and material injury suffered by the domestic industry.

45.2 The investigation has revealed that the following happened simultaneously during the POI:

- i. Volume of dumped imports of the investigated product increased significantly in absolute terms;
- ii. Domestic industry experienced price undercutting due to dumped imports of the investigated product;
- iii. Domestic industry experienced price suppression due to prices of the dumped imports of the investigated product;
- iv. Market share of dumped imports of the investigated product increased significantly whereas market share of the domestic like product declined simultaneously;
- v. Sales of the domestic like product decreased due to increased share of dumped imports in domestic market;
- vi. Production of the domestic like product decreased due to increased share of the dumped imports in domestic market;
- vii. The capacity utilization of the domestic industry decreased due to dumped imports;
- viii. Domestic industry faced negative effects on inventories, profitability, productivity, growth and ability to raise capital.

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**46. Other Factors**

46.1 In accordance with Section 18(2) of the Act, the Commission also examined factors, other than dumped imports of the investigated product, which could at the same time cause injury to the domestic industry, in order to ensure that possible injury caused by other factors is not attributed to the dumped imports.

46.2 The Commission has also examined the factors listed under Section 18(3) of the Act which may cause injury to the domestic industry, and such injury shall not be attributed to dumped imports.

46.3 The Commission has also examined factors identified by the interested parties which include the following:

- a. volume and price of imports not sold at the dumped prices.
- b. contraction in demand or changes in the patterns of consumption.
- c. trade restrictive practices of and competition between foreign and domestic producers.
- d. development in technology; and
- e. export performance and productivity of domestic industry.

**46.4 Volume and Prices of Imports of Cefadroxil from Other Source**

46.4.1 Following table shows volume and prices (weighted average landed cost) of imports of the investigated product and Cefadroxil imported from other Source:

**Table-XVII**  
**Volume and Prices of Cefadroxil**

Year	Volume of Imports from		Landed Cost (per kg) of imports from		Domestic Like Product's Price (per kg)
	Dumped Source	Other Source	Dumped source	Other Source	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2022	13.65	100.00	112.44	87.27	100.00
2023	238.05	69.68	130.96	137.91	134.33
2024	720.99	62.80	117.93	167.58	137.88

Sources: WeBOC, the Applicant and M/s Anglikang

Note: To keep confidentiality, the actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to figures of volume of imports from other source and domestic like products price during the year 2022 by taking those equal to 100.

46.4.2 The above table shows that, Imports from other Source declined during the POI. The imports from other Source which were 100 percent in the year 2022 decreased to a level of 62.80 percent in the year 2024.

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46.4.3 The above table reveals that only in first year of POI the landed cost of Cefadroxil imported from other sources was lower, when compared with the landed cost of Cefadroxil imported from dumped sources and price of domestic like product. During the second and last year of POI the landed cost of Cefadroxil imported from other sources was significantly higher than the landed cost of dumped imports of the investigated product as well as prices of the domestic like product.

46.4.4 On the basis of above information and facts, the Commission has determined that the imports from sources other than the dumped source were not the cause of material injury to the domestic industry.

**46.5 Contraction in Demand or Changes in the Patterns of Consumption**

46.5.1 The following table shows the size of the domestic market of Cefadroxil during the POI

**Table-XVIII  
Domestic Market of Cefadroxil**

Year	Domestic industry's Sales	Source of Imports:		Total domestic market
		Dumped Source (China)	Other Source	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2022	73.47	3.19	23.35	100.00
2023	52.33	55.57	16.27	124.18
2024	50.23	168.32	14.66	233.20

Sources: WeBOC, the Applicant and M/s Anglikang

Note: To keep confidentiality, the actual figures have been indexed w.r.t to figure of total domestic market during the year 2022 by taking those equal to 100.

46.5.2 The above table shows that there was no contraction in demand for Cefadroxil during the POI. Instead, the domestic market expanded significantly during the POI. Therefore, the Commission is of the view that as there was no contraction in demand of Cefadroxil, the domestic industry did not suffer material injury on account of contraction in demand.

**46.6 Trade Restrictive Practices and Competition Between Foreign and Domestic Producers**

There was no such policy by the government of Pakistan during the POI that have negatively affected the domestic industry and created distortion in the competitive environment between foreign and domestic producers.

**46.7 Developments in Technology**

There was no development in technology during the POI that could have contributed to the material injury of the domestic industry.

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**46.8 Export performance and Productivity of Domestic Industry**

Based on the information available with the Commission, the domestic industry did not suffer any material injury on account of exports, as it had no export sales during the POI.

**E. CONCLUSIONS**

47. After taking into account all considerations for this final determination, the Commission reached the following conclusions:

- i. the application was filed by the domestic industry as the Applicant represent 100 percent of the production of the domestic like product during the POI;
- ii. the investigated product and the domestic like product are like products.
- iii. during POI, the investigated product was exported to Pakistan by the exporters/ producers from China at prices below its normal value.
- iv. the volume of dumped imports of the investigated product and the dumping margins established for the investigated product from China are above the negligible and *de minimis* levels respectively.
- v. the dumping margins determined for China ranges from 8.76 percent to 12.65 percent of weighted average adjusted export price at ex-factory .
- vi. the domestic industry suffered material injury on account of volume of dumped imports of the investigated product, price undercutting, price suppression, decline in: market share, sales, capacity utilization, profits, profitability, productivity; negative effects on: inventories, growth and ability to raise capital in terms of Sections 15 and 17 of the Act; and
- vii. there is a causal relationship between dumped imports of the investigated product and the material injury to the domestic industry.

**F. IMPOSITION Of DEFINITIVE ANTIDUMPING DUTY**

48. Upon determination of dumping, injury and causal link therein, the Commission shall impose antidumping duty on dumped imports of the investigated product under Section 50(1) of the Act.

49. The individual dumping margin has been determined based on information submitted by M/s Anglikang. A residual dumping margin for all the non-cooperating exporters/ producers from China is determined on the basis of best available information in terms of Section 32 of the Act.

50. For the purpose of imposition of lesser duty in terms of Section 50 (2) of the Act the Commission has calculated injury margins in accordance with Rule 21 of the Rules to ascertain whether a lower duty would be adequate to remove injury being suffered by the domestic industry due to dumped imports of investigated product. Calculations of injury margin are given below:

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**Table-XIX**  
**Injury Margin**

Description	Amount
(1)	(2)
Cost to make & Sell of the domestic like product (Rs/ Kg)	100.00
Profit: 5% of cost to make & sell	5.00
Estimated Non-injurious price of the domestic like product (Rs/ Kg)	105.00
C&F price of investigated product (Rs/ kg)	78.30
Landed cost of investigated product (Rs/ kg)	84.94
Absolute Injury margin (Rs/ kg)	20.06
Injury Margin as % of C&F Price	25.61

Source: WeBOC, M/s Anglikang and the Applicant

\*Non injurious price= Cost to Make & Sell of domestic like product plus reasonable profit.

51. The above table shows that the injury margin works out 25.61 percent, which is above the dumping margin determined for the for M/S Anglikang and non-cooperating exporters/producers from China (Table-III supra). Thus, in terms of Section 50 (2) of the Act, lesser duty would be adequate to remove injury to the domestic industry. Therefore, the Commission, pursuant to powers under Section 50 of the Act, has decided to impose definitive anti-dumping duties at the rates mentioned below on C&F value in ad valorem terms on imports of the investigated product imported from China for a period of five years effective from September 17, 2025. However, in accordance with Section 51(ea) of the Act, definitive antidumping duty will not be levied on imports of the investigated product that are used as inputs in products destined solely for exports or for use in the foreign grant-in-aid projects and are covered under any scheme exempting customs duties for exports or foreign grant-in-aid projects under the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969). The investigated product is classified under PCT heading No. 2941.9090.

**Table-XX**  
**Definitive Antidumping Duty Rates**

Exporter Name	Definitive Anti-Dumping Duty Rates (%)
M/s Zhejiang Anglikang Pharmaceuticals	8.61
All other exporters/foreign producers	11.81

52. The investigated product imported from sources other than China shall not be subject to the above-mentioned definitive anti-dumping duties.

53. Furthermore, as the definitive antidumping duty rates for all exporters/foreign producers from China are lower as compared to provisional duty rates. Claims for refund of difference between provisional antidumping duty and final antidumping duty with respect to the import of the investigated product would be entertained, if claimed within the stipulated time period under Section 55(2) of the Act.

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54. In accordance with Section 51 of the Act, the definitive anti-dumping 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 this purpose.

55. The release of the investigated product shall be subject to imposition of such antidumping duty. Definitive anti-dumping duties levied would be in addition to other taxes and duties leviable on import of the investigated product under any other law.

56. The definitive anti-dumping 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 maintained under Head G-11217, PLA with Federal Treasury Office, Islamabad.

(Ahmed Sheraz)

Member

January 12, 2026

(Imran Zia)

Member

January 12, 2026

(Abdul Rashid Sheikh)

Chairman

January 12, 2026

(Muhammad Iqbal Tabish)

Member

January 12, 2026

(Naeem Anwar)

Member

January 12, 2026