

appendix

The Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China regulates imports of potato starch originating from the European Union.

#### Final review decisions on applicable anti-dumping measures

On February 5, 2024, the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the Ministry of Commerce)

The Ministry of Commerce issued Announcement No. 4 of 2024, deciding to

Anti-dumping measures on imports of potato starch originating in the EU

The applicable provisions of the Regulations on Imported Potato Starch Originating in the United Kingdom

The anti-dumping measures expire.

If the anti-dumping measures are terminated, the investigation authority will

Potato starch dumping is likely to continue or reoccur, and

The possibility of continued or recurring damage to the potato starch industry was investigated.

According to the Anti-dumping Regulations of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the Anti-dumping Regulations of the People's Republic of China),

The following review decision is made:

##### I. Original Anti-dumping Measures

On February 5, 2007, the Ministry of Commerce issued Announcement No. 8 of 2007, deciding to

Anti-dumping duties are imposed on potato starch imported from the European Union.

On the 16th day of the same month, the Ministry of Commerce issued Announcement No. 16 of 2011, deciding to adjust the anti-dumping duty rate to

On February 5, 2013, the Ministry of Commerce issued the 2013 No. 4

Announcement No. 17 decided to continue to impose anti-dumping tariffs on imported potato starch originating from the European Union.

On December 14, 2016, the Ministry of Commerce issued the 2016

Announcement No. 72 of 2000 decided that the Avebe Cooperative Company would succeed the Dutch Avebe Company

The duty rate applied by the company in the anti-dumping measures on potato starch.

On the 28th, the Ministry of Commerce issued Announcement No. 4 of 2019, deciding to impose tariffs on imports originating from the European Union.

The anti-dumping duties on imported potato starch will continue to be imposed from February 6, 2019.

On March 8, 2021, the Ministry of Commerce issued Announcement No. 4 of 2021, deciding

Royal Avebay Cooperative Company will succeed Avebay Cooperative Company in Malin

The duty rates applied in anti-dumping and countervailing measures on potato starch.

According to the Ministry of Commerce Announcement No. 3 of 2021, the UK will leave the EU on December 31, 2020.

After the transition period ends, the trade remedy measures previously implemented against the EU will continue to apply

For the EU and the UK, the implementation period remains unchanged; after this date, new EU-initiated

Trade remedy investigations and review cases will no longer treat the UK as an EU member state

The applicant did not apply the anti-dumping law applicable to the imports of potato starch originating in the United Kingdom.

From February 6, 2024, the ban on imports of goods originating in the UK

The anti-dumping measures applicable to imported potato starch from China have expired.

## II. Investigation Procedure

### (1) Filing of case and notification

#### 1. File a case.

On November 16, 2023, the investigation agency received a letter from the China Starch Industry Association

The Potato Starch Branch (hereinafter referred to as the Applicant) represents the Chinese potato starch industry and submits

The applicant claims that if the anti-dumping measures are terminated,

Dumping measures, dumping of potato starch imports originating in the EU may continue or

If it happens again, the damage to China's potato starch industry may continue or recur.

The investigation authority is requested to investigate the applicable

The anti-dumping measures used shall be subject to expiration review and the anti-dumping measures shall be maintained.

The applicant did not apply the anti-dumping measures to imports of potato starch originating in the United Kingdom.

The measures shall apply for final review.

The investigation authority's claims on the applicant's qualifications and application and related supporting materials

The applicant and the application form were found to be in compliance with Article 1 of the Anti-dumping Regulations.

Articles 11, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 4

The provisions of Article 18.

Based on the review results, the investigation agency issued an announcement on February 5, 2024:

Decision on the application of anti-dumping measures on imports of potato starch originating in the European Union

The dumping investigation period for this review is July 2022.

The period for industrial damage investigation is from January 1, 2019 to June 30, 2023.

June 30, 2023.

## 2. Notice of case filing.

On January 25, 2024, the investigating authorities notified the EU Delegation to China that

The final review investigation application submitted by the Chinese potato starch industry was received.

On February 5, 2017, the investigation agency issued a notice on imported potato starch originating from the EU.

The EU has issued a notice on the establishment of a final review investigation of the anti-dumping measures applied to it.

The Chinese Mission to China provided the public version of the case filing notice and application.

The investigating agency notified the applicant and the names listed in the application of the case.

of EU companies.

## 3. Public information.

In the case filing announcement, the investigating authority informed the interested parties that they could

Download the Trade Remedy Investigation Bureau sub-website of the Ministry of Commerce website or go to the Trade Remedy Public

Open the information room to view the public information related to this anti-dumping expiry review investigation.

Open version.

On the day the case was filed, the investigating authority opened a public information consultation room for trade remedies at the Ministry of Commerce.

The public version of the application submitted by the applicant in this case is made public, and the electronic version is published

On the Ministry of Commerce website.

## 2. Register to participate in the survey.

Within the prescribed period, the EU Delegation to China and the China Starch Industry Association

Potato Starch Branch and 28 domestic potato starch production companies registered to participate in this

The 28 domestic manufacturers including Inner Mongolia Huaou

Starch Industry Co., Ltd., Inner Mongolia Mengsen Agricultural Science and Technology Co., Ltd.

Inner Mongolia Keyin Starch Products Co., Ltd., Inner Mongolia Liren Starch Products Co., Ltd.

Ltd., Guyuan Lihua Starch Co., Ltd., Zhuanglang County Hongda Starch Processing Co., Ltd.

Company, Weichang Manchu and Mongolian Autonomous County Binfa Potato Starch Co., Ltd., Zhang

Jiakou Fuxin Agricultural Development Co., Ltd., Chengde Honghui Shuanghe Starch Co., Ltd.,

Guyuan Great Wall Starch Co., Ltd., Dingbian County Yuanze Agricultural Science and Technology Development Co., Ltd.

Qinghai Weston Potato Group Co., Ltd., Hulunbuir Huasheng Green

Color Ecological Agriculture Development Co., Ltd. Ewenki Autonomous Banner Starch Factory, Guyuan City Ya

Xue Starch Group Co., Ltd., Xinjiang Wannong Hechuang Agricultural Technology Development Co., Ltd.

Beidahuang Potato Industry Group Co., Ltd., Guyuan Yuming Starch Co., Ltd., Qinghai

Haijianghe Starch Co., Ltd., Minle County Fengyuan Potato Industry Co., Ltd., Ningxia

Huaerjing Starch Co., Ltd., Ningxia Funong Potato Co., Ltd., Gansu Lantianma

Potato Industry Development Co., Ltd., Yunnan Yundian Starch Co., Ltd., Inner Mongolia Potato

Yuankang Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Gansu Qilianxue Starch Co., Ltd., Heilongjiang

Bixue Starch Products Co., Ltd., Qinhuangdao Sanli Food Co., Ltd. and

Xinjiang Tianshan Snow Potato Development Co., Ltd.

(III) Distributing questionnaires and collecting response sheets.

On February 28, 2024, the investigating authority issued the "Maling

Questionnaire for Foreign Exporters or Producers of Potato Starch in the Final Review of Anti-dumping Measures;

The "National Anti-dumping Measures on Potato Starch Final Review" was issued to domestic manufacturers.

Domestic Producer Questionnaire; Potato Starch Feedback Questionnaire was issued to domestic importers.

The investigation authority will issue a questionnaire to domestic importers on the final review of dumping measures.

The questionnaire notice and electronic version are posted on the website of the Ministry of Commerce.

The relevant parties can view and download the questionnaire of this case on the website of the Ministry of Commerce.

The investigation authorities also used the "Trade Remedy Investigation Information Platform" ([https://](https://etrb.mofcom.gov.cn)

[etrb.mofcom.gov.cn](https://etrb.mofcom.gov.cn)) to applicants and all interested parties who have registered to participate in the survey.

The department distributed questionnaire notice and questionnaire.

Within the prescribed period, the applicant applies to the investigation authority for an extension to submit the investigation questionnaire.

After review, the investigating agency agreed to give appropriate

Extension. As of the deadline for submission of answers, Inner Mongolia Huaou Starch Industry Co., Ltd.

Inner Mongolia Mengsen Agricultural Science and Technology Co., Ltd., Inner Mongolia Keyin Starch Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Products Co., Ltd., Inner Mongolia Liren Starch Products Co., Ltd., Guyuan Lihua Starch

Co., Ltd., Zhuanglang County Hongda Starch Processing Co., Ltd., Weichang Manchu and Mongolian

Autonomous County Binfa Potato Starch Co., Ltd., Zhangjiakou Fuxin Agricultural Development Co., Ltd.  
Company, Chengde Honghui Shuanghe Starch Co., Ltd., Guyuan Great Wall Starch Co., Ltd.,  
Dingbian County Yuanze Agricultural Science and Technology Development Co., Ltd., Qinghai Weston Potato Industry Group Co., Ltd.  
Limited Liability Company, Hulunbuir Huasheng Green Ecological Agriculture Development Co., Ltd.  
Wenke Autonomous Banner Starch Factory, Guyuan Yaxue Starch Group Co., Ltd., Xinjiang  
Wannong Hechuang Agricultural Technology Development Co., Ltd., Beidahuang Potato Industry Group Co., Ltd.  
Co., Ltd., Guyuan Yuming Starch Co., Ltd., Qinghai Jianghe Starch Co., Ltd., Minle  
County Fengyuan Potato Industry Co., Ltd., Ningxia Huaerjing Starch Co., Ltd., Ningxia  
Funong Potato Co., Ltd., Gansu Blue Sky Potato Industry Development Co., Ltd., Yun  
Nanyundian Starch Co., Ltd., Inner Mongolia Shuyuankang Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Gansu  
Qilianxue Starch Co., Ltd., Xinjiang Tianshanxue Potato Development Co., Ltd. and  
Nehe Jialiang Starch Food Co., Ltd. and 27 other domestic manufacturers submitted  
Responses to the questionnaire for domestic producers in the final review of anti-dumping measures.

(IV) Written verification.

To understand the domestic industry situation and verify the completeness of information submitted by domestic manufacturers,  
integrity, authenticity and accuracy, according to Article 20 of the Anti-dumping Regulations  
On June 25, 2024, the investigation authority issued a notice requiring the production of  
The two companies with the largest number of responses - Gansu Blue Sky Potato Industry Development Co., Ltd.  
The company and Beidahuang Potato Industry Group Co., Ltd. submitted written verification materials.  
On the same day, the two companies submitted verification materials on the "Trade Remedy Investigation Information Platform".  
On August 15, the two companies submitted supplementary explanations of the verification materials.  
Based on this, the investigation agency conducted a written verification of the questionnaire data submitted by the two companies.

The public version of the verification materials has been sent to the public information reading room.

(V) Receive comments and opinions from interested parties.

The investigating authority received no comments from interested parties.

(6) Public information.

According to Article 23 of the Anti-dumping Regulations, the Investigation Authority has

All public materials received and produced during the investigation are published in the Trade Relief

The Economic Investigation Information Platform shall be submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for trade remedy public information in a timely manner.

The interested parties may search, read, extract and copy the relevant public

Open information.

(VII) Information disclosure.

According to Article 26 of the Anti-dumping Regulations, on December 2, 2024

On the same day, the investigation agency disclosed to all interested parties the basic

The facts were presented to them and they were given an opportunity to comment.

Interested parties submit comments.

### 3. Review product scope

The product scope of this final review of anti-dumping measures is the product scope of the original anti-dumping measures.

Applicable products are in accordance with the Ministry of Commerce Announcement No. 8 of 2007 and No. 16 of 2011.

No. 4 of 2013, No. 72 of 2016, No. 4 of 2019 and No.

The product range is consistent with the product range announced in No. 4 of 2004.

### IV. Possibility of dumping continuing or reoccurring

EU producers and exporters have not registered to participate in the investigation within the specified time.

No responses or comments were submitted.

The manufacturer and exporter failed to cooperate with the investigation and failed to provide the necessary information required for the investigation.

The investigating authorities have done their utmost to inform all interested parties and

All interested parties were reminded of the consequences of not cooperating with the investigation.

According to Article 21 of the Dumping Regulations, the investigating authority shall decide based on the available

The best information has an impact on the likelihood of continued or recurring dumping of the products under investigation in the EU.

Make a ruling.

The applicant submitted relevant data and evidence on EU potato starch.

The investigation authority reviewed the relevant data and evidence submitted by the applicant and

The investigation agency conducted an analysis and verification by comparing the customs statistics.

The relevant department considers that the materials submitted by the applicant are the best information available and

Information on the continued or renewed dumping of potato starch imported from the EU into China

Analyze the possibility of occurrence.

(I) Dumping investigation status

The investigating agency has filed No. 8 of 2007, No. 4 of 2013 and No. 4 of 2019.

The announcement determined that there was dumping of potato starch imported from the EU.

During the implementation period, the investigation authorities shall apply the following measures to imported potato starch originating in the EU:

The anti-dumping measures were reviewed during the dumping and dumping margin period.

The dumping margin of potato starch imported into the EU is 12.6%-56.7%.

In this review of dumping investigation, the applicant claimed that according to China Customs statistics

The export price is calculated based on the EU potato starch import price, with the public channels

The calculation is based on the EU potato starch sales price in the German market obtained by

After calculating the normal value and adjusting the factors affecting price comparability, the dumping investigation



During the investigation period, it was found that potato starch imported from the EU was dumped.

The investigation agency decided to accept its claim, taking into account the factors affecting price comparability.

After that, it was determined that potato starch originating from the EU was imported into China during the period of the review dumping investigation.

There is dumping on exports.

## 2. EU potato starch dependence on the international market.

### 1. Production capacity, output and idle capacity.

The EU is the world's largest producer of potato starch.

During the implementation period, the EU potato starch production capacity remained stable.

In 2017, the production capacity of potato starch in the EU was 1.9488 million tons, and the output was

1.2889 million tons, 1.5124 million tons, 1.6350 million tons and 1.5750 million tons,

During this period, the EU potato starch

There is still a large amount of idle capacity (capacity minus production) from 2019 to 2022.

The annual output was 659,900 tons, 436,400 tons, 313,800 tons and 373,800 tons respectively.

tons, and the idle capacity accounted for 34%, 22%, 16% and 19% of their total capacity respectively.

### 2. Market demand in the EU region.

From 2019 to 2022, the demand for potato starch in the EU market will be

1.0051 million tons, 1.1873 million tons, 1.1716 million tons and 1.2182 million tons,

The overall trend is increasing. The export capacity (capacity minus EU market demand)

The total volume was 943,700 tons, 761,500 tons, 777,200 tons and 730,600 tons respectively.

10,000 tons, accounting for 48%, 39%, 40% and 37% of the total production capacity respectively.

The demand for potato starch in the EU market has rebounded, but about 40%

Production capacity cannot be absorbed by the EU market and needs to rely on countries outside the EU.

International market.

### 3. EU export situation.

From 2019 to 2022, the EU's potato starch exports will be

292,800 tons, 333,600 tons, 471,500 tons and 367,300 tons, accounting for 292,800 tons, 333,600 tons, 471,500 tons and 367,300 tons respectively.

The production proportions are 23%, 22%, 29% and 23% respectively.

The export volume showed an overall upward trend, and the export proportion during the survey period always accounted for

More than 20% of total production, indicating that exports are an important part of the EU potato starch market.

In terms of sales channels, the EU potato starch is highly dependent on the international market.

#### (III) Competition situation of EU potato starch in the Chinese market.

According to the customs statistics of the People's Republic of China provided by the applicant, in 2019

From 2017 to 2022, China's imports of potato starch from the EU will be

27,200 tons, 37,500 tons, 78,300 tons and 30,800 tons, accounting for 1.3% of Europe's total output that year.

The proportions of the total exports of the EU were 9%, 11%, 17% and 8% respectively.

Under the circumstances of anti-dumping and countervailing measures, the volume of potato starch exported by the EU to China

The overall volume is still on the rise, which shows that China is still the largest exporter of potato starch to the EU.

important market for exports.

In recent years, China has become the world's second largest potato starch consumer market, with demand

The overall volume of potato starch in China will maintain an upward trend from 2019 to 2022.

The market demand is 545,000 tons, 619,300 tons and 660,900 tons respectively.

and 573,300 tons. In the first half of 2023, China's potato starch market demand

The demand was 271,300 tons, an increase of 17.50% over the same period last year.

The above evidence shows that the EU has a large amount of potato starch production capacity and idle capacity.

The EU's exports accounted for more than 20% of its total production, and its influence on the international market

China is the second largest consumer market for potato starch in the world.

It is very attractive to EU producers and exporters.

and anti-subsidy measures, the volume of potato starch exported by the EU to China

The overall trend is still increasing, indicating that China is an important exporter of potato starch to the EU.

During the dumping investigation period, EU potato starch exports to China still

There are many competitors in the Chinese potato starch market, and EU imported products are

There is no real difference between Chinese products, and price is an important means of competition.

Therefore, if anti-dumping measures are terminated, EU exporters are likely to

Production capacity that relies on exports will continue to be exported to China through dumping pricing.

#### (IV) Investigation conclusions

In summary, the investigating authorities determined that imported potato starch originating from the EU

Chinese dumping may continue or reoccur.

#### V. Domestic Similar Products and Domestic Industries

##### 1. Identification of similar domestic products.

The investigation authority stipulated in Announcement No. 4 of 2024 that the anti-dumping period

The scope of products under investigation in the final review is the products to which the original anti-dumping measures apply.

Ministry of Finance Announcement No. 8 of 2007, No. 16 of 2011, No. 4 of 2013,

Products published in No. 72 of 2016, No. 4 of 2019 and No. 4 of 2021

The investigation authority determined in the above announcement that imports originating from the EU

The potato starch produced by domestic enterprises meets the same physical and chemical index standards.

Potato starch belongs to the same category.

The applicant claims that during the period of this anti-dumping expiry review investigation,

Potato starch from the EU meets the same physical and chemical standards as domestically produced potato starch

Standard potato starch in terms of physical and chemical properties, product appearance and packaging, production

Process and production equipment, purpose, sales channels, sales market areas, customer groups

There has been no substantial change in the physical and other aspects.

The potato starch that meets the chemical index standard is the same or similar to the product under investigation.

They are completely interchangeable and belong to the same category of products.

There are different opinions on this issue.

Therefore, according to Article 12 of the Anti-dumping Regulations, the investigating authority considers that

The product under investigation has reached the same physical and chemical index standards as those produced by domestic industries in China.

Standard potato starch belongs to the same category.

## 2. Domestic industry identification.

According to Article 11 of the Anti-dumping Regulations, domestic industry refers to

All producers of similar products in the country, or their total output accounts for the proportion of similar products in the country

Producers of the major part of the total output of the product.

The Potato Starch Branch of China Starch Industry Association is the

The applicant and 27 member companies submitted domestic producer investigation reports to the investigation authority.

The applicant submitted a questionnaire issued by the China Starch Industry Association in the application.

The "Explanation on the Supply and Demand Situation of Potato Starch in China and the EU"

Statistics on China's total potato starch production from 2019 to the first half of 2023,

Demand. After review, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and

In the first half of 2023, the combined output of the 27 companies that responded accounted for 2.3% of China's potato production in the same period.

The proportion of potato starch in total production was 55.39%, 44.92%, 55.44% and 56.78% respectively.

and 66.86%. According to Article 11 of the Anti-dumping Regulations, the investigation agency

The relevant department determined that during the damage investigation period, 27 Chinese potato starch companies that submitted questionnaires

The combined output of production enterprises accounts for the majority of the total output of similar products in China.

The domestic industries that constitute the subject of this expiry review of anti-dumping measures are:

The domestic industry data on which this ruling is based are representative of the domestic industry situation in China.

According to the data, unless otherwise specified, all are from the above-mentioned domestic producers.

## VI. Possibility of Damage Continuing or Reoccurring

### 1. Domestic industrial situation

According to Articles 7 and 8 of the Anti-dumping Regulations, the investigating authority

Relevant economic factors and indicators of China's potato starch industry during the injury investigation period

See the attached table for detailed data.

#### 1. Demand.

2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and first half of 2023

The demand for potato starch in China is 545,000 tons, 619,300 tons,

660,900 tons, 573,300 tons and 271,300 tons.

The annual growth rate is 13.63%, the growth rate in 2021 is 6.72% compared with 2020, and the growth rate in 2022 is

It will decrease by 13.25% in 2021 and increase by 17.50% year-on-year in the first half of 2023.

From 2017 to 2022, China's potato starch demand will first rise and then fall, with an overall growth trend.

The market is expected to continue to rise in the first half of 2023.

#### 2. Production capacity.

2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and first half of 2023

The production capacities of similar products in the domestic industry are 776,700 tons, 780,600 tons and 802,000 tons, 811,000 tons and 234,800 tons.

The annual growth rate is 0.51%. In 2021, it will increase by 2.74% compared with 2020. In 2022, it will increase by 2.74% compared with 2021.

The annual growth rate is 1.13%. From 2019 to 2022, the production capacity of similar products in the domestic industry will be

The growth trend continues, with the first half of 2023 remaining the same as the same period in 2022.

### 3. Output.

2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and first half of 2023

The domestic industry's output of similar products was 243,500 tons, 286,000 tons, 362,200 tons, 277,200 tons and 61,600 tons.

The annual growth rate is 17.43%, the growth rate in 2021 is 26.65% compared with 2020, and the growth rate in 2022 is

It will drop by 23.47% in 2021 and 23.49% in the first half of 2023.

During the survey period, the output of similar products in the domestic industry showed a trend of first rising and then falling.

Production continued to grow from 2019 to 2021 and has since continued to decline.

### 4. Sales volume.

2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and first half of 2023

The domestic sales of similar products in the domestic industry were 282,000 tons, 266,800 tons, 302,300 tons, 293,400 tons and 155,800 tons.

The annual decrease was 5.38%, the annual increase in 2021 was 13.28% compared with 2020, and the annual increase in 2022 was

It will decrease by 2.92% in 2021 and increase by 32.34% year-on-year in the first half of 2023.

From 2017 to 2022, the domestic sales of similar products in the domestic industry showed a fluctuating growth trend.

Year-on-year growth continued in the first half of 2023.

## 5. Market share.

2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and first half of 2023

The market shares of similar products in the domestic industry are 52.04%, 43.46%, 46.17%, 51.82% and 59.70%. The percentage in 2020 decreased by 8.59 percentage points compared with 2019.

points, an increase of 2.72 percentage points in 2021 compared with 2020, and an increase of 1.3 percentage points in 2022 compared with 2021.

The annual increase is 5.65%, and the first half of 2023 will increase by 7.57 percentage points year-on-year.

From 2017 to 2022, the market share of similar products in the domestic industry will show a trend of first decreasing and then increasing.

The year-on-year growth continued in the first half of 2023.

## 6. Sales Price.

2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and first half of 2023

The weighted average domestic sales price of similar products in the domestic industry was 6432.67

Yuan/ton, 6815.02 Yuan/ton, 6459.27 Yuan/ton, 6428.89 Yuan/ton and

7033.43 yuan/ton. In 2020, it increased by 5.94% compared with 2019, and in 2021

The annual decrease is 5.22% compared with 2020, and the annual decrease is 0.47% compared with 2021.

In the first half of 2019, the year-on-year growth rate was 12.74%. From 2019 to 2022, the domestic industry

The weighted average domestic sales price of products showed a trend of first rising and then falling.

The year-on-year increase was higher than the same period in 2022 and higher than the price at the beginning of the period.

## 7. Sales revenue.

2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and first half of 2023

The domestic sales revenue of similar products in the domestic industry was RMB 1.814 billion and RMB 1.818 billion respectively.

RMB 1.952 billion, RMB 1.886 billion and RMB 1.096 billion.

0.24% increase over 2019, 7.36% increase over 2020, and 2022

It decreased by 3.38% year-on-year in 2021 and increased by 49.20% year-on-year in the first half of 2023.

From 2019 to 2022, the domestic sales revenue of similar products in the domestic industry first increased and then decreased.

The overall growth trend is expected to continue in the first half of 2023 compared with the same period last year.

#### 8. Profit before tax.

2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and first half of 2023

The pre-tax profits of similar products in the domestic industry were RMB 109 million, RMB 23 million, and

(-0.03) billion yuan, (-0.73) billion yuan and 0.26 billion yuan.

Compared with 2019, it has decreased by 79.34%. In 2021, the pre-tax profit will turn from positive to negative.

The annual loss continues to expand. From 2019 to 2022, the pre-tax profit of similar products in the domestic industry

Profits continued to decline. Although the company turned from loss to profit in the first half of 2023, the overall trend was downward.

Downward trend.

#### 9. Return on investment.

2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and first half of 2023

The investment returns of similar products in the domestic industry were 3.64%, 0.69%,

(-0.09)%, (-1.81)% and 0.66% respectively.

A decrease of 2.95 percentage points, from positive to negative in 2021, and a decrease of 2.95 percentage points in 2022 compared with 2021

The growth rate will decrease by 1.73 percentage points and turn from negative to positive in the first half of 2023.

In 2022, the investment return rate of similar products in the domestic industry continued to decline, although in 2023

It turned from negative to positive in the first half of the year, but the overall trend is downward.

#### 10. Operating rate.

2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and first half of 2023

The operating rates of similar products in the domestic industry were 31.36%, 36.64%, 45.16%,



34.18% and 26.23%. In 2020, the percentage increased by 5.28 percentage points compared with 2019.

points, an increase of 8.53 percentage points in 2021 compared with 2020, and an increase of 1.3 percentage points in 2022 compared with 2021.

The annual decrease was 10.99 percentage points, and the first half of 2023 decreased by 8.05 percentage points year-on-year.

From 2019 to 2021, the operating rate of similar products in the domestic industry continued to rise.

The operating rate has continued to decline since then, and the operating rate in the first half of 2023 was lower than at the beginning of the survey period.

#### 11. Number of employed persons.

2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and first half of 2023

The number of employees in the domestic industry for similar products was 1,827, 1,928 and 2,245 respectively.

2,197 and 1,489 people, respectively. In 2020, the number of new employees increased by 5.53% compared to 2019.

2021 will increase by 16.42% compared to 2020, and 2022 will decrease by 2.13% compared to 2021.

In the first half of 2023, the year-on-year decrease was 14.69%.

The number of people employed in similar products in the industry continued to increase, and then continued to decline.

#### 12. Labor productivity.

2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and first half of 2023

The labor productivity of similar products in the domestic industry was 133.29 tons/person and 148.33 tons/person respectively.

Tons/person, 161.36 tons/person, 126.17 tons/person and 85.17 tons/person.

In 2020, it increased by 11.28% compared with 2019, and in 2021, it increased by 8.79% compared with 2020.

In 2022, it will decrease by 21.80% compared with 2021, and in the first half of 2023, it will decrease by

1.06%. From 2019 to 2021, the labor productivity of similar products in the domestic industry remained

It will continue to grow in 2020, but will drop sharply in 2022, below the level at the beginning of the survey period, and will rise in 2023.

During the injury investigation period, the labor productivity of similar products in the domestic industry

The rate first increased and then decreased, with an overall downward trend.

13. Average wage per capita.

2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and first half of 2023

The average wages of similar products in the domestic industry are 33,700 yuan, 35,400 yuan, 38,600 yuan, 40,700 yuan and 19,200 yuan.

An increase of 5.20% in 2021 compared to 2020, an increase of 9.03% in 2022 compared to 2021

The annual growth rate is 5.38%, and the year-on-year growth rate in the first half of 2023 is 2.33%.

The average wage per capita for similar products in domestic industries has been on a continuous growth trend.

14. Ending inventory.

2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and first half of 2023

The ending inventory of similar products in the domestic industry was 153,100 tons, 175,700 tons, 252,600 tons, 235,600 tons and 130,300 tons.

The annual growth rate is 14.71%, the growth rate in 2021 is 43.81% compared with 2020, and the growth rate in 2022 is

It will drop by 6.75% in 2021 and 36.35% in the first half of 2023.

From 2014 to 2022, the end-of-period inventory of similar products in the domestic industry first increased and then decreased.

Growth trend, and continued to decline in the first half of 2023.

15. Net cash flow from operating activities.

2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and first half of 2023

The net cash flows from operating activities of similar products in the domestic industry were RMB 173 million and RMB 23 million respectively.

0.96 billion yuan, (-0.24) billion yuan, 118 million yuan and 460 million yuan.

In 2020, it decreased by 44.53% compared with 2019. In 2021, the cash flow from operating activities was large.

The cash flow from operating activities will increase and turn into a net inflow in 2022.

Income increased by 3.32 times year-on-year in the first half of 2023, but was lower than the level at the beginning of the survey period.

From 2019 to 2022, the net cash flow from operating activities of similar products in the domestic industry is

The overall downward trend was first decreased and then increased, with a rebound in the first half of 2023.

16. Investment and financing capabilities.

During the investigation period, there was no evidence that the investment and financing capabilities of similar products in the domestic industry were

Affected by dumped imports.

The survey agency analyzed the above economic factors and indicators of domestic industries.

Relevant data and evidence show that since the implementation of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures,

Domestic industries have recovered and developed to a certain extent.

The market demand for potato starch continues to grow, driving the production of similar products in the domestic industry

capacity, output, operating rate, sales revenue, number of employees, labor productivity,

The survey agency noted that during this period, despite the domestic demand

Affected by dumped imported products, similar products in the domestic industry

The sales volume increased by only 7.18%, the market share decreased by 5.87%, and the sales price was almost

The period was almost flat, with a slight increase of 0.41%, and the end-of-period inventory continued to increase.

Annual sales revenue increased by 6.59%, but sales costs and expenses also increased.

13.52%, resulting in net cash flow from operating activities, pre-tax profit and investment return rate

It continued to decline, turning from positive to negative in 2021, and the domestic industry turned from profit to loss.

In 2022, the Chinese market demand will decline, coupled with the impact of dumped imported products.

Output, operating rate, employment, labor productivity,

Sales volume, sales price and sales revenue all declined, while pre-tax profit and investment

Profitability continued to decline and losses continued to expand. Despite market share and operating activities

Net cash flows increased but remained below the level at the beginning of the survey period.

In the first half of 2023, China's market demand will resume growth, driving the domestic industry  
Sales volume, market share, sales price, sales revenue, and operating income of similar products  
Net cash flow from activities, pre-tax profit, investment return rate and per capita wage growth,  
The end-of-period inventory decreased. However, the investigation agency also noted that similar domestic industries  
Product output, operating rate, employment and labor productivity continued to decline.

In summary, the investigation authority believes that during the injury investigation period, the domestic industry production  
Although the operating conditions have improved, the profitability is still low and the risk resistance is low.  
A weak and vulnerable state, easily affected by factors such as dumped imports  
and influence.

(ii) The possible impact of dumped imports on domestic industries.

1. The possibility of a significant increase in the number of dumped imports.

According to the customs statistics of the People's Republic of China provided by the applicant, in 2019  
In 2020, 2021, 2022 and the first half of 2023, China  
The quantities of potato starch imported by the EU were 27,200 tons, 37,500 tons,  
78,300 tons, 30,800 tons and 10,200 tons, of which 2020 was 2.3 times that of 2019.  
An increase of 37.72% in 2021 compared to 2020, an increase of 109.02% in 2022 compared to  
It will drop by 60.71% in 2021 and 12.31% in the first half of 2023.

In 2020, 2021, 2022 and the first half of 2023, dumped imports

The proportion of imported products to China's total potato starch imports during the same period was  
87.93%, 83.98%, 83.37%, 88.95% and 98.64%, always maintained  
A high level of over 80%.

2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and the first half of 2023,

The dumped import products accounted for 4.99%, 6.05% and

11.85%, 5.36% and 3.77%, of which 2020 increased by 1.06% compared with 2019.

percentage points, an increase of 5.80 percentage points in 2021 compared to 2020, and

A decrease of 6.48 percentage points from 2021 and a year-on-year decrease of 1.28% in the first half of 2023

Percentage points.

Data shows that the number and market share of dumped import products in 2019-2021

The import volume in 2021 increased by 1.88 times compared with 2019.

The market share increased by 6.86 percentage points. The number of dumped imports in 2022

The market share of the company increased by 0.37 percentage points, but it was still 13.09% higher than the beginning of the survey period.

The import volume decreased in the first half of 2023.

The sales volume of imported products showed an overall growth trend, first rising and then falling.

The European Union is the world's largest producer of potato starch, with a large

Idle capacity. From 2019 to 2022, the EU potato starch production is generally

The idle capacity accounts for 34%, 22% and

16% and 19%, and the exportable capacity accounts for 48%, 16% and 19% of the total capacity respectively.

39%, 40% and 37% respectively. About 40% of the EU's production capacity cannot be obtained through the EU market.

The market needs to rely on international markets outside the EU.

According to data from the China Food and Drug Administration, from 2019 to 2022, the market demand for potato starch in China

They were 545,000 tons, 619,300 tons, 660,900 tons and 573,300 tons respectively.

In the first half of 2013, the market demand for potato starch in China was 271,300 tons.

tons, up 17.50% year-on-year. China is the world's second largest producer of potato starch.

In the flour consumption market, the demand has maintained an overall growth trend, which has a great impact on EU producers and exporters.

Importers are very attractive and are an important target market.

Despite the anti-subsidy and countervailing measures, imported potato starch originating from the EU is still

However, China has been exporting a large amount of goods, and the trend is increasing significantly.

This shows that the dumping of potato starch imported from the EU into the Chinese market is very likely

Can continue or occur again.

In summary, the investigation authority believes that if the anti-dumping measures are terminated,

The EU's potato starch exports to China may increase significantly.

2. The impact that dumped imported products may have on the prices of similar products in the domestic industry.

Influence.

The investigation authority determined in Announcement No. 8 of 2007 that

Dumped imports have suppressed the prices of similar products in domestic industries, leading to

Similar products in the domestic industry have not reached a reasonable price level, and the domestic industry is in a loss situation.

The situation is deteriorating and substantial damage has been suffered.

In this investigation, the domestic industry claims that the dumped imported products and domestic industry

Similar products have different physical and chemical characteristics, product appearance and packaging, production

Production process, raw materials and production equipment, product use, sales channels and market

The market areas, customer groups and consumer evaluations are basically the same or similar.

The two companies can replace each other and have a competitive relationship. Competition in China's potato starch market

Price is one of the main means of market competition.

The price of dumped imported products may have an impact on the price of similar products in the domestic industry.

ring.

The investigating agency believes that there is no evidence that the dumped imported products are related to domestic industries.

The above conditions of similar products have changed substantially, and the dumped imported products are different from those of domestic products.

Similar products in the same industry can replace each other and have a competitive relationship.

Even with the implementation of anti-dumping and countervailing measures, EU producers and exporters

The export of potato starch to the Chinese market is still being dumped, and the growth rate is increasing significantly.

Long trend.

According to the customs statistics of the People's Republic of China provided by the applicant, in 2019

In 2020, 2021, 2022 and the first half of 2023, dumped imports

The prices of imported products are 1012 USD/ton, 835 USD/ton and 737 USD/ton respectively.

tons, 904 USD/ton and 1082 USD/ton, based on the exchange rate and import tariff of the year.

(15%) and after adjustment of countervailing duties (Note: Royal Avibe Cooperative Company,

Anti-subsidy duties on German Avebe potato starch plant and other EU companies

The rate is 12.4%, and the amount of potato starch imported from Germany and the Netherlands accounts for 2.5% of the EU

87%-91% of the total import volume, so the countervailing duty rate is calculated at 12.4%.

The RMB prices of dumped imported products were 8891.83 yuan/ton,

7339.73 yuan/ton, 6057.28 yuan/ton, 7740.32 yuan/ton and 9546.17 yuan/ton

Yuan/ton. Among them, the price in 2020 decreased by 17.46% compared with 2019, and the price in 2021 decreased by 17.46% compared with 2020.

The annual decrease was 17.47%, the annual increase was 27.79% in 2022 compared with 2021, and the annual increase was 27.79% in 2023.

The half-year growth was 32.89%. The price of dumped imported products at the end of the investigation period was 2.3% higher than that at the beginning of the period.

An increase of 7.36%.

2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and first half of 2023

The sales prices of similar products in the domestic industry are 6432.67 yuan/ton,

6815.02 yuan/ton, 6459.27 yuan/ton, 6428.89 yuan/ton and 7033.43 yuan/ton

Yuan/ton. Among them, the growth rate in 2020 was 5.94% compared with 2019, and the growth rate in 2021 was 2.38% compared with 2020.

The annual decrease is 5.22%, and the decrease in 2022 is 0.47% compared with 2021.

The year-on-year growth was 12.74%, and the price was 9.34% higher than the beginning of the survey period.

The investigating authority compared the prices of the dumped imported products (including tariffs and countervailing duties) tax) and the sales price of similar products in the domestic industry, the prices of dumped imported products are

The trend of first falling and then rising is large, with large fluctuations. The highest price and the lowest price during the damage investigation period are

The price difference is as high as 3488.89 yuan/ton, and the price of dumped imported products is much higher than the import volume.

The volume of dumped imports has increased significantly from 2019 to 2021.

Import prices continue to fall; dumped imports in 2022 and the first half of 2023

The quantity dropped sharply, and the import price rose back to the level at the beginning of the survey period.

The prices of similar products increased in 2020 compared with the same period last year, and in 2021 and 2022

The price of the product will continue to decline and then rise to a level higher than the opening price in the first half of 2023.

During the period, the price difference between the highest and lowest prices of similar products in the domestic industry was

604.54 yuan/ton, and the price fluctuation is much smaller than that of dumped imported products.

In 2019, the prices of dumped imported products were higher than similar domestic products.

The price difference is 2459.16 yuan/ton. The price of dumped imported products in 2020 is higher than that of the previous year.

The price of similar products in the domestic industry increased by 5.94%.

The price of dumped imported products continued to decline in 2021.

The import price including countervailing duties is 402 yuan lower than the price of similar domestic products.

Tons. In 2022, the price of dumped imported products rose to a level higher than that of similar products in the domestic industry.

The price difference between the two products is 1311.43 yuan/ton.

The prices of imported products continue to rise, and are higher than similar products in the domestic industry.



2512.74 yuan/ton.

The investigating authority believes that the dumped imported products are different from similar domestic products in production.

The product quality, downstream use, sales channels, customer groups, etc. are basically the same.

The two are in direct competition in the Chinese market.

The competition conditions between similar products in the industry are basically the same and can be substituted for each other.

It will continue to be an important means for dumped imported products to compete with domestic industries for the market.

During the injury investigation period, the prices of dumped imported products fluctuate with the import volume.

The number of dumped imports increased by 1.88 times from 2019 to 2021, and the market share

The amount increased by 6.86 percentage points, while the price dropped by 31.88%.

Due to the constraints of subsidy measures, the prices of dumped imported products in 2021 are higher than those of domestic industries.

The price of similar products is 402 yuan/ton lower. Dumping in 2022 and the first half of 2023

The quantity of imported products decreased significantly compared with the same period last year, and prices rebounded sharply.

From 2019 to 2021, the end-of-period inventory of similar products in the domestic industry continued to increase, and the operating

Net cash flow from activities continued to decline and turned into a net outflow in 2021.

The investment return rate will continue to decline from 2019 to 2022. After 2021, domestic production

The business turned from profit to loss, and the losses continued to expand in 2022.

As mentioned above, China's potato starch market demand and dumped imports

The number of exports showed an overall growth trend, and China remained an important target market for EU exports.

During the injury investigation period, the price fluctuations of dumped imported products were relatively large.

The prices of similar products in the domestic industry may even be lower than those of similar products in the domestic industry.

The number of dumped imports may increase significantly, and will have a great impact on domestic industries.

The prices of similar products are adversely affected.

In summary, the investigation authority believes that during the injury investigation period, although the domestic industry

The company has recovered and developed to a certain extent, but its production and operation are still unstable and it is still facing difficulties.

The risk-taking capacity is relatively weak and is still vulnerable to the impact and influence of dumped imports.

If anti-dumping measures are lifted, the volume of dumped imports may increase significantly.

It has an adverse impact on the sales of similar products in the domestic industry, resulting in the loss of profits in the domestic industry.

Profitability and financial conditions deteriorate, and the damage to domestic industries may continue or recur.

Degree occurs.

### (3) Investigation conclusions

In summary, the investigation authority believes that if the anti-dumping measures are terminated,

The damage caused by the import of potato starch from the EU to China's potato starch industry can be

Can continue or occur again.

### VII. Review Decision

Based on the investigation results, the investigation authority ruled that if the anti-dumping measures are terminated,

Dumping of potato starch imports originating in the EU may continue or reoccur.

The damage done to China's potato starch industry may continue or recur.

Appendix: Data table of potato starch anti-dumping final review case

Attached

Data Table of Potato Starch Anti-dumping Final Review Case

project	2019	2020	2021	2022	January-June 2022	January-June 2023
National total output (ton)	439,700	636,700	653,300	488,200	116,500	92,100
Change	-	44.80%	2.61%	-25.27%	-	-20.94%
rate demand (tons)	545,000	619,300	660,900	573,300	230,900	271,300
Change rate	-	13.63%	6.72%	-13.25%	-	17.50%
products under investigation						
Import quantity (ton)	27,196	37,454	78,285	30,755	11,670	10,234
Change rate	-	37.72%	109.02%	-60.71%	-	-12.31%
of investigated products						
Import price (U.S. Yuan/ton)	1,012	835	737	904	870	1,082
Change rate	-	-17.49%	-11.74%	22.66%	-	24.37%
of investigated products						
market share	4.99%	6.05%	11.85%	5.36%	5.05%	3.77%
Rate of change (percentage point)	-	1.06	5.80	-6.48	-	-1.28
Output (tons)	243,541	285,996	362,218	277,202	80,484	61,578
Change	-	17.43%	26.65%	-23.47%	-	-23.49%
rate Capacity (tons)	776,650	780,600	802,000	811,030	234,750	234,750
Change	-	0.51%	2.74%	1.13%	-	0.00%
rate Operating rate		36.64%	45.16%	34.18%	34.29%	26.23%
31.36% Change rate. (percentage point)		5.28	8.53	-10.99	-	-8.05
Domestic sales (ton)	282,021	266,836	302,262	293,429	117,713	155,777
Change rate	-	-5.38%	13.28%	-2.92%	-	32.34%
of domestic sales revenue						
In (Yuan)	1,814,151,957	1,818,496,513	1,952,395,394	1,886,421,788	734,332,992	1,095,649,7
Rate of	-	0.24%	7.36%	-3.38%	-	49.20%
change Ending inventory (ton)	153,137	175,664	252,620	235,559	204,746	130,320
Rate of change	-	14.71%	43.81%	-6.75%	-	-36.35%
Domestic sales price	6,432.67	6,815.02	6,459.27	6,428.89	6,238.36	7,033.43

Price (Yuan/ton)						
Change	-	5.94%	-5.22%	-0.47%	-	12.74%
rate of pre-tax profit (Yuan)	109,094,988	22,535,812	-3,181,366	-72,582,771	-55,179,618	25,648,058
Rate of	-	-79.34% from	positive to negative	2181.50%	- From negative to positive	
change Investment return	3.64%	0.69%	-0.09%	-1.81%	-1.48%	0.66%
Rate of change (percentage point)	-	-2.95 from	positive to negative	-1.73	- From negative to positive	
Net cash flow Amount (Yuan)	173,322,947	96,136,770	-23,877,115	118,260,806	106,622,605	460,466,951
Rate of	-	-44.53% Converted from net	outflow to net inflow-			331.87%
change in employment (people)	1,827	1,928	2,245	2,197	1,746	1,489
Change rate	-	5.53%	16.42%	-2.13%	-	-14.69%
of average salary (Yuan/person)	33,685	35,437	38,638	40,718	18,796	19,235
Change	-	5.20%	9.03%	5.38%	-	2.33%
rate of labor productivity (tons/person)	133.29	148.33	161.36	126.17	86.08	85.17
Change	-	11.28%	8.79%	-21.80%	-	-1.06%
rate Market share	52.04%	43.46%	46.17%	51.82%	52.14%	59.70%
Change rate (percentage point)	-	-8.59	2.72	5.65	-	7.57