

**COMMUNIQUÉ**

From the Minister of Economy:

**COMMUNIQUÉ ON PREVENTION OF UNFAIR COMPETITION IN IMPORTS  
(COMMUNIQUÉ NO: 2016/10)**

**FIRST SECTION**

**Objective, Scope, Basis and Definitions**

**Objective and Scope**

**ARTICLE 1** – (1) Objective of this Communiqué is to put into effect the decision taken as a result of completion of expiry review proceeding started with the Communiqué on Prevention of Unfair Competition in Imports (Communiqué No: 2015/17) published in the Official Gazette dated 21/5/2015 with number 29362 and conducted by the Ministry of Economy.

**Basis**

**ARTICLE 2** – (1) This Communiqué is prepared on the basis of the Act on Prevention of Unfair Competition in Imports dated 14/6/1989 with number 3577, Decision on Prevention of Unfair Competition in Imports put into effect by the Decree of the Council of Ministers dated 20/10/1999 with number 99/13482 and Regulations on Prevention of Unfair Competition in Imports published in the Official Gazette dated 30/10/1999 with number 23861.

**Definitions**

**ARTICLE 3** – (1) The words and phrases in the Communiqué mean as the following;

- a) Ministry: the Ministry of Economy,
- b) PRC: People's Republic of China,
- c) Indonesia: Republic of Indonesia,
- ç) General Management: General Management of Import of the Ministry,
- d) CTSP: Customs Tariff Statistics Position,
- e) ERP: Expiry Review Proceeding,
- f) TSI: Turkish Statistical Institute,
- g) Uğurlu: Uğurlu Oto Cam Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi,
- ğ) Regulations: Regulations on Prevention of Unfair Competition in Imports published in the Official Gazette dated 30/10/1999 with number 23861.

**SECOND SECTION**

**General Information and Operations**

**Current measures and investigation**

**ARTICLE 4** – (1) Strict measures are put into effect against dumping of 0.91 US Dollar/Kg for PRC origin "Pot, pan teapot lids only made of glass" with the Communiqué on Prevention of Unfair Competition in Imports (Communiqué No: 2003/22) published in the Official Gazette dated 20/12/2003 with number 25322. Validity period of the subject measures is extended by the Communiqué on Prevention of Unfair Competition in Imports (Communiqué No: 2010/12) published in the Official Gazette dated 23/5/2010 with number 27589 as a result of the ERP being conducted. Additionally, within the scope of the same Communiqué, for the Indonesia and Hong Kong origin of the subject product, measures against dumping of amounts varied between 0.14 US Dollar/Kg and 0.50 US Dollar/Kg for Indonesia and 0.91 US Dollar/Kg for Hong Kong are also put into effect.

(2) It is announced by the Communiqué on Prevention of Unfair Competition in Imports (Communiqué No: 2014/21) published in the Official Gazette dated 19/7/2014 with number 29065 that measures related to the subject product shall expire on 23/5/2015 and the domestic production

line may make a request for opening an ERP by an application supported with sufficient evidences within the period projected in the legislation.

(3) As a result of evaluation of the application made by the domestic manufacturer Uğurlu Company with the assertion that expiry of the measures against dumping shall cause the continuity or reoccurrence of dumping and loss, and supported by Ada Cam Babaeski Cam Sanayi veTicaret Limited Şirketi, Cammar Metal Cam Bakalit Plastik Sanayi veTicaret Limited Şirketiand Ufuk Metal Sanayive Ticaret Limited Şirketi, an ERP started by the Communiqué on Prevention of Unfair Competition in Imports (Communiqué No: 2015/17) published in the Official Gazette dated 21/5/2015 with number 29362 is carried out by the General management and accomplished.

#### **Representation nature of domestic production line**

**ARTICLE 5** – (1) As a result of examining the evidences at the stage of application and during the investigation it is recognized that the complainant domestic manufacturer is qualified for representing the domestic production line within the framework of the 18<sup>th</sup> Article of the Regulations. The subject domestic manufacturer shall be referred to as the “domestic production line” hereinafter in this Communiqué.

#### **Informing the relevant parties and evaluating collected information**

**ARTICLE 6** – (1) After opening the investigation, a notice about opening the investigation is given to the manufacturers/exporters of the products subject to measures in the countries subject to measures known by the Ministry, to the importers residing in Turkey and also to the embassies of PRC and Indonesia in Ankara to convey to the manufacturers/exporters residing in PRC, Hong Kong and Indonesia.

(2) In the notice, information is given on investigation opening Communiqué, text of the application not confidential and from where to reach the question forms.

(3) A period of 37 days including mailing time is given to the parties to reply the questionnaire.

(4) Domestic production line has been in cooperation with the Ministry during the investigation period and provided additional information requested when necessary.

(5) Respond is received from three of the firms the importer questionnaire is given.

(6) Respond is received from two of the firms about the manufacturer/exporter questionnaire.

(7) Final notice including information, findings, determination and evaluations which shall constitute the basis for the decision to be taken as a result of the investigation is transmitted to the embassies of PRC and Indonesia in Ankara and to the relevant parties expressing their opinions on the dates 15-16/2/2016.

(8) All information, documents and opinions put forth by the relevant parties during the investigation are reviewed and those among the aforementioned opinions which may be evaluated within the scope of the legislation are mentioned in the related sections of this Communiqué.

#### **On-site verification investigation**

**ARTICLE 7** – (1) On-site verification investigation is carried out at the production facility and administrative center of the domestic production line in Denizli within the framework of the 21<sup>st</sup> Article of the Regulations.

#### **Reviewing Period**

**ARTICLE 8** – (1) The period between 1/1/2012–31/12/2014 is determined as the reviewing period to determine whether there is a possibility of continuing or reoccurrence of dumping and loss in case the measures are abolished.

### **THIRD SECTION**

#### **Products Subject to Measures and Similar Product**

**ARTICLE 9** – (1) The products subject to measures are “Pot, pan and teapot lids only made of glass” under 7010.20.00.00 CTSP.

(2) The products subject to measures are tempered (heat resistant) glass pot lids. The subject product is obtained by cutting Jumbo glass in square shape and then, making a round cut and grinding the edges and holding the round shaped glass in ovens at a specific temperature for a specific time and curved, and shocked at a specific pressure at the end. Later, steel coming in rolls are cut according to the dimensions and the two ends are made tack weld by current in circle shape. After opening steel frame, edges of glass lid are closed and steam port opened previously is held to riveting process and the end product is obtained.

(3) The products subject to measures are used as pot, pan and teapot lids. Glass lids may be transparent or colored according to the raw material used.

(4) Determination of glass lids manufactured by the domestic production line being similar products with the countries subject to measures-origin glass lids is made in the investigation which is the basis of the measures. In this investigation, when glass lids manufactured by the domestic production line and glass lids subject to measures imported from countries subject to measures are evaluated in terms of functional properties, physical properties, usage areas, distribution channels, perception of the product by the users and ability to replace each other, no difference to remove the property of being a “similar product” of the product manufactured by the domestic production line is determined. Accordingly, validity of determination of the subject product being a “similar product” survives.

(5) Explanations about the product subject to measures are general and the information being the basis of the practice is the definition of the relevant CTSP stated in the Turkish Customs Tariff Schedule in effect and the goods corresponding to it.

### **FOURTH SECTION**

#### **Possibility of the continuation or Reoccurrence of Dumping**

##### **General explanations**

**ARTICLE 10** – (1) It is examined whether it is possible for dumping to continue or reoccur in case the measures are abolished within the framework of the 35<sup>th</sup> Article of the Regulations.

(2) During the investigation within the framework of the 41<sup>st</sup> Article of the Regulations, dumping margin is not calculated again, dumping margins calculated in the main investigation and the ERP are taken into consideration as an indicator.

##### **Dumping margins determined in the Main Investigation and the ERP**

**ARTICLE 11** – (1) Dumping margins determined in the main investigation and in the ERP completed after that are important in showing the behaviors of exporter companies in environments which measures are not implemented.

(2) According to this, dumping margin calculated within the scope of dumping investigation completed by the Communiqué on Prevention of Unfair Competition in Imports (Communiqué No: 2003/22) for PRC origin products subject to measures is determined as 0.91 US Dollar/Kg as absolutely and as 150.55% of CIF import price relatively. Within the scope of the last ERP completed with Communiqué on Prevention of Unfair Competition in Imports (Communiqué No: 2010/12) on the subject country origin glass lids, dumping margin calculated on the basis of export price received from TSI is 1.363 US Dollar/Kg absolutely and 131% of CIF import price relatively; and dumping margin calculated on the basis of invoices obtained from the importers of the import of 24 cm glass lid which is the most sold product type of PRC origin product subject to measures in Turkish market is determined as 1.37 US Dollar/Kg absolutely and 109% of CIF import price relatively.

(3) On the other hand, within the scope of dumping investigation completed with the Communiqué on Prevention of Unfair Competition in Imports (Communiqué No: 2010/12) about Indonesia and Hong Kong origin products subject to measures, dumping margins are calculated in amounts between 0.143 US Dollar/Kg and 0.991 US Dollar/Kg absolutely and in amounts between 10.04% and 70% of CIF import price relatively for Indonesia. Dumping margin calculated for Hong Kong is at 1.172 US Dollar/Kg level absolutely and 95% of CIF import price level relatively.

## **FIFTH SECTION**

### **Possibility or Reoccurrence of the continuation and Loss**

#### **General explanations**

**ARTICLE 12** – (1) Within the framework of the 35<sup>th</sup> Article of the Regulations, in the period which the measures are in force, loss status in the domestic production line and possible developments which may affect the loss in case the measures are abolished are examined. Within this framework, amount of import and possible development, development of prices, price pressure and break and economic indicators of domestic production line are examined. 2012-2014 period data are considered when import data are examined.

(2) TSI data are used in examining general import of product subject to measures cc and import made from countries subject to measures.

#### **General import of product subject to measures**

**ARTICLE 13** – (1) Turkey's import of the product subject to measures on the basis of quantity has been 976,020 Kg in 2012, and 966,939 Kg and 1,092,843 Kg in 2013 and 2014 respectively. When looking in terms of values, general import value being 1,546,221 US Dollars in 2012 has been 1,680,913 US Dollars in 2013 and 1,875,547 US Dollars in 2014. Regarding the unit prices of general import, the subject prices are seen as 1.58 US Dollar/Kg in 2012, 1.74 US Dollar/Kg in 2013 and 1.72 US Dollar/Kg in 2014.

#### **Import from countries subject to measures**

**ARTICLE 14** – (1) Import of products subject to measures from PRC has been 562,067 Kg in 2012, 583,763 Kg in 2013 and 378,643 Kg level in 2014. When considered in terms of value, import from the subject country is realized as 864,795 US Dollars in 2012, 897,495 US Dollars in 2013 and 520,451 US Dollars in 2014. Unit prices of import from PRC are realized as 1.54 US Dollar/Kg in 2012 and 2013, and 1.37 in 2014. Share of import from PRC in total import on the basis of quantity has been 57.6% in 2012, 60.4% in 2013 and 34.6% in 2014.

(2) Import of products subject to measures from Indonesia has been 118,915 Kg in 2012, 238,595 Kg in 2013 and 384,599 Kg in 2014. When considered in terms of value, import from the subject country has been 194,985 US Dollars in 2012, 456,200 US Dollars in 2013 and 704,108 US Dollars in 2014. Unit prices of import from Indonesia have been observed as 1.64 US Dollar/Kg in 2012, 1.91 US Dollar/Kg in 2013 and 1.83 US Dollar/Kg in 2014. Share of import from Indonesia in total import on the basis of quantity has been 12.2% in 2012, 24.7% in 2013 and 35.2% in 2014.

(3) While import of products subject to measures from Hong Kong has not been made in the years of 2012 and 2013, import of 2,227 Kg of on the basis of quantity and 19,386 US Dollars on the basis of value is actualized in 2014. Unit price of import from Hong Kong in 2014 is at 8.70 US Dollar/Kg level. Share of import from Hong Kong in total import on the basis of quantity has been 0.2% level in 2014.

#### **Import from other countries**

**ARTICLE 15** – (1) Import realized from countries other than the countries subject to measures has been 295,038 Kg in 2012, 144,581 Kg in 2013 and 327,374 Kg in 2014. On the basis of value, the subject import in the years of 2012, 2013 and 2014 has been 486,441, 327,218 and 631,602 US Dollars, respectively. Considering unit prices of import made from third countries, prices being as 1.65 US Dollar/Kg in 2012 is observed as 2.26 US Dollar/Kg in 2013 and 1.93 US Dollar/Kg in 2014.

When share of import from the countries other than the countries subject to measures in total import is examined on the basis of quantity, the subject share of 30.2% in 2012 has dropped to 15% in 2013 and increased to 30% in 2014.

#### **Domestic consumption and market shares**

**ARTICLE 16 – (1)** To see the relative development of import subject to measures, shares of import realized from the countries subject to measures in total similar goods consumption in Turkey are examined. In this respect, primarily, domestic sales amount of the complainant and supporting companies and general import amount are added and similar goods consumption in Turkey in the relevant year is obtained.

(2) While similar goods consumption in Turkey of the product subject to measures was 100 in 2012, it has increased to 105 in 2013 and to 107 in 2014. When looking at the market share, total market share of PRC has dropped from 100 in 2012 to 99 in 2013 and 63 in 2014. Market share index of Indonesia has increased from 100 in 2012 to 190 in 2013 and to 304 in 2014. As Hong Kong did not have import in the years 2012 and 2013, trend analysis on market share could not be conducted. Market share trend analysis of domestic production line which was 100 in 2012 has remained constant in 2013 and realized as 103 in 2014. When market share of countries other than the countries subject to measures in import is considered as 100 for the year of 2012, it is realized as 46 in 2013 and 104 in 2014.

#### **Price break and pressure**

**ARTICLE 17 – (1)** In price break calculation, price of entry to Turkish market of the products subject to measures is found by adding a custom tax of 5% to CIF price of import performed from PRC and Hong Kong and 1.5% to CIF price of import performed from Indonesia and a rate of 4% of cost of customs clearance for all three countries. In the environment which measures against dumping is not the subject, measures against dumping is not added to the prices of the referred product for enabling evaluation of which level the entry prices of countries subject to measures origin-product to Turkish market shall be. Prices obtained in this way are compared with the weighted average of the domestic market sale prices of domestic production line, and the rate which export prices of countries subject to measures break the weighted domestic sale prices of domestic production line is determined. According to this, as a result of the calculations for the years of 2012, 2013 and 2014, it is determined that PRC-origin glass lid import has broken the prices of domestic production line for the referred years in the rates of x%, x% and 2x%, respectively; and Indonesia-origin glass lid import has not broken the prices of domestic production line in the period of 2012-2014. Price break calculation is not made for Hong Kong as there was no import in the years of 2012 and 2013; and for 2014, this country-origin import has not broken the prices of the domestic production line.

(2) Price pressure is comparing price of entry to Turkish market of the product subject to measures and the domestic sale price to be which is found by adding a reasonable profit rate to the costs of domestic production line in case of weighted average domestic sale prices of domestic production line being under pressure due to dumping import and not being able to determine the prices in a way to obtain reasonable profit.

According to this, as a result of the calculations for the years of 2012, 2013 and 2014, it is determined that PRC-origin glass lid import has pressured the prices of domestic production line for the referred years in the rates of x%, 1x% and 2x%, respectively. Indonesia-origin glass lid import has pressured the prices of domestic production line in the period of 2012 at the rate of x%, and there was no price pressure in the years of 2013 and 2014. Price pressure is not calculated for Hong Kong as there was no import in the years of 2012 and 2013; and a price pressure was not determined for 2014 as a result of the calculation.

### **Economic indicators of domestic production line**

**ARTICLE 18** – (1) In determination of effect of import of the countries subject to measures origin on domestic production line, data obtained from the applicant domestic manufacturer, Uğurlu Company, is taken as the basis. The quantity is evaluated on kilogram base.

(2) On the other hand, for examining the tendency healthily, annual average Producer Price Index (PPI) is used for Turkish Lira based data and net of inflation real values are taken as the basis and data is indexed as 100 units for 2012.

a) Production, capacity and rate of capacity utilization (RCU)

1) Kilogram based production quantum index which was 100 in 2012 for glass lids subject to measures of the domestic production line has increased to 106 in 2013 and 110 in 2014.

2) Production capacity of the domestic production line has remained constant during reviewing period.

3) Rate of capacity utilization index in the subject product of the domestic production line was 100 in 2012 and increased to 106 in 2013 and to 110 in 2014.

b) Domestic sales

1) Domestic sale quantum index of domestic production line being 100 in 2012 has increased to 106 in 2013 and 110 in 2014.

c) Domestic prices

1) Weighted average domestic prices of domestic production line being 100 in 2012 has increased to 107 in 2013 and 111 in 2014.

ç) Overseas sales

1) There is no overseas sale in the products subject to measures of the domestic production line in reviewing period.

d) Market share

1) Market share index of domestic production line being 100 in 2012 has remained constant in 2013 and increased to 103 in 2014.

e) Costs

1) Total commercial cost value index of domestic production line being 100 in 2012 has been realized as 110 in 2013 and 118 in 2014.

f) Profitability

1) Index of product profit from domestic sales of domestic production line being 100 in 2012 has increased to 239 in 2013 and 300 in 2014.

g) Stocks

1) Domestic production line has not held stocks for products subject to measures in reviewing period.

ğ) Employment

1) Direct number of employees index related to the production of products subject to measures of domestic production line being 100 in 2012 has increased to 128 in 2013 and 130 in 2014. Number of administrative personnel index being 100 in 2012 has dropped to 80 in 2013 and remained constant as 80 in 2014.

h) Productivity

1) Productivity index of domestic production line being 100 in 2012 has dropped to 83 in 2013 and increased to 84 in 2014.

i) Cash flow

1) Cash flow index for products subject to measures of domestic production line being 100 in 2012 has increased to 166 in 2013 and to 181 in 2014.

j) Growth

1) Size of assets in real terms related to all activities of domestic production line being 100 in 2012 has increased to 106 in 2013 and to 156 in 2014.

j) Ability to increase capital and investments

1) Equity capital related to all activities of domestic production line being 100 in 2012 has dropped to 156 in 2013 and increased to 1019 in 2014. While there was no extension investment of domestic

production line in 2012 and 2013, a specific value of extension investment of domestic production line has been realized in 2014. There is no replacement investment of the company in reviewing period.

k) Rate of investment returns

1) Rate of investment returns (profit/asset rate) related to all activities of domestic production line being 100 in 2012 has increased to 33 in 2013 and dropped to 48 in 2014.

#### **Evaluation of economic indicators of domestic production line**

**ARTICLE 19** – (1) When economic indicators of domestic production line are examined, it is observed that economic indicators have generally followed a positive course also by the effect of measures. However, disruptions are seen in some indicators as productivity and the rate of investment returns. Besides, increase arising in the commercial costs of domestic production line not being reflected to domestic sale prices peer to peer causes domestic production line to show a fragile structure economically.

### **SIXTH SECTION**

#### **Evaluation of the Possibility of Continuation or Reoccurrence of Dumping and Loss**

##### **General explanations**

**ARTICLE 20** – (1) Due to the 35<sup>th</sup> Article of the Regulations, possibility of continuation or reoccurrence of dumping and loss in case of abolishment of the measures is evaluated.

Within this framework, capacity and export potential in countries subject to measures and factors affecting demand are examined.

#### **Established capacity and export potential of countries subject to measures**

**ARTICLE 21** – (1) Research on developments of products subject to measures in global market and established capacity in countries subject to measures is conducted by using International Trade Center –ITC data. In the analysis, ITC data is evaluated on the basis of kilogram between the years of 2012-2014. The subject statistic data constitutes an important indicator in production and export capacities of the products subject to measures at the countries subject to measures.

(2) According to data of ITC, PRC is seen as the main supplier in the world in glass lids subject to measures. According to this, glass lid export of PRC throughout the World in quantity basis is realized at 37,204,000 Kg in 2012, 43,540,000 Kg in 2013 and 41,860,000 Kg in 2014. On value basis, PRC has performed an export value of 66,669,000 US Dollars in 2012, 83,366,000 US Dollars in 2013 and 88,429,000 US Dollars in 2014. When looking at the unit prices of glass lid export PRC has performed throughout the World, it is observed that the prices have been realized as 1.80 US Dollar/Kg in 2012, 1.92 US Dollar /Kg in 2013 and 2.11 US Dollar/Kg in 2014. Share of PRC in glass lid export of the World on the basis of value is 53.3% in 2012, 57.6% in 2013 and 59.9% in 2014.

(3) According to data of ITC, it is seen that Indonesia takes the tenth place among glass lid exporter countries of the World in 2014 on the basis of quantity. Indonesia has performed a glass lid export of 193,000 Kg in 2012, 301,000 Kg in 2013 and 461,000 Kg in 2014. When examined on the value basis, Indonesia has performed a glass lid export of 319,000 US Dollars in 2012, 561,000 US Dollars in 2013 and 776,000 US Dollars in 2014 throughout the world in value. When unit prices of glass lid export Indonesia has made throughout the World are considered, it is observed that the prices have actualized as 1.65 US Dollar/Kg in 2012, 1.87 US Dollar/Kg in 2013 and 1.69 US Dollar/Kg in 2014. Share of Indonesia in the World in glass lid export on the basis of value is 0.3% in 2012, 0.4% in 2013 and 0.5% in 2014. Turkey takes the first place among the countries Indonesia has performed glass lid export on the basis of quantity and value in 2012, 2013 and 2014.

(4) According to data of ITC, it is seen that Hong Kong takes the thirteenth place among glass lid exporter countries of the World in 2014 on the basis of quantity. When Hong Kong's glass lid export throughout the World is evaluated, it is observed that the subject export is performed as 902,000 Kg

in 2012, 470,000 Kg in 2013 and 386,000 Kg in 2014. When examined on the value basis, Hong Kong has performed a glass lid export of 4,005,000 US Dollars in 2012, 2,375,000 US Dollars in 2013 and 1,589,000 US Dollars in 2014 throughout the world in value. When unit prices of glass lid export Hong Kong has made throughout the World are considered, it is actualized as 4.44 US Dollar/Kg in 2012, 5.05 US Dollar/Kg in 2013 and 4.11 US Dollar/Kg in 2014. Share of Hong Kong in the World in glass lid export on the basis of value is 3.2% in 2012, 1.6% in 2013 and 1.1% in 2014.

#### **Factors affecting the Demand**

**ARTICLE 22** – (1) It is recognized from the information obtained from domestic production line and importers that the primary factor affecting demand is the price. When general import statistics are examined, it is seen that specifically PRC and Indonesia are more advantageous in this subject. On the other hand, when the matter of glass lids subject to measures being used majorly on metal pot, pan and teapots is taken into consideration, increase in the export of the subject metal goods increases demand for the products subject to measures. Thus, according to data given in “Glassware Sector Foreign Trade Report (May 2015)” of the Association of Glassman, an important organization engaged in business in the sector, export of iron-steel, copper and aluminum table and kitchen utensils in Turkey in reviewing period is in uptrend.

While the subject export in 2012 was at 329,030,646 US Dollars level, it has increased to 443,535,945 US Dollars in 2014. In addition to this, when it is considered that the subject product market in Turkey is expanding in reviewing period, it is evaluated that there may be a significant shift of the demand to these countries-origin products in case measures for countries subject to measures-origin glass lids are abolished.

### **SEVENTH SECTION**

#### **Evaluation and Conclusion**

##### **Evaluation**

**ARTICLE 23** – (1) As a result of the evaluations conducted, it is evaluated that countries subject to measures have significant capacities and export capabilities which they may direct to Turkey, main reason for demand in Indonesia and PRC origin import is the convenient prices, Hong Kong origin import has started again in 2014 although it was suspended in 2012 and 2013, and that, in case measures are abolished, considering that dumping margins determined in the main investigations which shall reflect the behaviors of manufacturer/exporter companies in lack of measures are at important levels, it is possible for dumping to continue or reoccur in case measures are abolished.

(2) Although import carried out from PRC is decreasing, it is seen that unit price of this import in the years of 2013 and 2014 is lower than the average unit price of general import, and unit prices of PRC origin import break and pressure rates of domestic production line in increasing rates by these years. Although breaking rates calculated for Indonesia origin import have received negative values all through the period and the pressure rates have received negative values as of 2013, import performed from the subject country showing increase in terms of quantity indicates a possibility of shifting of break and pressure rates to positive values in case current measures are abolished. Import from Hong Kong which had stopped in 2012 and 2013 has started again in the year of 2014, at the end of the reviewing period. Although break and pressure rates calculated for Hong Kong have negative values, this situation is not considered as an indicator because the import prices may not reflect the real prices as the import from the subject country is at low levels. With the effect of the measures in effect, improvements are experienced in the basic indicators of domestic production line and market share rates. However, considering disruptions seen in some other economic indicators as productivity and the rate of investment returns of domestic production line and increase in commercial costs of domestic production line not being reflected to domestic sale prices peer to peer, it is evaluated that continuation and reoccurrence of loss is possible in case measures are abolished.



**Decision**

**ARTICLE 24** – (1) As a result of the investigation, as it is determined that it is possible for dumping and loss to continue or reoccur in case current measures are abolished, by the decision of the Board of Evaluating Unfair Competition in Imports and the approval of the Ministry of Economy, it is decided for products subject to investigation to continue applying measures against dumping being applied with the Communiqué on Prevention of Unfair Competition in Imports (Communiqué No: 2010/12) as stated in the table.

<b>Customs Tariff Statistics Position</b>	<b>Definition of Goods</b>	<b>Country of Origin</b>	<b>Manufacturers</b>	<b>Anti-dumping Precaution (US Dollar/Kg)</b>
7010.20.00.00.00	Only pot, pan teapot lids made of glass	Indonesia	PT Sinar Baru Abadi	0.14
			Others	0.50
		Hong Kong	All manufacturers/exporters	0.91
		People's Republic of China	All manufacturers/exporters	0.91

**Application**

**ARTICLE 25** – (1) Customs administrations collect strict measures against dumping in import in the amounts shown in the 24<sup>th</sup> Article for the goods which their Customs Tariff Position number, definition, countries of origin and manufacturers are stated, reserving the other provisions of legislation.

**Validity**

**ARTICLE 26** – (1) This Communiqué is put into force on the date of publication.

**Execution**

**ARTICLE 27** – (1) The Minister of Economy enforces the provisions of this Communiqué.