



غرفة الشرقية
ASHARQIA CHAMBER

الرقم: 3501000/283/1564
التاريخ: 2013/09/29م
الموافق: 1434/11/23هـ

المحترمين

السادة/منتجي ومصدرين الأسيتون

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

تهديكم غرفة الشرقية أطيب تحياتها وتفيدكم بتلقيها خطاب مجلس الغرف السعودية رقم (ش.غ/3520) وتاريخ (1434/10/26هـ) والمشار فيه إلى خطاب وزارة التجارة والصناعة رقم (ع/12547/2/267) وتاريخ (1434/10/19هـ) والمتضمن أنه طبقاً لنظام المراقبة للكشف المبكر عن القضايا المقامة ضد صادرات المملكة العربية السعودية من دول العالم والذي يتم بالإدارة العامة للمعاملات التجارية، فقد تم الكشف عن إعلان الهند بتاريخ (2013/7/23م) عن بدء إجراءات تحقيق مكافحة الإغراق ضد وارداتها من المملكة والصين من الأسيتون الذي يندرج تحت البند الجمركي رقم (29141100).

حيث منحت سلطة التحقيق الأطراف المعنية 40 يوم من تاريخ الإعلان عن بدء التحقيق تنتهي في تاريخ (2013/9/1م) الموافق لإعلان عن انفسهم كطرف معني بالقضية وتقديم البيانات والمعلومات المتعلقة بالتحقيق، كما أعلنت سلطة التحقيق أن تلقي البيانات بعد المدة المحددة أو تلقيها معلومات غير مكتملة سوف يؤدي إلى استخدام سلطة التحقيق أفضل البيانات المتاحة لها للتواصل إلى نتائج التحقيق، علماً بأن سلطة التحقيق قامت بتحديد فترة التحقيق في الإغراق السنة المالية (أبريل/2012 حتى مارس/2013) كما حددت فترة التحقيق في الضرر أربعة سنوات مالية تبدأ في شهر أبريل وتنتهي في شهر مارس (2013/2012، 2012/2011، 2011/2010، 2010/2009).

للعلم و الاحاطة .

وتقبلوا خالص التحية والتقدير

الأمين العام

عبدالرحمن بن محمد الوابل

ام ش / ع ص ص





مجلس الغرف السعودية
Council of Saudi Chambers

الرقم: ٣٥٥/ع التاريخ: ١٤٣٤/١٠/٢٦ المزمقات: ع ٥

سلمه الله

سعادة أمين عام الغرفة التجارية الصناعية

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته...

يهدىكم مجلس الغرف السعودية أطيب التحيات ، وأفيدكم بأنه وردنا خطاب وزارة التجارة والصناعة رقم (ع/١٢٥٤٧/٢/٢٦٧) وتاريخ (١٩/١٠/١٤٣٤هـ) والمتضمن أنه طبقاً لنظام المراقبة للكشف المبكر عن القضايا المقامة ضد صادرات المملكة العربية السعودية من دول العالم والذي يتم بالإدارة العامة للمعاملات التجارية ، فقد تم الكشف عن إعلان الهند بتاريخ (٢٣/٧/٢٠١٣م) عن بدء إجراءات تحقيق مكافحة الإغراق ضد وارداتها من المملكة والصين من الأسيتون الذي يندرج تحت البند الجمركي رقم (٢٩١٤١١٠٠) .

حيث منحت سلطة التحقيق الأطراف المعنية ٤٠ يوم من تاريخ الإعلان عن بدء التحقيق تنتهي في تاريخ (٠١/٠٩/٢٠١٣م) الموافق لإعلان عن انفسهم كطرف معني بالقضية وتقديم البيانات والمعلومات المتعلقة بالتحقيق ، كما أعلنت سلطة التحقيق أن تلقي البيانات بعد المدة المحددة أو تلقيها معلومات غير مكتملة سوف يؤدي إلى استخدام سلطة التحقيق أفضل البيانات المتاحة لها للتواصل إلى نتائج التحقيق ، علماً بأن سلطة التحقيق قامت بتحديد فترة التحقيق في الإغراق السنة المالية (ابريل /٢٠١٢ حتى مارس /٢٠١٣) كما حددت فترة التحقيق في الضرر أربعة سنوات مالية تبدأ في شهر أبريل وتنتهي في شهر مارس (٢٠١٠/٢٠١١/٢٠١٢/٢٠١٣/٢٠١٤/٢٠١٥) .

عليه نرفق لسعادتكم نسخة من إعلان بدء التحقيق حتى يتسنى إبلاغ الشركات السعودية التي تنتج وتصدر المنتج المشار إليه إلى الهند ، وذلك للإعلان عن نفسها طرف معني بالتحقيق .

وتقبلوا وافر التحية والتقدير...

مساعد الأمين العام لشؤون الغرف

أحمد بن حسين السماعيل
١٤٣٤
٢٦

the meaning of Rule 2 (b) and the application satisfies the criteria of standing in terms of Rule 5 (3) of the Rules supra.

Product under consideration

4. The product under consideration for the purpose of present investigation is "Acetone" from Chinese Taipei and Saudi Arabia.
5. Acetone is a basic organic chemical which is also known as Dimethyl Ketone with a chemical formula CH_3COCH_3 and used in the manufacture of bulk pharmaceuticals, agro chemicals, dye stuffs, certain explosives and downstream chemicals. It is a basic organic chemical produced in single grade. It is a colourless liquid with an agreeable ether-like odour. Acetone is classified under Chapter 29 of the Customs Tariff Act under the sub-heading 29141100. The customs classification is indicative only and in no way binding on the scope of the present investigation.

Like Article

6. The applicant has claimed that the subject goods, which are being dumped into India, are identical to the goods produced by the domestic industry. There are no differences either in the technical specifications, quality, functions or end-uses of the dumped imports and the domestically produced subject goods and the product under consideration manufactured by the applicant. The two are technically and commercially substitutable and hence should be treated as 'like article' under the Rules. Therefore, for the purpose of the present investigation, the subject goods produced by the applicant in India are being treated as 'Like Article' to the subject goods being imported from the subject countries.

Countries involved

7. The present application has been filed in respect of the dumping of the product concerned from Chinese Taipei and Saudi Arabia (referred to as 'Subject countries').

Normal Value

8. The applicant has constructed the normal values in respect of these subject countries. They have also provided information sourcing from ICIS LOR. The Authority has prima-facie considered the normal value of subject goods in subject countries on the basis of constructed values as made available by the applicant for the purpose of initiating this investigation.

Export Price

9. The applicant has claimed export prices on the basis of data obtained from DGCIS. Price adjustments have been allowed on account of Ocean Freight, marine insurance.

commission, port expenses, inland freight expenses and bank charges. There is sufficient evidence of the export prices of the subject goods from the subject countries to justify initiation of an antidumping investigation.

Dumping Margin

10. The normal value and the export price have been compared at ex-factory level, which shows prima facie significant dumping margin in respect of the subject countries. There is sufficient prima facie evidence that the normal value of the subject goods in the subject countries are significantly higher than the ex-factory export price, indicating, prima facie, that the subject goods are being dumped into the Indian market by the exporters from the subject countries. The dumping margins are estimated to be above de minimis.

Injury and Causal Link

11. The applicant has furnished evidence regarding the 'injury' having taken place as a result of the alleged dumping in the form of increased volume of dumped imports, price undercutting, price underselling, price suppression and decline in profitability, return on capital employed, cash flow, market share, production, capacity utilization etc. of the domestic industry. There is sufficient prima facie evidence of 'injury' being suffered by the domestic industry caused by dumped imports from subject countries to justify initiation of an anti-dumping investigation.

Period of Investigation (POI)

12. The applicant had proposed the Period of investigation (POI) as January 2012 - December 2012. However, to make the required analysis on the basis of most recent data, the Authority has determined the POI as the financial year April, 2012 - March, 2013 (12 Months). For the purpose of analyzing injury, the data of previous three years, i.e., Apr'09-Mar'10, Apr'10-Mar'11 Apr'11-Mar'12 and the period of investigation shall be considered.

Submission of Information

13. The known exporters in the subject countries and their Governments through their Embassies/representatives in India, importers/users in India known to be concerned and the domestic industry are being informed separately to enable them to file required information in the form and manner prescribed. Any other interested party may also make its submissions relevant to the investigation within the time-limit set out below and write to:

**The Designated Authority,
Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties,
Ministry of Commerce & Industry,
Department of Commerce, Udyog Bhawan,
New Delhi -110011.**

Time limit

14. Any information relating to this investigation should be sent in writing so as to reach the Authority at the above address not later than 40 days from the date of publication of this notification. If no information is received within the prescribed time limit or the information received is incomplete, the Authority may record their findings on the basis of the 'facts available' on record in accordance with the Anti-dumping Rules.

Submission of information on Non-Confidential basis

15. In terms of Rule 6(7) of the Anti-dumping Rules, the interested parties are required to submit non-confidential summary of any confidential information provided to the Authority and if in the opinion of the party providing such information, such information is not susceptible to summarization, a statement of reason thereof, is required to be provided.
16. In case confidentiality is claimed on any part of the questionnaire's response/submissions, the same must be submitted in two separate sets (a) marked as Confidential (with title, index, number of pages, etc.) and (b) other set marked as Non-Confidential (with title, index, number of pages, etc.). All the information supplied must be clearly marked as either "confidential" or "non-confidential" at the top of each page.
17. Information supplied without any mark shall be treated as non-confidential and the Authority shall be at liberty to allow the other interested parties to inspect any such non-confidential information. Two (2) copies each of the confidential version and the non-confidential version must be submitted.
18. For information claimed as confidential, the supplier of the information is required to provide a good cause statement along with the supplied information as to why such information cannot be disclosed and/or why summarization of such information is not possible.
19. The non-confidential version is required to be a replica of the confidential version with the confidential information preferably indexed or blanked out / summarized depending upon the information on which confidentiality is claimed. The non-confidential summary must be in sufficient detail to permit a reasonable understanding of the substance of the information furnished on confidential basis. However, in exceptional circumstances, party submitting the confidential information may indicate that such information is not susceptible of summary; a statement of reasons why summarization is not possible, must be provided to the satisfaction of the Authority.

20. The Authority may accept or reject the request for confidentiality on examination of the nature of the information submitted. If the Authority is satisfied that the request for confidentiality is not warranted or the supplier of the information is either unwilling to make the information public or to authorize its disclosure in generalized or summary form, it may disregard such information.
21. Any submission made without a meaningful non-confidential version thereof or without a good cause statement on the confidentiality claim may not be taken on record by the Authority. The Authority on being satisfied and accepting the need for confidentiality of the information provided, shall not disclose it to any party without specific authorization of the party providing such confidential information.
22. Notwithstanding anything contained in para above, if the Authority is satisfied that the request for confidentiality is not warranted or the supplier of the information is either unwilling to make the information public or to authorize its disclosure in a generalised or summary form, it may disregard such information.

Inspection of Public File

23. In terms of Rule 6(7) any interested party may inspect the public file containing non-confidential versions of the evidence submitted by other interested parties.

Non-cooperation

24. In case any interested party refuses access to and otherwise does not provide necessary information within a reasonable period, or significantly impedes the investigation, the Authority may record its findings on the basis of the facts available to it and make such recommendations to the Central Governments as deemed fit.

(J.S. Deepak)
Designated Authority