

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1534 of 21 October 2020 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain prepared or preserved citrus fruits (namely mandarins, etc.) originating in the People's Republic of China following an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 of the European Parliament and of the Council

- Article 1 (1) A definitive anti-dumping duty is imposed on imports of...
Article 2 (1) In cases where goods have been damaged before entry...
Article 3 Article 1(2) may be amended by adding a new exporting...
Article 4 This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following...
Signature

ANNEX

Cooperating Chinese exporting producers not included in the sample:
Hunan Pointer Foods Co., Ltd., Yongzhou, Hunan Ningbo Pointer
Canned...

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1534. (See end of Document for details)

- (1) OJ L 176, 30.6.2016, p. 21, as last amended by Regulation (EU) 2018/825 (OJ L 143, 7.6.2018, p. 1).
- (2) Council Regulation (EC) No 1355/2008 of 18 December 2008 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty and collecting definitively the provisional duty imposed on imports of certain prepared or preserved citrus fruits (namely mandarins, etc.) originating in the People's Republic of China (OJ L 350, 30.12.2008, p. 35).
- (3) Judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Union of 22 March 2012 in Case C-338/10, *Grünwald Logistik Service GmbH (GLS) v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Stadt*.
- (4) Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 158/2013 of 18 February 2013 re-imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain prepared or preserved citrus fruits (namely mandarins, etc.) originating in the People's Republic of China (OJ L 49, 22.2.2013, p. 29).
- (5) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1313/2014 of 10 December 2014 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain prepared or preserved citrus fruits (namely mandarins, etc.) originating in the People's Republic of China following an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1225/2009 (OJ L 354, 11.12.2014, p. 17).
- (6) Notice of the impending expiry of certain anti-dumping measures (OJ C 104, 19.3.2019, p. 10).
- (7) Notice of initiation of an expiry review of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imports of certain prepared or preserved citrus fruits (namely mandarins, etc.) originating in the People's Republic of China (OJ C 414, 10.12.2019, p. 14).
- (8) Please refer to the Annex 3 of the Complaint.
- (9) Available at http://trade.ec.europa.eu/tdi/case_details.cfm?id=2425.
- (10) Available at http://trade.ec.europa.eu/tdi/case_details.cfm?id=2425.
- (11) Notice on the consequences of the COVID-19 outbreak on anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations (OJ C 86, 16.3.2020, p. 6).
- (12) File case number t20.000686.
- (13) Global Trade Atlas – GTA (https://www.gtis.com/gta/secure/htscty_wta.cfm).
- (14) <https://orbis4.bvdinfo.com/version-201866/orbis/Companies>.
- (15) Note for the file – File case number t20.000629.
- (16) Frucom represents the interest of European importers of food products including dried fruit, edible nuts and processed fruit & vegetables, including canned mandarins.
- (17) Commission Staff Working Document on Significant Distortions in the Economy of the People's Republic of China for the purposes of Trade Defence Investigations, 20 December 2017, SWD(2017) 483 final/2 (hereafter 'Report').
- (18) Report – Chapter 2, p. 6-7.
- (19) Report – Chapter 2, p. 10.
- (20) Available at http://www.fdi.gov.cn/1800000121_39_4866_0_7.html (last viewed 15 July 2019).
- (21) Report – Chapter 2, p. 20-21.
- (22) Report – Chapter 3, p. 41, 73-74.
- (23) Report – Chapter 6, p. 120-121.
- (24) Report – Chapter 6, p. 122-135.
- (25) Report – Chapter 7, p. 167-168.
- (26) Report – Chapter 8, p. 169-170, 200-201.
- (27) Report – Chapter 2, p. 15-16, Report – Chapter 4, p. 50, p. 84, Report – Chapter 5, p. 108-9.
- (28) Report – Chapter 3, p. 22-24 and Chapter 5, p. 97-108.
- (29) Report – Chapter 5, p. 104-9.
- (30) Report – Chapter 5, p. 100-1.

- (31) Report – Chapter 2, p. 26
- (32) Report – Chapter 2, p. 31-2.
- (33) Available at <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-congress-companies-idUSKCN1B40JU> (last viewed 15 July 2019).
- (34) Report – Chapter 14, p. 358.
- (35) The full text of the plan is available on the MIIT website: <http://www.miit.gov.cn/n1146295/n1652858/n1652930/n3757016/c5353943/content.html> (last viewed 8 June 2020).
- (36) Report – Chapters 14.1 to 14.3.
- (37) Report – Chapter 4, p. 41-42, 83.
- (38) Report, Part III, Chapter 14, p. 346 ff.
- (39) Introduction to the Plan for Adjusting and Upgrading the Steel Industry.
- (40) Report, Chapter 14, p. 347.
- (41) Catalogue for Guiding Industry Restructuring (2011 Version) (2013 Amendment) issued by Order No 9 of the National Development and Reform Commission on 27 March 2011, and amended in accordance with the Decision of the National Development and Reform Commission on Amending the Relevant Clauses of the Catalogue for Guiding Industry Restructuring (2011 Version) issued by Order No 21 of the National Development and Reform Commission on 16 February 2013.
- (42) See Recital (56) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/969 of 8 June 2017 imposing definitive countervailing duties on imports of certain hot-rolled flat products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel originating in the People's Republic of China and amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/649 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain hot-rolled flat products of iron, non-alloy or other alloy steel originating in the People's Republic of China (OJ L 146, 9.6.2017, p. 17).
- (43) Report – Chapter 14, pp. 375-376.
- (44) Report – Chapter 6, p. 138-149.
- (45) Report – Chapter 9, p. 216.
- (46) Report – Chapter 9, p. 213-215.
- (47) Report – Chapter 9, p. 209-211.
- (48) See also Report – Chapter 2, p. 9-10.
- (49) Report – Chapter 13, p. 332-337.
- (50) Report – Chapter 13, p. 336.
- (51) Report – Chapter 13, p. 337-341.
- (52) Report – Chapter 6, p. 114-117.
- (53) Report – Chapter 6, p. 119.
- (54) Report – Chapter 6, p. 120.
- (55) Report – Chapter 6, p. 121-122, 126-128, 133-135.
- (56) See IMF Working Paper 'Resolving China's Corporate Debt Problem', by Wojciech Maliszewski, Serkan Arslanalp, John Caparuso, José Garrido, Si Guo, Joong Shik Kang, W. Raphael Lam, T. Daniel Law, Wei Liao, Nadia Rendak, Philippe Wingender, Jiangyan, October 2016, WP/16/203.
- (57) Report – Chapter 6, p. 121-122, 126-128, 133-135.
- (58) <https://connect.ihs.com/gta/standardreports>
- (59) Turkish Statistical Institute, <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr>
- (60) <https://orbis4.bvdinfo.com/version-201866/orbis/Companies>
- (61) Regulation (EU) 2015/755 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 on common rules for imports from certain third countries (OJ L 123, 19.5.2015, p. 33) and Commission

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- Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/749 of 24 February 2017 amending Regulation (EU) 2015/755 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the removal of Kazakhstan from the list of countries in Annex I thereto (OJ L 113, 29.4.2017, p. 11).
- (62) http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreIstatistikTablo.do?istab_id=2090, as last accessed on 24 March 2020.
- (63) This is a statistical classification of economic activities used by Eurostat, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nace-rev2>, as last accessed on 24 March 2020.
- (64) http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreIstatistikTablo.do?istab_id=2104, as last accessed on 24 March 2020.
- (65) <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr> => Press releases => select Electricity and Natural Gas prices as last accessed on 24 March 2020.
- (66) FRİGO-PAK GIDA MADDELERİ SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.
- (67) Information provided by China Chamber of Commerce of Import & Export for Foodstuffs, Native produce and Animal by-products stated that China is the largest manufacturer and exporter of canned mandarin with an annual production of around 600 000-700 000 tonnes while a USDA Foreign Agricultural Service estimated the consumption for processing in 2018/2019 at around 540 000 tonnes. In April 2020, they were about 160 canned mandarin manufacturers in China (they were more than 270 in 2015).
- (68) The database lists more than 200 export destinations.
- (69) <https://ustr.gov/issue-areas/enforcement/section-301-investigations/section-301-china/200-billion-trade-action>.
- (70) In September 2018, the United States imposed additional tariffs of 25 percent on preserved citrus from PRC as part of a larger package of tariffs on \$200 billion of Chinese imports.
- (71) COFRUSA
- (72) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1313/2014, recital (63).
- (73) See ‘China: Citrus Annual’, FAS (USDA), 14 December 2018, cited above in fn. 67, p. 9.
- (74) See ‘Section 301 – China’, Office of the United States Trade Representative (the ‘USTR’); available at <https://ustr.gov/issue-areas/enforcement/section-301-investigations/section-301-china> and accessed on 24 July 2019.
- (75) European Commission, Directorate-General for Trade, Directorate H, Rue de la Loi 170, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.
- (76) Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

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