

# MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

## NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 10th June, 1996

### PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

**Subject:** Anti-Dumping investigation concerning imports of Dead Burnt Magnesite(DBM) originating from the People's Republic of China -Preliminary Findings.

**F. No. 7/2/94-ADD-**The Government of India having regard to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 as amended in 1995 and the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and collection of Anti Dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, thereof:

### A. PROCEDURE

2. The procedure described below has been followed:

- i. The Designated Authority (hereinafter referred to Authority), under the above Rules, received a written petitioner from Magnesite Association of India on behalf of the domestic industry, alleging dumping of dead burnt Magnesite (hereinafter referred to DBM) originating from the People's Republic of China; (hereinafter referred to China PR).
- ii. The Authority notified the Embassy of China PR about the receipt of dumping allegations made by the petitioner before proceeding to initiate an investigation in accordance with sub-rules (5) supra.
- iii. The Authority issued a Public Notice dated 16.5.1995 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, initiating anti dumping proceedings concerning imports of DBM classified under heading 2519.90 Schedule I of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and No. 2519.90.03 under Indian Trade classification (Based on harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System) originating from the Peoples' republic of China.
- iv. The Authority forwarded copy of he said public notice to the known exporters, importers, industry associations and to the complainant and gave them an opportunity to make their views known writing and to request for an oral hearing.

- v. All the exporters were provided a copy of the petition filed by the domestic industry. A copy of the petition was also supplied to the embassy of the People's Republic of China.
- vi. The Authority sent questionnaires, to elicit relevant information, to the following exporters.
  - 1. M/s. China National Metals & Minerals, Import and export Corporation, China
  - 2. M/s. Zhuhai metals & Minerals Co. Ltd., China
  - 3. M/s. China Metallurgical Imports & Export Corporation, China
  - 4. M/s. Dalian metals & Minerals Imports & exports Corporation, China
  - 5. M/s. Otavi Otavi Minen Act Metgenthalerall Co., China
- vii. The Embassy of the People's Republic of China in New Delhi was also informed about the initiation of investigation and was requested to advise the exporters/producers from their country to respond to the questionnaire within the prescribed time.
- viii. Indian Refractory Makers Association, an association of user industry, was also provided with a copy of the petition and an opportunity to furnish information relevant to the investigation in accordance with Rule 6(5) of the Rules supra.
- ix. The questionnaire was sent to the following importers of DBM:-
  - 1. M/s. Steel Authority of India, Bokaro
  - 2. M/s. Steel Authority of India, Bhilai
  - 3. M/s. Steel Authority of India, Rourkela
  - 4. M/s. Vizag Steel Plant, Vishakapatnam
  - 5. M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co.Ltd., Jamshedpur
  - 6. M/s. Indian Iron & Steel Co. ltd., Bumpur
  - 7. M/s. Steel Authority of India, Durgapur
  - 8. M/s. Bharat Refractories Ltd., Dhanbad
  - 9. M/s. Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Calcutta
  - 10.M/s. Orissa Cement Ltd., Sundargarh
  - 11.M/s. Orissa Industries Ltd., Cuttack
  - 12.M/s. Tata Refractories Ltd., Karuppur, Salem
  - 13.M/s. Marathwada Refractories Ltd., Aurangabad
  - 14.M/s. Valley Refractories Ltd., Dhanbad.
- x. An Opportunity was also given to exporters, importers, petitioners, embassy of the People's Republic of China and other interested parties to express their views in a public hearing held on 7th August, 1995. The said Public hearing was attended by the representatives of the petitioner viz- M/s. Magnesite Association of India, and the following importers/interested parties.

1. Indian Refractory Makers Association, Calcutta
  2. M/s. Burn Standard Ltd.
  3. M/s. Orissa Cement Ltd.,
  4. M/s. Orissa Industries Ltd.
- xi. All the parties who attended the said public hearing were advised to present the submissions made in the public hearing in writing for obtaining counter comments from the other party(ies) to the investigation and the written submissions made by the party(ies) were made available to the other party(ies) for their counter comments.
- xii. The Authority sought and verified information deemed necessary for the investigation, and to this end investigations were carried out at the premises of the following companies:
- a. M/s. Tamil Nadu Magnesite Corporation, Salem
  - b. M/s. Dalmia Magnesite Corporation, Salem
  - c. Office of the petitioner, i.e. Magnesite Association of India, Salem
- xiii. The Authority wrote to the DGCIS, Calcutta for supplying import details of DBM having MgO content ranging from 85% to 92% DGCIS. Calcutta replied that the said details are not being maintained and therefore cannot be supplied.
- xiv. The Authority also conducted cost investigation and worked out optimum Cost of Production and Cost of Make and Sell DBM in India on the basis of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and the principle of the best available information in accordance with rule 6(8) supra to ascertain the quantum of anti dumping duty necessary to remove the injury to the domestic industry.
- xv. The investigation covered the period from 1st April, 1993 to 31st March, 1994.
- xvi. Under the Rule 17 supra, the Central Government has extended the time limit by six months to conclude the investigation.

## **B. PETITIONER'S VIEWS**

3. The petitioner made the following main points:
- a. Product processes in Chin and in India are similar and consequently the cost of production in two countries are not expected to differ widely.
  - b. There is no inherent natural advantage in Chinese methodology of production, processing shipment and deliver,
  - c. The articles are like, regardless of the origin.
  - d. The users are the same, regardless of the origin

- e. Heavy dumping is being done by China.
- f. Indian producers have begun to suffer grievous injury and are facing extinction.
- g. This injury is primarily and predominantly due to Chinese dumping of large scale imports of DBM at abnormally low prices which forced domestic producers to curtail production and to take recourse to lay-off, even voluntary retirement of workmen to trim down the labour force which could not be gainfully employed.
- h. It is in India's interest to impose adequate anti-dumping duty on Chinese DBM.
- i. The DBM being imported from North Korea is on superior grade having 93% MgO content, and therefore does not fall into the product into consideration, which is DBM having MgO content 85% - 92%.

## **D. EXPORTER'S VIEWS**

4. None of the exporters or their representatives attended the public hearing or submit any comment in writing.

## **E. VIEWS OF THE IMPORTERS AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES**

5. Importers and Indian Refractory Makers Association (hereinafter referred to as IRMA) denying the various allegations made by the petitioner, highlighted the following main points:-

- a. Production by petitioner's members does not constitute 75% of the total production in India.
- b. DBM being produced by the domestic industry and the reference grade DBM being imported from the China RP are not "like product". Member petitioner does not produce reference grade of the same quality as that of Chinese DBM.
- c. Production of DBM having MgO content between 90% to 92% and Silica content less than 4% is very negligible in India. The imports of DBM and fused Magnesite from the China RP having MgO contents more than 92% does not have potential of causing material injury, real or foreseen.
- d. Rates of supply of DBM from China are higher than those from Indian Supplies. In spite of cheaper import price from North Korea as compared to China, imports from North Korea have declined in 1993-94 as compared to 1992-93. Price is therefore, not the sole consideration for import of Chinese DBM.
- e. Demand for DBM with less than 92% MgO content has already reduced and is likely to be curtailed in the coming years.

- f. Domestic industry is not in a position to meet full demand. The Indian DBM industry has not been able to produce and supply DBM in spite of firm orders in hand.
- g. China RP has imposed export duty on exports of DBM.
- h. The present high Customs duty on imports of DBM has been hurting the user industry for quite some time.
- i. Reference to imposition of anti dumping duty by EC is extraneous and misleading, as member countries of EC produce DBM having 90% MgO and less than 4% Silica content.
- j. cost of Production in China is much different from India in view of certain natural advantages enjoyed by China, productivity of labour, waste ratio etc.
- k. Since M/s. Himalayan magnetite has been referred to BIFR in 1990-91, there cannot be any injury to them because of importation from China.
- l. The imports prices from the People's Republic of China are directly affected by quantity of DBM ordered, chartering of shipping vessel at favorable rates, bulk or packaged shipments etc.

## **E. EXAMINATION BY AUTHORITY**

6. The submissions made by the importers, petitioner and other interested parties have been examined and considered while arriving at these findings and have been dealt with at appropriate places in these findings.

7. The Authority confirms, in the absence of any direct response from the exporters in the prescribed format having made the findings on the basis of the information available to it and as per Rule 6(8) supra.

## **F. PRODUCT UNDER CONSIDRATION**

8. Dead Burnt Magnesite is a naturally occurring magnesium carbonate. It can have MgO content ranging from 80% to 99%. The dead Burnt Magnesite under consideration involves MgO content ranging from 85% to 92% and has been referred to as reference grade DBM in these findings. Dead Burnt Magnesite is mainly used in the refractory industry to make formed and unformed refractories which are then used in the Steel making and Cement industries. Dead Burnet Magnesite is classified under customs code 2519.90 of the Customs Tariff and under 2519.90.03 under Indian Trade Classification (based on Harmonised Commodity Description).

## **G. LIKE ARTICLE**

9. Indian Refectory Makers Association stated that grade and qualities of DBM vary, amongst other factor(s) with MgO and Silica contents in it. The higher Silica impurities are not suitable for the principal/major range of basis refractory productions of their members and pleaded that the DBM being produced by the domestic industry and the reference grade DBM being imported from the PR of China are not like product.

10. the petitioner submitted that the DBM of the reference grade, produced in India is a "Like Article" the technology and type of equipment used is more or less the same worldwide. Both Chinese and Indian producers use a multitude of kiln types (shaft and rotary for dead brining). Both use are as mined and hand sorted and methodology for crushing screening, sizing, grinding and bagging of the article is the same both in China and in India.

11. The petitioner argued that DBM having an MgO content higher than 92 percent requires special intermediate processes such as beneficiation by Flootation process or chemical beneficiation before calcining. This has not been refuted by IRMA, IRMA has argued that DBM having MgO content between 99-92% is not produced in substantial quantities. It was also noted that the DBM being imported from China and being produced by the domestic industry are being used interchangeably. The Authority, after considering all these factors conclude that the DBM being imported from China and that produced by the domestic industry are like article under the rules supra.

12. The Authority finds that though the contents of impurities in the form of Silica content may have impact on the quality of DBM to be used for specific applications, MgO contents seems to be the major factor in determining the grade of DMB, IRMA admitted that MgO content is one of the major determinates, though the same is not he sole factor. It is obvious that lower the MgO content in DBM, higher would be impurities or contents of foreign material other than MaO, like Silica. Authority, however, noted that IRMA. The association of the user industry, could not provide sufficient documentary evidence about the specification of DBM being procured by their members from Domestic Industry and that imported from China. On the other hand, during the investigation, it is noticed that the reference grade material has been imported from China as well as procured from prima-facie conclusion that the DBM of reference grade has product, the customers are common and both being used interchangeably.

13. The Authority finds in view of the above that reference grade of DBM of Chinese origin being imported into India has characteristics closely resembling with DBM being produced by the Indian domestic industry and the two are like article in accordance with Rule 2(d) supra.

## **H. DOMESTIC STATUS**

14. The petition has been filed by Magnesite Association of India, E 2 Maharani Bagh, New Delhi for and on behalf of the following companies:

1. M/s. Tamil Nadu Magnesite Corporation Ltd., Salem having its works at Salem
2. M/s. Dalmia Magnesite Ltd., Salem, having its works at Salem.
3. M/s. Khaitan Hostombe Spinels Ltd., having its works at Tanakpur, Dist. Nanital.
4. M/s. Almora Magnesite Ltd., having its works at Almora
5. M/s. Himalayan Magnesite Ltd., having its works at Pithorgarh

15. Magnesite Association of India is an Association of Magnesite Miners. Manufacturers and Traders in India and out of 20 producers of DBM in Indian. 16 producers are members of the Association. The petitioner represents producers accounting for nearly 87% of the total production of reference grade DBM meant for external sale in 1993-94. The petitioner has, however, requested to consider the companies mentioned in para 14 supra whose actual production in 1993-94 accounted for over 75% of the total production of DBM meant for external sales in that year as forming the part of the domestic industry. It has been, however, found during the course of the investigation that M/s. Almora Magnesite Ltd., is related to M/s. Tata Refractories Ltd., who is an importer of the subject goods M/s. Almora Magnesite Ltd. has therefore not been considered as part of domestic industry in accordance with rule 2(b) of the Rule supra. The Authority confirms that the remaining four companies listed in para 14 above constitute domestic industry in accordance with rule 2(b) of the Rules supra.

## **I. NORMAL VALUE**

16. The petitioner has not provided domestic prices of DBM in the People's Republic of China pleading that China is not a market economy and many cost items such as true fuel prices, depreciation, proper charges of interest, social charges etc. do not apply to the Chinese industry and article. It further stated that the next criterion of the highest comparable price for the said article or like article from the exporting country to any third country in the ordinary course of trade cannot also be applied for the reason that China has been exporting DBM throughout the world at a price less than the normal value and, therefore, any data regarding the export prices to third country could be misleading. Regarding the normal value based on cost of production of the article or like article in the country of origin along with reasonable addition for selling and any other cost and for profits, the petitioner urged that the data regarding the cost

of production in China is not available and even if it were available, that data would reflect subsidized costs only and not the normal costs in a free market economy. It has requested to find out the cost of production of like article in a reference country. The petitioner submitted that the DBM of the reference grade, produced in India is a “like article”, the technology and type of equipment used is more or less the same worldwide, both Chinese and Indian producers use a multitude of types (shaft and rotary for dead burning) both use ore as mined and hand sorted and methodology for crushing, screening, sizing, grinding and bagging of the article is the same both in China and in India. Though the amorphous massive nature of the Magnesite ore deposits found in China does lead to higher percentage level of ore recovery as compared with the fractured vein type deposits found particularly in South India, this advantage is offset due to other favourable factors for Indian producer such as cheaper labour cost. In view of above, the cost factors for the two countries more or less balance each other and, therefore, the cost of production of DBM in India after giving certain marginal allowances could reasonably be taken as a proper basis for determining the normal value. Alternatively, the petitioner has suggested treating Turkey as surrogate country for determining Normal Value and has furnished an invoice raised in Turkey.

17. None of the exporters have furnished any information with regard to Normal value, though some of them acknowledge the letter enclosing the copy of initiation notification and questionnaire sent by the Authority and had desired information which was also supplied to them. Though IRMA claimed that the cost of production in China is much different from India in view of certain natural advantages enjoyed by China, neither they nor any other party quantified the extent of adjustments required in this regard.

18. Suggestions of petitioner to consider either Turkey as reference country having domestic price of USD 213/- MT of DBM or India as a surrogate country was made public by the Authority through Gazette Notification of initiation of investigation and informed to the interested parties. In spite of the ample opportunity provided to them through correspondence as well as in a meeting arranged on 27.6.95, none of them raised any objection or provided information besides the petitioner.

19. Under section 9A sub-section (1) Clause (c), the normal value may be determined on the basis of comparable representative price of the like article when exported from the exporting country or from an appropriate third country, or the cost of production of the said article in the country of origin. Considering the facts of the case, the Authority decided to take into account the constructed cost at US\$ 182 per MT as the Normal value under sub clause (c)(ii) (b).

## **J. EXPORT PRICE**

20. The Authority notes that the import details reported by the importers for the purpose of custom clearances, as compiled by DGCIS, Calcutta cannot be relied upon for the purpose of export price determination, as all the imports of DBM having MgO content ranging from 85% to 99% have all been cleared under custom code 2519.90 and segregate data about imports of the reference grade DBM are not available with DGCIS, Calcutta, as detailed in para 2 supra. None of the exporters to whom request was made by the Authority has made the relevant information available in the prescribed proforma. The importers have, however, responded to the Authority's request for information. The import details furnished by the importers are cumulatively more than the import details furnished by the petitioner. The Authority has, therefore, arrived at weighted average export price for each exporter on the basis of the details furnished by the importers, as detailed in the following paras.

21. The importers have furnished following details in the form of a statement.

- a. The Name and addresses of the exporters who have exported the subject goods.
- b. A statement containing transaction wise details of imports, such as quantity imported, CIF value, landing charges, handling charges, custom duty and countervailing duty paid, and landed value of the imports.
- c. A statement containing summarised position of imports.
- d. A Statement containing details of purchase of the subject goods from the domestic manufacturers.

The Authority has, on the basis of the above information worked out exporter wise export price.

22. The petitioner claimed adjustments of USD 55 per MT towards insurance and freight charges, 0.68% on CIF towards Agents Commission (as the reference grade DBM of Chinese origin material is being offered by agents of manufacturer of the article in China PR and USD 20 per MT towards inland transportation cost from Chinese manufacturing plant to be Chinese port because the plants are located 400 – 1000 kilometers away from the Chinese ports.

23. IRMA, as association of user industry while pleading that FOB or CIF prices for any goods including DBM are substantially independent entities, objected to the derivation of FOB export price by deducting freight from CIF export price. Authority finds that the association, though objected to the derivation of FOB price from CIF, has neither provided the figures of FOB export price nor the extent of freight and

insurance element in CIF price inspite of the fact that their members have imported the reference grade material from China PR during the investigation period.

24. Authority examined the views of the petitioner and user industry in the light of written submission made by the importers and decided to make adjustments of 0.68% and 1.125% of cif export price towards agents commission and insurance respectively and USD 35 per MT towards freight in the cif export price to work-out the FOB export price. In the absence of documentary evidence, the adjustments for inland transportation in FOB export price as claimed by the petitioner has not been considered in these provisional findings an the same has been treated as export price top compare with normal value.

## **K. COMPARISON**

25. For the purpose of a fair comparison between the normal value and the export price, the authority took into account the information supplied by the petitioner, the importers, and the best information available with it in the absence of any direct response in the prescribed form and manner from the exporters. The Authority has compared normal value with weighted average export price for DBM of the reference grade for individual exporter and arrived at Dumping Margins as Follows:

Exporter In USD/MT

Dumping Margin

China Metallurgical Import Export Corpn. 157.25

Sima Resources Gmbh Germany 170.86

China Soungang International Trade Engg. Coprn. 167.23

26. The Authority notes that the Normal Value and Export Price during the investigation period only are relevant for deciding dumping, and the current Export Price to India or international prices or export duty levied by China PR are not relevant for the purpose.

## **L. INJURY**

27. Under Rule 11 supra, when a finding of injury is arrived at, such finding shall involve determination of the injury to the domestic industry, "... taking into account all relevant facts, including the volume of dumped imports, their effect on price in domestic market for like articles and the consequent effect of such imports on

domestic producers of such articles....” In considering the effect of the dumped imports on prices. It is considered necessary to examine whether there has been a significant price undercutting by the dumped imports as compared with the price of the like product in India, or whether the effect of such imports is otherwise to depress price to a significant degree or prevent price increases, which otherwise would have occurred, to a significant degree.

28. For the examination of the impact on the domestic industry in India, the authority considered such further indices having a bearing on the state of industry as production, capacity utilisation, sales, stock profitability and net sales realisation.

**(a) Volume and Market Share of Dumped Import.**

29. Imports of DBM from the People’s Republic of China increases from 11179 MT in 1991-92 to 14193 MT in 1992-93, and 34500 MT in 1993-94, resulting in sharp increase in volume of imports in absolute terms.

30. Market share of the imports from the People’s Republic of China increased to 33% during 1993-94 from 11% in the previous year, in relation to production and consumption in India, as a result of increase in its volume, coupled with decline in the sales of the domestic industry.

31. The export price of exports from the People’s Republic of China declined from Rs. 5833 per MT (1992-93) to Rs. 4487 per MT (1993-94), showing a decline of about 23%.

**(b) Production Trend and Capacity Utilisation:**

32. Production of the domestic industry declined sharply from 76408 MT to 37089 MT, representing a decline of about 51% in the investigation period as compared to the previous period. The overall capacity utilisation has also declined from 63% in 1992-93 to 30% in 1993-94. One of the petitioner companies has been forced to shut down plant for about three months and mines for about four months in view of high stocks.

**(c) Sale in absolute quantity:**

33. Sales of the domestic industry declined from 66191 MT (1992-93) to 46225 MT (1993-94), representing a decline of about 30% in the investigation period as compared to the previous period.

**(d) Selling Price Trend:**

34. Average realisation from sales of DBM to the domestic industry increased marginally from Rs. 5483 PMT (1992-93) to Rs. 5733 PMT in 1993-94. The same is, however, far below the cost of production.

**(e) Stock Trend:**

35. Stock of the furnished product with the domestic industry declined from 49605 MT (1992-93) to 40336 MT (1993-94). The reduction in stock in 1994-95 are apparently a result of very low production.

**(f) Profitability Trend:**

36. The domestic industry is suffering net losses from the sale of DBM at prices much below its cost of production, and the same have increased from Rs. 112.14 lacs (1992-93) to Rs. 1260.22 lacs (1993-94).

**(g) Employment:**

37. The domestic industry has been forced to curtail employment and two of the petitioner companies M/s. Tamil Nadu Magnestire Ltd. and M/s. Dalmia Magnesite Ltd. have been forced to reduce manpower significantly (593 and 540 workers respectively) by resorting to Voluntary Retirement Scheme at a substantial cost.

**(h) Conclusion on Injury:**

38. The Authority finds that:

- i. The imports have increased in absolute terms from the People's Republic of China, during the investigation period as compared to the previous period.
- ii. The share of the People's Republic of China in the total imports in India increased significantly during the investigation period as compared to the previous period.
- iii. The exports from the People's Republic of China resulted in price suppression in the markets and forced the domestic industry to keep its prices to unremunerative levels and prevented it from recovering its full cost of production.
- iv. The various indicators relating to domestic industry such as Production, Capacity Utilisation, Sales Quantities, Average Sales realisations, Profit/Loss, Employment etc. collectively establish that the domestic industry has suffered material injury.

39. The Authority is, thus, led to the inescapable conclusion that the domestic industry has suffered material injury.

## **M. CAUSAL LINK**

40. In determining whether material injury to the domestic industry was caused by the dumped imports, the Authority took into account the following facts:

- i. The imports of the product from the People's Republic of China increased in absolute terms and relative to the consumption of the product in India. The share of the People's Republic of China in the total imports also increased. As a direct consequence, the domestic industry has lost its market share.
- ii. The imports from the People's Republic of China suppressed the price of the domestic industry to such an extent that the domestic industry was prevented from recovering its full cost of production and earn a reasonable profit from the sales of DBM in India.

## **N. INDIAN INDUSTRY'S INTEREST**

41. The purpose of anti dumping duties is in general to eliminate dumping which is causing injury to the domestic industry and to re-establish the situation of open and fair competition on the Indian market which is in general interest of the country.

42. The Authority confirms that it has worked out reasonable Selling Price of DBM in India for the domestic industry has also considered the optimum cost of production at attainable level of Capacity Utilisation to ascertain the extent of anti dumping duty necessary to remove the injury to the domestic industry.

43. Industry being caused to the petitioner from factors other than dumping have not been considered by the Authority while recommending the amount of Anti Dumping Duty necessary to remove the full extent of injury of the petitioner.

44. The Authority confirms that the imports are more than de minimus limits

45. The purpose of anti dumping duty as detailed in para 41, is to remove the unfair practice and not to alter the levy of Custom Duty.

46. The increase in imports of DBM of Chinese origin in absolute terms as well relative to the consumption in the country is in spite of contraction in demand in the Country. It therefore, cannot be held that the contraction in demand alone has resulted in injury to the domestic industry. The sharp reduction in production of the domestic industry is attributable to the increase in the imports from China RP also.

Nevertheless, while arriving at the extent of the injury caused to the domestic industry, the Authority has considered fair selling price at optimum level of capacity utilisation.

## **O. FINDINGS**

47. The Authority, accordingly, has come to the conclusion that:

- i. DBM originating from the People's Republic of China has been exported to India below its normal value.
- ii. The injury has been caused by the imports originating from the People's Republic of China.
- iii. The injury has been caused by the imports originating from the People's Republic of China.

48. The Authority considers it necessary to impose a provisional anti dumping duty on imports of DBM originating from the People's Republic of China in order to remove the material injury to the domestic industry, pending final determination.

49. The Authority considered whether a duty lower than the dumping margin would be enough to remove the injury. The weighted average landed price of all the exports by an exporter, for the purpose, was compared with the fair selling price of DBM produced by the domestic industry, determined at an optimum level of capacity utilisation, for the period of investigation. Where the difference was less than the dumping margin, lesser duty to the extent of injury is recommended, whereas duty to the extent of full dumping margin is recommended in other cases, and accordingly the Authority recommends that a provisional anti dumping duty in respect of following exporters may be imposed, pending final determination.

Exporter's Name Amount of Duty

(Rs. per MT)

China Metallurgical Import-Export Corpn. 1333

Sima Resources GmbH Germany 1925

China Sounngang International Trade &

Engg. Corpn. 1778

Exporter other than above 1925

50. The exporter, importers known to be concerned are being addressed separately, who may make known their views and apply, if desired to be orally heard. Any other interested party may also known its views to the Authority within 40 days of the date of this notification.

**T.S. VIJAYARAGHAWAN,**  
Designated Authority and Additional Secretary