

Annex 1

Final Review Ruling of the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China on Anti-dumping Measures Applicable to Imported Nylon 6 Chips Originating in the United States, European Union, Russia and Taiwan

On April 21, 2021, the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the "Investigative Authority") issued Announcement No. 8 of 2021, deciding that from April 22, 2021, imports of goods originating in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan will be banned. The anti-dumping measures applicable to nylon 6 slices are subject to expiry review investigation.

6 slices originating in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan, and the possibility of continuation or reoccurrence of damage to the nylon 6 slice industry in mainland China. We conducted a survey. Based on the investigation results and in accordance with Article 48 of the Anti-dumping Regulations of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the Anti-dumping Regulations), the review ruling is made as follows:

1. The original anti-dumping measures

On April 21, 2010, the Ministry of Commerce issued Announcement No. 15 of 2010, deciding to impose anti-dumping duties on imported nylon 6 chips originating in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan. EU 8.0%-23.9%, Russia 5.9%-23.9%, Taiwan 4.0%-23.9%, the implementation period is 5 years from April 22, 2010.

On April 21, 2016, the Ministry of Commerce issued Announcement No. 4 of 2016, deciding to continue to levy anti-dumping duties on imported nylon 6 chips originating in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan from April 22, 2016, and the implementation period will be for 5 years.

On March 15, 2017, the Ministry of Commerce issued Announcement No. 14 of 2017, deciding that Kuibyshev Nitrogen Public Co., Ltd. shall inherit the 5.9% anti-dumping duty rate and other rights and obligations applicable to Kuibyshev Nitrogen Open Joint Stock Company. On July 20, 2017, the Ministry of Commerce issued Announcement No. 34 of 2017, deciding to

adjust the anti-dumping duty rate of LANXESS Germany Co., Ltd. and LANXESS Belgium Co., Ltd. from 23.9% to 8.2% .

On June 8 , 2018 , the Ministry of Commerce issued Announcement No. 47 of 2018 , deciding that Edvance Resins and Chemicals Co., Ltd. will inherit the 36.2% anti-dumping duty applied by Honeywell Resins and Chemicals Co., Ltd. tax rates and other rights and obligations.

On July 6 , 2020 , the Ministry of Commerce issued Announcement No. 24 of 2020 , deciding that DSM Engineering Materials will inherit the 8.2% anti-dumping duty rate and other rights and obligations applied by DSM Engineering Plastics.

2. Investigation procedure

(1) Filing and notification.

1 . File a case.

On January 28 , 2021 , the investigative agency received information from Fujian Yongrong Jinjiang Co., Ltd., Changle Liheng Nylon Technology Co., Ltd., Haiyang Technology Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Haiyang Nylon New Material Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Yichen Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd., Fujian Zhongjin New Materials Co., Ltd., Guangdong Xinhui Meida Nylon Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Fangyuan New Materials Co., Ltd., Hunan Yuehua Chemical Co., Ltd., Changle Hengshen Synthetic Fiber Technology Co., Ltd., and Zhejiang Huajian Nylon Co., Ltd., etc. 11 mainland Chinese applicants (hereinafter referred to as applicants) and 2 supporting enterprises including Hangzhou Jushun New Materials Co., Ltd. and Zhejiang Hengyi Nylon Co., Ltd. submitted applications for expiry review of anti-dumping measures on behalf of the Chinese mainland nylon 6 slice industry. The application claims that if the anti-dumping measures are terminated, the dumping of imported nylon 6 chips originating in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan may continue or reoccur, and the damage to the industry in mainland China may continue or reoccur, requesting the Ministry of Commerce to rule Maintain anti-dumping measures against imports of nylon 6 chips originating in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan, and the application for final review does not include the United Kingdom.

The investigation authority has examined the applicant and the claims and relevant certification materials supporting the qualification of the enterprise and the application, and believes that the applicant and the application are in compliance with Articles 11, 13, 14 and 10 of the Anti-dumping Regulations. Article 5, Article 17 and Article 48.

According to the results of the review, the investigation agency issued an announcement on April 21 , 2021 , deciding to conduct an expiry review investigation on the anti-dumping measures applicable to imported nylon 6 chips originating in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan . The dumping investigation period of this review investigation is from October 1 , 2019 to September 30 , 2020 , and the industrial damage investigation period is from January 1 , 2016 to September 30 , 2020 .

2 . Notice of filing a case.

On April 14 , 2021 , the investigation authority notified the US Embassy in China, the EU Mission in China, the Russian Embassy in China, and through the Permanent Mission to the World Trade Organization, notified the permanent residents of the separate customs areas of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu. The WTO delegation has officially received the application for the final review investigation submitted by the nylon 6 slice industry in mainland China. On April 21 , 2021 , the investigation authority issued an announcement on the final review investigation of the anti-dumping measures applicable to imported nylon 6 chips originating in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan, and notified the United States Embassy in China, the European Union The Chinese delegation, the Russian Embassy in China, and through the Permanent Mission to the World Trade Organization, formally provided the public version of the filing announcement and application to the Permanent Missions of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu separate customs areas to the World Trade Organization. On the same day, the investigation authority notified the applicant of the case and the companies in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan listed in the application.

3 . public information.

In the case-filing announcement, the investigation authority informed the interested parties that the public version of the relevant information of this anti-dumping investigation can be downloaded from the Trade Remedy and Investigation Bureau sub-site of the Ministry of Commerce website or at the Trade Remedy Public Information Review Room of the Ministry of Commerce.

On the day of filing the case, the investigation authority released the public version of the application and the statement of circumstances submitted by the applicant in this case in the Trade Remedy Public Information Review Office of the Ministry of Commerce, and posted the electronic version on the Ministry of Commerce website.

(2) Register to participate in the survey.

The U.S. Embassy in China, the European Union Mission in China, the Russian Embassy in China, Chinese manufacturers Fujian Yongrong Jinjiang Co., Ltd., Changle Liheng Nylon Technology Co., Ltd., Haiyang Technology Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Haiyang Nylon New Materials Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Yichen Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd., Fujian Zhongjin New Materials Co., Ltd., Guangdong Xinhui Meida Nylon Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Fangyuan New Materials Co., Ltd., Hunan Yuehua Chemical Co., Ltd., Changle Hengshen Synthetic Fiber Technology Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Huajian Nylon Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Jushun New Materials Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Hengyi Nylon Co., Ltd., and the importer LANXESS Chemicals (China) Co., Ltd. registered to participate in this anti-dumping expiry review investigation.

(3) Issue questionnaires and collect answer sheets.

On May 19 , 2021 , the investigation authority issued the anti-dumping questionnaire for foreign (regional) exporters or producers, the anti-dumping questionnaire for mainland Chinese producers and the anti-dumping questionnaire for importers in mainland China. The investigation authority will publish the notice of issuing the questionnaire and the electronic version of the questionnaire on the sub-website of the Trade Remedy and Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce. On the same day, the investigation authority also distributed questionnaires to applicants and all interested

parties who registered to participate in the investigation through the "Trade Remedy Investigation Information Platform" (<https://etrb.mofcom.gov.cn>), and informed the US ambassador to China The Embassy, the EU Mission in China, the Russian Embassy in China, and through the Permanent Mission to the World Trade Organization, inform the Permanent Mission to the World Trade Organization of the separate customs areas of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu.

Within the specified period, Chinese mainland producers Fujian Yongrong Jinjiang Co., Ltd., Changle Liheng Nylon Technology Co., Ltd., Haiyang Technology Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Haiyang Nylon New Material Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Yichen Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd., Jin New Materials Co., Ltd., Guangdong Xinhui Meida Nylon Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Fangyuan New Materials Co., Ltd., Hunan Yuehua Chemical Co., Ltd., Changle Hengshen Synthetic Fiber Technology Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Huajian Nylon Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Polypolymer Shun New Materials Co., Ltd. and Zhejiang Hengyi Nylon Co., Ltd. submitted questionnaires to the investigation authority.

(4) Receive comments from interested parties.

On May 17 , 2021 , the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation submitted the "Russian Federation on the initiation of anti-dumping measures of the People's Republic of China on imports of nylon 6 chips originating in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan." Comments on the Review Investigation."

On August 20 , 2021 , the applicant submitted the "Comments of the applicant for the expiry review case of anti-dumping measures against nylon 6 slices on the Russian government's comments on filing the case".

On January 21 , 2022 , the applicant submitted the Supplementary Materials for the Expiry Review Case of Anti-dumping Measures for Nylon 6 Slices .

(5) Information verification.

On February 24 , 2022 , the investigation authority issued a notice requiring Zhejiang Hengyi Nylon Co., Ltd. and Fujian Yongrong Jinjiang Co., Ltd. to

submit further relevant materials. On March 1 , 2022 , Zhejiang Hengyi Nylon Co., Ltd. and Fujian Yongrong Jinjiang Co., Ltd. submitted the "Nylon 6 Slice Anti-dumping Expiry Review Case Verification Materials", and the investigation authority conducted an analysis of the answers submitted by the two companies . Written verification.

(6) Public information.

According to Article 23 of the Anti-dumping Regulations, the investigation authority has published all the public materials of this case received and produced during the investigation process on the "Trade Remedy Investigation Information Platform" (<https://etrb.mofcom.gov.cn>), and promptly send it to the Trade Remedy Public Information Consultation Office of the Ministry of Commerce. All interested parties can search, read, extract and copy relevant public information.

(7) Information disclosure.

In accordance with the Anti-dumping Regulations, the Interim Rules for Information Disclosure in Anti-dumping Investigations, and the Provisions on Information Access and Information Disclosure in Industrial Injury Investigations, on March 28 , 2022 , the investigation authority disclosed the basic facts on which the ruling of this case is based . , and give it the opportunity to comment. On April 6 , 2022 , the Russian government submitted its comments, which were considered by the investigative authorities in accordance with the law .

3. Review the product range

The product scope of this anti-dumping expiry review is the products to which the original anti-dumping measures apply, which is consistent with the product scope in the Announcement No. 15 of 2010 of the Ministry of Commerce.

4. The possibility of the continuation or reoccurrence of dumping

On April 21 , 2021 , the investigation authority initiated this expiry review investigation . On the same day, the investigation agency notified the U.S. Embassy in China, the European Union Mission in China and the Russian

Embassy in China, and through the Permanent Mission to the World Trade Organization, notified the separate customs areas of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the World Trade Organization. The delegation, as well as the manufacturers and exporters listed in the application. The investigation authority will publish the case filing announcement on the website of the Ministry of Commerce, and any interested party can check the case filing announcement on the Ministry of Commerce website. After the case is filed, the investigation authority will give all interested parties a 20 -day registration period to participate in the investigation, and give all interested parties a reasonable time to learn about the filing of the case. After the case is filed, the investigation authority will post the questionnaire on the website of the Ministry of Commerce, and any interested parties can view and download the questionnaire of this case on the website of the Ministry of Commerce. In this case, manufacturers and exporters in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan did not register to participate in the survey, nor did they submit questionnaires. The applicant submitted relevant data and evidence materials about the nylon 6 slice industry in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan in the application and supplementary materials after filing .

The investigation authority has done its best to notify all stakeholders and remind all stakeholders of the consequences of not cooperating with the investigation, but manufacturers and exporters in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan have not yet cooperated with the investigation. The necessary information required for the investigation was not provided. Therefore, according to Article 21 of the Anti-dumping Regulations, the investigating authority decides the possibility of continuation or recurrence of dumping of the product under investigation based on the facts and the best information available. sex judgement.

The investigation authority reviewed the relevant data and evidentiary materials submitted by the applicant, and verified it by comparing the customs statistics. The applicant provided the normal value, export price, production capacity, output, demand, export volume and other data of the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan, and attached the

relevant financial reports of the manufacturers involved and the market research report issued by an independent third-party authority, and other evidence materials.

During the review investigation, except for the Russian government's comments on the method of determining the normal value of the application, other interested parties did not express different opinions on the data submitted by the applicant. The investigation authority considered and analyzed the relevant comments and the information received, determined that the materials submitted by the applicant were the best information available, and conducted an analysis of the possibility of continuation or recurrence of dumping based on the best information.

(1) The United States.

1. Dumping investigations.

The investigation authority determined in Announcement No. 15 of 2010 that there was dumping of imported nylon 6 chips originating in the United States, with a dumping margin of 29.3%-96.5%. The investigation authority decided in Announcement No. 4 of 2016 to continue to implement anti-dumping measures against imported nylon 6 chips originating in the United States. During the implementation of the measures, there was no interim review or new exporter review of imported nylon 6 chips originating in the United States. In this case, the U.S. manufacturers and exporters did not cooperate with the investigation and did not submit the questionnaire responses. Only the applicant provided additional data and evidentiary materials on the dumping margin situation after filing the case. Based on the information submitted by the applicant after filing the case and after adjusting the sales conditions and other factors affecting price comparability, the investigation authority determined that there was dumping of imported nylon 6 chips originating in the United States during the dumping investigation period of this review.

2. The dependence of American nylon 6 slices on the international market.

(1) Capacity, output and idle capacity.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and 2020 , the production capacity of nylon 6 slices in the United States remained stable at 944,000 tons. During the same period, the output of Nylon 6 chips in the United States was 655,000 tons, 623,000 tons, 637,000 tons , 599,000 tons and 614,000 tons respectively, showing an overall downward trend. During this period, there was a large amount of idle capacity (capacity - output) of nylon 6 chips in the United States, which was 289,000 tons, 321,000 tons, 307,000 tons, 345,000 tons and 345,000 tons in 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and 2020 , respectively . 330,000 tons, and the proportion of idle production capacity in its total production capacity will increase from 31 % in 2016 to 35% in 2020 . This shows that the United States has a large amount of nylon 6 slice production capacity, and the idle capacity is generally on the rise.

(2) US market demand.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and 2020 , the demand for nylon 6 chips in the US domestic market was 584,000 tons, 589,000 tons, 600,000 tons, 604,000 tons and 619,000 tons, respectively, showing an upward trend. During the same period, the export capacity (capacity - domestic demand) of U.S. nylon 6 slices was 360,000 tons, 355,000 tons, 344,000 tons, 340,000 tons and 325,000 tons respectively, the proportion of total production capacity decreased from 38% to 34% . This shows that the demand for nylon 6 slices in the domestic market of the United States has increased slightly, but still more than 30% of the production capacity cannot be digested through the domestic market, and it needs to rely on the international market outside the United States.

(3) U.S. exports.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and 2020 , the total export volume of U.S. nylon 6 chips was 107,000 tons, 90,000 tons, 99,000 tons, 35,000 tons and 35,000 tons, respectively, accounting for the proportion of output respectively. were 6.3% , 14.4% , 15.5% , 5.8% and 5.7% . This shows that the export market of nylon 6

slices in the United States is shrinking, but more than 5% of the output still needs to be digested through exports.

The above evidence shows that during the implementation of the anti-dumping measures, there was a large amount of production capacity and idle production capacity of nylon 6 slices in the United States. Although its domestic demand increased slightly, its production capacity could not be fully digested, and there was a certain dependence on the international market. Nylon 6 slices need to be digested through the export market.

3. The competition of American nylon 6 slices in the Chinese mainland market.

The aforementioned dumping investigation shows that during the implementation of the anti-dumping measures, there is still dumping of imported nylon 6 chips originating in the United States to mainland China.

According to the "Global Polyamide 6 and Polyamide 66 Product Supply and Demand Report", in 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and 2020 , the number of nylon 6 chips exported from the United States to mainland China was 19,600 tons, 7,300 tons, 1,800 tons, 2,100 tons and 4,800 tons, accounting for 18.3% , 8.1% , 1.8% , 6.0% and 13.7% of its total export volume, respectively . This shows that, due to the restriction of anti-dumping measures, the number of U.S. exports of nylon 6 chips to mainland China has generally declined. However, even with the implementation of anti-dumping measures, the United States continued to export nylon 6 chips to mainland China throughout the investigation period. In 2016 , the Chinese mainland market accounted for 18.3% of its total exports . From 2018 to 2020 , the number of nylon 6 chips exported by the United States to mainland China increased from 1,800 tons to 4,800 tons, and the proportion of its total exports also increased by 12 percentage points.

According to the "Global Polyamide 6 and Polyamide 66 Product Supply and Demand Report", from 2016 to 2020 , mainland China has been the world's largest consumer market for nylon 6 chips, and the demand has increased from 2.545 million tons in 2016 to 3.551 million tons in 2020 . 10,000 tons, a substantial increase of 40% , and the proportion of global demand has also

continued to increase from 47% to 55% . From 2016 to 2020 , the global demand increased from 5.364 million tons to 6.435 million tons, an increase of 1.071 million tons. Among them, the increase in demand in mainland China was 1.006 million tons, and the increase in global demand excluding the Chinese mainland market was only 65,000 tons. Under the background that the demand of other global consumer markets other than mainland China has been basically stable, the mainland China market is very attractive to American nylon 6 slice manufacturers and exporters, and is one of their target markets.

To sum up, the investigation authority believes that from 2016 to 2020 , the United States has a large number of nylon 6 chip production capacity, and the idle production capacity is generally on the rise, and the proportion of total production capacity has increased from 31% to 35% . The demand for nylon 6 chips in the domestic market of the United States has increased slightly, but still more than 30% of the production capacity cannot be digested through the domestic market, and it needs to rely on the international market outside the United States. Mainland China accounts for more than half of the global demand and maintains rapid growth, which is very attractive to U.S. producers and exporters. Before the implementation of anti-dumping measures, mainland China was an important export market for U.S. nylon 6 chips. Restricted by anti-dumping measures, the United States' exports to mainland China have declined, but the United States continues to export nylon 6 sliced products to mainland China. At the end of the investigation period, the export volume rebounded again, and the mainland market is one of its target markets. During the investigation period of the US nylon 6 slices, there is still dumping in the exports to mainland China. If the anti-dumping measures are terminated, in order to gain market share in mainland China and digest the idle production capacity of the United States, American producers and exporters are likely to continue dumping exports to mainland China.

6 chips originating in the United States to mainland China may continue or occur again.

(2) The European Union.

1. Dumping investigations.

The investigation authority determined in Announcement No. 15 of 2010 that there was dumping of imported nylon 6 chips originating in the EU . The investigation authority decided in Announcement No. 4 of 2016 to continue to implement anti-dumping measures against imported nylon 6 chips originating in the EU . After an interim review, the investigation authority decided in Announcement No. 34 of 2017 to adjust the anti-dumping duty rate of LANXESS Germany Co., Ltd. and LANXESS Belgium Co., Ltd. to 8.2% . At present, the dumping margin for EU producers and exporters is 8.0%-23.9% .

In this case, EU manufacturers and exporters did not cooperate with the investigation and did not submit the questionnaire answers. Only the applicant provided additional data and evidential materials on the dumping margin situation after filing the case. Based on the information submitted by the applicant after filing the case and after adjusting the sales conditions and other factors affecting price comparability, the investigation authority determined that there was dumping of imported nylon 6 chips originating in the EU during the dumping investigation period .

2. The dependence of EU nylon 6 chips on the international market.

(1) Capacity, output and idle capacity.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and 2020 , the production capacity of EU nylon 6 chips showed an upward trend, which were 1.221 million tons, 1.310 million tons , 1.341 million tons , 1.341 million tons and 1.341 million tons respectively . During the same period, the output of EU nylon 6 chips showed an upward trend, 914,000 tons, 941,000 tons, 945,000 tons, 985,000 tons and 999,000 tons respectively. During this period, there was a large amount of idle capacity (capacity - output) of EU nylon 6 chips, which were 307,000 tons, 369,000 tons, 396,000 tons, 356,000 tons and 356,000 tons in 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and 2020 , respectively . 342,000 tons, the proportion of idle production capacity in its total production capacity rose from 25% to 30% ,

and then dropped to 26% . This shows that the EU has a large amount of nylon 6 slice production capacity, and the idle capacity is generally on the rise.

(2) EU market demand.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and 2020 , the demand for nylon 6 chips in the EU market was 745,000 tons, 767,000 tons, 762,000 tons, 759,000 tons and 761,000 tons respectively, showing an overall upward trend. During the same period, the export capacity of EU nylon 6 chips (production capacity - EU demand) was 476,000 tons, 543,000 tons, 579,000 tons, 582,000 tons and 580,000 tons respectively, accounting for 39% of the total production capacity. 43% . This shows that the demand for nylon 6 chips in the EU market has increased slightly, but still more than 39% of the production capacity cannot be digested through the EU market, and it needs to rely on the international market outside the EU.

(3) EU exports.

After the filing of the case, no interested parties provided information materials on export data, only the applicant proposed to revise the EU nylon 6 slice export data provided in the application, and provided relevant evidence. The investigation authority determined that the information provided by the applicant on the export quantity of EU nylon 6 slices after filing the case was the best information available.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and 2020 , the total export volume of EU nylon 6 chips was 262,000 tons, 224,000 tons, 252,000 tons, 245,000 tons and 232,000 tons respectively, and the total export volume accounted for 232,000 tons. The proportion of output is larger, 28.7% , 23.8% , 26.6% , 24.9% and 23.3% respectively . This shows that the export volume of EU nylon 6 chips has always remained above 220,000 tons, and about 25% of the output needs to be digested through export. External export is an important sales method for EU nylon 6 chips.

The above evidence shows that during the implementation of the anti-dumping measures, there was a large amount of production capacity and idle capacity of nylon 6 chips in the EU. The demand for nylon 6 chips in the EU

market generally showed an upward trend, but the digestibility of nylon 6 chips in the EU market was insufficient. About 25% of the output needs to be digested through export, and export is an important sales method.

3. The competition of EU nylon 6 chips in the Chinese mainland market.

The aforementioned dumping investigation shows that during the implementation of the anti-dumping measures, there is still dumping of imported nylon 6 chips originating in the EU to mainland China.

According to the EU export data supplemented by the applicant, in 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and 2020 , the EU exported nylon 6 chips to mainland China in the amount of 40,500 tons, 29,600 tons, 29,100 tons, and 3.74 million tons respectively. 10,000 tons and 35,300 tons, accounting for 15.4% , 13.2% , 11.5% , 15.3% and 15.2% of its total export volume, respectively . This shows that, due to the restriction of anti-dumping measures, the EU's export of nylon 6 chips to mainland China has generally declined. However, even after the implementation of anti-dumping measures, the proportion of EU's exports of nylon 6 chips to mainland China in its total exports remains between 11% and 16% . Mainland China is an important export market for EU nylon 6 chips.

According to the "Global Polyamide 6 and Polyamide 66 Product Supply and Demand Report", from 2016 to 2020 , mainland China has been the world's largest consumer market for nylon 6 chips, and the demand has increased from 2.545 million tons in 2016 to 3.551 million tons in 2020 . 10,000 tons, a substantial increase of 40% , and the proportion of global demand has also continued to increase from 47% to 55% . From 2016 to 2020 , the global demand increased from 5.364 million tons to 6.435 million tons, an increase of 1.071 million tons. Among them, the increase in demand in mainland China was 1.006 million tons, and the increase in global demand excluding the Chinese mainland market was only 65,000 tons. Under the background that the demand of other global consumer markets except mainland China has been basically stable, for EU nylon 6 chip manufacturers and exporters, the mainland China market is very attractive and is one of their target markets.

summary, the investigation authority believes that from 2016 to 2020 , the EU has a large amount of nylon 6 slice production capacity, and the idle production capacity is generally on the rise. The demand for nylon 6 chips in the EU market has increased slightly, but still more than 39% of the production capacity cannot be digested through the EU market, and it needs to rely on the international market outside the EU. Under the circumstance that other major consumer markets in the world are basically saturated and subject to anti-dumping measures in mainland China, the EU nylon 6 slice export market is shrinking, but export is still an important sales method. Mainland China accounts for more than half of the global demand and maintains rapid growth. It is very attractive to EU producers and exporters and is one of its target markets. Before the implementation of the anti-dumping measures, mainland China was an important export market for EU nylon 6 chips. Under the restriction of anti-dumping measures, mainland China is still an important export market for the EU, and EU nylon 6 chips are still dumped to mainland China. If the anti-dumping measures are terminated, EU producers and exporters are likely to continue dumping exports to mainland China in order to gain market share in mainland China and absorb the EU's idle production capacity.

6 chips originating in the EU to mainland China may continue or occur again.

(3) Russia.

1. Dumping investigations.

The investigation authority determined in Announcement No. 15 of 2010 that there was dumping of imported nylon 6 chips originating in Russia , with a dumping margin of 5.9%-23.9% . The investigation authority decided in Announcement No. 4 of 2016 to continue to implement anti-dumping measures against imported nylon 6 chips originating in Russia . During the implementation of the measures, there was no interim review or new exporter review of imported nylon 6 chips originating in Russia.

After filing the case, the Russian government submitted comments stating that the application did not calculate the normal value based on the price of Russian-origin goods, but used the Russian import price as the basis for

calculating the normal value, lacking detailed evidence to justify its method of determining the normal value. , there is also a lack of sufficient evidence that dumping by Russian producers has resumed or continued. First, the import data used in the application contains non-investigated products. Second, the application lacks evidence to prove that the imported goods are used for domestic consumption in Russia, and also lacks evidence to prove that the import price is comparable to the Russian domestic market price, and that the imported goods market is a separate market segment where domestic goods do not compete. Moreover, the proportion of imported products in the Russian domestic market is not large, so the prices of imported goods do not reflect the Russian market.

s price.

In this regard, the applicant submitted comments stating that, first, because of the trade secrets involved, the applicant could not obtain the sales price of similar products of Russian manufacturers in its home market. In this case, it is objective and reasonable for the application to calculate the domestic market price of similar products based on the import price of Russian customs statistics. Imported products have entered the Russian market and constitute an integral part of the Russian market. All parties in the Russian industry can understand the import price information. The import price will have an impact on all parties in the Russian market, and will inevitably compete with similar products in Russia. The import price can reflect the domestic market price of similar products in Russia. In this case, the applicant's use of the domestic market price of similar products in Russia to determine the normal value is in line with the relevant provisions of China's anti-dumping laws. Second, even if the normal value is calculated using the structural normal value method, there is also dumping of the Russian products under investigation. The applicant further provides the normal value of similar products in Russia calculated by the structural normal value method, and compares it with the export price claimed in the application to calculate the dumping margin.

The investigation authority noted the comments made by the Russian government that the import data used in the application contained non-

investigated products, resulting in inaccurate normal values. After the case is filed, the investigation authority will post the questionnaire on the website of the Ministry of Commerce, and any interested party can view and download the questionnaire of this case on the website of the Ministry of Commerce. To the best of its ability, all known interested parties were reminded of the consequences of not cooperating with the investigation, but Russian producers and exporters still did not cooperate with the investigation, did not provide the necessary information for the investigation, and the Russian government did not submit the necessary information to determine the normal value. information. After filing the case, the applicant further provided the normal value and export price of similar products in Russia calculated by the structural normal value method, and attached the certificate.

According to support. Stakeholders did not submit comments on this.

Therefore, according to the provisions of Article 21 of the Anti-dumping Regulations, the investigation authority determined that the information supplemented by the applicant was the best information available.

Accordingly, the investigation authority determined that during the dumping investigation period of this review, after adjusting the sales conditions and other factors affecting price comparability, there was dumping of imported nylon 6 chips originating in Russia.

2. The dependence of Russian nylon 6 slices on the international market.

(1) Capacity, output and idle capacity.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and 2020 , the production capacity of nylon 6 chips in Russia showed an upward trend, with 183,000 tons, 218,000 tons, 218,000 tons, 218,000 tons and 218,000 tons, respectively. During the same period, the output of Russian nylon 6 chips showed a general downward trend, 143,000 tons, 148,000 tons, 154,000 tons, 131,000 tons and 127,000 tons respectively. During this period, there was a large amount of idle production capacity (capacity - output) of Russian nylon 6 slices, which were 40,000 tons, 70,000 tons, 64,000 tons, 87,000 tons and 87,000 tons in 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and 2020 , respectively . 91,000 tons, and the proportion of

idle production capacity in its total production capacity increased from 22% to 42% . This shows that Russia has a large amount of nylon 6 slice production capacity, and the idle capacity is generally on the rise.

(2) Russian market demand.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and 2020 , the demand for nylon 6 chips in the Russian domestic market was 48,000 tons, 47,000 tons, 47,000 tons, 51,000 tons and 52,000 tons respectively, showing an overall upward trend. During the same period, the export capacity (production capacity - domestic demand) of Russian nylon 6 chips was 135,000 tons, 171,000 tons, 171,000 tons, 167,000 tons and 166,000 tons respectively, accounting for 74% of the total production capacity. 76% . This shows that the demand for nylon 6 chips in the Russian domestic market has increased slightly, but still more than 70% of the production capacity cannot be digested through the Russian domestic market, and it needs to rely on the international market outside Russia.

(3) Russia's export situation.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and 2020 , the total export volume of Russian nylon 6 chips was 95,000 tons, 101,000 tons, 107,000 tons, 80,000 tons and 75,000 tons, respectively, and the total export volume accounted for 75,000 tons. The proportion of output is larger, 66.4% , 68.2% , 69.5% , 61.1% and 59.1% respectively . This shows that the export volume of Russian nylon 6 chips accounts for a high proportion of its total output, and export is an important sales method for Russian nylon 6 chips.

The above evidence shows that during the implementation of the anti-dumping measures, there was a large amount of production capacity and idle capacity of Russian nylon 6 chips, and the demand for nylon 6 chips in the Russian domestic market generally showed an upward trend, but the export volume of Russian nylon 6 chips accounted for its total output. Its proportion is always at a high level, and its dependence on the international market is relatively high, and export is an important sales method.

3. The competition of Russian nylon 6 slices in the Chinese mainland market.

The aforementioned dumping investigation shows that during the implementation of the anti-dumping measures, there is still dumping of imported nylon 6 chips originating in Russia to the Chinese mainland.

According to the "Global Polyamide 6 and Polyamide 66 Product Supply and Demand Report", in 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and 2020 , the number of nylon 6 chips exported from Russia to mainland China was 35,300 tons, 32,200 tons, 32,500 tons, 30,200 tons and 32,200 tons, accounting for 37.2% , 31.9% , 30.4% , 37.8% and 42.9% of its total export volume, respectively . This shows that the Chinese mainland market is an important export market for Russian nylon 6 chips.

According to the "Global Polyamide 6 and Polyamide 66 Product Supply and Demand Report", from 2016 to 2020 , mainland China has been the world's largest consumer market for nylon 6 chips, and the demand has increased from 2.545 million tons in 2016 to 3.551 million tons in 2020 . 10,000 tons, a substantial increase of 40% , and the proportion of global demand has also continued to increase from 47% to 55% . From 2016 to 2020 , the global demand increased from 5.364 million tons to 6.435 million tons, an increase of 1.071 million tons. Among them, the increase in demand in mainland China was 1.006 million tons, and the increase in global demand excluding the Chinese mainland market was only 65,000 tons. Under the background that the demand of other global consumer markets except mainland China has been basically stable, for Russian nylon 6 chip manufacturers and exporters, the mainland China market is very attractive and is one of their target markets.

summary, the investigation authority believes that from 2016 to 2020 , Russia has a large amount of nylon 6 slice production capacity, and the idle production capacity is on the rise. The demand for nylon 6 chips in the Russian domestic market has increased slightly, but still more than 70% of the production capacity cannot be digested through the Russian domestic market, and it needs to rely on the international market outside Russia. Under the circumstance that other major consumer markets in the world are basically

saturated and subject to the anti-dumping measures of mainland China, the export market of Russian nylon 6 chips is shrinking, but export is still an important sales method. Mainland China accounts for more than half of the global demand and maintains rapid growth. It is very attractive to Russian producers and exporters and is one of its target markets. Before the implementation of the anti-dumping measures, mainland China was an important export market for Russian nylon 6 slices. Under the restriction of anti-dumping measures, mainland China is still an important export market for Russia, and Russian nylon 6 slices are still dumped to mainland China. If the anti-dumping measures are terminated, in order to gain market share in mainland China and absorb the idle production capacity of Russia, Russian producers and exporters are likely to continue exporting to mainland China by dumping.

6 chips originating in Russia to mainland China may continue or occur again.

(4) Taiwan region.

1. Dumping investigations.

The investigation authority determined in Announcement No. 15 of 2010 that there was dumping of imported nylon 6 chips originating in Taiwan , with a dumping margin of 4.0%-23.9% . In Announcement No. 4 of 2016 , the investigation authority decided to continue to implement anti-dumping measures against imported nylon 6 chips originating in Taiwan . During the implementation of the measures, there was no interim review or new exporter review of imported nylon 6 chips originating in Taiwan .

In this case, the Taiwanese manufacturers and exporters did not cooperate with the investigation, and did not submit the questionnaires. Based on the information submitted by the applicant after filing the case, and after adjusting the sales conditions and other factors affecting price comparability, the investigation authority ruled that there was dumping of imported nylon 6 chips originating in Taiwan during the dumping investigation period .

2. The dependence of nylon 6 slices on the international market in Taiwan .

(1) Capacity, output and idle capacity.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and 2020 , the production capacity of nylon 6 chips in Taiwan showed a downward trend, which were 1.187 million tons, 1.122 million tons, 1.122 million tons, 1.122 million tons and 1.122 million tons respectively. During the same period, the output of nylon 6 chips in Taiwan showed a downward trend, 563,000 tons, 560,000 tons, 538,000 tons, 514,000 tons and 469,000 tons respectively. During this period, there was a large amount of idle production capacity (capacity - output) of nylon 6 chips in Taiwan , which were 624,000 tons, 562,000 tons, 584,000 tons, and 608,000 tons in 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 , and 2020 , respectively . And 653,000 tons, the proportion of idle production capacity in its total production capacity rose from 53% to 58% . This shows that Taiwan has a large amount of nylon 6 slice production capacity, and the idle capacity is generally on the rise.

(2) Market demand in Taiwan.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and 2020 , the demand for nylon 6 chips in the Taiwan market was 299,000 tons, 300,000 tons, 286,000 tons, 279,000 tons and 259,000 tons, respectively, showing an overall downward trend. During the same period, the export capacity of nylon 6 chips in Taiwan (capacity - demand in Taiwan) was 888,000 tons, 822,000 tons, 836,000 tons, 843,000 tons, and 863,000 tons, accounting for 75% of the total production capacity. rose to 77% . This shows that the demand for nylon 6 slices in the Taiwan market has declined, and more than 70% of the production capacity cannot be digested through the Taiwan market, and it needs to rely on markets outside Taiwan.

(3) Export situation in Taiwan.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and 2020 , the total export volume of nylon 6 chips in Taiwan was 267,000 tons, 267,000 tons, 257,000 tons, 240,000 tons and 215,000 tons, respectively, and the total export volume accounted for 215,000 tons. The proportion of its output is larger, 47.4% , 47.7% , 47.8% , 46.7% and 45.8% respectively . This shows that the export volume of nylon 6

chips in Taiwan accounts for a high proportion of its total output, and export is an important sales method for nylon 6 chips in Taiwan.

The above evidence shows that during the implementation of the anti-dumping measures, there was a large amount of production capacity and idle capacity of nylon 6 chips in Taiwan, and the demand for nylon 6 chips in the Taiwan market generally showed a downward trend, and the export volume of nylon 6 chips in Taiwan accounted for its total output. The proportion of the company is always at a high level, and it is highly dependent on markets outside Taiwan, and export is an important sales method.

3. The competition of Taiwan nylon 6 slices in the Chinese mainland market.

The aforementioned dumping investigation shows that during the implementation of the anti-dumping measures, there is still dumping of imported nylon 6 chips originating in Taiwan to mainland China.

According to the "Global Polyamide 6 and Polyamide 66 Product Supply and Demand Report", in 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and 2020 , the number of nylon 6 chips exported from Taiwan to mainland China was 186,900 tons and 167,400 tons respectively. , 141,300 tons, 64,200 tons and 57,200 tons, accounting for 70.0% , 62.7% , 55.0% , 26.8% and 26.6% of its total export volume, respectively . This shows that, due to the restriction of anti-dumping measures, the export of nylon 6 slices from Taiwan to mainland China generally shows a downward trend. However, even with the implementation of anti-dumping measures, Taiwan's exports of nylon 6 chips to mainland China accounted for more than 25% of its total exports during the entire investigation period . Mainland China is an important export market for Taiwanese nylon 6 chips. .

According to the "Global Polyamide 6 and Polyamide 66 Product Supply and Demand Report", from 2016 to 2020 , mainland China has been the world's largest consumer market for nylon 6 chips, and the demand has continued to grow from 2.545 million tons in 2016 to 2020 . 3.551 million tons, a substantial increase of 40% , and the proportion of global demand also increased from 47% to 55% . From 2016 to 2020 , the global demand increased from 5.364

million tons to 6.435 million tons, an increase of 1.071 million tons. Among them, the increase in demand in mainland China was 1.006 million tons, and the increase in global demand excluding the Chinese mainland market was only 65,000 tons. Under the background that the demand of other global consumer markets except mainland China has been basically stable, for the manufacturers and exporters of nylon 6 slices in Taiwan, the mainland China market is very attractive and is one of their target markets.

summary, the investigation authority believes that from 2016 to 2020 , Taiwan has a large number of nylon 6 slice production capacity, and the idle production capacity is generally on the rise. The demand for nylon 6 slices in the Taiwan market is on the decline. More than 70% of the production capacity cannot be digested through the Taiwan market, and it needs to rely on markets outside Taiwan. Under the circumstance that other major consumer markets in the world are basically saturated and subject to the anti-dumping measures of mainland China, the export volume of nylon 6 slices in Taiwan has declined, but external export is still an important sales method. The demand in other global markets other than mainland China has basically stabilized. China has accounted for more than half of the global demand and maintained rapid growth. It is very attractive to manufacturers and exporters in Taiwan and is one of its target markets. Before the implementation of the anti-dumping measures, mainland China was an important export market for nylon 6 slices in Taiwan. Under the restriction of the anti-dumping measures, mainland China is still an important export market in Taiwan, and there is still dumping of nylon 6 slices from Taiwan to mainland China. If the anti-dumping measures are terminated, in order to gain market share in mainland China and digest idle production capacity in Taiwan, Taiwanese producers and exporters are likely to continue dumping exports to mainland China.

6 chips originating in Taiwan region to mainland China may continue or occur again.

(5) Investigation conclusion.

6 chips originating in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan may continue or occur again in mainland China.

5. Similar products in mainland China and industries in mainland China

(1) Identification of similar products in mainland China.

The investigation authority stipulates in Announcement No. 8 of 2021 that the scope of products under investigation in this review is the products to which the original anti-dumping measures apply, which is consistent with the product scope specified in Announcement No. 15 of 2010 of the Ministry of Commerce.

The investigation authority determined in the Ministry of Commerce Announcement No. 15 in 2010 and Announcement No. 4 in 2016 that the imported nylon 6 chips originating in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan are of the same type as those produced by enterprises in mainland China .

Taste.

6 chips originating in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan are different from the nylon 6 chips produced in mainland China in terms of physical and chemical properties, production technology, There have been no substantial changes in product usage and sales channels. No interested parties disagreed.

Therefore, according to Article 12 of the "Anti-dumping Regulations", the investigation authority determined that the dumped imported products and the nylon 6 chips produced in mainland China are similar products.

(2) Industry identification in mainland China.

According to Article 11 of the "Anti-dumping Regulations", the industry in mainland China refers to all producers of similar products in mainland China, or producers whose total output accounts for the main part of the total output of similar products in mainland China.

Fujian Yongrong Jinjiang Co., Ltd., Changle Liheng Nylon Technology Co., Ltd., Haiyang Technology Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Haiyang Nylon New Material Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Yichen Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd., Fujian Zhongjin New Material Co., Ltd., Guangdong Xinhui Meida Nylon Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Fangyuan New Materials Co., Ltd., Hunan Yuehua Chemical Co. , Ltd., Changle Hengshen

Synthetic Fiber Technology Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Huajian Nylon Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Jushun New Materials Co., Ltd. and Zhejiang Hengchen Co., Ltd. Yi Nylon Co., Ltd. submitted to the investigation authority the questionnaire responses of Chinese mainland producers, and claimed that it constituted the Chinese mainland nylon 6 slice industry in this anti-dumping expiry review investigation. In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and January-September 2020 , the total output of the above 13 respondents accounted for more than 50% of the total output of nylon 6 chips in mainland China during the same period .

According to Article 11 of the Anti-dumping Regulations, the investigation authority determined that during the period of this expiry review investigation, the Chinese mainland producers Fujian Yongrong Jinjiang Co., Ltd., Changle Liheng Nylon Technology Co., Ltd., Haiyang Technology Co., Ltd. Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Haiyang Nylon New Materials Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Yichen Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd., Fujian Zhongjin New Materials Co., Ltd., Guangdong Xinhui Meida Nylon Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Fangyuan New Materials Co., Ltd., Hunan Yuehua Chemical Co., Ltd. The total output of Co., Ltd., Changle Hengshen Synthetic Fiber Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Jushun New Materials Co., Ltd. and Zhejiang Hengyi Nylon Co., Ltd. has constituted a major part of the total output of similar products in mainland China, and constituted the end of the anti-dumping period. The data of the Nylon 6 chip industry in mainland China under review and investigation can represent the industry situation in mainland China.

6. The possibility of the damage continuing or recurring

(1) Industrial status in mainland China.

Fujian Yongrong Jinjiang Co., Ltd., Changle Liheng Nylon Technology Co., Ltd., Haiyang Technology Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Haiyang Nylon New Material Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Yichen Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd., Fujian Zhongjin New Material Co., Ltd., Guangdong Xinhui Meida Nylon Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Fangyuan New Materials Co., Ltd., Hunan Yuehua Chemical Co., Ltd., Changle Hengshen Synthetic Fiber Technology Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Huajian Nylon Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Jushun New Materials Co., Ltd. and Zhejiang Hengchen Co., Ltd. Yi Nylon Co., Ltd., etc. submitted the questionnaires of the Chinese mainland

producers to the investigation authority. According to Articles 7 and 8 of the "Anti-dumping Regulations", the investigation authority investigated the relevant economic factors and indicators that damaged the nylon 6 chip industry in mainland China during the investigation period. For specific data, please refer to the attached table.

1 . apparent consumption.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and January-September 2020 , the apparent consumption of similar products in mainland China was 2,545,000 tons, 2,880,000 tons , 3,305,000 tons , 3,456,000 tons, and 2,663,300 tons, respectively. Among them , 2017 increased by 13.16% compared with 2016 , 2018 increased by 14.76% compared with 2017 , 2019 increased by 4.57% compared with 2018 , and 2.75% increased from January to September in 2020 . During the damage investigation period, the apparent consumption of similar products in mainland China continued to increase.

2 . capacity.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and January-September 2020 , the production capacity of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry was 1,711,600 tons, 1,749,500 tons , 1,831,400 tons, 2,312,300 tons, and 1,870,100 tons, respectively . Among them , 2017 increased by 2.21% compared with 2016 , 2018 increased by 4.68% compared with 2017 , 2019 increased by 26.26% compared with 2018 , and 2020 from January to September increased by 7.60% compared with the same period last year . During the damage investigation period, the production capacity of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry continued to increase.

3 . Yield.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and January-September 2020 , the output of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry was 1.2334 million tons, 1.3866 million tons, 1.5825 million tons, 1.8527 million tons and 1.6257 million tons respectively. Among them , 2017 increased by 12.42% compared with 2016 , 2018 increased by 14.12% compared with 2017 , 2019 increased by 17.07% compared with 2018 , and 22.36% increased from January to

September in 2020 . During the damage investigation period, the output of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry continued to increase.

4 . sales volume.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and January-September 2020 , the sales volume of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry was 862,400 tons, 1,038,800 tons, 1,089,800 tons , 1,372,800 tons and 1,194,600 tons respectively . Among them , 2017 increased by 20.46% compared with 2016 , 2018 increased by 4.91% compared with 2017 , 2019 increased by 25.96% compared with 2018 , and 23.69% increased from January to September in 2020 . During the damage investigation period, the sales volume of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry continued to increase.

5 . market share.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and January-September 2020 , the market shares of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry were 48.51% , 48.54% , 44.72% , 51.69% and 59.49% , respectively . Among them, 2017 increased by 0.03 percentage points compared with 2016 , 2018 decreased by 3.82 percentage points compared with 2017 , 2019 increased by 6.98 percentage points compared with 2018 , and increased by 10.46 percentage points year - on-year from January to September in 2020 . During the damage investigation period, except for 2018 , the market share of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry has decreased compared with the previous year, and other years have increased compared with the previous year or the same period of the previous year, showing a fluctuating upward trend in general.

6 . selling price.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and January-September 2020 , the weighted average selling prices of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry were 10,664 yuan / ton, 14,373 yuan / ton , 15,988 yuan / ton , 12,330 yuan / ton and 9741 yuan / ton. Among them , 2017 increased by 34.78% compared with 2016 , 2018 increased by 11.24% compared with 2017 , 2019 decreased by 22.88% compared with 2018 , and 24.82% decreased from January to September in 2020 compared with the same period last year , and the end of

the survey period decreased by 8.66% compared with the beginning of the period . During the damage investigation period, the weighted average selling price of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry rose first and then decreased, showing a general downward trend. At the end of the damage investigation period, from January to September in 2019 and 2020 , the sales prices of similar products in the mainland China industry continued to decline.

7 . Sales revenue.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and January-September 2020 , the sales revenue of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry was 9.197 billion yuan , 14.931 billion yuan , 17.425 billion yuan, 16.927 billion yuan and 11.636 billion yuan respectively . Among them , 2017 increased by 62.35% compared with 2016 , 2018 increased by 16.70% compared with 2017 , 2019 decreased by 2.86% compared with 2018 , and decreased by 7.01% year -on-year from January to September in 2020 . During the damage investigation period, the sales revenue of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry rose first and then fell. At the end of the damage investigation period, from January to September in 2019 and 2020 , the sales revenue of similar products in the mainland China industry continued to decline.

8 . profit before tax.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and January-September 2020 , the pre-tax profits of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry were -166 million, -129 million , 107 million, -334 million and -2.59 respectively billion. Among them , the loss in 2017 was reduced by 22.57% compared with that in 2016 , the loss was turned into profit in 2018 , the loss was again lost in 2019 , and the loss from January to September in 2020 increased by 66.69% year-on-year . During the damage investigation period, the pre-tax profits of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry increased first and then decreased, showing an overall downward trend. Except for 2018 , all other years during the damage investigation period were loss-making.

9 . return on investment.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and January-September 2020 , the investment returns of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry were -1.22% , -0.85% , 0.70% , -2.12% and -1.51% , respectively . Except for 2018 , the investment rate of return of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry was positive, and other years during the damage investigation period were negative. Among them, 2017 increased by 0.37 percentage points compared with 2016 , changed from negative to positive in 2018 , turned negative again in 2019 , and decreased by 0.54 percentage points year-on-year from January to September in 2020 . During the damage investigation period, the return on investment of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry first rose and then fell, showing a general downward trend.

10 . Operating rate.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and January-September 2020 , the operating rates of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry were 72.06% , 79.26% , 86.41% , 80.12% and 86.94% , respectively . Among them, 2017 increased by 7.20 percentage points compared with 2016 , 2018 increased by 7.15 percentage points compared with 2017 , 2019 decreased by 6.29 percentage points compared with 2018 , and increased by 10.49 percentage points from January to September 2020 . During the damage investigation period, except for 2019 , the operating rate of similar products in mainland China's industries decreased compared with the previous year, and other years increased compared with the previous year or the same period of the previous year, showing a fluctuating upward trend in general.

11 . employed population.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and January-September 2020 , the employment of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry was 2497 , 2583 , 2627 , 2792 and 2728 respectively . Among them , 2017 increased by 3.45% compared with 2016 , 2018 increased by 1.70% compared with 2017 , 2019 increased by 6.28% compared with 2018 , and decreased by 1.84% year-on-year from January to September in 2020 . During the damage investigation

period, the employment of similar products in mainland China's industries first increased and then decreased, showing a fluctuating increase in general.

12 . Labor productivity.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and January-September 2020 , the labor productivity of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry was 493.93 tons / person, 536.76 tons / person, 602.33 tons / person, 663.49 tons / person and 596.02 tons , respectively / person. Among them , 2017 increased by 8.67% compared with 2016 , 2018 increased by 12.22% compared with 2017 , 2019 increased by 10.15% compared with 2018 , and 24.65% increased from January to September in 2020 . During the damage investigation period, the labor productivity of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry continued to increase.

13 . per capita wages.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and January-September 2020 , the average wages of employees of similar products in mainland China industries were 69,630 yuan / person, 79,859 yuan / person, 91,716 yuan / person, 99,753 yuan / person , respectively 68606 yuan / person. Among them , 2017 increased by 14.69% compared with 2016 , 2018 increased by 14.85% compared with 2017 , 2019 increased by 8.76% compared with 2018 , and 2020 from January to September increased by 4.44% year-on-year . During the damage investigation period, the per capita wages of employees of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry continued to increase.

14 . Ending Inventory.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and January-September 2020 , the ending stocks of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry were 52,300 tons, 39,600 tons, 57,000 tons, 66,700 tons and 152,300 tons respectively. Among them, 2017 decreased by 24.23% compared with 2016 , 2018 increased by 43.99% compared with 2017 , 2019 increased by 17.00% compared with 2018 , and increased by 86.36% from January to September in 2020 . During the damage investigation period, the ending inventory of similar products in mainland China's industries decreased from the previous year in 2017 , and continued

to rise from 2018 to the end of the investigation period, showing a fluctuating upward trend in general.

15 . Net cash flow from operating activities.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and January-September 2020 , the net cash flow from operating activities of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry was -1.308 billion yuan , -1.997 billion yuan, -1.218 billion yuan, -1.141 billion yuan and -587 million yuan. Among them , the net outflow in 2017 increased by 52.60% compared with that in 2016 , the net outflow in 2018 decreased by 38.98% compared with that in 2017 , the net outflow in 2019 decreased by 6.38% compared with that in 2018 , and the net outflow from January to September in 2020 increased by 651.73% year-on-year . During the damage investigation period, the net cash flow from operating activities of similar products in the mainland China industry was always negative.

16 . investment and financing capabilities.

During the investigation period, there was no evidence to show that the investment and financing capacity of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry was affected by the dumping of imported products. The investigation agency conducted an investigation on the relevant economic factors and indicators of industries in mainland China. Relevant evidence shows that since the implementation of the anti-dumping measures, the Chinese mainland industry has recovered and developed to a certain extent. During the damage investigation period, the market demand in mainland China continued to grow, driving the production capacity, output and sales volume of similar products in the mainland industry to continue to increase, and the market share and employment showed a fluctuating upward trend. Labor productivity, per capita wages and other labor production-related indicators Continued to increase. From 2016 to 2018 , the sales prices of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry maintained an upward trend, and sales revenue, pre -tax profit, and investment yield increased or increased simultaneously . It has improved, but it is still at a low level, and the production and operation conditions of industries in mainland China are still unstable.

The investigation authority also noted that although the Chinese mainland industry turned losses into profits in 2018 , the sales prices of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry continued to drop sharply from January to September in 2019 and 2020 , and sales revenue, pre-tax profits, and investment yields decreased. At the end of the survey period, the number of employees also decreased, and the net cash flow from operating activities was always negative.

To sum up, the investigation authority believes that during the damage investigation period, the Chinese mainland industry has recovered and developed to a certain extent under the implementation of anti-dumping measures, but it is still in a state of unstable production and operation, weak anti-risk ability, and is vulnerable to dumped imports. Product impact and impact.

(2) The possible impact of dumping imported products on the industry in mainland China.

The investigation authority determined in Announcement No. 15 of 2010 that the conditions of competition between imported nylon 6 chips originating in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan , and between them and similar products produced by industries in mainland China are basically the same. The investigation authority determined in Announcement No. 4 of 2016 that the competition conditions between imported nylon 6 chips originating in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan , as well as between them and similar products produced by industries in mainland China have not changed. In this review investigation, no interested parties have raised a different opinion, and there is no evidence that the above-mentioned competitive conditions have changed significantly. Therefore, when assessing the import volume and import price of the dumped imported products in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan, the investigating authority takes the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan into consideration.

1 . The possibility of a substantial increase in the volume of dumped imports.

After calculation based on the statistics of the Customs of the People's Republic of China, in 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and January-September 2020 , the amount of dumped imported products was 282,300 tons, 236,500 tons, 204,600 tons, 133,900 tons and 101,700 tons, accounting for 11.09% , 8.21% , 6.19% , 3.88% and 3.82% of the Chinese mainland market respectively . After the implementation of the anti-dumping measures, the quantity and market share of dumped imported products showed a downward trend year by year, indicating that the US, EU, Russia and Taiwan manufacturers / exporters exported large quantities of nylon 6 slices to mainland China by dumping. been **suppressed** to a certain extent during the period .

The results of the aforementioned dumping investigation show that in 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and 2020 , the total production capacity of nylon 6 chips in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan was 3.535 million tons, 3.594 million tons, 362.5 tons and 3.625 million tons, respectively. 10,000 tons and 3.625 million tons; output were 2.275 million tons , 2.272 million tons , 2.274 million tons, 2.229 million tons and 2.209 million tons; idle production capacity was 1.26 million tons, 1.322 million tons, 1.351 million tons, 1.396 million tons and 1.416 million tons; idle capacity accounted for 35.64% , 36.78% , 37.27% , 38.51% and 39.06% of the total capacity, respectively . During the same period, the demand for nylon 6 chips in Shikoku (region) was 1.676 million tons, 1.703 million tons, 1.695 million tons, 1.693 million tons and 1.691 million tons respectively, and the exportable capacity was 1.859 million tons , 1.891 million tons and 1.93 million tons respectively . 10,000 tons, 1.932 million tons and 1.934 million tons, the total available export capacity accounted for 52.59% , 52.62% , 53.24% , 53.30% and 53.35% of its total production capacity , accounting for a relatively high proportion, with a strong ability to expand exports .

Mainland China is the world's largest consumer market for nylon 6 chips and the demand continues to grow, making it attractive to manufacturers / exporters of nylon 6 chips in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan . During the damage investigation period, under the circumstance

of taking anti-dumping measures, the manufacturers / exporters of nylon 6 slices from the four countries (regions) are still exporting nylon 6 slices to the Chinese mainland market by dumping , and the export volume to mainland China accounts for their total exports. The proportion of quantity remains at the level of 11%-21% , indicating that the Chinese mainland market is one of the export target markets of Shikoku (region) nylon 6 slice manufacturers. It is reasonably foreseeable that if the anti-dumping measures are lifted, the quantity of dumped imports may increase substantially.

2 . The possible impact of dumped imported products on the prices of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry.

The investigation authority determined in the Announcement No. 15 of 2010 of the Ministry of Commerce that the decline in the prices of imported nylon 6 chips originating in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan has had a significant inhibitory effect on the prices of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry.

In this review, the Chinese mainland industry maintains that if there is no substantial difference in product quality, downstream use, sales channels, etc., if the anti-dumping measures are terminated, the dumped imported products may depress and inhibit the prices of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry. effect. In this review investigation, no interested parties raised different opinions on this.

After calculation based on the customs statistics of the People's Republic of China, in 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and January-September 2020 , the weighted average import prices of dumped imported products were US\$ 1,591 /ton and US\$ 2,115 / ton , respectively . ton, \$ 2399 / ton, \$ 1950 / ton and \$ 1511 / ton. The RMB import prices adjusted by the current exchange rate and import tariff were 11,251 yuan / ton , 15,199 yuan / ton , 16,889 yuan / ton, 14,320 yuan / ton and 11,253 yuan / ton, respectively . Among them, 2017 increased by 35.09% compared with 2016 , 2018 increased by 11.12% compared with 2017 , 2019 decreased by 15.21% compared with 2018 , and from January to September 2020 decreased by 23.02% compared with the same period of the previous year . During the damage investigation

period, the prices of dumped imported products showed a trend of rising first and then falling, and dropped sharply to the level at the beginning of the period at the end of the investigation period.

In 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and January-September 2020 , the weighted average selling prices of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry were 10,664 yuan / ton, 14,373 yuan / ton , 15,988 yuan/ton, and 12,330 yuan / ton , respectively . And 9741 yuan / ton. Among them, 2017 increased by 34.78% compared with 2016 , 2018 increased by 11.24% compared with 2017 , 2019 decreased by 22.88% compared with 2018 , and from January to September 2020 decreased by 24.82% compared with the same period of the previous year . During the damage investigation period, the prices of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry showed a trend of first rising and then falling.

As mentioned above, the dumped imported products are basically the same as the similar products in the Chinese mainland industry in terms of physical and chemical characteristics, production process, product use, sales channels and customer groups, product substitutability, consumer and producer evaluations, etc. There is mutual competition in the Chinese mainland market, and the competition conditions are basically the same. After review, the investigation authority believes that there is no evidence that the above competition conditions will change at present or in the future. During the damage investigation period, the price fluctuations of the dumped imported products and similar products of the Chinese mainland industry were basically the same, both rising first and then falling, indicating that there is a linkage between the prices of the two products and that price is one of the important means of market competition. Even with the implementation of anti-dumping measures, producers / exporters in the US, EU, Russia and Taiwan are still using dumping methods to export to the Chinese mainland market. If the anti-dumping measures are lifted, the producers / exporters of dumped imported products are likely to continue or re-use dumping methods, further reduce prices to gain access to the Chinese mainland market, digest their large idle production capacity, and the number of dumped imported products

will further increase, and may have a negative impact on Chinese mainland industry adversely affected.

the damage investigation period from 2016 to 2018 , although the industries in mainland China recovered and developed, from 2019 to September 2020 , the prices of similar products in the industries in mainland China dropped significantly, and sales revenue, pre-tax profits and investment yields continued to rise. Decrease or decline, production and operation suffered losses again, inventory at the end of the period continued to increase, and the net cash flow from operating activities was always negative, showing a relatively fragile state. The investigation authority believes that if the anti-dumping measures are lifted, the price of dumped imported products may be further reduced and the quantity of dumped imported products may increase substantially, which will further adversely affect the prices of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry, resulting in further deterioration of the profitability and financial status of the Chinese mainland industry. Damage suffered may continue or recur.

(3) Comments from interested parties.

In May 2021 and April 2022 , the Russian government submitted comments that, first, during the investigation period, the relevant economic indicators of the Chinese mainland industry showed a positive development trend, and there was no evidence that the Chinese mainland industry was damaged again. Second, there is no evidence to prove that there is a causal relationship between the changes in the relevant economic indicators of the Chinese mainland industry and the dumping of imported products. The impact of the new crown pneumonia epidemic, production capacity expansion and other factors on the Chinese mainland industry should not be blamed on the import of Russian goods.

The Chinese mainland industry submitted comments that, first, what the expiry review needs to prove is not that the industry continues to suffer damage during the implementation of the measures, but whether the damage will continue or recur if the measures are lifted. Second, the Russian government ignored and avoided the positive impact and effect of the

continued implementation of anti-dumping measures on Chinese mainland industries during the investigation period. Third, the operating conditions of industries in mainland China are not stable and have obvious vulnerabilities. The positive development trend of relevant economic indicators cannot deny the possibility of continued or recurring damages in the future. Fourth, other factors such as the new crown pneumonia epidemic and capacity expansion cannot deny that dumping imported products may lead to continued or renewed damage to industries in mainland China.

The Investigation Authority believes that this review mainly examines whether dumping and damage will continue or occur again. After review, the investigation authority believes that, first, according to the combined data of the 13 Chinese mainland industry respondents, economic indicators such as production capacity, output, sales volume, market share, sales revenue, employment, and wages of the Chinese mainland industry during the investigation period were damaged. Although there is an overall upward trend, the operating conditions are not stable. The sales price, sales revenue, pre-tax profit, and investment rate of return show a trend of first rising and then falling. Except for 2018, the industry in mainland China turned losses into profits, and the rest of the year was in a state of loss, indicating that the Chinese mainland industry is still in a relatively fragile state, vulnerable to the impact and impact of dumped imported products. Second, relevant evidence shows that the producers and exporters of nylon 6 slices in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan have strong production capacity and export capacity, and have large idle production capacity. If the anti-dumping measures are terminated, they can release production capacity at any time. Continue or re-adopt dumping methods, and may gain access to the Chinese mainland market through dumping, the quantity of dumped imported products may increase substantially, and adversely affect the prices of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry, resulting in the deterioration of the profitability and financial conditions of the Chinese mainland industry, China Damage to mainland industries may continue or recur. Third, other factors such as the new crown pneumonia epidemic and capacity expansion may have a certain impact on the production and operation of industries in

mainland China, but it cannot be denied that industries in mainland China are still in a state of unstable production and operation and weak anti-risk capabilities.

In April 2022 , the Russian government submitted comments stating that according to the statistics of China Fiber Information Network, from 2011 to 2021 , the export of nylon 6 chips in mainland China will increase from 54,000 tons to 256,000 tons, and its impact should be considered.

The investigation authority took note of the Russian side's opinion and gave it full consideration. The time period of the export data in the comments exceeds the damage investigation period and is not the data of the respondents. According to the combined data of 13 Chinese mainland industry respondents, in 2016 , 2017 , 2018 , 2019 and January-September 2020 , the export volume of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry was 15,300 tons, 13,800 tons and 15,600 tons respectively. tons, 24,700 tons and 16,100 tons , accounting for 1.24 % , 0.99 % , 0.99 % , 1.33 % and 0.99 % of the total output of similar products in the Chinese mainland industry during the same period .

The investigation agency believes that the above data shows that during the investigation period, the export volume of similar products in mainland China's industries was relatively small, accounting for a small proportion of the total output in the same period, and exports had little impact on relevant economic indicators of mainland China's industries. It cannot be denied that mainland China's industries are in production and operation. The conclusion is that it is still unstable and the ability to resist risks is weak.

To sum up, the investigation authority has decided not to accept the above-mentioned claims of the Russian government.

(4) Investigation conclusion.

the damage caused by imported nylon 6 chips originating in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan to the Chinese mainland industry may continue or occur again.

7. Retrial ruling

6 chips originating in the United States, the European Union, Russia and Taiwan may continue or occur again, and the damage to the Chinese mainland industry may continue or occur again.

Attachment: Nylon 6 slice anti-dumping expiry review case data sheet

Attachment: Nylon 6 slice anti-dumping expiry review case data sheet

Item	2016	2017	2018	2019	Jan-Sep 2019	Jan-Sep 2020
Total production in mainland China (10,000 tons)	225.20	265.30	305.30	323.50	242.63	250.95
rate of change	-	17.81%	15.08%	5.96%	-	3.43%
apparent consumption (10,000 tons)	254.50	288.00	330.50	345.60	259.20	266.33
rate of change	-	13.16%	14.76%	4.57%	-	2.75%
Imports of products under investigation (10,000 tons)	28.23	23.65	20.46	13.39	10.02	10.17
rate of change	-	-16.23%	-13.47%	-34.55%	-	1.53%
Market share of the product under investigation	11.09%	8.21%	6.19%	3.88%	3.87%	3.82%
Change (percentage points)	-	-2.88%	-2.02%	-2.32%	-	-0.05%
Import price of the product under investigation (USD/ton)	1,591	2,115	2,399	1,950	2,003	1,511
rate of change	-	32.97%	13.38%	-18.72%	-	-24.58%
Tax-included price of the product under investigation (Yuan / ton)	11,251	15,199	16,889	14,320	14,618	11,253
rate of change	-	35.09%	11.12%	-15.21%	-	-23.02%
Capacity (10,000 tons)	171.16	174.95	183.14	231.23	173.80	187.01
rate of change	-	2.21%	4.68%	26.26%	-	7.60%
Yield (10,000 tons)	123.34	138.66	158.25	185.27	132.86	162.57
rate of change	-	12.42%	14.12%	17.07%	-	22.36%

[Google translation]

Operating rate	72.06%	79.26%	86.41%	80.12%	76.44%	86.94%
Change (percentage points)	-	7.20%	7.15%	-6.29%	-	10.49%
Sales volume (10,000 tons)	86.24	103.88	108.98	137.28	96.58	119.46
rate of change	-	20.46%	4.91%	25.96%	-	23.69%
Similar product market share	48.51%	48.54%	44.72%	51.69%	49.03%	59.49%
Change (percentage points)	-	0.03%	-3.82%	6.98%	-	10.46%
Sales revenue (100 million yuan)	91.97	149.31	174.25	169.27	125.14	116.36
rate of change	-	62.35%	16.70%	-2.86%	-	-7.01%
selling price (Yuan / ton)	10,664	14,373	15,988	12,330	12,957	9,741
rate of change	-	34.78%	11.24%	-22.88%	-	-24.82%
profit before tax (100 million yuan)	-1.66	-1.29	1.07	-3.34	-1.55	-2.59
rate of change	-	22.57%	183.25%	-412.11%	-	-66.69%
return on investment	-1.22%	-0.85%	0.70%	-2.12%	-0.97%	-1.51%
rate of change	-	0.37%	1.54%	-2.81%	-	-0.54%
net cash flow (100 million yuan)	-13.08	-19.97	-12.18	-11.41	-0.78	-5.87
rate of change	-	-52.60%	38.98%	6.38%	-	-651.73%
ending inventory (10,000 tons)	5.23	3.96	5.70	6.67	8.17	15.23
rate of change	-	-24.23%	43.99%	17.00%	-	86.36%
employed population (people)	2,497	2,583	2,627	2,792	2,779	2,728
rate of change	-	3.45%	1.70%	6.28%	-	-1.84%
salary per capita (yuan/year/person)	69,630	79,859	91,716	99,753	65,690	68,606
rate of change	-	14.69%	14.85%	8.76%	-	4.44%
Labor productivity (ton/year/person)	493.93	536.76	602.33	663.49	478.15	596.02
rate of change	-	8.67%	12.22%	10.15%	-	24.65%

Annex 2

List of anti-dumping duty rates by company

Company Name	English name	dumping margin
American company		
BASF USA	BASF Corporation.	29.3%
edvance resins and chemicals ltd.	AdvanSix Resins&Chemicals LLC	36.2%
Other US companies	All Others	96.5%
EU company		
Shares in Azzotitano, Poland company	Zakłady Azotowe w Tarnowie-Mościcach, SA	9.7%
BASF Antwerp	BASF ANTWERPEN NV	8.0%
domo co., ltd.	DOMO Caproleuna GmbH	8.2%
DSM Engineered Materials	DSM Engineering Materials BV	8.2%
BASF Europe	BASF SE	8.2%
lanxess germany gmbh	LANXESS Deutschland GmbH	8.2%
LANXESS Belgium Ltd.	LANXESS NV	8.2%
Other EU companies	All Others	23.9%
Russian company		
Kuibyshev Nitrogen Public Shares limited company	Public Joint Stock Company "Kuibyshev Azot"	5.9%
Other Russian companies	All Others	23.9%
Taiwan company		
taiwan chemical fiber co., ltd.	FORMOSA CHEMICALS&FIBRE CORPORATION	4.0%
lipeng enterprise co., ltd.	Li Peng Enterprise Co., Ltd.	4.3%
chi sheng industrial co., ltd.	Zig sheng Industrial Co., Ltd.	4.2%
Hualong Co., Ltd.	HUALON CORPORATION	4.2%
China's petrochemical industry hair co., ltd.	China Petrochemical Development Corporation	4.2%
taiyang nylon co., ltd.	Tai-Young Nylon Co., Ltd	4.2%
chanson co., ltd.	CHAIN YARN CO., LTD.	4.2%
Other Taiwanese companies	All Others	23.9%