Statement of essential facts

INVESTIGATION No. AR0089

Absorption review into certain excavators imported into the United Kingdom from the Peoples Republic of China

20 November 2026

Contents

Section A: Introduction 4

A1. Review 4

A2. Legal framework 4

A3. Review period of investigation 5

Section B: Summary and findings 6

B1. Scope and participation 6

B2. Absorption assessment 6

B3. Recalculation 6

B4. Reviewed amounts 6

B5. Intended recommendation 7

Section C: Background 8

C1. Initiation 8

C2. Participation in the review 8

C3. Verification and assurance 9

Section D: The goods subject to review 10

D1. Goods subject to review 10

D2. Original product-scope findings 10

D3. Product control numbers 10

Section E: Absorption and recalculated margins 12

E1. Scope of the absorption analysis 12

E2. Methodology for assessing absorption 12

E3. Dumping Margin 13

Section F: Reviewed anti-dumping amounts and intended recommendation 19

F1. Basis for the reviewed amounts 19

F2. Lesser duty rule 19

F3. Treatment of exporter categories 19

F4. Consideration of in-force countervailing duties 20

F5. Intended recommendation 20

Section A: Introduction

A1. Review

1. This statement of essential facts (SEF) concerns the Trade Remedies Authority's (TRA) absorption review of the anti-dumping measure applying to certain excavators originating from the People's Republic of China (PRC). The measure was imposed following the TRA's original dumping investigation, AD0047. The goods subject to review are described in Section D.

2. The TRA may conduct an absorption review to consider whether there has been a sufficient change to the export price or resale price of the goods to reflect the application of the anti-dumping amount under regulation 72(1) of the Trade Remedies (Dumping and Subsidisation) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (the Regulations).

3. The TRA will not reassess findings from the original investigation except for the purpose of making a determination relating to the absorption review

4. This SEF sets out the TRA's intended determination, a summary of the facts under consideration and the analysis on which the intended determination is based. It also explains how the TRA has used information supplied by interested parties and contributors during the review.

5. This SEF should be read alongside the other public documents for AR0089, available on the public file at https://public-file.trade-remedies.service.gov.uk/case/ar0089#publicFiles.

6. Interested parties, contributors and any other person who has supplied information to the TRA may submit comments on this statement by 09:00 on 7 December 2026, which is 16 calendar days after publication. Registered parties should submit comments through the Trade Remedies Service. Any submission must be accompanied by a non-confidential version suitable for the public file.

7. In exceptional circumstances, under regulation 45 of the Regulations, where confidential information cannot be summarised, the person submitting it must provide a statement explaining why the information is confidential and why summarisation is not possible.

A2. Legal framework

8. This SEF is published in accordance with regulation 62 of the Regulations.[1] Regulation 72 of the Regulations sets out the specific provisions relating to an absorption review. In summary:

[1] Regulation 62 and Parts 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Regulations apply to reviews to the extent that the TRA considers relevant pursuant to Regulation 68(8) of the Regulations.

- the TRA considers whether there has been a sufficient change to the export price or resale price of the goods subject to review to reflect the application of the anti-dumping amount;
- the TRA must consider, among other things, available information from overseas exporters, importers and UK industry about export prices, resale prices and subsequent selling prices, whether the application of the anti-dumping amount has led to movements in resale prices and subsequent selling prices, and any other relevant factors that may have affected prices;
- the TRA must not reassess the economic interest test; and
- following the review, the TRA may determine that the anti-dumping amount applying to some or all of the goods subject to review should be maintained or varied.

9. This SEF includes:

- the determination that the TRA intends to make;
- a summary of the facts considered during the review;
- those facts referred to in the summary that formed the basis of the intended determination;
- details of how the TRA has used the information supplied by interested parties in making the intended determination; and
- details of the analysis forming the basis of the intended determination.

A3. Review period of investigation

10. The review period of investigation (RPOI) is 1 January to 31 December 2025. The period of investigation for the original investigation (POI), which the TRA used as the comparison period, is 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

Section B: Summary and findings

B1. Scope and participation

11. Case AR0089 concerns the anti-dumping measure applying to the goods subject to review originating from the PRC. The TRA limited its detailed examination through sampling and examined the SANY and Liugong groups. Further participation information is provided in Section C2 and Annex A.

B2. Absorption assessment

12. The TRA assessed absorption using the methodology described in Section E2 and the evidence identified in Section E3. It compared constructed RPOI prices on a CIF (Cost insurance & Freight) basis with the constructed CIF prices established in the original investigation, taking account of inflation, product comparability and other relevant factors.

13. The TRA ascertained that both sampled exporters had absorbed the measure.

B3. Recalculation

14. Following the absorption assessments, the TRA recalculated dumping amounts for the sampled exporters.

15. In an absorption review the TRA has discretion under regulation 72(4) of the Regulations to make any assessment, finding or determination relevant to the calculation of the anti-dumping amount that it could have made in the investigation to which that amount relates.

16. The TRA has assessed that the dumping margins calculated for both the sampled exporters in the RPOI increased compared to the POI and for Liugong beyond the injury margin in the POI.

17. In this context, the TRA considered it appropriate to recalculate the injury margin for the RPOI. This enabled the TRA to assess the extent of underselling during the RPOI and to take that assessment into account when determining the appropriate anti-dumping amount following the finding of absorption.

B4. Reviewed amounts

18. The TRA compared the dumping and injury margins recalculated in this review with the margins previously calculated in the original investigation and is recommending an anti-dumping amount that does not exceed twice the anti-dumping amount most recently applied to the goods subject to review in accordance with regulation 72(6) of the Regulations.

B5. Intended recommendation

19. The TRA intends to determine that the anti-dumping amounts applying to the goods subject to review should be varied for the sampled exporters, non-sampled cooperating exporters and all other exporters. and that the anti-dumping amounts for Caterpillar should be maintained. The TRA intends to make this recommendation to the Secretary of State.

Section C: Background

C1. Initiation

20. The TRA received an application from JCB Heavy Products Limited for an absorption review of the anti-dumping measure on certain excavators originating from the PRC.

21. The applicant alleged that, following the application of the anti-dumping amount, export prices have decreased and there has been no movement, or insufficient movement, in the resale prices or subsequent selling prices of the goods subject to review. It requested that the TRA examine alleged absorption by PRC producers exporting the goods to the UK.

22. Having considered the application and supporting information, the TRA was satisfied that there was sufficient information substantiating the need for an absorption review. The TRA initiated AR0089 on 30 March 2026 by publishing a notice of initiation under regulation 67(7) of the Regulations.

C2. Participation in the review

23. The notice of initiation invited interested parties and contributors to register to the review by 14 April 2026. The TRA received registrations from overseas producers, exporters, importers, the applicant, contributors and the Government of the PRC.

24. Following the registration period, the TRA limited its detailed examination to a sample of overseas producers or exporters and importers, based on the largest volume of exports of the goods subject to review during the RPOI.

25. The sample comprises of the SANY and Liugong groups, including their relevant UK importers. The TRA selected the sample using information provided during registration and issued questionnaires to the sampled exporters. The TRA received responses to these questionnaires.

26. The TRA was informed by the Caterpillar group (‘Caterpillar’), that was sampled in the original investigation, that it had not exported to the UK any of the goods subject to review during the RPOI. Caterpillar evidenced this to the TRA.

27. Caterpillar was not sampled as part of this review (the sample represented the largest volume of exports during the RPOI).

28. Given the lack of exports evidenced during the RPOI, the TRA could not find that Caterpillar has absorbed the measure, and the TRA intends to recommend that the current duty applicable to Caterpillar should be maintained.

29. Annex A provides further information on the interested parties and contributors that participated in the review and the information they supplied.

C3. Verification and assurance

30. The TRA undertook verification and assurance activities in relation to the information provided by the sampled exporters to assess whether information provided is relevant to the review, sufficiently complete, accurate and reliable for its intended use.

31. The TRA conducted onsite verification of Liugong UK on 15 October 2026 and remote verification of SANY UK on 22 October 2026.

32. The TRA conducted targeted detailed assurance of the data provided by the overseas producers in relation to the data relevant to the dumping calculations, referencing the provided information against accounts audited by recognised competent firms.

33. The activity included testing transaction data, costs, sales information, supporting records and calculation inputs.

34. The TRA requested that certain submissions be updated to properly reflect the costs incurred, these were duly received.

35. Verification reports were produced for each of the parties and non-confidential versions of these reports are available on the public file.

36. Secondary source information was used in accordance with the Regulations. This secondary information was treated with special circumspection and, where practicable, verified using independent sources. This included, but was not limited to, official import statistics and inflation figures. Where data were not considered to be verifiable, the areas have been highlighted and the TRA has drawn conclusions where possible.

Section D: The goods subject to review

D1. Goods subject to review

37. The goods subject to review are goods originating from the PRC that are covered by the anti-dumping measure imposed by the taxation notice (2025/10) . They are:

Self-propelled track-laying (tracked) excavators with a 360-degree revolving superstructure and with an operating weight of 11,000 kg (11 tonnes) or more, but less than 80,000 kg (80 tonnes).

38. The goods subject to review fall under UK Global Tariff commodity code **8429 5210 00**. This code is provided for information only and includes goods outside the scope of the review. Whether goods are subject to the review is determined by the product description above.

D2. Original product-scope findings

39. The product scope and like-goods findings are carried forward from the original investigation. The TRA has not revisited those findings in this review. Further information is available in section E of the AD0047 final determination.

D3. Product control numbers

40. The TRA used the product control number (PCN) structure established in the original investigation to group the goods by operating weight. The structure has not been amended for this review.

Table 1: PCN structure

Category	Description	Basic operating weight
S	Small excavators	11 tonnes or more but less than 15 tonnes
M	Medium excavators	15 tonnes or more but less than 20 tonnes
L	Large excavators	20 tonnes or more but less than 30 tonnes
XL	Extra-large excavators	30 tonnes or more but less than 55 tonnes
XXL	Extra-extra-large excavators	55 tonnes or more but less than 80 tonnes
XXXL	Extra-extra-extra-large excavators	80 tonnes or more

41. The XXXL category does not form part of the goods subject to review, as these excavators are above 80 tonnes in weight and a final negative determination was made in regard to these goods in the original investigation.

42. The use of PCNs in the TRA's absorption and dumping analyses is explained in Section E.

Section E: Absorption and recalculated margins

E1. Scope of the absorption analysis

43. Case AR0089 concerns the anti-dumping measure applying to the goods subject to review originating from the PRC. The scope of the review was not limited to particular overseas exporters. However, the TRA limited its detailed examination of overseas producers or exporters and importers through sampling, as explained in Section C2.

44. Each sampled group includes overseas producers, exporters and an associated UK based importer, as set out in Annex A. The TRA received questionnaire responses from all sampled parties.

45. The scope of the goods subject to review is set out in Section D. Section E2 explains how the TRA assessed absorption.

46. Following identification of absorption, the TRA has determined that the relevant anti-dumping amount should be varied.

E2. Methodology for assessing absorption

47. Regulation 72(1) of the Regulations requires the TRA to consider whether there has been a sufficient change in the export price or resale price of the goods subject to review to reflect the application of the anti-dumping amount.

48. In the original investigation, the relevant CIF prices for the sampled exporters were constructed from resale prices to first independent UK customers because the goods were sold through associated UK importers.

49. During the RPOI, the sampled exporters continued to sell the goods through associated UK importers within their respective groups.

50. The TRA therefore considers that calculating the CIF export price in the RPOI based on the resale price to the first independent UK customer and comparing this to the CIF export price from the original POI is the most appropriate comparison of prices.

51. The TRA ascertained the sales price to the first independent customer for each associated importer within the respective groups using questionnaire data.

52. The TRA then adjusted this price to remove all the costs of the associated importer, using the questionnaire data provided by the relevant Company, including the tariff amount.

53. The TRA also deducted a percentage amount for fair profit equal to that in the original investigation.

54. The TRA finally applied an adjustment for inflation to calculate a constructed export price at CIF level that is a comparable price to that constructed in the original investigation.

55. The TRA calculated the average UK inflation amount by averaging the inflation figures from the start of the POI to the start of the RPOI and the end of the POI and the end of the RPOI and have calculated a figure of 5.45%.[2]

56. The TRA used the PCN structure set out in Section D3 to support comparison of products.

57. For one exporter a discrepancy was found for products sold during the POI that were not imported during the RPOI, but for which RPOI sales were made. The TRA calculated importation costs for this PCN based on a weighted comparison of importation costs for those PCNs for whom costs are known as a percentage of the associated importers' resale price less costs.

58. A further discrepancy has been noted in that a single transaction for a PCN that is in scope of this investigation has been sold in the RPOI but was not sold in the POI. The TRA has therefore been unable to compare the sales price in the RPOI with that in the POI. As there is only a single transaction in this category the TRA has deemed that any impact on the final rates would be incidental and has therefore disregarded this transaction from the comparison.

59. The comparison between the POI and RPOI constructed CIF export price was used to assess whether the relevant change in price sufficiently reflected the anti-dumping amount.

60. The TRA's calculation identified that absorption occurred during the RPOI for both sampled exporters.

E3. Dumping Margin

61. Having ascertained through comparison of the constructed export prices that absorption of the anti-dumping amount has occurred, TRA has then recalculated the dumping margins for each exporter found to be absorbing the current rate under regulations 72(4) and (7) of the Regulations.

62. The dumping margin is the difference between the export price and the normal value of the goods being dumped, described as a percentage of the export price.

63. The TRA has calculated dumping margins in accordance with paragraph 2 of Schedule 4 to the Taxation (Cross-border Trade) Act 2018 and regulation 6(2) of the Regulations. Calculating the dumping margin involved the following stages:

[2] Consumer price inflation, UK - Office for National Statistics, accessed 4/11/2026

• determining the normal value of the goods subject to review;

• determining the export price of the goods subject to review;

• carrying out a fair comparison between the normal value and the export price to establish whether the export price is lower than the normal value.

64. Where applicable the TRA has used information determined to be accurate in the POI as the basis for the RPOI dumping calculations due to the relatively short time difference between the POI and RPOI meaning those values will remain accurate.

65. As with the original investigation the TRA has compared the Ex-Works (EXW) export price of each exporter with the respective EXW normal value.

E3.1 SANY group

E3.1.1 Normal Value

66. The SANY group requested that the TRA did not recalculate its normal value for the RPOI. The TRA is satisfied that due to the relatively short period of time between the end of the POI and the start of the RPOI (30 June 2023 to 1 January 2025, 18 months) the use of figures calculated in the original investigation remains appropriate in this review and the TRA has not been provided with evidence to suggest otherwise.

67. The TRA has therefore used the normal value calculated in the original investigation for each relevant PCN, adjusting only for inflation in the PRC to ensure a fair comparison between the otherwise historic POI prices and the current RPOI prices. Inflation was considered using the average of the Producer Price Indices metric for the machine building industry for the start of the POI to the start of the RPOI and the end of the POI to the end of the RPOI. This shows a decrease in prices for the period 1 July 2023 to 31 December 2024 of 1.70%.[3]

E3.1.2 Export Price

68. As stated previously the SANY group's UK sales are transacted through an associated import company. Therefore, the TRA has followed the same process as in the absorption calculation to ascertain the CIF export price for each transaction.

69. To achieve an EXW price the TRA has subsequently removed all costs and profits of an intermediary company SANY South Asia, and deducted all transport and insurance costs related to moving the goods from the Company's factory to the UK, pursuant to regulation 72(4) and regulation 15 of the Regulations.

[3] National Data, Accessed 4/11/2026

70. Having removed all costs the TRA weighted the resale price and is satisfied that an EXW export price has been achieved for each relevant PCN.

71. The dumping margin calculated in the RPOI is more than the margin calculated in the original investigation.

72. The TRA decided that it would be appropriate to assess the injury margin in the RPOI. This enabled the TRA to assess the extent of underselling during the RPOI and to take that assessment into account when determining the appropriate anti-dumping amount following the finding of absorption. Further information is set out in section E3.3.2 Injury Margins.

E3.2 Liugong group

E3.2.1 Normal Value

73. The Liugong group requested that the TRA recalculate its normal value using information from the RPOI supplied in its questionnaire responses.

74. Having compared the cost data provided by Liugong with that of the original investigation, the TRA is satisfied that recalculating normal value is appropriate.

75. The TRA constructed normal value in the original investigation in accordance with regulation 8(1)(a) of the Regulations. The TRA has applied the same methodology in this review using the confirmed costs of production together with a reasonable amount for administrative, selling and general costs and for profits, in order to calculate the cost to make and sell on a PCN-by-PCN basis.

76. The TRA has received no compelling evidence of changes to the particular market situation (PMS) adjustments since the original investigation and has therefore applied the same adjustments for distortions caused by PMS as previously calculated.

77. Where a PCN was not produced in the original investigation, the TRA has calculated the average PMS adjustment for each induvial cost category of the PCNs that were produced in the POI, and has applied that average to the same cost category for each PCN that was not produced in the POI.

78. This produced EXW normal values for the Liugong group on a PCN-by-PCN basis.

E3.2.2 Export Price

79. As stated previously Liugong group’s UK sales are transacted through an associated import company in the UK. Therefore, the TRA has followed the same process as in the absorption calculation to ascertain the CIF export price for each transaction.

80. To achieve an EXW price the TRA has subsequently removed all costs and profits of an intermediary company Liugong Hong Kong and deducted all transport and insurance costs related to moving the goods from the Company's factory to the UK, pursuant to regulation 72(4) and regulation 15 of the Regulations.

81. Having removed all costs the TRA weighted the resale price and is satisfied that an EXW export price has been achieved for each relevant PCN.

82. The dumping margin calculated in the RPOI is more than the margin calculated in the original investigation and also exceeded the injury margin in that investigation. The TRA decided that it would be appropriate to assess the injury margin in the RPOI. This enabled the TRA to assess the extent of underselling during the RPOI and to take that assessment into account when determining the appropriate anti-dumping amount following the finding of absorption. Further information is set out in section E3.3.2 Injury Margins.

E3.3 Calculated Margins

E3.3.1 Dumping Margins

83. The TRA calculated a dumping amount for each sampled exporter by comparing the normal value and export price following the methodologies discussed above for the relevant PCNs. It calculated the dumping margin as the sum of the dumping amounts as a percentage of the total CIF export price for sampled exporter.

84. The recalculated dumping margins for the sampled exporters are set out below.

Table 2: Recalculated dumping margins

Sampled group	**Recalculated dumping margin**
SANY group	43.77%
Liugong group	53.14%

E3.3.2 Injury Margins

85. The TRA has assessed that the dumping margins calculated for both the sampled exporters in the RPOI increased compared to the POI and for Liugong beyond the injury margin in the POI. In this context, the TRA considered it appropriate to recalculate the injury margin for the RPOI. This enabled the TRA to assess the extent of underselling during the RPOI and to take that assessment into account when determining the appropriate anti-dumping amount following the finding of absorption.

86. The TRA calculates an injury margin for each sampled exporter based on its underselling margin. This is calculated by comparing a benchmark UK price (the target price) with the import price (the landed price) for each matching PCN.

87. We asked JCB whether there were any factors that could have significantly impacted the UK target price from the original investigation such as changes in raw material prices. No such information was provided. Therefore, the TRA used the target price established for the original POI, adjusted for UK inflation, to calculate a target price for the RPOI as this represented the best facts available to the TRA. The TRA used the UK inflation figure of 5.45%, calculated by averaging the inflation figures (using the Consumer Prices Index (CPI)) from the start of the POI to the start of the RPOI and the end of the POI and the end of the RPOI. This is explained in Section E2. Methodology for assessing absorption.

88. This approach is consistent with the approach taken when adjusting figures from the original investigation such as the export prices in the absorption assessment and the normal value calculation for SANY, drawing on data from the original investigation and secondary sources, to adjust the original figures for inflation. This has allowed the TRA to compare the landed price and target price on a like for like basis.

89. The TRA has constructed the landed price for each sampled exporter by adjusting the resale price of each transaction in the RPOI by removing the importer's fair profit, administrative, selling and general (AS&G) and expenses. The TRA has then removed the relevant anti-dumping duty reported for each transaction and produced a weighted landed price for each PCN.

90. The TRA has calculated the RPOI injury margin for each sampled exporter by comparing the RPOI landed price to an inflation adjusted target price from the original investigation on a PCN-by-PCN basis.

91. Having constructed both a target price and landed price for each PCN for the RPOI the TRA calculated a total underselling amount for each sampled exporter by multiplying the difference between the two figures and comparing this to the RPOI CIF value. This calculates the injury margin for the RPOI.

E3.3.3 Comparison with the existing margins

92. The comparison between each sampled group's RPOI dumping margin and the corresponding margin established in the original investigation is set out in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Dumping margins

Sampled group	POI dumping margin	RPOI dumping margin	Percentage Point Change
SANY group	32.82%	43.77%	10.95 PP

Liugong group	20.09%	53.14%	33.05 PP

93. The comparison between the RPOI injury margins and the corresponding margins established in the original investigation is set out in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Injury margins

Sampled group	**POI injury margin**	**RPOI injury margin**	**Percentage Point Change**
SANY group	69.34%	91.45%	22.11 PP
Liugong group	39.94%	43.23%	3.29 PP

94. The RPOI margins inform the subsequent determination of the applicable anti-dumping amounts. The effect of any relevant statutory constraint and the treatment of other exporter categories are addressed in Section F.

Section F: Reviewed anti-dumping amounts and intended recommendation

F1. Basis for the reviewed amounts

95. The TRA used the margins calculated in section E, to determine the intended recommended anti-dumping amount applicable following this review.

96. The TRA is also restricted by regulation 72(6) of the Regulations to not propose a new anti-dumping amount exceeding twice the anti-dumping amount most recently applied to the goods subject to review.

F2. Lesser duty rule

97. Under Regulation 68(10) of the Regulations, the anti-dumping amount must not exceed the lesser of the dumping and injury margins applicable to the review.

98. A comparison of the relevant margins is in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Lesser-duty comparison

Exporter or group	RPOI dumping margin	RPOI injury margin	Lesser amount	Resulting amount before statutory cap
SANY group	43.77%	91.45%	43.77%	43.77%
Liugong group	53.14%	43.23%	43.23%	43.23%

99. For Sany group the anti-dumping amount will be set by the dumping margin, for Liugong group it will be set by the injury margin calculated in this review.

F3. Treatment of exporter categories

100. The TRA has determined individual dumping amounts for the SANY and Liugong group.

101. For non-sampled participating overseas exporters, the TRA has calculated the applicable rate on the basis of the weighted average of the sampled exporters in accordance with regulation 37(2) and (3) of the Regulations.

102. For Caterpillar the TRA has maintained the rates as those set in the original investigation.

103. For all other overseas exporters, in accordance with Regulation 38 of the Regulations, the TRA updated the relevant inputs to reflect the data from the sampled exporters to the residual rate calculation from the original investigation and will apply the new rates accordingly.

104. The reviewed amounts are set out in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Reviewed anti-dumping amounts

Exporter category	Existing amount	RPOI anti-dumping amount	Applicable constraint	Recommended anti-dumping amount
SANY group	32.82%	43.77%	N/A	43.77%
Liugong group	20.09%	43.23%	Regulation 72(6)	40.18%
Non-sampled participating exporters	24.32%	48.40%	N/A	48.40%
Caterpillar	18.81%	N/A	N/A	18.81%
All other exporters	40.08%	81.49%	Regulation 72(6)	80.16%

F4. Consideration of in-force countervailing duties

105. Following the original investigation the SANY group is subject to a countervailing measure of 2.44%. As per the original investigation, Liugong and Caterpillar are subject to a 0% countervailing measure. All other exporters are subject to a countervailing measure of 2.98%.

106. The TRA has considered whether the combination of the new anti-dumping amount and the existing countervailing amount would raise the total duty above that of the relevant injury margin and found that it would not.

107. The in-force countervailing duty therefore does not impact on the amount of dumping duty that the TRA recommends.

F5. Intended recommendation

108. Following the review, except as regards Caterpillar, the TRA intends to determine that the anti-dumping amounts applying to the importation of self-propelled track-laying (tracked) excavators with a 360-degree revolving superstructure and with an operating weight of 11,000 kg (11 tonnes) or more, but less than 80,000 kg (80 tonnes) from the PRC should be varied under regulation 72(7)(b) of the Regulations to the recommended anti-dumping amounts set out in table 6 above. For Caterpillar, the TRA intends under regulation 72(7)(a) of the Regulations to determine that the existing anti-dumping amount be maintained.

107. The TRA intends to make this recommendation to the Secretary of State.

Annex A: Interested parties and contributors

Summary of information received from interested parties and contributors

	Interested party/Contributor	***Information received***	***Status***
1	Shanghai SANY Heavy Machinery Co., Ltd.	Registration of interest Questionnaire response	Sampled PRC producer/exporter
2	SANY Heavy Machinery Limited	*Registration of interest* *Questionnaire response*	Sampled PRC producer/exporter
3	Liugong Changzhou Machinery Co., Ltd.	*Registration of interest* *Questionnaire response*	Sampled PRC producer/exporter
4	Liuzhou Liugong Excavator Co., Ltd.	*Registration of interest* *Questionnaire response*	Sampled PRC producer/exporter
5	XCMG Excavator Machinery Co., Ltd.	*Registration of interest*	Non-Sampled PRC producer/exporter
6	Sunward Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd.	*Registration of interest*	Non-Sampled PRC producer/exporter
7	SANY Heavy Machinery (UK) Ltd	*Registration of interest* *Questionnaire response*	Sampled Importer
8	Liugong Machinery (UK) Limited	*Registration of interest* Comments on proposed sample Questionnaire response	Sampled Importer
9	XCMG UKSS	*Registration of interest*	Non-Sampled Importer
10	Xuzhou Construction Machinery Group Imp. & Exp. Co., Ltd	Registration of interest	Non-Sampled Exporter
11	Caterpillar (Xuzhou) Limited	*Registration of interest* *Response to applicant's Comments on Registrations of interest* *Comments on proposed sample*	Overseas Producer/Contributor
12	Finning (UK) Limited	*Registration of interest*	Non-Sampled Importer/Contributor

13	Liebherr Machinery Dalian Co. Ltd	*Registration of interest*	Overseas Producer/Contributor
14	MOFCOM	*Registration of interest*	Foreign Government
15	JCB Heavy Products Limited	Application *Registration of interest* *Comments on Registrations of interest* *Comments on ongoing absorption*	UK producer (the applicant)
16	Liugong Machinery Hong Kong	*Questionnaire response*	Sampled related Exporter