

Anti-Dumping Questionnaire for interested parties and contributors

Case TD0027: Ceramic tiles exported from the People's Republic of China

Period of Investigation (POI):	<input type="text" value="01 July 2021 – 30 June 2022"/>
Injury period:	<input type="text" value="01 July 2018 – 30 June 2022"/>
Deadline for response:	<input type="text" value="6 February 2023"/>
Contact details:	<input type="text" value="TD0027@traderemedies.gov.uk"/>
Completed on behalf of:	<input type="text" value="British Ceramic Confederation"/>

When you have completed this form, indicate the **confidentiality status** of this document by placing an X in the relevant box below:

- Confidential
 Non-confidential – will be made publicly available

Please note that you will have to provide a **Confidential** and a **Non-Confidential** version of both the questionnaire and annex, as well as any additional documents you append. All documents should be uploaded to the Trade Remedies Service (www.trade-remedies.service.gov.uk) by 16 January 2023.

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Introduction

About us, this case and this questionnaire

The Trade Remedies Authority (TRA) investigates whether trade remedies are needed to prevent injury to UK industry.

The TRA will carry out a transition review of each trade remedy measure active under the EU system that the UK has decided to maintain after EU exit. This transition review will consider whether the anti-dumping amount is necessary or sufficient to offset dumping of ceramic tiles from the People's Republic of China and whether there would be injury to the UK industry if the measure were to be maintained, varied or revoked.

Why should I take part?

We are asking contributors and interested parties to complete this questionnaire to inform our review of whether the current anti-dumping amount should be varied or revoked.

Please refer to our online guidance to understand more about [how we carry out transition reviews into EU measures](#) and the [differences between interested parties and contributors](#).

How do I respond?

Detailed guidance on how to complete the questionnaire is provided in the [instructions](#) section below.

Please provide all the information requested by 16 January 2023. We may send a notice asking for clarification or supplementary information where necessary. Make sure you provide the sources for any information or data you don't own and clearly state any restrictions on sharing it.

Where can I find more information?

Our [trade remedies guidance](#) provides more information about our investigations and processes we follow.

If you have any specific questions relating to the case, now or while you're completing the questionnaire, please contact the Case Team at TD0027@traderemedies.gov.uk. For general information about trade remedies processes, please see our [online guidance](#).

You can also find out more about the regulatory basis of our investigations. The TRA investigates cases under the provisions of *Trade Remedies (Dumping and*

Subsidisation) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 as Amended by the Trade Remedies (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and under the Taxation (Cross-border Trade) Act 2018.

Instructions on completing this questionnaire

Preparing your response

This section sets out guidance on how to complete this questionnaire

If you think you won't be able to complete the questionnaire within the required time, please contact the case team on TD0027@traderemedies.gov.uk ahead of the deadline using the contact details on the cover of this questionnaire. You should outline the length of extension you need and the reasons why. We will notify you of our decision.

If we can accommodate an extension, we will publish a note on our [public file](#) to record both the request and the extension granted.

Preparing confidential and non-confidential copies

You will need to submit one confidential version and one non-confidential version of your questionnaire by the due date. We will publish the non-confidential version on the public file. **Please ensure that each page of information you provide is clearly marked either “Confidential” or “Non-Confidential” in the header.**

Please see our guidance on [how to submit information](#) for further details on what can be considered confidential and how to prepare a non-confidential version of this questionnaire.

In preparing your response, please note the following:

- It is your responsibility to ensure that the non-confidential version does not contain any confidential information.
- Remember to include a statement explaining why information obtained in your response should be treated as confidential e.g., the data is commercially sensitive.
- Provide the source for all information or data you don't own and clearly state any restrictions on sharing it.
- If you do not provide a non-confidential summary (or a statement of reasons why you cannot provide this) each time you provide confidential information, the TRA may disregard the information you give us.

All information provided to the TRA in confidence will be treated accordingly and only used for this review (except in limited circumstance as permitted by regulation 46 of the *Trade Remedies (Dumping and Subsidisation) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019*) and will be stored in protected systems. The non-confidential version of your submission

will be placed on the public file, which is available on www.trade-remedies.service.gov.uk/public/cases.

How to complete this questionnaire

All statements should be substantiated with relevant data, information and the sources of these. You may be asked to attach supporting documents in appendices to supplement your responses. To help us verify your information, please retain all your supporting documents, including any calculations made when developing your responses.

Please also note the following points:

- Do not leave any questions blank. If the question is not relevant to your organisation, please explain why. If the answer to a question is “zero”, “no” or “none”, please write this.
- Please provide all formulas and calculations used within your questionnaire response.
- If there is insufficient space in any part of the questionnaire to provide the details requested, or we ask for copies of additional information, please submit this information as appendices. Please ensure that any attachments are given a corresponding appendix reference in the title of the document and that these are referenced in the boxes provided.
- Any documents not in English should be accompanied by an English translation.
- Please provide all dates in the format DD/MM/YYYY (e.g., 23/05/2019).
- Unless otherwise stated, ‘year’ or ‘calendar year’ refers to the period 1 January – 31 December and ‘quarter’ refers to the associated three-month periods e.g., 1 January – 31 March, 1 April – 30 June, 1 July – 30 September and 1 October – 31 December.
- Identify all units of measurement and currencies used in tables, calculations, and lists, if not provided by the corresponding instructions, and use units of measurement consistently (e.g., do not use kg and metric tonnes interchangeably).
- For all numerical figures, where appropriate please express every third number with a comma (e.g., ‘1,300’ for one-thousand three hundred, ‘1,300,000’ for one million and three-hundred thousand).
- Please limit all sales/currency/income figures to two decimal places, apply a full point as a decimal separator and use the appropriate currency symbol or abbreviation (e.g., £1,300.00).
- Provide all costing figures as actual amounts. Where actual amounts cannot be provided and you have reported standard costing instead, please indicate this in the relevant answer, and explain the variance from actual costs, if any.
- All figures should be reported net of tax unless otherwise stated.
- Please refer to the case number, TD0027, in any correspondence with the TRA.

What happens next

Once you have completed your questionnaire responses, you must upload confidential and non-confidential versions along with any additional documents you're providing through our [Trade Remedies Service](#). Following this:

- you will receive an email confirming the documents have been uploaded successfully;
- the Case Team will contact you if further information is required; and
- the non-confidential responses will be placed on the public file.

For further information please refer to our guidance on [how we carry out transition reviews into EU measures](#).

The scope of this review

Goods subject to review

This review covers ceramic tiles exported from the People's Republic of China (PRC), described as:

- **Glazed and unglazed ceramic flags and paving, hearth, or wall tiles; and,**
- **Glazed and unglazed ceramic mosaic cubes and the like, whether or not on a backing.**

These ceramic tiles are currently classifiable within the following commodity codes:

6907 2100 00	6907 2300 00	6907 4000 00
6907 2200 00	6907 3000 00	

These codes are only given for information.

In this questionnaire, these goods will be referred to as the 'goods subject to review'. Any reference to 'goods subject to review' in this questionnaire refers to the goods description above, regardless of the commodity code under which they are exported.

SECTION A: About the case

A1 General information

1. Please complete the table below. Make sure the point of contact you name has the authority to provide this information.

Name (point of contact):	
Address:	
Telephone No:	
Email:	
Website:	

If you are representing a company, please also fill in the information below:

Company registration number:	
Place of registration:	
Legal name of organisation:	
Legal structure (e.g., limited company, sole trader, partnership etc):	
Position in the organisation:	
Year of establishment:	
Other operating names:	

2. Please explain your interest in this review.

<p>The British Ceramic Confederation is a trade association representing the collective interests of all sectors of the UK ceramics manufacturing industry, including wall and floor tile manufacturers and helping to protect the tile sector from dumped imports from China.</p>
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	Appendix reference:
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A2 Information about this review

For each question, please give any information you feel is relevant to the case. If you have no information, please say so in your answer. This transition review will consider whether the current anti-dumping amount is necessary or sufficient to offset dumping and whether there would be injury to the UK industry if the measure were to be varied or revoked.

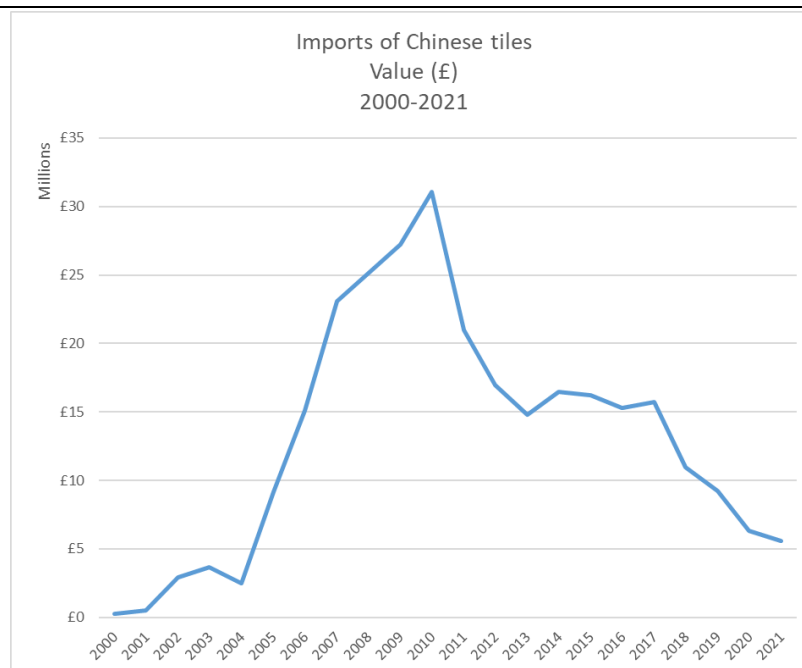
1. Please provide any information about the goods subject to review that you consider relevant.

Ceramic tiles are made in Britain to the highest quality by skilled men and women, using both cutting edge production methods and hand-crafted heritage techniques, creating hardwearing products with state-of-the-art designs. These tiles are used in households across this country and beyond, creating stunning and hardworking kitchens and bathrooms; to decorate fashionable hospitality and commercial venues; restore heritage and historical buildings; and adorn some of the most iconic and nationally important venues in this country and elsewhere. Ceramic tiles are used because of their durability, the wide variety of designs and finishes available, they are safe, waterproof, easy to clean and can be used for many different applications providing hardwearing surfaces that enhance the visual effect.

The industry's factories are at the heart of many British towns and communities, with production in Stoke-on-Trent, Shropshire, Devon and Sussex, providing highly skilled employment in areas typically in need of levelling-up and where skilled jobs are hard to find. The kaolin and ball clay industry in Devon and Cornwall is also a key supplier to these industries, proving first class quality clay, and the loss of tile UK manufacturers could result in a risk to other UK ceramic manufacturers if the volume of clays extracted became no longer commercially viable.

The industry shared the concerns from many other tile companies within the European Union on a dramatic increase in imports from China, the European Commission placed anti-dumping measures on Chinese tiles in 2011. The anti-dumping (AD) measures in place on Chinese wall and floor tiles were transitioned to the UK when we left the EU, the tariffs have worked to quell the number of imports from China which reduced by around two thirds between 2010 and 2019, the impact of covid has temporarily reduced imports further since but with the lifting of restrictions in China, it is expected that production levels will quickly rise to pre-covid levels and beyond.¹

¹ [UK Trade Info](#)



Source: UK Trade Info, imports of ceramic wall and floor tiles (commodity code 6907 and former code 6908) from China to the UK.

It is a very challenging time for the tile industry which is an energy intensive industrial sector. Significant work has already taken place to improve energy efficiency as the country moves to Net Zero, but the recent increase in energy prices has meant for at least one member their energy costs increased by 400% in a year and they felt they had no choice but to shut production for two months in Winter 22/23. This member is part of the BCC's hydrogen project working to see if hydrogen can be used as clean fuel of the future. Competitors from the PRC have access to cheaper energy than UK manufacturers.²

This industry is essential to the UK's economy, exports, employment, skills, heritage and design. In January 2019 one of the two remaining large-scale tile factories, British Ceramic Tile went under, losing 400 jobs. Reducing or revoking the existing anti-dumping measures could lead to Chinese tiles flooding the market and pricing the remaining UK manufacturers out of the market.

Appendix reference:

2. Provide any information which you think could help us assess the likelihood of dumping occurring if the existing anti-dumping measure for the goods subject to review were to be varied or revoked.

China is the world's largest producer of ceramic tiles and is responsible for more than half of the global output of ceramic tiles (53%).¹³ The risk of what could happen if the existing anti-dumping measures were reduced or revoked is clearly shown by the number of other countries across the world who have either initiated trade defence

² <https://www.globalpetrolprices.com/>

investigations, or have already adopted trade defence measures on imports of ceramic tiles originating in China. This includes the United States of America (US), European Union (EU), Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), India and Indonesia.

In 2020 the US's Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the International Trade Commission (ITC) finished their investigation into imports of ceramic tiles from China, finding that the ceramic tiles industry in the United States is materially injured by the imports³. In 2018, imports of ceramic tile from China to the US were valued at an estimated \$481.3 million. Commerce calculated a huge final dumping margin between 229.04 and 356.02 per cent. The final subsidy rate for Chinese producers and exporters is 358.81 per cent. These rates are manifestly prohibitive for Chinese ceramic tiles to enter the US market, thereby increasing the pressure upon Chinese ceramic tiles' exporting producers to find alternative outlets in global markets.

The same AD measures are currently going through an expiry review in the European Union⁴ and it seems highly likely that they will remain in place, given the importance of the ceramic tile industries in Spain and Italy, which have dominated UK tile imports for many years, and are now joined by fast increasing imports from Turkey and India. Spain is the second largest exporter of tiles, in volume, in the world⁵, and in 2018 Italy generated nearly €5.4 billion in ceramic tiles sales.⁶

In November 2021, India's Commerce Ministry recommended the continuation of anti-dumping duty on Chinese floor and wall tiles.⁷ The Gulf Cooperation Council ("GCC") also imposed ADD on imports of ceramic pavers and hearth, floor or wall tiles originating in or exported from India and China, effective on July 2021.⁸

The wide array of countries investigating and imposing duties on imports of Chinese ceramic tiles already demonstrates the concern of the whole world on China's structural overcapacity, and the threat presented by unfair trading practices applied by the Chinese ceramic tiles industry. The multitude of investigations also demonstrates that domestic industries became vulnerable or suffer material injury as a result of dumped and injurious exports from China. Moreover, the effective imposition of measures by various countries confirms the diagnosis of both dumping and injury, so that measures are justified. Of particular relevance are the measures imposed in 2020 by the U.S., which effectively close that market to Chinese exports, and a high likely continuation of measures in the EU, thereby risking further exposure to a continuation/recurrence of injury if the UK revokes or reduces these measures. Very high volumes of Chinese ceramic tiles could be diverted to the UK, risking further injury to the UK industry.

³ <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/06/01/2020-11721/ceramic-tile-from-the-peoples-republic-of-china-antidumping-duty-order>

⁴ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ%3AJOC_2022_442_R_0003&qid=1669104573527

⁵ <https://www.mordorintelligence.com/industry-reports/spain-ceramic-tiles-market>

⁶ <https://www.mordorintelligence.com/industry-reports/italy-ceramic-tiles-market>

⁷ <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/economy/finmin-imposes-anti-dumping-duty-on-chinese-floor-and-wall-tiles/article65092257.ece>

⁸ <https://www.gcc-sg.org/en-us/MediaCenter/NewsCooperation/News/Pages/news2020-4-30-1.aspx>

The difficulty facing UK ceramic manufacturers has been highlighted by the recent loss of one of BCC's clay roof tile members who felt the only way they could continue their business was to stop manufacturing in the UK and become import only. As previously highlighted, we believe there is a great benefit to this country in manufacturing ceramic tiles.

Appendix reference:

3. Do you think there would be injury to the UK industry if the existing anti-dumping measure for the goods subject to review no longer applied? Provide any information supporting your conclusions including what the cause of this injury would be. You can refer to our [guidance on how we assess injury](#) for a definition of injury.

There is a significant overcapacity in China's annual production of ceramic tiles, annual figures increased by nearly 30% between 2011 and 2014 (from 10.8 billion meter squared/year to respectively 13.9 billion m²/year), and thereafter by 22% between 2014 and 2016 (to 17 billion m²). Unutilised production capacity grew from 20% in 2011 to 26% in 2014 and to 35% at the end of 2016, reaching almost 6 billion m². The overcapacity in the Chinese ceramic tile sector and a slower development of domestic demand led Chinese producers to focus increasingly on export markets.⁹

The imposition of trade remedies in countries across the world, some prohibitively high, leads to the very real concern that many of these tiles could end up flooding the UK market if these measures are reduced or revoked in any way. This would seriously risk the profitability of manufacturers in the UK, of which the UK makes up the vast sales for manufacturers (85% for one manufacturer), and in all likelihood their viability.

Currently porcelain tiles are not manufactured in the UK but these tiles can be used in the same applications and are interchangeable with UK made ceramic tiles in most cases. For example, large porcelain tiles designed for cladding external walls can be repurposed for use as flooring. The trade remedies currently apply to all tiles under the main 6907 commodity code, because the EU found that all products under this code are 'like products' and have 'the same basic physical, chemical and technical characteristics and uses'.¹⁰

Porcelain tiles are produced in countries around the world, but porcelain tiles made up the vast majority of all tile imports from China in 2021.¹¹

UK tile manufacturers have taken great strides in sustainable production, recycling waste heat from the kilns for other uses, using recycled ceramic materials and reducing single use plastic use. They have also developed cutting edge production techniques and are constantly developing new lines. It is quite feasible that if conditions were more favourable for production in the UK that porcelain production

⁹ Commission Staff Working Document on 'Significant distortions in the economy of the PRC for the purpose of trade defence investigations'. SWD(2017) 483 final/2. 20 December 2017.

¹⁰ [L_2017307EN.01002501.xml \(europa.eu\)](#)

¹¹ UK Trade Info

could start. This has already happened for a ceramic tableware company in BCC's membership which recently started new porcelain production for some of their tableware in the UK.

Appendix reference:

4. Please provide any information about the possible economic effects on the UK if the existing anti-dumping measure on the goods subject to review were no longer applied.

The UK ceramic tile industry provides many great benefits to the economy of the UK, which we believe this could be put at risk if Chinese tiles were able to flood the UK market and risk the viability of their businesses.

Tile makers provide an essential contribution to the exchequer, supporting export numbers and the UK's manufacturing capability. Covid tested the value of UK manufacturing and while manufacturers shut for a short time, companies were then rushed off their feet to make tiles as demand jumped back up, while at the same time securing a safe working environment for all staff.

Tiles members support the UK construction sector, helping to build and refurbish desperately needed homes, as well as workplaces, leisure, hospitality, transport and many other sectors. Heritage projects use traditional skills highly at risk of being lost from the UK, such as in the repair of central lobby in the Houses of Westminster. This 9-year project created 60,000 brightly-coloured encaustic floor tiles, which were made to match the 200-year-old original tiles.

Many also have retail shops, supporting local communities with valuable jobs and in some cases filling shops that have been empty for some time. A mass importation of low-cost Chinese tiles would put significant pressure on the smaller independent tile shops and distributors, and make them less price competitive as they couldn't take advantage of these lower prices. This in turn would lead to a demise in the smaller independent sector and would have a major impact on customer choice and greatly reduce consumer design choice.

The tile industry supports other sectors too in their supply chain, predominately using locally sourced materials from the UK, including clay and sand, in their production.

There are thousands of direct jobs in the industry and indirect jobs impacted in the supply chain, these jobs are predominately in economically challenged parts of the UK, including Stoke-on-Trent, Shropshire, Devon, Cornwall and Sussex. The TRA will have access to the multiplier calculations to show the relationship between durable manufacturing employment rates and indirect and induced jobs.

Companies support bringing new talent into the industry and up-skilling current staff, for example, one company has been running an apprenticeship program for over 30 years. Moreover, there is a critical mass issue for specialist support roles. For example, the number of kiln specialists has already declined to the level where further

loss of UK manufacturing is likely to dissuade anyone training to become a kiln technician. Clearly this would impact on other UK ceramic manufacturing as well as the UK tile industry.

Companies used skills developed in tile production to help nationally important projects in the UK, such as one company making over half of the 888,246 ceramic poppies for the Tower of London Blood Swept Lands and Seas installation.

Appendix reference:

5. Particular Market Situation (PMS)

The Trade Remedies (Dumping and Subsidisation) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, Regulation 7(1) details that the TRA must use the comparable price to determine the normal value unless it is not appropriate to use that price.

Regulation 7(2) states that it is not appropriate to use the comparable price to determine the normal value of the goods concerned where, (r.7(2)(b)) because of a particular market situation, such sales do not permit a proper comparison between the Like Goods destined for consumption in the exporting country or territory and the goods concerned.

Regulation 7(4) (a) and (c) state that a particular market situation includes situations where prices are artificially low or reflect non-commercial factors.

In their pre-sampling questionnaire submission, a UK producer of the Like Goods has alleged that a particular market situation (PMS) exists in the PRC Ceramic Tiles industry.

If found, the presence of PMS would denote that normal value has not been naturally shaped by market forces, as a result of existing or historic distortions to costs and profits.

In relation to the allegation of the existence of a PMS in the PRC Ceramic Tiles industry, please detail your position in as much detail as possible. If you are making a specific allegation in respect of the existence of a PMS, please be specific in relation to the area/s you believe to give rise to a market distortion.

China is a socialist market economy, in its constitution it makes clear that the state is the leading force of the economy and as part of this it guides the private economy with various instruments.

Tile manufacturers in China are able to produce a huge number of ceramic tiles for the export market and sell them at a price which does not reflect the true cost of production, seriously undercutting UK manufacturers. Average import prices from China over the last 10 years have slightly risen but prices are still much lower than

exports from the UK. This is despite the costs of transportation of what is an intrinsically heavy product.¹²

Over the last 20 years the Chinese tile industry structure has shifted from family centred workshops to larger business enterprises. The Chinese government promotes the further concentration of the sector with the formation of industry parks and service platforms specialised on ceramics production, companies are offered generous subsidies in finance, taxation, investment incentives and land use rights. Enterprises are guided to move production from their traditional locations in urban areas to such parks. The designated areas offer modern infrastructure, common-use specialised facilities and – above – financial investment incentives. A recent study of 6 of the leading ceramic tile enterprises in China since 2018 revealed very significant financial assistance, close to 1 billion Chinese Yuan (CNY). Including 54 million CNY for Guangdong Dongpeng Holdings Co., Ltd in 2019 through the Industrial Development Fund which is designed to encourage entities to settle in and speed up the construction of industrial parks. The same company also received 97 million CNY through the Enterprise Development Support Fund in 2020.¹³

Local-level authorities of areas with a strong ceramics industry presence, particularly municipal governments, show strong concern for the structure and performance of the industry. For example, in the City of Chaozhou, in Guangdong Province. Chaozhou is an important manufacturing base for the Chinese ceramic sector, being the country's lead producer of daily-use ceramics, sanitaryware and electronic ceramics, it is home to more than 10,000 ceramics manufacturers.⁹ Various policy documents issued by the Chaozhou City have revealed that ceramics is regarded as a pillar industry that qualifies for financial and non-monetary support.¹⁴

There are also links between the companies and the government, with several individuals in the tile companies' boards of directors and the boards of supervisors having ties to the party-state. Such as a director of one of the company's having previously held various senior positions including liaison officer for the Tibet Autonomous Region People's Government's Beijing Office.¹³

The industry receives substantial subsidies from the Chinese state which is dedicated to alleviate the cost burden associated with the transition to an eco-friendly, highly automated, brand-centred manufacturing mode. Subsidies are given in many areas including environmental protection and energy conservation, circular economy development, equipment renovation, R&D and design, employment, product quality, standardisation and on energy prices.¹³

In international trade promotion Chinese local governments provide subsidies for export credit insurance, overseas market exploration, trade show participation, legal representation in international trade defence disputes and other activities.¹³

¹² UK Trade Info.

¹³ Think!Desk final report, May 2022, '**Market Distortions in the Chinese Architectural Ceramics Industry**' <https://www.ceramfed.co.uk/key-topics/trade/#>

¹⁴ Such as 'Implementation Plan for Promoting the High-quality Development of the Ceramic Industry of Chaozhou City (Chaozhou City 2018)'

It is also alleged that that there are some specific funds to compensate the financial losses of companies whose products fall under trade defence measures.¹⁵

The government also maintains a regime of VAT rebates that encourage the export of finished tiles, Chinese exporters of ceramic tiles can benefit from a 9% VAT rebate⁹, while discouraging the export of raw materials.

The original EU investigation in 2011 found that sales decisions were not taken freely but were subject to significant State interference. They found that that assets were not being correctly recorded in the companies' accounts and that the Chinese producers were not able to demonstrate that they had paid for their land use rights. They also found that two groups of producers were not able to demonstrate the origin of the initial capital used in the companies' establishment, potentially pointing to another market intervention of the State in the form of financial injections into the capital of the Chinese companies.¹⁶

Appendix reference: 1

6. If you have any other information which may help us with this review, please provide it below.

China has more coal fired powered stations than any other country in the world, and it is in the process of building more, accounting for half of global coal electricity generation. Whilst the tile industry may be moving away from coal as it stands half of all tile production in China is fired by coal¹⁷. For those countries like China where the government does not impose environmental regulations to the same standard as elsewhere, the avoidance of environmental costs by industry can increasingly be considered as a subsidy to industry, or revenue forgone by Government (in the form of carbon taxation). UK manufacturers of ceramic wall and floor tiles have faced drastic increases to their cost of production with gas prices and rising carbon costs, while tile companies in China have been protected from these costs.

There are significant differences in labour standards and workers' rights too, while reforms have improved some conditions in China, the hukou system has an impact on the mobility of workers, there is also a lack of the explicit right to strike, and a lack of independent collective bargaining.

Appendix reference:

¹⁵ Guangdong Province measures for the Administration of a Special Fund for Promoting Import and Export Fair Trade. Yue Cai Wai [2014] no. 91, 1 July 2014.

¹⁶ [Council Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 917/2011 of 12 September 2011 imposing a definitive antidumping duty and collecting definitively the provisional duty imposed on imports of ceramic tiles originating in the People's Republic of China \(OJ L 238, 15.9.2011\).](#)

¹⁷ [CCCMC Questionnaire Response Non-Confidential \(4\).pdf](#)

SECTION B: Next steps and declaration

Next steps

Once you have completed all parts of the questionnaire, the declaration below should be signed by an authorised official of your company. Please do not sign the declaration nor detail the authorised person's name or title in the non-confidential version.

Please submit this questionnaire through the Trade Remedies Service (www.trade-remedies.service.gov.uk) by **16 January 2023**.

A confidential and non-confidential version of the questionnaire must be submitted. You can find guidance on how to complete confidential and non-confidential versions in our guidance on [how to submit information](#).

Declaration

By signing this declaration, you agree that all information supplied in this questionnaire is complete and correct to the best of your knowledge and belief and that you understand that the information you submit may be subject to verification by the TRA.

Company name: British Ceramic Confederation

6th February 2022

Date

Signature of authorised official

Name and title of authorised official

***** If this is the non-confidential version of your document, please remove signature and name and title but retain the date *****