



Registration form for interested parties and contributors

Case No.: AD0087

Anti-dumping investigation

Glass Containers originating in the People's Republic of China (PRC)

Completed on behalf of (provide the name of your company):	Neville and More Limited
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(to note, we use the term "company" to include all forms of business organisation including partnerships and sole traders)

Note:

Please provide **two copies of your response to this form**: a **confidential** and a **non-confidential version**. Both copies must be returned to the TRA using the Trade Remedies Service (www.trade-remedies.service.gov.uk).

When you have completed each form, indicate the **confidentiality** status of the document by placing an in the relevant box below and in the header of the form. We strongly recommend this questionnaire be completed on a computer, so this step is easy to complete.

- Confidential
- Non-confidential (will be made available on the public file: <https://www.trade-remedies.service.gov.uk/public/cases/>)

Deadline for response:	20 March 2026
Case team contact:	AD0087@traderemedies.gov.uk



Introduction

Registration of interest to the investigation

We invite interested parties and contributors to **register** their interest in this investigation by **completing the relevant sections** as indicated in this form **and submitting the completed form** using the Trade Remedies Service (www.trade-remedies.service.gov.uk).

An interested party is either:

- a government of the foreign country or territory subject to the investigation;
- an overseas exporter, an overseas producer or an importer of the goods subject to the investigation;
- a UK producer of goods that are like the goods subject to the investigation; or
- a trade or business association representing one or more of the above parties.

A contributor is a person or company who is not an interested party but who wants to register so that they can participate in an investigation.

Scope of the investigation

Goods concerned	<p>Glass containers originating in the People's Republic of China (PRC), described as:</p> <p>Carboys, bottles, flasks, jars, pots, phials, preserving jars, and other containers, of glass, of a kind used for the conveyance or packing of goods; whether or not including a closure. Not including ampoules; containers made of tubular glass; glass containers with a nominal capacity of 2.5 litres or more; or standalone stoppers, lids, or other closures of glass.</p> <p>These glass containers are currently classifiable within the following commodity codes:</p>		
	70 10 90 10 00	70 10 90 51 00	70 10 90 67 00
	70 10 90 41 00	70 10 90 53 00	70 10 90 71 00
	70 10 90 43 00	70 10 90 55 00	70 10 90 79 00
	70 10 90 45 00	70 10 90 57 00	70 10 90 91 00
	70 10 90 47 00	70 10 90 61 00	70 10 90 99 00



Period of investigation (POI)	1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025
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For further details, please refer to the *Notice of Initiation* on the public file:
<https://www.trade-remedies.service.gov.uk/public/cases/>.

Completing this registration form and pre-sampling questionnaire

To register to this case, you need to provide two copies of your response to this form: a confidential and a non-confidential version. Your non-confidential version should be as similar as possible to your confidential version except for the redaction of the confidential information.

Both copies must be returned to the TRA by **20 March 2026** using the Trade Remedies Service (www.trade-remedies.service.gov.uk).

The non-confidential version of your registration form and pre-sampling questionnaire may be placed on the public file: <https://www.trade-remedies.service.gov.uk/public/cases/>.

It is your responsibility to ensure that the non-confidential version does not contain any confidential information, which includes personal contact information, names and signatures. Please see the [TRA's public guidance](#)¹ for further information on providing confidential information and non-confidential summaries.

All information provided to the TRA in confidence will be treated as confidential in accordance with regulation 45 of the Trade Remedies (Dumping and Subsidisation) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (the Regulations) and will not be disclosed (except in limited circumstance as permitted by regulation 46 of the Regulations) and will be stored in protected systems.

Request to complete a detailed questionnaire

If, on the basis of the information provided in this form, we determine that you are an overseas exporter or an importer of the goods subject to the investigation, or a UK producer of goods that are like the goods subject to the investigation, or a contributor, we will ask you to complete a detailed questionnaire to inform this investigation.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-uk-trade-remedies-investigations-process/the-tras-investigation-process>



If we consider it appropriate, we may only ask a sample of overseas exporters, importers and/or UK producers to complete a detailed questionnaire. By submitting this completed registration form and pre-sampling questionnaire, you agree that you may be included in any such sample.

If your company is included in the sample, you will be asked to respond to the questions in the detailed questionnaire and to support the TRA in verifying your responses. This may involve the TRA carrying out a verification visit to your premises.

If you are an overseas exporter and indicate that you do not agree to possible inclusion in a sample, your company may be deemed not to have cooperated in the investigation. The TRA will base its findings for non-cooperating parties on facts available. This may result in an outcome that is less favourable to your company than if it had cooperated.

If we decide to sample overseas exporters, and your company is not selected for this sample, you may submit a request to us to calculate individual margins for your company. We will accept your request providing that:

- you submit the required information on time; and
- the number of exporters subject to examination is not so large that complying with the request would be unduly burdensome and risk preventing the timely completion of the investigation.



Section A: About your company

A1. Your company's activities

1. To determine your company's role for the purpose of this investigation, please select the most applicable option for your company. Please refer to the period of investigation (POI) defined on page 2.

Overseas producers and exporters

- [A1.1] During the POI, we both produced and directly/indirectly exported the goods concerned from the PRC to the UK.
Note: Please complete sections A2, A3, and B.
- [A1.2] During the POI, we produced the goods concerned in the PRC, but did not export to the UK.
Note: Please complete sections A2 and B.
- [A1.3] During the POI, we directly/indirectly exported the goods concerned from the PRC to the UK, but did not produce the goods concerned.
Note: Please complete sections A3 and B.

UK producers and importers

- [A1.4] During the POI, we produced goods that are like the goods concerned in the UK and imported the goods concerned originating in the PRC to the UK.
Note: Please complete sections A4, A5, and B.
- [A1.5] During the POI, we produced goods that are like the goods concerned in the UK (i.e. the UK like goods), but we did not import the goods concerned or like goods.
Note: Please complete sections A4 and B.
- [A1.6] During the POI, we imported the goods concerned originating in the PRC to the UK, but we did not produce the goods that are like the goods concerned (the UK like goods).
Note: Please complete sections A5 and B.

Other

- [A1.7] Other.
Note: Please complete section B.

2. If you selected 'Other' [A1.7], please describe the activity/activities of your company and your company's interest in this investigation in the field below.



- 3. Indicate whether your company is a member of any representative organisations (e.g. a trade body or chamber of commerce). If so, provide a copy of any relevant documentation.

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A2. Production and domestic sales of the goods concerned

Complete this section if you indicated under **A1** that **you are a producer of the goods concerned in the PRC**.

- 4. Please refer to the description of the goods concerned on page 2. In the field below, describe the goods that you produce and that fall within the description.

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- 5. Please provide your company’s total production volumes and production capacity for the goods concerned during the period of investigation (POI) in the table below.

Total production volume (POI) in tonnes (1,000kg)	
Total production capacity (POI) in tonnes	

Consider providing these figures in ranges in your non-confidential version of this form, in accordance with our [guidance](#).

- 6. Please give details of all associated parties involved with the company in the production and sales (export and/or domestic) of the goods concerned during the period of investigation. Both natural persons (individuals) and legal persons (e.g. companies) are considered to be associated where they meet the definition of ‘Related Persons’ in [regulation 128 of the Customs \(Import Duty\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2018](#).

Company name	Company location (city, country)	Activities	Relationship

Add additional rows as required

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7. If you do not export the goods concerned to the UK either directly or via associated parties, please describe how your products are exported to the UK (e.g. via unrelated wholesalers).

8. Please provide the total of your domestic sales volumes and sales values of the goods concerned produced by your company during the POI in the table below.

Total domestic sales volume (POI) in tonnes	
Total domestic sales value (POI) (£)	

Consider providing these figures in ranges in your non-confidential version of this form, in accordance with our [guidance](#).

9. Were there significant fluctuations in major input costs (such as raw materials or energy) across the POI, which had a material impact on the overall cost to make of the goods? If yes, please provide details of these fluctuations.

10. Is your company, or any of your associated parties, related to any company in the UK, particularly any of the UK producers and/or importers of the goods that are like the goods concerned (the UK like goods)?

11. Please provide any details of other goods you produce and/or sell for the UK market, other than the goods concerned.



A3. Direct and indirect exports of the goods concerned

Complete this section if you indicated under **A1** that **you are an exporter of the goods concerned from the PRC**.

12. If you are not the producer of the goods concerned that you export to the UK, please provide details for your suppliers of the goods concerned and indicate whether these are the producers of the goods concerned in the table below.

Company name	Company location (city, country)	Relationship to your company	Producer (Y/N)

Add additional rows as required

Consider redacting this information in your non-confidential version of this form, in accordance with our [guidance](#).

13. Please provide the total of your direct and indirect export volumes and export values of the goods concerned to the UK during the POI in the table below.

Note: Exports to the UK via a third party (whether or not associated to your company), which is located in the PRC or a third country, are to be considered indirect exports.

Total direct export volume (POI) in tonnes	
Total indirect export volume (POI) in tonnes	
Total direct export value (POI) (£)	
Total indirect export value (POI) (£)	

Consider providing these figures in ranges in your non-confidential version of this form, in accordance with our [guidance](#).

14. If you exported the goods concerned to the UK via third parties, please provide details for these parties below.

Company name	Company location (city, country)	Activities	Relationship

Add additional rows as required

Consider redacting this information in your non-confidential version of this form, in accordance with our [guidance](#).



15. Please provide details of the commodity code(s) you export the goods concerned to the UK under in the box below.

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A4. Production and sales of goods produced in the UK that are like the goods concerned

Complete this section if you indicated under **A1** that **you are a producer in the United Kingdom of goods that are like the goods concerned** (the UK like goods).

16. Please describe the goods that you produce in the UK and that you consider to be like the goods concerned (the UK like goods).

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17. Please provide your company's total production volumes and production capacity for UK production of goods that are like the goods concerned (the UK like goods) during the POI in the table below.

Total production volume (POI) in tonnes	
Total production capacity (POI) in tonnes	

Consider providing these figures in ranges in your non-confidential version of this form, in accordance with our [guidance](#).

18. Please provide the total of your domestic and export sales volumes and sales values of the goods that are like the goods concerned (the UK like goods) produced by your company in the UK during the POI in the table below.

Total domestic sales volume (POI) in tonnes	
Total domestic sales value (POI) (£)	
Total export sales volume (POI) in tonnes	
Total export sales value (POI) (£)	

Consider providing these figures in ranges in your non-confidential version of this form, in accordance with our [guidance](#).



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19. Were there significant fluctuations in major input costs (such as raw materials or energy) across the POI, which had a material impact on the overall cost to make of the goods that are like the goods concerned (the UK like goods)? If yes, please provide details of these fluctuations.

20. Do you produce and/or sell other goods for the UK market other than the goods that are like the goods concerned (the UK like goods)?

A5. UK imports of the goods concerned

Complete this section if you indicated under **A1** that **you are an importer of the goods concerned from the PRC**.

21. Please provide the total of your import volumes and import values of the goods concerned originating in the PRC to the UK during the POI in the table below.

Total import volume (POI) in tonnes	110 to 130
Total import value (POI) (£)	£120k to £140k

Consider providing these figures in ranges in your non-confidential version of this form, in accordance with our [guidance](#).

22. Please provide details for your suppliers of the goods concerned originating in the PRC in the table below.

Company name	Company location (city, country)	Activities (producer, trader, etc.)	Relationship
[redacted – commercially sensitive information]	[redacted – commercially sensitive information]	[redacted – commercially sensitive information]	Supplier
[redacted – commercially sensitive information]	[redacted – commercially sensitive information]	[redacted – commercially sensitive information]	Supplier
[redacted – commercially sensitive information]	[redacted – commercially sensitive information]	[redacted – commercially sensitive information]	Supplier



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sensitive information]			
[redacted – commercially sensitive information]	[redacted – commercially sensitive information]	[redacted – commercially sensitive information]	Supplier

Add additional rows as required

Consider redacting this information in your non-confidential version of this form, in accordance with our [guidance](#).



23. Please specify your purpose in importing the goods concerned from the PRC. Select all of the following options that are applicable to your company.

- We resell the goods unchanged to distributors or final customers.
- We process the goods before reselling them to distributors or final customers.
- We use the goods as input in our production of _____.
(specify the product/s).
- We reexport the good to third countries, namely_____
- Other.

24. "If you selected "other", please specify your purpose for importing the goods concerned from the PRC in the field below.

25. Please describe how the goods concerned compare to UK produced goods that are like the goods concerned in the field below.

The goods we import comprise a range of glass containers, including dropper bottles and jars, supplied in clear, amber, blue and green glass.

While UK manufacturers produce glass containers that are broadly comparable in form and function, they do not manufacture containers in all of the colours required by the UK market. In particular, blue and green glass containers are not produced domestically. These products are nevertheless classified under the same commodity codes as UK-produced clear and amber containers, despite not being substitutable in practice for many end users.

As a result, imports of coloured glass containers do not compete directly with UK production and do not cause injury, nor do they pose a threat of injury, to UK manufacturers. Instead, they fill a structural gap in UK supply.

UK downstream users — many of whom are small and medium-sized enterprises — rely on these imported products because suitable UK-made alternatives do not exist. Restricting access to these imports would reduce product availability, increase costs for businesses, and limit consumer choice. Those higher costs would ultimately be passed on to consumers, contributing to inflationary pressure and an increased cost of living. For these reasons, the imposition of measures would not meet the Economic Interest Test. Any limited benefit to UK producers would be outweighed by the broader harm to



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UK businesses and consumers who depend on imported, bespoke glass products that are not manufactured in the UK.



Section B: Additional information

B1. Other known companies

We need contact information in order to notify all other known companies who may be interested in taking part in the investigation and making their views known.

B1.1 Exporters, importers, and UK producers

26. Please provide contact details of any other known exporters and importers of the goods concerned and UK producers of the goods that are like the goods concerned (the UK like goods) in the table below.

Activities (exporter / importer / UK	Company name	Company website	Company email
[redacted – commercially	[redacted – commercially sensitive	[redacted – commercially sensitive information]	

Add additional rows as required

Consider redacting this information in your non-confidential version of this form, in accordance with our [guidance](#).

B1.2 Upstream and downstream companies

27. Please provide contact details for UK companies from whom you purchase materials used to make the like goods (upstream companies) and UK companies who purchase the like goods from you (downstream companies) to help us obtain a more complete picture of the potential effects of a measure.

You are not obligated to provide this information, but we will use any details you provide to get in touch with these companies and improve our understanding of the impacts of any potential measure.

Company name	Company location (city, country)	Contact details (email/tel.)	Relationship

Add additional rows as required

Consider redacting this information in your non-confidential version of this form, in accordance with our [guidance](#).



B1.3 Any other companies

28. Please provide a list of any other known companies, including the nature of their company and any associations with other companies.

This may include, for example, companies that are involved in the importation, distribution, or sale of goods that are like the goods concerned from third countries.

B2. Scope

29. If you consider that the goods description for the investigation should be varied, please specify the suggested changes and provide your reasons in the field below.

UK glass manufacturers primarily produce standard containers for the food and beverage sector, together with a limited range of pharmaceutical containers.

These products are already clearly identifiable within the existing commodity code structure. By contrast, a proportion of the glass containers imported from China fall outside this core UK production profile. In particular, commodity codes **7010909100** and **7010909900** are used for containers intended for applications other than mainstream UK food, beverage, and pharmaceutical manufacturing. We therefore consider that these codes should be excluded from the scope of the investigation, as they do not relate to goods that are directly comparable to UK-produced glass containers.

In addition, while there may be some overlap between UK-produced goods and imported goods in terms of form and function, UK manufacturers do not produce glass containers in all of the colours required by the UK market. Certain coloured glass containers—supplied to meet specific branding, product differentiation, and regulatory needs—are not manufactured domestically and can only be sourced through imports.

Where such coloured glass containers are not produced in the UK, they cannot reasonably be considered “like goods” for the purposes of this investigation. Including these products within the same commodity codes as UK-produced clear or amber glass risks capturing goods that do not compete with UK production and therefore do not cause injury, nor pose a threat of injury, to the UK glass manufacturing industry.

We therefore submit that glass containers in colours not produced by UK manufacturers should be clearly and separately designated within the commodity code structure, or otherwise excluded from scope. This would ensure that the investigation remains focused on genuinely comparable products, avoids unintended consequences for downstream UK



businesses—particularly SMEs that rely on bespoke and coloured glass—and prevents unnecessary cost increases for UK consumers where no domestic alternative exists.

30. Please provide any further remarks relating to the goods concerned and the goods that are like the goods concerned (the UK like goods). Areas may include, for example: the interchangeability of different types and brands of glass containers.

The glass containers imported by our company are **not fully interchangeable with glass containers produced in the UK**, and therefore should not be treated as “like goods” for the purposes of this investigation.

In particular, a significant proportion of our imports consist of **alternative coloured glass bottles and jars** (including blue and green variants). These products serve specific commercial and functional purposes for our customers, many of whom are UK small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). **UK glass manufacturers do not, in practice, produce comparable products for this segment of the market.**

While some UK manufacturers produce clear (flint) or amber glass containers at scale, they generally **do not offer**:

- alternative colour options in small or medium volumes;
- bespoke or non-standard designs without very high minimum order quantities;
- commercially viable tooling and setup costs for SME customers; or
- lead times that meet the needs of smaller, fast-moving brands.

As a result, UK-produced glass containers are **not a realistic substitute** for the imported goods supplied by our business. Even where products may share a commodity code, they are **not interchangeable in commercial terms**, because they differ materially in colour availability, minimum order size, cost structure, and speed to market.

This distinction is critical when assessing injury.

Because UK manufacturers do not supply all comparable goods, anti-dumping measures applied to these imports would therefore **not protect any existing UK producer of like goods**, nor would they address injury to domestic industry, as no such industry exists for these specific products.

From an **Economic Interest Test** perspective, restricting access to imported alternative-coloured glass would have **clear negative consequences**:

- **Supply availability:** UK manufacturers do not have the capacity, capability, or commercial appetite to supply this segment of demand. Limiting imports would create supply gaps rather than redirect demand to UK production.
- **Impact on SMEs:** SMEs rely on imported glass to access manageable order quantities, affordable tooling, and flexible production. Higher costs or loss of supply would disproportionately harm smaller businesses, limiting market entry and innovation.
- **Competition and consumer choice:** Imports enable competition, variety, and differentiation. Removing these options would narrow product choice, reduce competitive pressure, and concentrate supply among a small number of large producers whose offerings do not meet current market needs.



- **Pricing and inflationary effects:** Increased packaging costs would feed directly into higher prices for finished goods, affecting downstream businesses and consumers, and contributing to broader cost pressures.
- **Risk of supply concentration:** Measures would concentrate supply into a limited domestic base that cannot meet demand for alternative or bespoke products, increasing dependency risk rather than resilience.

In summary, the imported goods supplied by our company are **not fully interchangeable with UK-produced glass containers**. As a result, anti-dumping measures would not prevent injury to UK industry, but would instead **harm UK businesses and consumers**, particularly SMEs, by reducing choice, increasing costs, and restricting access to essential packaging inputs.

For these reasons, the application of measures in this case would **not meet the Economic Interest Test**, and would not achieve the stated objective of protecting domestic production.

B3. Product control numbers

The TRA uses product control numbers (PCNs) to define and distinguish the different types or subcategories of goods that fall under the goods description of the goods concerned. Subcategories are developed on the basis of differences in the physical and/or commercial characteristics of the goods which may impact the price at which each subcategory is sold.

PCNs, which come in the form of an alphanumeric code, help to create a categorisation system so that comparisons can be made between goods produced in the UK and those produced in the PRC.



We have created the following draft PCN table:

Category	Code	Description
Glass colour	P	Colourless (premium / extra white flint)
	S	Colourless (standard flint)
	C	Coloured glass
Nominal capacity	A	0-24 ml
	B	25-49 ml
	C	50-74ml
	D	75-99 ml
	E	100-199ml
Weight	A	0-24 g
	B	25-49 g
	C	50-74 g
	D	75-99 g
	E	100-149 g
Includes external (post-consumer) cullet	A	Yes, up to 24%
	B	Yes, 25-49%
Food assured	F	Yes (assured safe for use in food products)
	N	No (not food assured)
Pharmaceutical assured	P	Yes (assured for use as a pharmaceutical container)
	N	No (not assured as a pharmaceutical container)
Pressure assured	P	Yes (assured safe for pressurised goods (e.g. carbonated beverages))
	N	No (not assured safe for pressurised goods)
Volumetric assured	V	Yes (assured for use as a volumetric container)
	N	No (not assured as a volumetric container)
Container type	B	Bottle (narrower neck than body)
	J	Jar / ramekin (wide neck)
	O	Other
Container design	S	Standard / generic / non-branded
	N	Non-standard / bespoke / complex (e.g. shaped / embossed)
Post furnace decoration	A	Painted / sprayed / printed
	B	Labelled, sleeved
	C	Other / multiple
	N	Not decorated
Supplied with lid / closure	Y	Yes
	N	No



Some examples of products and their corresponding PCNs are below:

- An amber pharmaceutical bottle with a nominal capacity of 50ml, weighing 40g, with a standard design and not provided with decoration. This good would be food assured but not volumetrically assured, and not suitable for use with pressurised products. This good was manufactured using 20% external cullet and is supplied with a lid
= **CCBA FNNV BSNY**
- A standard flint (clear) food jar with a nominal capacity of 250ml, weighing 202g with a standard generic design and provided with an adhesive label at the factory. This good is not assured for use with foods, pharmaceuticals or pressurised goods. It is not volumetric, was not manufactured using external cullet, and is not supplied with a lid
= **SFGN NNNN BSNN**
- An amber beer bottle with a nominal capacity of 500ml, weighing 290g, with a bespoke moulded design, volumetric assurance, usable for pressurised food but not pharmaceuticals, with a direct printed label and a single colour spray coating. This good was produced using 15% external cullet and is supplied with a lid
= **CIHA FNPV BNCY**

31. Please review the above draft PCN structure for this investigation and comment in the field below whether the PCN structure is adequate and appropriate to categorise the goods produced, exported and/or imported by your company.

Further differentiation of **neck types** is required.
Additional distinction is also needed for **coloured glass**, specifically to differentiate based on the **intrinsic colour of the glass itself**, rather than treating all coloured glass as a single category.

32. Please provide details of any technical or physical characteristic not included in the PCN structure that may affect the price comparison between the goods concerned and the goods that are like the goods concerned (the UK like goods).

33. If you are an overseas exporter or importer of the goods concerned or a UK producer of the goods that are like the goods concerned (the UK like goods), comment on whether the proposed PCN structure adequately aligns with your goods range. In particular, we would welcome your comments on:

- the categorisation of product features;



- the list of products included in the “other” category and whether this prevents a fair comparison between PCNs;
- whether you produce, or are aware of, any specialised products that fall within the definition of the goods concerned or the goods that are like the goods concerned (the UK like goods) which have a sufficiently different price point to make them unsuitable for comparison with the other sub-categories of the “goods concerned”; and
- do you export, produce or import any goods that could be categorised under more than one PCN? If so, please suggest any changes to the proposed PCN structure?

34. Please provide details of any manufacturing process differences which you think may influence the PCN structure and the price comparison between the goods concerned or the goods that are like the goods concerned (the UK like goods).

B4. Particular market situation and representative third country

The applicant has alleged that there is a Particular Market Situation (PMS) in the market for the goods concerned in the PRC. The TRA will therefore assess whether such a PMS exists as part of its investigation.

35. If you consider that there is a PMS in the PRC, please provide reasons and relevant information. This can include examples such as:

- Prices are artificially low;
- There is significant barter trade (e.g. goods exchanged for other goods);
- Prices reflect non-commercial factors; or
- Anything else.

We do not believe there is a PMS in the market for the goods concerned.

Consider redacting this information in your non-confidential version of this form, in accordance with our [guidance](#).

If the TRA determines that a PMS exists and the effect of the PMS on the domestic sales price is that it is not possible to make a proper comparison between that domestic sales



price and the export price, it may not use the domestic sales price for the purpose of determining normal value.

In such circumstances, the TRA may determine normal value using the costs of production plus a reasonable amount for administrative, selling, and general costs and for profits. The TRA may also make adjustments to those costs and profits using data from an appropriate, representative third country if it determines that any relevant costs or profits are unrepresentative because they do not reasonably reflect the overseas exporter's costs or profits in a market that is substantially determined by market forces.

36. In the event that the TRA needs to make such adjustments, the applicant has proposed Brazil as an appropriate representative country. Please provide any comments on the applicant's suggested representative country.

No foreseen issues with the suggestion.

37. In the event that you do not agree with the appropriate representative country proposed by the applicant and the TRA needs to make such adjustments, please suggest an alternative third country from which suitable cost and profit data can be obtained. Please explain your reasons for suggesting this country.

38. If you have suggested an appropriate representative third country, please provide contact details of a producer in that country who may be willing to participate in the investigation (if you have them).

B5. Other comments

39. Please use the field below to provide additional information that you consider relevant to this investigation.

Based on our experience as a UK importer of glass containers and the evidence we have already provided in this form, we consider that the relevant UK-made products are **not like goods** for a material part of the range we import. In particular, UK manufacturers do not supply certain colours and formats (notably blue and green dropper bottles and jars),



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which are essential to downstream users in our markets. As a result, imposing anti-dumping measures on imports from the PRC would not protect a domestic producer of those goods; instead, it would reduce supply, narrow choice, and raise costs for UK SMEs and consumers without delivering an offsetting benefit to UK production.

We would welcome the opportunity to have a meeting with the case team to expand on the points made in the registration form.

Consider redacting this information in your non-confidential version of this form, in accordance with our [guidance](#).