



ที่ พณ ๐๓๐๙.๐๙/ว ๒๐๐



ถึง สภาอุตสาหกรรมแห่งประเทศไทย

กรมการค้าต่างประเทศ ขอแจ้งประกาศของหน่วยงาน Trade Remedy and Investigation Bureau (TRB) กระทรวงพาณิชย์ สาธารณรัฐประชาชนจีน ลงวันที่ ๒๓ ตุลาคม ๒๕๖๖ เรื่อง ผลการไต่สวนขั้นที่สุด กรณีการทบทวนการใช้มาตรการตอบโต้การทุ่มตลาด (Anti-Dumping: AD) สินค้า Polyformaldehyde Copolymer หรือ Polyoxymethylene Copolymer หรือ Copolymer-type Acetal Resin หรือ Acetal Copolymer (POM Copolymer) ที่มีแหล่งกำเนิดจากสาธารณรัฐเกาหลี ประเทศมาเลเซีย และประเทศไทย โดยเรียกเก็บอากร AD สำหรับผู้ผลิต/ผู้ส่งออกจากไทยในอัตราร้อยละ ๑๘.๕๐ - ๓๔.๙๐ ต่อไปอีกเป็นระยะเวลา ๕ ปี ซึ่งมีผลใช้บังคับตั้งแต่วันที่ ๒๔ ตุลาคม ๒๕๖๖ ทั้งนี้ สามารถดาวน์โหลดประกาศดังกล่าวได้ตาม QR Code ที่แนบ มาเพื่อทราบ และแจ้งสมาชิกที่เกี่ยวข้องให้ทราบโดยทั่วกัน



กองปกป้องและตอบโต้ทางการค้า

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Announcement No. 38 of 2023 from the Ministry of Commerce regarding the final review ruling on the anti-dumping measures applicable to imported copolymer polyoxymethylene originating in South Korea, Thailand and Malaysia.

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On October 23, 2017, the Ministry of Commerce issued Announcement No. 61 of 2017, deciding to impose anti-dumping duties on imported polyacetal copolymers originating in South Korea, Thailand and Malaysia. After the original review measures were implemented, the Ministry of Commerce conducted a name change review on the measures at the request of relevant stakeholders.

On October 23, 2022, in response to the application of China's polyoxymethylene copolymer industry, the Ministry of Commerce issued Announcement No. 29 of 2022, deciding that starting from October 24, 2022, imported copolymer polyoxymethylene originating from South Korea, Thailand and Malaysia will be subject to regulatory restrictions. Applicable anti-dumping measures will be subject to end-of-term review investigations.

The Ministry of Commerce has investigated the possibility that if anti-dumping measures are terminated, the dumping of imported polyoxymethylene copolymers originating in South Korea, Thailand and Malaysia will continue or reoccur, as well as the possibility of damage to China's polyoxymethylene copolymer industry continuing or reoccurring. investigation. Based on the investigation results and in accordance with Article 48 of the Anti-dumping Regulations of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the "Anti-dumping Regulations"), the Ministry of Commerce made a review ruling (see attachment). The relevant matters are now announced as follows:

1. Review ruling

The Ministry of Commerce ruled that if anti-dumping measures are terminated, the dumping of imported polyoxymethylene copolymers originating in South Korea, Thailand and Malaysia into China may continue or occur again, and the damage caused to China's polyoxymethylene copolymer industry may continue or occur again.

2. Anti-dumping measures

In accordance with Article 50 of the Anti-dumping Regulations, the Ministry of Commerce makes recommendations to the Tariff Commission of the State Council on continuing to implement anti-dumping measures based on the investigation results. The Tariff Commission of the State Council made a decision based on the recommendations of the Ministry of Commerce. Starting from October 24, 2023, anti-dumping duties will continue to be levied on imported copolymer polyoxymethylene originating in South Korea, Thailand and Malaysia, and the implementation period will be 5 years.

The scope of products subject to anti-dumping duties is the product to which the original anti-dumping measures apply, which is consistent with the product scope in the Ministry of Commerce's Announcement No. 61 of 2017. details as follows:

Product name: Polyoxymethylene copolymer, also known as polyoxymethylene copolymer, or polyoxymethylene copolymer.

English name: Polyformaldehyde Copolymer, or Polyoxymethylene Copolymer, or Copolymer-type Acetal Resin, or Acetal Copolymer, etc. The English name is usually referred to as POM Copolymer.

Chemical formula: $-\text{[CH}_2\text{-O]}_n\text{-[CH}_2\text{-O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{]}_m\text{-(n>m)}$.

Physicochemical properties: Polyoxymethylene copolymer is synthesized from formaldehyde and has $-CH_2-O-$ main chain and $-[CH_2-O-CH_2-CH_2]$ -embedded bonds ($-CH_2-O-$ content by weight is greater than 50 %) thermoplastic resin is usually a milky white or light yellow granular solid at room temperature, and meets the following performance indicators at the same time:

Solution mass flow rate (190°C, 2.16kg)/(g/10 min)	≤ 4	4 $<$ $\cdot \leq 7$	7 $<$ $\cdot \leq 11$	11 $<$ $\cdot \leq 16$	16 $<$ $\cdot \leq 35$	35 $<$ $\cdot \leq 60$	> 60
Melting temperature/°C	$160 \leq \cdot < 170$						
Density/(g/cm ³)	$1.38 \sim 1.43$						
Yield stress/MPa	≥ 58				≥ 60		
Nominal strain at break/%	≥ 20				≥ 15		
Tensile elastic modulus/MPa	≥ 2400						
Notched impact strength of simply supported beam/(kJ/m ²)	≥ 5.5		≥ 4.5		≥ 3.0		

Solution mass		4	7	11	16	35	
flow rate (190°C, 2.16kg)/(g/10 min)	≤4	<	<	<	<	<	>60
		· ≤7	· ≤11	· ≤16	· ≤35	· ≤60	
1.8 MPa load deformation temperature/°C	≥85						

Main uses: Copolymer polyoxymethylene has good comprehensive mechanical properties such as high mechanical strength, high fatigue resistance, and high creep resistance. It can partially replace metal materials such as copper, zinc, tin, and lead, and can be used directly or modified. It is later used in auto parts, electronic appliances, industrial machinery, daily necessities, sports equipment, medical equipment, pipe fittings, construction materials and other fields.

This product falls under 39071010 and 39071090 of the Import and Export Tariff of the People's Republic of China. Other products such as homopolymer polyformaldehyde and modified polyformaldehyde under these two tariff numbers are not within the scope of the products under investigation this time.

According to the provisions of Ministry of Commerce Announcement No. 61 of 2017 and Announcement No. 10 of 2018, the anti-dumping tax rates levied on each company are as follows:

Korean companies:

1. Korea Engineering Plastics Co., Ltd. 30.0%

(KOREA ENGINEERING PLASTICS CO.,LTD.)

2. Kolon Plastic Co., Ltd. 6.2%

(KOLON PLASTICS, INC.)

3. Other Korean companies 30.4%

Thai company:

1. Thailand Polyformaldehyde Co., Ltd. 18.5%

(THAI POLYACETAL CO., LTD.)

2. Other Thai companies 34.9%

Malaysian company:

1. Polyplastics (Asia Pacific) Company 8.0%

(Polyplastics Asia Pacific Sdn. Bhd.)

2. Other Malaysian companies 9.5%

3. Methods of levying anti-dumping duties

Starting from October 24, 2023, import operators shall pay corresponding anti-dumping duties to the Customs of the People's Republic of China when importing copolymer polyoxymethylene originating in South Korea, Thailand and Malaysia. Anti-dumping duties are levied ad valorem on the duty-paid price approved by the customs. The calculation formula is: anti-dumping duty amount = customs duty-paid price × anti-dumping duty rate. The value-added tax at the import stage is levied ad valorem on the basis of the customs-approved duty-paid price plus customs duties and anti-dumping duties.

4. Administrative reconsideration and administrative litigation

According to Article 53 of the Anti-dumping Regulations, if you are dissatisfied with this review decision, you may apply for administrative review in accordance with the law, or you may file a lawsuit with the People's Court in accordance with the law.

5. This announcement will be effective from October 24, 2023

Attachment: The Ministry of Commerce's expiry review ruling on the anti-dumping measures applicable to imported polyoxymethylene copolymers originating in South Korea, Thailand and Malaysia.

Ministry of Commerce

October 23, 2023