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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

I

(Acts adopted under the EC Treaty/Euratom Treaty whose publication is obligatory)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1127/2008

of 14 November 2008

establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 of 21 December 2007 laying down implementing rules for Council Regulations (EC) No 2200/96, (EC) No 2201/96 and (EC) No 1182/2007 in the fruit and vegetable sector ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 138(1) thereof,

Whereas:

Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in Annex XV, Part A thereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 138 of Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 are fixed in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 15 November 2008.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 14 November 2008.

For the Commission

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 350, 31.12.2007, p. 1.

ANNEX

Standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)

CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	AL	34,6
	MA	63,1
	MK	46,2
	TR	81,4
	ZZ	56,3
0707 00 05	JO	175,9
	MA	60,8
	TR	62,3
	ZZ	99,7
0709 90 70	MA	63,0
	TR	121,9
	ZZ	92,5
0805 20 10	MA	73,2
	ZZ	73,2
0805 20 30, 0805 20 50, 0805 20 70, 0805 20 90	CN	55,9
	HR	35,4
	MA	82,1
	TR	75,0
	ZZ	62,1
0805 50 10	MA	60,4
	TR	77,4
	ZA	72,5
	ZZ	70,1
0806 10 10	BR	217,7
	TR	139,2
	US	273,6
	ZA	78,7
	ZZ	177,3
0808 10 80	CA	96,0
	CL	67,1
	MK	37,6
	US	118,3
	ZA	85,9
0808 20 50	ZZ	81,0
	CL	58,0
	CN	44,3
	ZZ	51,2

⁽¹⁾ Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1833/2006 (OJ L 354, 14.12.2006, p. 19). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1128/2008**of 14 November 2008****amending Council Regulation (EC) No 40/2008 as regards the list of vessels engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fisheries in the North Atlantic**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 40/2008 of 16 January 2008 fixing for 2008 the fishing opportunities and associated conditions for certain fish stocks, applicable in Community waters and, for Community vessels, in waters where catch limitations are required ⁽¹⁾, and in particular point 4 of Annex XIII thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The European Community has, since 1981, been a Party to the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the North-East Atlantic Fisheries ⁽²⁾. Regulation (EC) No 40/2008 lays down the Community provisions implementing the measures decided in that context, including in the Appendix to Annex XIII thereto the list of vessels that have been confirmed by the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) and the

North Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (NAFO) as having engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fisheries (IUU list).

- (2) In July 2008, NEAFC made a recommendation to amend the IUU list. Implementation of that recommendation in the Community should be ensured.
- (3) Regulation (EC) No 40/2008 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Appendix to Annex XIII to Regulation (EC) No 40/2008 is replaced by the text in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 14 November 2008.

For the Commission

Joe BORG

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 19, 23.1.2008, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 227, 12.8.1981, p. 21.

ANNEX

In Annex XIII to Regulation (EC) No 40/2008 the Appendix is replaced by the following:

'Appendix to Annex XIII

List of vessels with the following IMO numbers that have been confirmed by NEAFC and NAFO as having engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fisheries

IMO ⁽¹⁾ ship identification number	Vessel's name ⁽²⁾	Flag State ⁽²⁾
7436533	ALFA	Georgia
7612321	AVIOR	Georgia
8522030	CARMEN	Ex Georgia
7700104	CEFEY	Russia
8028424	CLIFF	Cambodia
8422852	DOLPHIN	Russia
7321374	ENXEMBRE	Panama
8522119	EVA	Ex Georgia
8604668	FURABOLOS	
6719419	GORILERO	Sierra Leone
7332218	IANNIS I	Panama
8422838	ISABELLA	Ex Georgia
8522042	JUANITA	Ex Georgia
6614700	KABOU	Guinea Conakry
8707240	MAINE	Guinea Conakry
7385174	MURTOSA	Togo
8721595	NEMANSKIY	
8421937	NICOLAY CHUDOTVORETS	Russia
8522169	ROSITA	Ex Georgia
7347407	SUNNY JANE	
8606836	ULLA	Ex Georgia
7306570	WHITE ENTERPRISE	

⁽¹⁾ International Maritime Organisation.

⁽²⁾ Any changes of names and flags and additional information on the vessels are available on the NEAFC website: www.neafc.org.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1129/2008

of 14 November 2008

imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain pre- and post-stressing wires and wire strands of non-alloy steel (PSC wires and strands) originating in the People's Republic of China

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 384/96 of 22 December 1995 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community⁽¹⁾ (the basic Regulation), and in particular Article 7 thereof,

After consulting the Advisory Committee,

Whereas:

Community producers known to be concerned of the initiation of the proceeding. Interested parties were given the opportunity to make their views known in writing and to request a hearing within the time limit set in the notice of initiation. All interested parties who so requested and showed that there were particular reasons why they should be heard were granted a hearing.

(5) In order to allow exporting producers to submit a claim for market economy treatment (MET) or individual treatment (IT), if they so wished, the Commission sent claim forms to the Chinese exporting producers known to be concerned and to the authorities of the PRC. Eight exporting producers, including groups of related companies, requested MET pursuant to Article 2(7) of the basic Regulation, or IT should the investigation establish that they do not meet the conditions for MET.

A. PROCEDURE

1. Initiation

(1) On 3 January 2008, the Commission received a complaint concerning imports of certain pre- and post-stressing wires and wire strands of non-alloy steel (PSC wires and strands) originating in the People's Republic of China (PRC) lodged pursuant to Article 5 of the basic Regulation by Eurostress Information Service (ESIS) (the complainant) on behalf of producers representing a major proportion, in this case more than 57 %, of the total Community production of PSC wires and strands.

(2) The complaint contained *prima facie* evidence of dumping and of material injury caused by such dumping which was considered sufficient to justify the opening of a proceeding.

(3) On 16 February 2008, a proceeding was initiated by the publication of a notice of initiation in the *Official Journal of the European Union*⁽²⁾ (the 'notice of initiation').

(6) In view of the apparent high number of exporting producers in the PRC, importers and producers in the Community, the Commission indicated in the notice of initiation that sampling methods might be applied for the determination of dumping and injury, in accordance with Article 17 of the basic Regulation.

(7) In order to enable the Commission to decide whether sampling would be necessary and, if so, to select a sample, all exporting producers in the PRC, Community importers and Community producers were asked to make themselves known to the Commission and to provide, as specified in the notice of initiation, basic information on their activities related to the product concerned during the investigation period (1 January 2007 to 31 December 2007).

(8) Given the limited number of responses to the sampling exercise, it was decided that sampling was not necessary for Chinese exporting producers nor importers within the Community.

2. Parties concerned by the proceeding

(4) The Commission officially advised the exporting producers in the PRC, importers, traders, users and associations known to be concerned, the authorities of the PRC, the complainant Community producers and other

(9) With regard to the Community producers, given the number of responses received to the sampling exercise, the Commission decided to select a sample in accordance with Article 17 of the basic Regulation. This sample of seven companies located in seven Member States was based on the largest representative volume of production and sales of the Community industry which could be reasonably investigated within the time available.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 56, 6.3.1996, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 43, 16.2.2008, p. 9.

(10) Questionnaires were sent to all companies in the PRC and all users and importers in the Community who responded to the sampling exercise, and those Community producers selected for sampling and to all other parties known to be concerned. Replies were received from seven exporting producers and groups of exporting producers in the PRC, from all sampled producers in the Community, four importers and seven users. No questionnaire replies were received from other interested parties.

(11) The Commission sought and verified all the information deemed necessary for a determination of dumping, resulting injury and Community interest and carried out verifications at the premises of the following companies:

(a) *Producers in the Community*

- Carrington Wire Limited (Carrington), Elland, UK
- DWK Drahtwerk Koln GmbH, (DWK), Köln, Germany
- Fapricela — Indústria de Trefilaria, SA (Fapricela), Anca, Portugal
- Italcables, Spa (Italcables) Brescia, Italy
- Nedri Spanstaal, BV (Nedri), Venlo, Netherlands
- Tycsa — Trenzas y Cables de Acero PSC, S.L. (Tycsa), Santander, Spain
- Voestalpine Austria Draht, GMBH (Voestalpine), Brück, Austria

(b) *Exporting producers in the PRC*

- Hubei Fuxing Science and Technology Co. Ltd, Hubei
- Kiswire Qingdao, Ltd, Qingdao
- Liaoning Tongda Building Material Industry Co., Ltd, Liaoyang
- Ossen MaanShan Steel Wire and Co. Ltd, Maanshan, and Ossen Jiujiang Steel Wire Cable Co. Ltd, Jiujiang
- Silvery Dragon PC Steel Products Group Co., Ltd, Tianjin
- Tianjin Shengte Prestressed Concretes Steel Strand Co., Ltd, Tianjin
- Wuxi Jinyang Metal Products Co., Ltd, Jangyian

(c) *Importers in the Community*

- Ibercordones Pretensados SL, Madrid, Spain
- Megasteel LLP (Megasteel), Malmesbury, UK

(d) *Users in the Community*

- Tarmac Ltd (Tarmac), Wolverhampton, UK
- Vanguard Hormigon (Vanguard), Madrid, Spain.

(12) In view of the need to establish a normal value for exporting producers in the PRC to which MET might not be granted, a verification to establish normal value on the basis of data from an analogue country, Turkey in this case, took place at the premises of the following company:

Producer in Turkey

- Çelik Halat ve Tel Sanayii A.Ş., Izmit, Turkey.

3. Investigation period

(13) The investigation of dumping and injury covered the period from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2007 ('investigation period' or 'IP'). The examination of the trends relevant for the assessment of injury covered the period from 1 January 2004 to the end of the investigation period (period considered).

B. PRODUCT CONCERNED AND LIKE PRODUCT

1. Product concerned

(14) The product concerned is certain wire of non-alloy steel (not plated or not coated or plated or coated with zinc) and stranded wire of non-alloy steel (whether or not plated or coated), containing by weight 0,6 % or more of carbon, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeding 3 mm, originating in the People's Republic of China (the product concerned), normally declared within CN codes ex 7217 10 90, ex 7217 20 90, ex 7312 10 61, ex 7312 10 65 and ex 7312 10 69. The products are commercially known as pre- or post-stressing wires and wire strands (PSC wires and strands).

(15) The most common applications for PSC wires and strands are for concrete reinforcement, for suspension elements and for stay-cable bridges. The product is made by drawing of wire of high carbon steel.

(16) The Community wire rope importers association requested that the product scope be reduced by excluding plated or coated strands, strands of more than seven wires, and strands of a diameter below 6,8 mm and above 15,7 mm on the grounds that the complainants would not suffer any material injury due to imports of these types of products since the market share represented by these types of products as a whole does not exceed 3 % of the total production in the Community. However, those product types cannot be excluded merely on the grounds that they represent a small share of the production. The investigation found that these and other types of the product concerned all share the same basic physical and technical characteristics and are basically used for the same purposes. Furthermore, depending on the producing company, the share in production of the types mentioned above can be substantially higher.

(17) It is therefore provisionally concluded that all types of PSC wires and strands as described in the notice of initiation constitute a single product for the purpose of this investigation.

2. Like product

(18) The investigation showed that the basic physical and technical characteristics of the PSC wires and strands produced and sold by the Community industry in the Community, PSC wires and strands produced and sold on the domestic market in Turkey, which served as an analogue country, and PSC wires and strands produced in the PRC and sold to the Community have essentially the same basic physical and technical characteristics and the same basic use.

(19) One Community importer claimed that it is currently importing an innovative product type (Spiral Ribbed Wire) which is not produced in the Community. This claim was investigated and it was found that:

— the imported product type and the Community produced PSC wires and strands shared the same or similar physical properties such as size, shape, volume, weight and presentation. The differences between the product types did not affect the basic characteristics of the product nor their perception by the user/consumer as a single product category,

— the imported product type and the Community produced PSC wires and strands were sold via similar or identical sales channels. Price information was readily available to buyers and the imported product type and the product of the Community producers competed mainly on price, and

— the imported product type and the Community produced PSC wires and strands both serve the same or similar end-uses.

(20) All the aforementioned PSC wires and strands are therefore considered to be alike within the meaning of Article 1(4) of the basic Regulation.

C. DUMPING

1. Application of Article 18 of the basic Regulation

(21) In the case of two exporting producers it was found that false and misleading information was provided in their Market Economy Treatment (MET) claims and during the inspection at their premises. One other exporting producer failed to reply to the anti-dumping questionnaire after the MET verification visit at the premises of the company.

(22) All three companies were informed about the proposed application of Article 18 of the basic Regulation and were given the opportunity to comment.

(23) Two of the companies that had provided false and misleading information failed to submit any decisive arguments or to provide evidence which might reverse the decision to apply this Article. The Commission therefore has considered it appropriate to reject the MET claims of these companies and base its findings on facts available.

(24) The third company did not react to the above disclosure. It was concluded that the company no longer wished to cooperate with the proceeding, and findings will therefore be based on facts available.

2. Market Economy Treatment (MET)

(25) Pursuant to Article 2(7)(b) of the basic Regulation, in anti-dumping investigations concerning imports originating in the PRC, normal value shall be determined in accordance with points 1 to 6 of the said Article for those producers which are found to meet the criteria laid down in Article 2(7)(c) of the basic Regulation.

(26) Briefly, and for ease of reference only, the MET criteria are set out in summarised form below:

(a) business decisions and costs are made in response to market signals and without significant State interference; costs of major inputs substantially reflect market values;

(b) firms have one clear set of basic accounting records which are independently audited in line with international accounting standards and are applied for all purposes;

- (c) there are no significant distortions carried over from the former non-market economy system;
- (d) bankruptcy and property laws guarantee legal certainty and stability;
- (e) exchange rate conversions are carried out at market rates.
- (27) Following the initiation of the proceeding, seven Chinese exporting producers requested MET pursuant to Article 2(7)(b) of the basic Regulation and replied to the MET claim form within the given deadline.
- (28) For three Chinese exporting producers, Article 18 of the basic Regulation had to be applied (see recitals 23 to 25 above), and therefore their claims for MET were rejected.
- (29) As regards the remaining four companies or groups of Chinese exporting producers, it was established that none of them met all five MET criteria.
- (30) The investigation established that one Chinese exporting producer could not show that it met criterion 3 as it was found that the price paid by the company for land-use rights did not substantially reflect market values and thus represented a significant distortion carried over from the former non-market economy system which influenced the company's financial situation.
- (31) After disclosure of the above findings, the company submitted that the low land-use price was a relatively small part of the cost of production and therefore criterion 3 should be considered as fulfilled. However, it is considered that the arbitrary valuation of land-use rights indicates that there are significant distortions carried over from the former non-market economy system. Therefore, in the absence of further evidence that the land-use price was representative for the market or that it was set according to business considerations, the argument is provisionally rejected.
- (32) A second company could not show that it met criteria 1 to 3. Firstly, its decisions regarding sales were not made in response to market signals reflecting supply and demand and without significant State interference. In particular, the company was found to benefit from an income tax reduction conditional upon exporting at least 70 % of the production. Secondly, the accounting system of the company was found not to be in line with generally accepted accounting standards. In particular, the depreciation of fixed assets was not correctly applied: the company began the depreciation of assets only in 1997, including of assets that were acquired in 1994. Finally, the company failed to prove the absence of possible distortions carried over from the former non-market economy system. In particular, the company could not provide any evidence during the verification regarding the conditions under which their assets had been obtained, and that they had been valued, transferred, accounted for (including write-offs) and depreciated according to their market value. The submission provided by the company after disclosure did not provide any new information or evidence to alter these findings, therefore they are provisionally confirmed.
- (33) A third company was not able to show that it met criteria 1 to 3. Firstly, the investigation showed that there was a serious overcapacity both in terms of labour and production, despite which the company continued to invest in additional capacity. It was also considered that the relatively short period of validity of its business licence could represent an obstacle for long-term business decisions and planning and is an indication of indirect interference by the State. Secondly, it was established that the accounting system of this company made no provision for bad debts; there was no clear policy regarding different fixed assets categories; there were errors in the depreciation amounts; unjustified provisions were found; and there were loans which were not supported by evidence. All of these clearly influenced the company's costs. However, none of these issues were mentioned in the auditor's report, thus rendering the company's accounts and the work performed by the auditors unreliable.
- (34) The company also failed to demonstrate that it met criterion 3, where it was found that there are significant distortions carried over from the former non-market economy system. In particular, the company failed to produce any evidence concerning its land-use rights, loans, origin of fixed assets, paid-in capital and capital increase.
- (35) A fourth exporting producer, comprising a group of related companies could not be granted MET because it was found that the group did not fulfil criteria 1 to 3. In particular the group failed to prove that its decision-making process was free from significant State interference. Additionally, the accounting records were not in line with international accounting standards and several accounting errors were detected which made the external audit unreliable. Furthermore, there were distortions carried over from the non-market economy system, in particular regarding transfer of ownership and land-use rights. The submission made by the group after disclosure did not provide any new information or evidence to change these findings, therefore they are provisionally confirmed.

- (36) Consequently, it was concluded that no Chinese exporting producer demonstrated that it fulfilled the conditions set out in Article 2(7)(c) of the basic Regulation.

3. Individual treatment (IT)

- (37) Pursuant to Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation, a countrywide duty, if any, is established for countries falling under the provisions of that Article, except in those cases where companies are able to demonstrate that they meet all criteria set out in Article 9(5) of the basic Regulation to be granted IT.

- (38) The exporting producers which did not meet the MET criteria had also all claimed IT in the event that they were not granted MET.

- (39) On the basis of information available, it was found that three Chinese exporting producers met all the requirements for IT as set out in Article 9(5) of the basic Regulation. However, it was concluded that the fourth exporting producer could not be granted IT, as potential State interference in its price setting could not be ruled out.

4. Normal value

4.1. Analogue country

- (40) According to Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation, in economies in transition, normal value for exporting producers not granted MET has to be established on the basis of the price or constructed value in a market economy third country (analogue country).
- (41) In the notice of initiation, Turkey was proposed as an appropriate analogue country for the purpose of establishing normal value for the PRC. The Commission invited all interested parties to comment on this proposal.
- (42) One interested party submitted comments proposing Thailand as an alternative analogue country. They argued that since there was only one producer in Turkey, which was protected by anti-dumping measures, this producer had a quasi-monopoly position on the Turkish market. The Commission contacted known companies in Thailand as well as other third countries known to have producers of the like product. However, no questionnaire replies were received from those producers.
- (43) The producer in Turkey cooperated fully with the investigation by submitting a full questionnaire response and accepting a verification visit.

- (44) The Commission examined the claim of the interested party and concluded that Turkey met the criteria for an appropriate analogue country. Indeed, even though there is only one producer of the like product in this country and there are anti-dumping measures in force for imports from the PRC and Russia, imports from a variety of third countries into Turkey are substantial and account for more than 50 % of the Turkish market, thus ensuring conditions of competition on this market.

- (45) In view of the above, it is therefore provisionally concluded that Turkey constitutes an appropriate analogue country in accordance with Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation.

4.2. Methodology applied for the determination of normal value

- (46) Pursuant to Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation, normal value for the PRC was established on the basis of verified information received from the cooperating producer in the analogue country.
- (47) An examination was made as to whether the domestic sales of each type of the product concerned sold in the analogue country could be regarded as having been made in the ordinary course of trade in accordance with Article 2(4) of the basic Regulation, by establishing the proportion of profitable sales to independent customers of the type in question.
- (48) For most of the product types, it was considered that the domestic price of those types does not provide an appropriate basis for the establishment of the normal value, since the volume of the profitable sales represented less than 10 % of the total sales volume.
- (49) For those types, in accordance with Article 2(3) of the basic Regulation, the normal value was constructed on the basis of the producer's own cost of manufacturing plus a reasonable amount for selling, general and administrative (SG&A) costs and for profit. The latter was based on the SG&A and profit for the same general category of products sold in the domestic market by the Turkish producer, according to Article 2(6)(b) of the basic Regulation.
- (50) For one product type, for which the volume of profitable sales of a product type represented less than 80 % but more than 10 % of the total sales volume, normal value was based on the actual domestic price, calculated as weighted average of profitable sales of that type.

4.3. Export price

- (51) In all cases where the product concerned was exported to independent customers in the Community, the export price was established in accordance with Article 2(8) of the basic Regulation, namely on the basis of export prices actually paid or payable.
- (52) One exporting producer made some export sales via a related importer in the Community. In this case the export price was constructed, pursuant to Article 2(9) of the basic Regulation, on the basis of the price at which the imported products were first resold to an independent buyer, duly adjusted for all costs incurred between importation and resale, as well as a reasonable margin for SG&A and profits. The related importer's own SG&A costs were used, but the profit margin was established on the basis of the information available from cooperating unrelated importers.

4.4. Comparison

- (53) The comparison between normal value and export price was made on an ex-factory basis.
- (54) For the purpose of ensuring a fair comparison between the normal value and the export price, due allowance in the form of adjustments was made for differences affecting prices and price comparability in accordance with Article 2(10) of the basic Regulation. For all investigated companies (cooperating exporting producers and the producer in the analogue country) allowances for differences in transport costs, freight and insurance costs, VAT, bank charges, packing costs, credit costs and commissions were granted where applicable and justified.

5. Dumping margins

5.1. Cooperating producers granted IT

- (55) For those companies granted IT, the weighted average normal value was compared with the weighted average export price as provided for in Article 2(11) and (12) of the basic Regulation.
- (56) The provisional weighted average dumping margins expressed as a percentage of the CIF Community frontier price, duty unpaid, are:

Company	Provisional dumping margin
Kiswire Qingdao, Ltd	26,8 %
Wuxi Jinyang Metal Products Co., Ltd	47,6 %
Liaoning Tongda Building Material Industry Co., Ltd	41,3 %

5.2. All other exporting producers

- (57) With regard to all other Chinese exporters, the Commission first established the level of cooperation. A comparison was made between the total export quantities indicated in the questionnaire replies of the cooperating exporting producers and total imports from the PRC as derived from Eurostat import statistics. The level of cooperation was found to be low, i.e. 24 %.
- (58) It was therefore considered appropriate to determine the countrywide dumping margin as the weighted average of (i) the dumping margin found for the cooperating exporter to which neither MET nor IT was granted, and (ii) the highest dumping margins for representative product types of the same exporter, since there were no indications that the non-cooperating exporting producers dumped at a lower level.
- (59) On this basis, the countrywide level of dumping was provisionally established at 50,2 % of the CIF Community frontier price, duty unpaid.

D. COMMUNITY INDUSTRY

1. Production

- (60) Given the definition of Community industry (CI) as set out in Article 4(1) of the basic Regulation, the output of the following Community producers was considered for establishing the volume of Community production:
- eleven producers on whose behalf the complaint was lodged,
 - seven producers which supported the proceeding,
 - four other Community producers listed in the complaint, which provided data on their production and sales but were neither complainants nor supporting the proceeding but did not oppose the present investigation.

Consequently, CI consists of these 22 companies for the purpose of the injury analysis as a whole.

2. Sample

- (61) Seven companies among the 11 Community producers supporting the complaint were selected for the sample on the basis of the representativeness of their sales volumes, their various product types and their location in the Community.

(62) However, one of the companies originally selected for the sample did not cooperate with the sampling exercise by completing the questionnaire sent to them. They were therefore excluded from the sample and were replaced by a company supporting the complaint, which was the third most representative company in terms of sales volumes.

(63) These seven cooperating Community producers accounted for 51 % of the total production of the Community industry.

E. INJURY

1. Preliminary remark

(64) In view of the fact that sampling was used with regard to the Community industry, injury has been assessed on the basis of trends concerning production, production capacity, capacity utilisation, employment, productivity, sales, market share and growth collected at the level of the total Community industry and trends concerning prices, profitability, cash flow, ability to raise capital and investments, stocks, return on investment and wages collected at the level of the sampled Community producers.

2. Community consumption

(65) Community consumption was established on the basis of the sales volumes of the sampled Community industry, the sales data provided by the supporting Community producers, the sales data provided by the other Community producers and the import volume data on the Community market obtained from Eurostat.

	2004	2005	2006	IP
Community consumption in tonnes	903 541	820 713	998 683	1 054 236
<i>Index (2004 = 100)</i>	100	91	111	117

(66) During the period considered, Community consumption increased by 17 % from 903 541 tonnes in 2004 to 1 054 236 tonnes in the IP. The rise in Community consumption may be explained by the increasing demand in the construction sector and the recovery of the steel sector itself.

3. Imports into the Community from the PRC

3.1. Volume and market share of imports

	2004	2005	2006	IP
Imports from the PRC in tonnes	3 940	11 755	43 571	86 918
<i>Index (2004 = 100)</i>	100	298	1 106	2 206
Market share	0,4 %	1,4 %	4,4 %	8,2 %
<i>Index (2004 = 100)</i>	100	328	1 001	1 900

(67) During the period considered, the volume of imports of the product concerned into the Community increased massively, growing from 3 940 tonnes in 2004 to 86 918 tonnes in the IP, reflecting an increase of 2 106 %. The period from 2005 to 2006 showed the biggest increase where imports grew by a massive 271 %.

(68) The market share of the Chinese imports, expressed as a percentage of the Community consumption, increased from 0,4 % to 8,2 % in the IP.

3.2. Prices of imports and undercutting

	2004	2005	2006	IP
Average import price from the PRC EUR/tonne	1 238	929	713	683
<i>Index (2004 = 100)</i>	100	75	58	55

- (69) Over the period considered, the average import price of the product concerned from the PRC decreased sharply from EUR 1 238/tonne in 2004 to EUR 683/tonne in the IP, i.e. by over 45 %.
- (70) A comparison between the sampled Community industry's ex-works prices to unrelated customers on the Community market with the CIF Community frontier prices of exporting producers in the PRC, duly adjusted for unloading and customs clearance costs, showed price undercutting of 18 % on average.

4. Situation of the Community industry

- (71) Pursuant to Article 3(5) of the basic Regulation, the examination of the impact of the dumped imports from the PRC on the Community industry included an analysis of all relevant economic factors having a bearing on the state of the industry from 2004 to the IP.

4.1. Data relating to the Community industry as a whole

4.1.1. Production, production capacity and capacity utilisation

	2004	2005	2006	IP
Production volume in tonnes	924 504	848 596	940 241	953 934
<i>Index (2004 = 100)</i>	100	92	102	103
Production capacity in tonnes	1 071 530	1 126 060	1 197 940	1 212 940
<i>Index (2004 = 100)</i>	100	105	112	113
Capacity utilisation in %	86 %	75 %	78 %	79 %

- (72) Between 2004 and the IP the Community industry's overall production increased by 3 % while the production capacity increased by 13 %. During the same period the capacity utilisation rate decreased by 7 percentage points. However, this has to be seen in light of the 17 % increase in Community consumption.

4.1.2. Employment, productivity

	2004	2005	2006	IP
Number of employees	1 259	1 234	1 273	1 277
<i>Index (2004 = 100)</i>	100	98	101	101
Productivity (tonnes/employees)	734	688	739	747
<i>Index (2004 = 100)</i>	100	94	101	102

- (73) Employment levels within the Community industry remained relatively stable throughout the period considered.
- (74) The productivity of the Community industry's workforce, measured as output in tonnes per person employed showed a slight increase of 2 % during the period considered.

4.1.3. Sales volume, market share

	2004	2005	2006	IP
Sales volume in the EU to unrelated parties in tonnes	842 526	741 597	845 014	846 561
<i>Index (2004 = 100)</i>	100	88	100	100
Market share	93,2 %	90,4 %	84,6 %	80,3 %

- (75) The Community industry's sales volume to unrelated customers on the Community market remained stable, having been 842 526 tonnes in 2004 and 846 561 tonnes in the IP.
- (76) The market share of the Community industry declined constantly throughout the period considered. The overall market share held by the Community industry decreased by around 13 percentage points from around 93 % in 2004 to around 80 % in the IP.

4.1.4. Growth

- (77) While Community consumption grew by 17 % between 2004 and the IP, the around 13 percentage points' decline in the market share of the Community industry and the parallel surge in imports from the PRC show that the Community industry could not participate in the growth of the market.

4.2. Data relating to the sampled Community producers

4.2.1. Stocks

- (78) The figures below only refer to the sampled companies and represent the volume of stocks at the end of each period.

	2004	2005	2006	IP
Closing stock in tonnes	27 010	24 485	23 905	36 355
<i>Index (2004 = 100)</i>	100	91	89	135

- (79) Stocks increased by 35 % during the period considered, reflecting the industry's increasing difficulty in selling its products on the Community market, despite the significant rise in Community consumption.

4.2.2. Average unit selling prices on the Community market

	2004	2005	2006	IP
Average sales price of the Community industry (EUR)	751	948	772	762
<i>Index (2004 = 100)</i>	100	126	103	101

- (80) The unit prices of the sampled Community industry's sales to unrelated customers on the Community market increased by 1 % between 2004 and the IP. In 2005 the increase in sales prices may be explained by shortages of the main raw material, wire rod.

4.2.3. Investments, return on investments and ability to raise capital

	2004	2005	2006	IP
Investments (000 EUR)	4 608	10 581	7 516	7 980
<i>Index (2004 = 100)</i>	100	230	163	173
Return on investments in %	24 %	31 %	11 %	6 %

- (81) The annual investment in the production of PSC wires and strands increased by 73 % in the period under consideration. Investments were made not only to increase capacity but also to improve and further streamline the production process in order to save costs. This was achieved despite the negative development of profitability.
- (82) The return on investment (ROI), expressed as the profit as a percentage of the net book value of investments, followed the negative trend of profitability, decreasing by 18 percentage points. The peak in 2005 related to one company's investment.
- (83) No evidence was provided to the Commission in respect of a reduced or increased ability to raise capital over the period considered.

4.2.4. Profitability and cash flow

	2004	2005	2006	IP
Profitability of EC sales (% of net sales)	6,2 %	11,2 %	4,5 %	2,1 %
<i>Index (2004 = 100)</i>	100	180	73	35
Cash flow (EUR)	37 472 789	65 785 501	17 830 311	18 456 732
<i>Index (2004 = 100)</i>	100	176	48	49

- (84) Over the period considered, the profitability expressed as a percentage of net sales of the sampled Community producers dropped significantly from 6,2 % in 2004 to 2,1 % in the IP. The Community industry's profitability followed the same trend as its sales prices from 2005 onwards. It is clear that the profit achieved during the IP is not sufficient to ensure the viability of the Community industry in the long term.
- (85) The net cash flow generated by the product concerned decreased by 51 % from 37 million euro in 2004 to 18 million euro in the IP.

4.2.5. Labour costs

	2004	2005	2006	IP
Labour costs per employee	41 970	41 118	41 484	43 941
<i>Index (2004 = 100)</i>	100	98	99	105

- (86) During the period considered the labour costs of the Community industry increased by 5 %. This is a natural increase and is less than the rate of inflation over the period.

4.2.6. Magnitude of dumping margin

- (87) Given the volume, the market share and the prices of the dumped imports from the country concerned, the impact on the Community industry of the actual margins of dumping cannot be considered to be negligible.

4.2.7. Recovery from past dumping

- (88) There is no indication that the Community industry is recovering from the effects of past dumping.

5. Conclusion on injury

- (89) During the period considered, most injury indicators pertaining to the Community industry developed negatively. While Community consumption increased by 17 %, the Community industry's sales volume only remained stable and as a result its market share decreased by around 13 percentage points. While the prices of the Chinese imports decreased by 45 %, the unit selling price of the like product on the Community market of the sampled Community producers remained more or less stable, despite the 5 % increase in the unit cost of production resulting from the rise in the costs of energy and raw materials. Consequently, profitability fell from 6,2 % in 2004 to 2,1 % in the IP, which is clearly insufficient for this type of industry. Cash flow and return on investments followed a negative trend as well, decreasing by 51 % and 18 percentage points respectively over the period considered.
- (90) Only a few indicators showed a positive development during the period considered. Production and production capacity rose by 3 % and 13 % respectively. Investments increased by 73 %. However, as mentioned above, this has to be seen against the background of the significant increase in Community consumption (+ 17 %).
- (91) In the light of the foregoing, it is concluded that the Community industry has suffered material injury within the meaning of Article 3(5) of the basic Regulation.

F. CAUSATION

1. Introduction

- (92) In accordance with Article 3(6) and (7) of the basic Regulation, the Commission examined whether the dumped imports from the PRC had caused injury to the Community industry to a degree sufficient to be considered as material. Known factors other than the dumped imports, which could at the same time be injuring the Community industry, were also examined to ensure that possible injury caused by these other factors was not attributed to the dumped imports.

2. Effects of the dumped imports

- (93) The massive increase of 2 106 % in the volume of the dumped imports between 2004 and the IP and their corresponding increase in market share from 0,4 % in 2004 to 8,2 % in the IP on the Community market, as well as the 18 % undercutting found during the IP, coincided with the deterioration of the economic situation of the Community industry, as explained above. Until 2005, the volume of the Chinese imports was not substantial and their prices were above or close to those of the Community industry. However, as of 2005, the average prices of imports from the PRC decreased substantially, preventing the Community industry from increasing its prices, despite the rise in the cost of the main raw material, wire rod, which accounts for 75 % of the manufacturing costs. As a result, the financial situation of the Community industry deteriorated sharply in 2006 and during the IP. Moreover, the Community industry lost a significant part of its market share to the dumped imports.

- (94) Based on the above, it is provisionally concluded that the dumped imports from the PRC, which significantly undercut the prices of the Community industry during the IP and which sharply increased in volume, have had a determining role in the injury suffered by the Community industry, which is reflected in its poor financial situation and in the deterioration of most injury indicators.

3. Effects of other factors

3.1. Imports from other countries

	2004	2005	2006	IP
Imports from other third countries in tonnes	57 075	67 361	110 098	120 757
<i>Index (2004 = 100)</i>	100	118	193	212
Market share from other third countries	6 %	8 %	11 %	11 %
Average price of imports	711	842	937	952
<i>Index (2004 = 100)</i>	100	118	132	134

- (95) Based on Eurostat data, the volume of imports into the Community of PSC wires and strands originating in third countries not concerned by this investigation increased by 112 %, from 57 075 tonnes in 2004 to 120 757 tonnes in the IP. The corresponding market share held by these imports increased from 6 % in 2004 to 11 % in the IP.

- (96) However, the average prices of these imports were far above those of the Chinese exporting producers and even those of the Community industry. Consequently, they cannot be considered as having contributed to the injury suffered by the Community industry. It should be noted that among these countries, two of them, holding a 2,5 % market share on the Community market, were found to have prices in the IP below the import prices of the product concerned from the PRC. However, given the relatively low volume of imports involved, this cannot be considered sufficient to break the causal link between the dumped imports from the PRC and the injury suffered by the Community industry.

3.2. Export performance of the sampled Community industry

	2004	2005	2006	IP
Export sales in MT	54 759	73 186	69 324	63 792
<i>Index (2004 = 100)</i>	100	134	127	116
Unit selling price in euro	715	723	650	660
<i>Index (2004 = 100)</i>	100	101	91	92

- (97) As can be seen from the above table, during the period considered, the sampled Community industry increased its volume of export sales by 16 %. These exports accounted for 14 % of its total sales during the IP.

- (98) The unit export selling price of the Community producers decreased by 8 % from EUR 715 in 2004 to EUR 660 in the IP. However, although the aggregated figures suggest that these exports were made at prices below cost of production from the beginning of the period considered, there are variations between companies and time. In addition, due to the competition with the Chinese companies on these markets, they were forced to align their prices to those charged by them.

- (99) It cannot therefore be concluded that this factor has contributed substantially to the recent deterioration in the financial situation of the Community industry and thus to the material injury suffered by the Community industry.

3.3. Cost of production

	2004	2005	2006	IP
Unit cost of production	700	812	724	740
<i>Index (2004 = 100)</i>	100	116	103	105

- (100) The investigation showed that the unit costs of production of the Community industry increased by 5 % between 2004 and the IP. The increase is attributed to the rise in the price of the main raw material, wire rod, as well as energy costs.
- (101) Under normal economic conditions and in the absence of strong price pressure from the dumped imports, the Community industry would have had no difficulty in coping with the increase in costs it experienced between 2004 and the IP. Consequently, it is provisionally concluded that this increase did not break the causal link between the dumped imports from the PRC and the material injury suffered by the Community industry.

3.4. Competition from other producers in the Community

	2004	2005	2006	IP
EC sales of other producers in the Community	85 500	77 332	80 466	80 356
<i>Index (2004 = 100)</i>	100	90	94	94
Market share of other producers in the Community	9,5 %	9,4 %	8,1 %	7,6 %

- (102) As regards the sales volume of other Community producers which are neither complaining nor supporting companies, which accounted for 8 % of total EU production, it declined by 6 % from an estimated 85 500 MT in 2004 to 80 356 MT in the IP. Their share of the Community market fell from 9,5 % to 7,6 % over the same period and no indication was found that their prices were lower than those of the sampled Community industry. It is therefore provisionally concluded that their sales on the Community market did not contribute to the injury suffered by the Community industry.

4. Conclusion on causation

- (103) The investigation showed that the other known factors, such as imports from other third countries, exports by the Community industry, competition with other producers and the rise in the cost of production were not a determining cause for the injury suffered by the Community industry.
- (104) The coincidence in time between, on the one hand, the massive increase in dumped imports from the PRC, the corresponding increase in market share and the undercutting found and, on the other hand, the deterioration in the situation of the Community industry, leads to the conclusion that the dumped imports caused the material injury suffered by the Community industry within the meaning of Article 3(6) of the basic Regulation.

G. COMMUNITY INTEREST

1. General considerations

- (105) In accordance with Article 21 of the basic Regulation it has been examined whether, despite the provisional finding of injurious dumping, compelling reasons exist for concluding that it is not in the Community interest to adopt measures in this particular case. The impact of possible measures on all parties involved in this proceeding and also the consequences of not taking measures were considered.

2. Interests of the Community industry

- (106) The Community industry has been suffering from injurious dumped imports of the product concerned from the PRC. It is also recalled that most economic indicators of the Community industry showed a negative trend during the period considered. Taking into account the nature of the injury (i.e. a fall in market share and profitability), a further and substantial deterioration in the situation of the Community industry appears unavoidable in the absence of measures.
- (107) The imposition of measures is expected to prevent further distortions and restore fair competition on the market. This should allow the Community industry to increase its selling prices to a level that would ensure a reasonable profit margin.
- (108) Should measures not be imposed, prices would continue to decrease and the Community producers' profits would deteriorate further. This would be unsustainable in the medium to long-term. In view of the low level of profits and the investments made in production, it can be expected that some Community producers would be unable to recover their investments should measures not be imposed.
- (109) In addition, given that the Community industry consists of small and medium-sized enterprises spread throughout the Community, the imposition of anti-dumping measures will help to maintain employment in these areas.
- (110) It is therefore provisionally concluded that anti-dumping measures would be in the interest of the Community industry.

3. Interests of other Community producers

- (111) With regard to the four companies which were neither complainants nor supporting the complaint, there are no indications that the imposition of measures would be against the interests of these producers.

4. Interest of importers

- (112) The Commission sent questionnaires to all known importers and traders. Four importers cooperated in the investigation by submitting replies to the questionnaire. They accounted for around 38 % of the total imports from the PRC into the Community and around 3,2 % of the Community consumption during the IP. A verification visit was subsequently carried out at the premises of two of them, located in Spain and in the UK. The volume of the product concerned imported by these two companies accounted for between 20 and 38 % of the total imports from the PRC into the Community.
- (113) For these two importers, the product concerned represented 100 % of their turnover. One importer sourced 100 % and the other 90 % of their total imports of the product concerned from the PRC. In terms of workforce, between 8 and 11 persons are directly involved in the purchasing trading, and resale of the product concerned.

- (114) Should anti-dumping measures be imposed, it cannot be ruled out that the level of imports originating in the country concerned may decrease, thus affecting the economic situation of the importers. However, the effect on importers of any increase in the prices of imports of the product concerned should only restore competition on the Community market and should not prevent the importers from selling the product concerned. In addition, the low proportion of the costs of the product concerned in the users' total costs should make it easier for the importers to pass any price increase on to their customers. On this basis, it has been provisionally concluded that the imposition of anti-dumping measures is not likely to have a serious negative effect on the situation of importers in the Community.

5. Interest of users

- (115) Questionnaires were sent to all the parties named as users in the complaint. Seven users, which accounted for around 13 % of the total imports from the PRC into the Community, cooperated in the investigation by submitting a reply to the questionnaire. A verification visit was subsequently carried out at the premises of two of them, located in Spain and in the UK. In total, these two companies accounted for less than 5 % of imports of PSC wires and strands from PRC in the IP. They mostly sourced the product concerned from other sources such as the Community industry and South Africa.
- (116) It is recalled that the product concerned is used for concrete reinforcement, for suspension elements and for stay-cable bridges in the construction business. However, in this proceeding the users are intermediate companies that produce and supply the elements for the aforementioned applications. In view of that, even though the impact of the imposition of any anti-dumping duty should not be negligible, it is expected that these users would be in a position to pass on all or almost all of the increase in prices resulting from the imposition of anti-dumping measures to the final users, bearing in mind that for the latter, the impact of such measures will be negligible.
- (117) It is therefore provisionally concluded that the impact on costs of the users resulting from the imposition of anti-dumping duties would be not significant.

6. Conclusion on Community interest

- (118) In view of the above, it is provisionally concluded that there are no compelling reasons not to impose anti-dumping duties on imports of PSC wires and strands originating in the PRC.

H. PROVISIONAL ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES

1. Injury elimination level

- (119) In view of the conclusions reached with regard to dumping, resulting injury, causation and Community interest, provisional measures should be imposed in order to prevent further injury being caused to the Community industry by the dumped imports.
- (120) For the purpose of determining the level of these duties, account was taken of the dumping margins found and the amount of duty necessary to eliminate the injury sustained by the Community industry.
- (121) When calculating the amount of duty necessary to remove the effects of the injurious dumping it was considered that any measures should allow the Community industry to cover its costs of production and to obtain a profit before tax that could be reasonably achieved by an industry of this type in the sector under normal conditions of competition, i.e. in the absence of dumped imports, on sales of the like product in the Community. The pre-tax profit margin used for this calculation was 8,5 % of turnover based on the weighted average profit levels achieved in 2004 and 2005 prior to the existence of significant import quantities from the PRC, and which were at prices above or close to those of the CI. On this basis, a non-injurious price was calculated for the Community industry for the like product. The non-injurious price was obtained by adding the abovementioned profit margin of 8,5 % to the costs of production.

- (122) The necessary price increase was then determined on the basis of a comparison of the weighted average import price, as established for the price undercutting calculations, with the non-injurious price of products sold by the Community industry on the Community market. Any difference resulting from this comparison was then expressed as a percentage of the total CIF import value.
- (123) In order to calculate the countrywide injury elimination level for all other exporting producers in the PRC, it should be recalled that the level of cooperation was low. Therefore the injury margin was calculated at the injury elimination level determined for the cooperating company not granted MET or IT.

2. Provisional measures

- (124) In the light of the foregoing, it is considered that, in accordance with Article 7(2) of the basic Regulation, provisional anti-dumping duties should be imposed on imports originating in the PRC at the level of the lower of the dumping and the injury margins, in accordance with the lesser duty rule. In this case, all duty rates should accordingly be set at the level of the injury margins found.
- (125) The individual company anti-dumping duty rates specified in this Regulation were established on the basis of the findings of the present investigation. Therefore, they reflect the situation found during that investigation with respect to these companies. These duty rates (as opposed to the countrywide duty applicable to all other companies) are thus exclusively applicable to imports of products originating in the country concerned and produced by the companies and thus by the specific legal entities mentioned. Imported products produced by any other company not specifically mentioned in the operative part of this Regulation with its name and address, including entities related to those specifically mentioned, cannot benefit from these rates and shall be subject to the duty rate applicable to 'all other companies'.
- (126) Any claim requesting the application of these individual company anti-dumping duty rates (e.g. following a change in the name of the entity or following the setting up of new production or sales entities) should be addressed to the Commission forthwith with all relevant information, in particular any modification in the company's activities linked to production, domestic and export sales associated with, for example, that name change or that change in the production and sales entities. If appropriate the Commission will, after consultation of the Advisory Committee, amend the Regulation accordingly by updating the list of companies benefiting from individual duty rates.
- (127) The proposed anti-dumping duties are the following:

Company	Injury elimination margin	Dumping margin	Anti-dumping duty rate
Kiswire Qingdao, Ltd	2,1 %	26,8 %	2,1 %
Liaoning Tongda Building Material Industry Co., Ltd	23,7 %	41,3 %	23,7 %
Wuxi Jinyang Metal Products Co., Ltd	30,8 %	47,6 %	30,8 %
All other companies	52,2 %	56,7 %	52,2 %

I. FINAL PROVISION

- (128) In the interest of sound administration a period should be fixed within which the interested parties which made themselves known within the time limit specified in the notice of initiation may make their views known in writing and request a hearing. Furthermore, it should be stated that the findings concerning the imposition of anti-dumping duties made for the purposes of this Regulation are provisional and may have to be reconsidered for the purpose of any definitive findings,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. A provisional anti-dumping duty is hereby imposed on imports of wire of non-alloy steel (not plated or not coated or plated or coated with zinc) and stranded wire of non-alloy steel (whether or not plated or coated), containing by weight 0,6 % or more of carbon, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeding 3 mm, falling within CN codes ex 7217 10 90, ex 7217 20 90, ex 7312 10 61, ex 7312 10 65 and ex 7312 10 69 (TARIC codes 7217 10 90 10, 7217 20 90 10, 7312 10 61 11, 7312 10 61 91, 7312 10 65 11, 7312 10 65 91, 7312 10 69 11 and 7312 10 69 91) and originating in the People's Republic of China.

2. The rate of anti-dumping duty applicable to the net, free-at-Community-frontier price, before duty, of the products described in paragraph 1 and produced by the companies below shall be as follows:

Company	Duty	TARIC additional codes
Kiswire Qingdao, Ltd, Qingdao	2,1 %	A899
Liaoning Tongda Building Material Industry Co., Ltd, Liaoyang	23,7 %	A900
Wuxi Jinyang Metal Products Co., Ltd, Wuxi	30,8 %	A901
All other companies	52,2 %	A999

3. The release for free circulation in the Community of the product referred to in paragraph 1 shall be subject to the provision of a security equivalent to the amount of the provisional duty.

4. Unless otherwise specified, the provisions in force concerning customs duties shall apply.

Article 2

Without prejudice to Article 20 of Regulation (EC) No 384/96, interested parties may request disclosure of the essential facts and considerations on the basis of which this Regulation was adopted, make their views known in writing and apply to be heard orally by the Commission within one month of the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

Pursuant to Article 21(4) of Regulation (EC) No 384/96, the parties concerned may comment on the application of this Regulation within one month of the date of its entry into force.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Article 1 of this Regulation shall apply for a period of six months.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 14 November 2008.

For the Commission

Catherine ASHTON

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1130/2008

of 14 November 2008

imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of certain candles, tapers and the like originating in the People's Republic of China

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

given an opportunity to make their views known in writing and to request a hearing within the time limit set in the notice of initiation.

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 384/96 of 22 December 1995 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community ⁽¹⁾ (the 'basic Regulation'), and in particular Article 7 thereof,

After consulting the Advisory Committee,

Whereas:

1. PROCEDURE**1.1. Initiation**

- (1) On 16 February 2008, the Commission announced, by a notice ('notice of initiation') published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽²⁾, the initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding with regard to imports into the Community of certain candles, tapers and the like originating in the People's Republic of China ('PRC' or country concerned).
- (2) The proceeding was initiated as a result of a complaint lodged on 3 January 2008 by certain producers of certain candles, tapers and the like representing a major proportion, in this case around 60 % of the total Community production of certain candles, tapers and the like. The complaint contained *prima facie* evidence of dumping of the said product and of material injury therefrom, which was considered sufficient to justify the initiation of an investigation.

1.2. Parties concerned by the proceeding

- (3) The Commission officially advised the complainants, the exporting producers, importers, other parties known to be concerned, and representatives of the PRC of the initiation of the proceeding. Interested parties were

- (4) The complainants, other Community producers, exporting producers in the PRC, importers including large retail groups and suppliers of raw materials made their views known. All interested parties, who so requested and showed that there were particular reasons why they should be heard, were granted a hearing.

- (5) In the notice of initiation, the Commission indicated that sampling for the determination of dumping and injury in accordance with Article 17 of the basic Regulation may be applied. In order to enable the Commission to decide whether sampling would be necessary, all known exporting producers in the PRC, Community importers and Community producers were asked to make themselves known to the Commission and to provide, as specified in the notice of initiation, basic information on their activities related to the product concerned during the period from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2007.

- (6) As explained in recitals (33) to (40) below, forty one exporting producers in the PRC provided the requested information and agreed to be included in a sample. On the basis of the information received from the cooperating exporting producers, the Commission selected a sample of eight producers in the PRC or groups of related companies having the largest volume of exports to the Community. All exporting producers concerned, as well as their association and the authorities of the PRC, were consulted and agreed on the selection of the sample.

- (7) In order to allow exporting producers in the PRC to submit a claim for market economy treatment ('MET') or individual treatment ('IT'), if they so wished, the Commission sent claim forms to the exporting producers in the PRC known to be concerned and the authorities of the PRC.

- (8) The Commission officially disclosed the results of the MET findings to the exporting producers concerned in the PRC, the authorities of the PRC and the complainants. They were also given an opportunity to make their views known in writing and to request a hearing if there were particular reasons to be heard.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 56, 6.3.1996, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 43, 16.2.2008, p. 14.

- (9) One exporting producer which was not included in the sample because it did not meet the criteria set in Article 17(1) of the basic Regulation claimed an individual margin pursuant to Article 17(3) of the basic Regulation. It was considered however that individual examination would be unduly burdensome and would have prevented the timely completion of the investigation. Therefore, it was provisionally concluded that the request for an individual examination of the exporting producer could not be accepted.
- (10) The Commission sent questionnaires to all parties known to be concerned and to all the other companies that made themselves known within the deadlines set out in the notice of initiation, namely to 31 Community producers, 32 importers as well as two raw materials suppliers.
- (11) Replies were received from the complainant Community producers, six unrelated importers and two suppliers.
- (12) With regard to the country concerned by this investigation, the Commission received replies to the sampling form from forty one exporting producers in the PRC.
- (13) The Commission sought and verified all the information deemed necessary for a provisional determination of dumping, resulting injury and Community interest. Verification visits were carried out at the premises of the following companies:

Producers located in the Community

1. Bolsius International B.V., Schijndel, the Netherlands,
2. Vollmar GmbH, Rheinbach, Germany,
3. GIES-group
 - GIES Kerzen GmbH, Gline, Germany,
 - Promol Industria de Velas, Caldas da Reinha, Portugal,
 - Liljeholmens Stearinfabriks AB, Oskarshamn, Sweden.

Exporting producers in the PRC and related companies in the PRC and in Hong Kong

1. Aroma Consumer Products (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd., PRC,

2. Dalian Bright Wax group:

- Dalian Bright Wax Co., Ltd., PRC,
- Dalian Bright Wax, Hong Kong,

3. Dalian Talent Gift Co., Ltd., PRC,

4. Gala-Candles (Dalian) Co., Ltd., PRC,

5. Qingdao Kingking Applied Chemistry Co. Ltd., PRC,

6. Ningbo Kwung's Home group:

- Ningbo Kwung's Home Interior & Gift Co., Ltd., PRC,
- Apple-Ann Home Creation (H.K.) Limited, Hong Kong,

7. Ningbo Kwung's Wisdom group:

- Ningbo Kwung's Wisdom Art & Design Co., Ltd., PRC,
- Ningbo Kwung's Import and Export Co., Ltd., PRC,
- Shaoxing Koman Home Interior Co., Ltd., PRC,

8. Win Win Group:

- Jiashan Jiahua Candle Arts & Crafts Co. Ltd., PRC,
- Win Win Arts & Crafts Co., Ltd., PRC.

Related importer in the Community

- Gala Kerzen GmbH, Germany.

1.3. Investigation period

- (14) The investigation of dumping and injury covered the period from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2007 (the investigation period or the 'IP'). The examination of trends relevant for the assessment of injury covered the period from 2004 to the end of the IP ('period considered').

2. PRODUCT CONCERNED AND LIKE PRODUCT

2.1. Product concerned

- (15) The product concerned is certain candles, tapers and the like, other than memory lights and other outdoor burners, exported to the Community and originating in the PRC (candles). The production process to manufacture candles is rather simple and consists in heating raw materials (mainly paraffin wax and stearin) and shaping the candle in moulds or containers in a cooling process. Candles produce heat and light but are largely used for interior decoration purposes, e.g. in various candle holders, pillars and other decoration items.
- (16) Candles are normally declared within CN codes ex 3406 00 11, ex 3406 00 19 and ex 3406 00 90.
- (17) Memory lights and other outdoor burners are not part of the product concerned. These can be defined as products, the fuel of which contains more than 500 ppm of toluene and/or more than 100 ppm of benzene and/or have a wick with a diameter of at least 5 millimetres and/or are individually contained in a plastic container with vertical walls of at least 5 cm in height. It was considered that these criteria are setting a clear dividing line between the types of candles which are covered by this investigation and those which are not.
- (18) The investigation showed that there is a large number of different types of candles such as tapered candles, tea lights, as well as many other seasonal and special types produced in the PRC and sold on the Community market. The various types of candles can basically differ in size, shape, colour, perfumed or un-perfumed, etc, but all these types share the same basic chemical and technical characteristics and uses and they are to a large extent interchangeable. Therefore, it is considered that all candles covered by the present investigation are part of the same product family.
- (19) Certain interested parties made submissions and claims concerning the definition of the product concerned. It has been claimed that memory lights and outdoor candles have been unduly excluded from the product scope because the Community industry dominates this segment and because the technical criteria mentioned above in recital (17) are not unique in the sense that memory lights and other outdoor burners do not always exceed the above-mentioned characteristics. Moreover, they claimed that the distinction made between candles and memory lights and other outdoor burners was not supported by any standard or norms in the industry and was contradicting the assumption that tea lights and other candles were both included in the definition of the product concerned.
- (20) Other parties claimed that the production processes and the range of products produced in the PRC as well as the types of candles exported to the Community were very specific. In this context it was stated that in many instances exporters in the PRC export the product concerned together with other accessories such as glass cup and/or pillar candles whereby the export value includes all the items and not only candles. All these types should be excluded from the scope of the investigation.
- (21) It was also claimed that exporting producers in the PRC are producing to a large extent handmade or special candles with further refining operations, such as printing, scratching and lacquering. These are labour intensive types, called 'fancy' or 'special' candles, not manufactured in the Community. Accordingly these parties claimed that the special candles should also be excluded from the product scope of this investigation.
- (22) It should be noted that the above claims were not specific and did not include any supporting evidence showing that the product concerned was not correctly defined in the notice of initiation. In fact, as stated above, it was found that all types of the product concerned share the same basic chemical and technical characteristics and uses and they are to a large extent interchangeable. Concerning the claims made on memory lights and outdoor candles, it is noted that these products can be distinguished from other types of candles on the basis of the technical and chemical criteria mentioned in recital (17) above. The fact that on the one hand the Community producers may be dominant in this particular segment or on the other hand any allegation that the Community producers are not manufacturing certain types of the product concerned is irrelevant and does not alter the definition of the product concerned.
- (23) It should also be noted that the production processes, the variety of product types which are produced and sold in the Community market, the existence or the absence of norms are not *per se* valid reasons which are demonstrating that the definition of the product concerned should be revised.

2.2. Like product

- (24) Certain interested parties claimed that the so-called tea light type should be distinguished from other candles because they have different physical characteristics such as the size and the fact the wax is held in a container in order to prevent the wax from overflowing or dripping. Moreover, whilst the main use of candles is to produce light, the main purpose of tea light is to produce heat.

- (25) Certain interested parties argued that candles produced by the Community industry and sold on the Community market were not alike to the product concerned. They claimed in particular that the product concerned was largely sold in sets including other decoration items such as candle holders, pillars, other ceramic or glass items and that it was not possible to distinguish the value of the candle in the set. It was also argued that whilst Community producers were only selling standard types of candles, exporting producers in the PRC were selling large volumes of special types of candles which cannot be compared to the standard types.
- (26) Concerning the claim made on the use of certain candles types, it should be noted that during a hearing held in particular with the Association of candles producers in the PRC it was stated that domestic consumption in the PRC is significantly increasing in the last years and that candles sold domestically had the same main use as in the Community, namely interior decoration. In regard to the alleged difference in uses between candles (light) and tea lights (heat), it was found that these product types are interchangeable and that both types can be used for providing light and heat, but that, as stated in recital (15) above, they are both largely used for interior decoration purposes.
- (27) It is also recalled that, as mentioned in recital (18) above, there are various types of candles which basically can differ in size, shape or colour but all these types share the same basic chemical and technical characteristics and uses and they are to a large extent interchangeable. Therefore it is considered that the candle types covered by the present investigation are part of the same product family.
- (28) The criteria to be applied in the determination of the 'like product' are based on the technical and chemical characteristics, as well as the end uses or functions of the product and not on factors such as the shape, scent, colour or other features stated by the interested party. The differences in terms of size have no incidence on the definition of the product concerned and the like product, as no clear distinction can be made between the products belonging to the same product family in relation to their main basic technical and chemical characteristics, to the end use and to the perception of the users.
- (29) In view of the claims made and the evidence provided by interested parties and all other information available at this stage of the investigation, it is considered that no differences were found between the product concerned and candles produced and sold by the exporters/producers on their domestic market and by producers in the Community, which also served as an analogue country for the purpose of establishing the normal

value with respect to the PRC. These candles have essentially the same basic technical and chemical characteristics and the same basic use. It is therefore provisionally concluded that all types of candles are considered to be alike within the meaning of Article 1(4) of the basic Regulation.

- (30) At the current stage of the investigation, the Commission has not received sufficient evidence that the physical characteristics and/or end use of tea lights are fundamentally different from those of other candles and should lead to conclude that tea lights and other candles are not part of the same product family. The investigation will further investigate and explore all substantiated claims which may be made on the like product issue.

3. SAMPLING

3.1. Sampling of Community producers

- (31) In view of the large number of Community producers supporting the complaint, sampling was envisaged in the notice of initiation in accordance with Article 17(1) of the basic Regulation. On the basis of the analysis of the sampling returns, a sample of five producers was finally selected, based on the largest production volume criterion as foreseen in Article 17(1) of the basic Regulation.

3.2. Sampling of importers

- (32) In view of the large number of importers identified from the complaint, sampling was also envisaged for importers in the notice of initiation in accordance with Article 17(1) of the basic Regulation. However, on the basis of the analysis of the number of sampling returns, it was not necessary to apply sampling for importers.

3.3. Sampling for exporting producers in the PRC

- (33) In view of the large number of exporting producers in the PRC, sampling was envisaged in the notice of initiation for the determination of dumping, in accordance with Article 17(1) of the basic Regulation.
- (34) In order to enable the Commission to decide whether sampling would be necessary and, if so, to select a sample, exporting producers in the PRC were requested to make themselves known within 15 days from the date of the initiation of the investigation and to provide basic information on their export and domestic sales, their precise activities with regard to the production of candles and the names and activities of all their related companies involved in the production and/or selling of the product concerned.

- (35) The authorities of the PRC and the producers' association were also consulted for the selection of a representative sample.

3.3.1. *Pre-selection of cooperating exporting producers*

- (36) In total, 41 exporting producers, including groups of related companies in the PRC, came forward and provided the requested information within the given deadline set in the notice of initiation. All of them reported exports of candles to the Community during the IP and, save for one producer with rather insignificant export volumes, expressed a wish to participate in the sample. Thus, 40 exporting producers are considered to be co-operating in the present investigation ('co-operating exporters').

- (37) Exporting producers which did not make themselves known within the aforesaid deadline or did not provide the requested information in due time, were considered as non-cooperating with the investigation. The comparison between Eurostat import data and the volume of exports to the Community of the product concerned reported for the IP by the companies mentioned in recital (36) suggests that the co-operation of Chinese exporting producers was very low as mentioned in recital (87) below.

3.3.2. *Selection of the sample of cooperating exporters in the PRC*

- (38) In accordance with Article 17(1) of the basic Regulation, a sample was selected based on the largest representative volume of exports of candles in the Community which could reasonably be investigated within the time available. On the basis of the information received from the exporting producers, the Commission selected a sample of eight companies or groups of related companies having the largest volume of exports to the Community. Based on the sampling information, the selected companies accounted, in the IP, for more than 73 % of the total volume of exports to the Community of the product concerned reported by the co-operating exporting producers referred to in recital (36) above. It was therefore considered that such sample would allow limiting the investigation to a reasonable number of exporting producers which could be investigated within the time available while ensuring a high level of representation. All exporting producers concerned, as well as their association and the authorities of the PRC, were consulted and agreed on the selection of the sample.

- (39) Two co-operating exporters not included in the sample requested to be included in the sample by suggesting that criteria such as (i) the product range of the exporting producers, (ii) type of customers in the Community, (iii) geographical representation, (iv) foreign investment

and (v) the degree of reliance in exports to the Community, should be taken into account in the selection of the sample.

- (40) In this regard it is noted that none of these criteria are provided for in Article 17(1) of the basic Regulation regarding the selection of the sample. The requests were therefore rejected.

3.4. **Individual examination**

- (41) One exporting producer which was not included in the sample because it did not meet the criteria set in Article 17(1) of the basic Regulation claimed an individual margin pursuant to Article 17(3) of the basic Regulation.

- (42) As mentioned in recital (38) above, the sample was limited to a reasonable number of companies which could be investigated within the time available. The companies investigated for the purpose of the investigation of dumping in the PRC are listed in recital (13) above. In view of the verification carried out at the premises of a large number of sampled companies entailing the verification of Market Economy Treatment claims and questionnaire replies, it was considered that individual examinations would be unduly burdensome and would have prevented the timely completion of the investigation.

- (43) Therefore, it was provisionally concluded that the request for an individual examination of the exporting producer could not be accepted.

4. **DUMPING**

4.1. **Application of Article 18 of the basic Regulation**

- (44) In the course of the on-spot verification, one cooperating exporter, part of a group of companies, selected in the sample did not provide underlying documentation for a series of items such as domestic sales, export sales, movement of stocks, foreign currency receipts, bank deposits and fixed assets which were deemed necessary for the verification of its MET claim forms. In addition, (i) VAT declarations, (ii) special VAT invoices required by the authorities for the export tax rebate and (iii) income tax declarations statements certified by the authorities were not provided. Instead the documents provided on-spot were not certified and were considered to be misleading and containing incorrect information. Finally, discrepancies were detected between accounting documents submitted in the responses and documents presented on-spot. This meant that the veracity and accuracy of the MET claim forms could not be verified on-spot.

- (45) In view of this situation the exporter was informed that pursuant to Article 18 of the basic Regulation, it was envisaged to base the findings and conclusions on facts available and was given an opportunity to comment.
- (46) The exporter in its response essentially claimed that it did not keep accounting documents which are not legally required by the Chinese accounting law. However, it did not provide any documentation in support of its claim nor it did provide any justification as to why it had not kept and provided the official documents certified by the authorities in the PRC. Finally, in its comments it admitted the discrepancies found in its responses and in the documents which were presented on-spot.
- (47) Under these circumstances, the information provided by this group of related companies was disregarded and facts available were used, within the meaning of Article 18 of the basic Regulation.

4.2. Market economy treatment (MET)

- (48) Pursuant to Article 2(7)(b) of the basic Regulation, in anti-dumping investigations concerning imports originating in the PRC, normal value shall be determined in accordance with paragraphs 1 to 6 of the said Article for those exporting producers which were found to meet the criteria laid down in Article 2(7)(c) of the basic Regulation.
- (49) Briefly, and for ease of reference only, these criteria are set out in a summarised form below:
1. business decisions and costs are made in response to market conditions, and without significant State interference;
 2. firms have one clear set of basic accounting records which are independently audited, in line with International Accounting Standards ('IAS') and applied for all purposes;
 3. there are no significant distortions carried over from the former non-market economy system;
 4. legal certainty and stability is provided by bankruptcy and property laws;
 5. exchange rate conversions are carried out at the market rate.
- (50) All sampled companies requested MET pursuant to Article 2(7)(b) of the basic Regulation and replied to the MET claim form within the given deadlines. The Commission sought and verified the information provided in the claim forms and all other information deemed necessary at the premises of the companies in question.
- (51) As explained in recitals (44) to (47) above Article 18 of the basic Regulation had to be applied to one MET applicant as it did not provide the requested information or provided misleading information during the on-spot verification.
- (52) The verification also established that five other cooperating exporting producers in the PRC did not meet the requirements of the criteria set forth in Article 2(7)(c) of the basic Regulation to be granted MET.
- (53) Two exporting producers did not fulfil criterion 2 since they could not demonstrate that their accounting records were independently audited in line with IAS. More specifically, it was found that the accounts of one exporting producer concerning loans to related parties were not in compliance with IAS 24 and IAS 32. In the case of the second exporting producer its accounts carried a number of inconsistencies and shortcomings and did not comply with IAS 1 and IAS 38 as far as its fixed assets were concerned.
- (54) One cooperating exporter did not meet the requirements of criteria 1 to 3. Firstly, it could not demonstrate that its decisions were made in response to market signals and without significant State interference because restrictions in its purchasing and selling activities were found to exist (criterion 1). Secondly, it did not demonstrate that its accounting records were audited in line with IAS, because the fixed assets accounts were not in compliance with IAS 1 and IAS 38 (criterion 2). Finally, distortions carried over from the non-market economy system were observed in the form of improper land-use right evaluations (criterion 3).
- (55) Another cooperating exporter could not demonstrate that it met criterion 1 since its decisions were not made in response to market signals and without significant State interference because of restrictions in its purchasing and selling activities.
- (56) One cooperating exporter could not demonstrate that it met criteria 1 and 3. It was found that its business decisions regarding investments were not taken without significant State interference. The local authorities influenced its business decisions and contributed financially to the construction of a technological centre (criterion 1). Distortions carried over from the non-market economy system were also observed in the form of improper land use right evaluations (criterion 3).
- (57) Two cooperating exporters demonstrated that they fulfilled the criteria of Article 2(7)(c) of the basic Regulation and could be granted MET. However, in view of the comments received after disclosure of the MET findings, the granting of MET for both companies will be further investigated.

4.3. Individual treatment (IT)

- (58) Pursuant to Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation, a country-wide duty, if any, is established for countries falling under that Article, except in those cases where companies are able to demonstrate that they meet all criteria set out in Article 9(5) of the basic Regulation and are therefore granted individual treatment (IT).
- (59) The cooperating exporters which did not meet the MET criteria had also claimed IT in the event that they were not granted MET.
- (60) On the basis of information available, it was provisionally established that the following five exporting producers in the PRC meet all the requirements for IT as set forth in Article 9(5) of the basic Regulation:
- Aroma Consumer Products (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd.,
 - Dalian Bright Wax Co., Ltd.,
 - Dalian Talent Gift Co., Ltd.,
 - Gala-Candles (Dalian) Co., Ltd.,
 - Qingdao Kingking Applied Chemistry Co., Ltd.

4.4. Normal value

4.4.1. Cooperating exporters granted MET

- (61) For the determination of normal value in accordance with Article 2(2) of the basic Regulation, the Commission first established, for each company granted MET, whether the domestic sales of the product concerned to independent customers were made in representative volumes, i.e. whether the total volume of such sales represented at least 5 % of the total export sales volume of the like product to the Community during the IP.
- (62) In the case of one cooperating exporter its domestic sales were found to be made in representative volumes. For the second exporting producer granted MET, however, it was established that it had no sales on the domestic market.

4.4.1.1. Cooperating exporters with representative domestic sales volume

- (63) The Commission subsequently identified those product types sold domestically by the exporting producer having overall representative domestic sales volume,

which were identical or directly comparable with the types sold for export to the Community.

- (64) Domestic sales of a particular product type were considered as sufficiently representative when the volume of that product type sold on the domestic market to independent customers during the IP represented 5 % or more of the total volume of the comparable product type sold for export to the Community.
- (65) The Commission subsequently examined whether the domestic sales of the company concerned could be considered as being made in the ordinary course of trade pursuant to Article 2(4) of the basic Regulation.
- (66) For product types not sold in representative quantities on the domestic market, as mentioned in recital (64) above or not sold in the ordinary course of trade, normal value had to be constructed on the basis of Article 2(6) of the basic Regulation. To this end, the selling, general and administrative ('SG&A') expenses and the weighted average profit realised by the company concerned on domestic sales of the like product were added to its own average cost of manufacturing during the IP.

4.4.1.2. Cooperating exporters without representative domestic sales

- (67) For one cooperating exporter granted MET domestic sales could not be used in order to establish normal value. Normal value was thus constructed in accordance with Article 2(3) of the basic Regulation by adding to the company's manufacturing costs for the product concerned a reasonable amount for SG&A expenses and profit.
- (68) It was decided not to establish, the SG&A expenses and profit on the basis of Article 2(6)(a) because only one cooperating exporter with representative domestic sales was granted MET. Moreover, SG&A expenses and profits could not be established on the basis of Article 2(6)(b) as the cooperating exporter in question did not have representative sales of the same general category of products. SG&A expenses and profits had therefore to be determined based on any other reasonable basis in accordance with Article 2(6)(c) of the basic Regulation.
- (69) In the present case, it was considered that the weighted average SG&A expenses during the IP and a reasonable profit of 6,5 % established on the basis of Community industry data could be used to construct normal value for the said cooperating exporter granted MET. The above reasonable profit did not exceed the profit realised by the other co-operating exporting producer granted MET on its sales of the like product on the domestic market during the IP.

4.4.2. Exporting producers not granted MET and analogue country

- (70) According to Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation, in economies in transition normal value for exporting producers not granted MET has to be established on the basis of the price or constructed value in a market economy third country ('analogue country').
- (71) In the notice of initiation Brazil was proposed as an appropriate analogue country for the purpose of establishing normal value in the PRC. The Commission contacted known producers of candles in Brazil and sent questionnaires intended to collect the data deemed necessary for establishing normal value. However, no cooperation was received from producers in Brazil.
- (72) The Commission continued to seek cooperation from other potential analogue countries. In this regard the co-operation of producers located in market economy countries such as Argentina, Canada, Chile, India, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, New Zealand, Taiwan and Thailand was explored. However, no co-operation from producers in any of these countries could be obtained.
- (73) Since co-operation could not be obtained from producers in third market economy countries, the Commission explored any other possible reasonable basis for determining the normal value in the PRC. It was examined whether according to Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation the prices for candles charged by third countries exporters on the Community market could be used as a basis for normal value. However, it was found that the CN codes under which candles are imported from third countries are not specific enough in their description and would have not allowed for a fair and proper comparison with the types exported from cooperating exporters in the PRC. Accordingly, it was considered that this information was unreliable and unrepresentative and it was thus not reasonable to establish normal value in the PRC on that basis.
- (74) In view of the above, it was provisionally concluded that using the prices actually paid or payable in the Community for the like product, in accordance with Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation, constituted a reasonable basis for establishing normal value in the PRC.
- (75) The domestic sales of the Community producers included in the definition of Community industry were found to be made in representative volumes compared to the export volume of candles to the Community by the co-operating sampled exporting producers not granted MET.

- (76) The sales prices of the Community producers were then duly adjusted in order to include a reasonable profit margin as foreseen under Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation. A reasonable profit margin of 6,5 % was used. This margin was established on the basis of the weighted average profit achieved by the sampled Community producers in the first two years of the period considered in which market conditions were not influenced, to a large extent, by the imports from the PRC.

4.5. Export Price

- (77) Export sales prices were established on the basis of the prices actually paid or payable for the like product in accordance with Article 2(8) of the basic Regulation.
- (78) Where export sales to the Community were made through a related trading company located in the Community, export prices were established on the basis of the resale prices to the first independent customers in the Community, pursuant to Article 2(9) of the basic Regulation. For sales channelled through related companies outside the Community, the export price was established on the basis of the resale prices to the first independent customers in the Community.

4.6. Comparison

- (79) The comparison between normal value and export price was made on an ex-works basis.
- (80) For the purpose of ensuring a fair comparison between the normal value and the export price, due allowance in the form of adjustments was made for differences affecting prices and price comparability in accordance with Article 2(10) of the basic Regulation.
- (81) On this basis, allowances for transport, ocean freight and insurance costs, handling loading and ancillary costs, packing costs, credit costs and commissions have been made where applicable and justified.
- (82) For sales made through related traders based outside the Community, an adjustment was applied in accordance with Article 2(10)(i) of the basic Regulation, provided the trader could demonstrate that it was performing functions similar to that of an agent working on a commission basis. This adjustment was based on the actual SG&A incurred by the related traders, plus a profit margin established on the basis of data obtained from unrelated traders in the Community.

- (83) Where applicable, an allowance was made to the export price of the cooperating exporters concerned to reflect the difference between the value-added tax (VAT) paid and that reimbursed on the production and export of candles during the IP.

4.7. Dumping margins

4.7.1. For the cooperating exporters granted MET and IT

- (84) For the companies granted MET or IT, the weighted average normal value of each type of the product concerned exported to the Community was compared with the weighted average export price of the corresponding type of the product concerned, as provided for in Article 2(11) and (12) of the basic Regulation.
- (85) On this basis, the provisional weighted average dumping margins expressed as a percentage of the CIF Community frontier price, duty unpaid, are the following:

Company	Provisional dumping margin
Aroma Consumer Products (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd.	54,9 %
Dalian Bright Wax Co., Ltd.	12,7 %
Dalian Talent Gift Co., Ltd.	34,8 %
Gala-Candles (Dalian) Co., Ltd.	18,3 %
Ningbo Kwung's Home Interior & Gift Co., Ltd.	14,0 %
Ningbo Kwung's Wisdom Art & Design Co., Ltd.	0 %
Qingdao Kingking Applied Chemistry Co., Ltd.	16,7 %

4.7.2. For other cooperating exporters

- (86) The weighted average dumping margin of the co-operating exporters not included in the sample was calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 9(6) of the basic Regulation. This margin was established on the basis of the margins established for the sampled exporting producers, disregarding the margin of the exporting producer with a zero dumping margin and the margin of the company to which Article 18 of the basic Regulation has been applied. On this basis, the dumping margin calculated for the co-operating companies not included in the sample was provisionally established at 26,2 %.
- (87) With regard to all other exporters in the PRC, the Commission first established the level of cooperation. A

comparison was made between the total export quantities indicated in the sampling replies received from all cooperating exporting producers and the total imports from the PRC as derived from the Eurostat import statistics. The percentage of cooperation found was 46 %. On this basis, the level of cooperation was deemed to be low. It was, therefore, considered appropriate to set the dumping margin for the non-cooperating exporting producers at a level higher than the highest dumping margin established for the co-operating exporting producers. Indeed, information available would suggest that the low level of co-operation could be due to the fact that the non-cooperating exporting producers in the PRC have generally been dumping⁰ at a higher level than any co-operating exporter during the IP. The dumping margin was therefore established at a level which corresponds to the highest dumping and injury margins established for representative product types.

- (88) On this basis, the country-wide level of dumping was provisionally established at 66,1 % of the CIF Community frontier price, duty unpaid.

- (89) This duty rate was also applied to the exporting producer to which the findings were made on the basis of facts available as explained in recital (51) above.

5. INJURY

5.1. Community production

- (90) All available information, including information provided in the complaint and data collected from Community producers before and after the initiation of the investigation was used in order to establish total Community production.
- (91) Based on this information, it was found that Community production was around 390 000 tonnes during the IP. This amount includes the possible production of producers which remained silent in the proceeding and producers which remained neutral in relation to the initiation of the investigation. These producers account for around 23 % of total Community production. It also includes producers which were opposed to the initiation of the investigation. These producers account for around 17 % of Community production.

5.2. Definition of the Community industry

- (92) The investigation showed that Community producers that support the complaint and agreed to cooperate in the investigation represented around 60 % of total Community production during the IP. These producers are therefore deemed to constitute the Community industry within the meaning of Article 4(1) and Article 5(4) of the basic Regulation.

5.3. Community consumption

- (93) Community consumption was established on the basis of the sales volumes of the Community industry on the Community market, plus imports from the PRC and other third countries, according to Eurostat. It developed as follows:

Table 1

Community Consumption	2004	2005	2006	IP
<i>Tonnes</i>	511 103	545 757	519 801	577 332
<i>Index</i>	100	107	102	113

Source: Eurostat and questionnaire replies.

- (94) Overall, Community consumption expanded by 13 % over the period considered. This expansion was interrupted by a temporary decrease of 5 % between 2005 and 2006 after which consumption recovered and increased by 11 % during the IP. The downturn in consumption in 2006 may partly be attributed to the sharp increase in the purchase price of the main raw material used in the production of candles, paraffin, as explained in recital (122) below.

5.4. Imports into the Community from the PRC

5.4.1. Preliminary remark

- (95) As mentioned in recital (15) above, the investigation showed that Eurostat import statistics distinguish three main CN codes for declaring candles:

1. a first code including mainly plain, un-perfumed basic candle types;
2. a second code including various types of standard candles not plain and not tapered but also handmade, seasonal candles, sets including candles, etc., and
3. a third code including tapers, night lights and like, etc.

- (96) It was observed that certain exporting producers in the PRC declared sets including candles but also other items such as ceramic, glass, cloth and other similar decoration items under the category 2 above.

5.4.2. Volume, price and market share of dumped imports

- (97) When using sampling to establish dumping it is the Commission practice to then examine whether there is positive evidence showing whether or not all the companies which were not sampled were effectively dumping their products on the Community market during the IP.
- (98) To investigate this issue, the Commission established the export prices charged by the co-operating exporting producers not included in the sample and the export prices of the non-cooperating exporters on the basis of Eurostat data, the questionnaires responses of the sampled exporting producers in the PRC and the sampling forms provided by all the cooperating companies in the PRC. In parallel, it was considered that by adding the average dumping margin found on the basis of the sampled exporting producers to the average export prices established for the sampled exporting producers found to be dumping, the level of non-dumped export prices would be set. The export prices established for the non-sampled exporting producers were then compared with the non-dumped export prices.

- (99) This price comparison showed that both (i) the cooperating exporting producers which were not included in the sample and (ii) the exporters which did not cooperate in the investigation had average export prices which were in all cases below the average non-dumped prices. On this basis it was considered that all the companies which were not sampled, namely co-operating and non-cooperating, were effectively dumping their products on the Community market.
- (100) It should be noted that one exporting producer in the PRC included in the sample was not found to be dumping its products on the Community market. Accordingly, its exports should be excluded from the analysis concerning the development of dumped imports on the Community market. However, in order to avoid any possibility of disclosing sensitive business data pertaining to the said producer, it was considered appropriate for confidentiality reasons not to present publicly available data, such as Eurostat, excluding the data of the exporter not found to be dumping on the Community market.
- (101) The first table below, therefore, comprises all imports of candles originating in the PRC and the second table shows the indexed data concerning the dumped imports on the Community market during the period considered.

Table 2a

All imports from PRC	2004	2005	2006	IP
<i>Imports (tonnes)</i>	147 530	177 662	168 986	199 112
<i>Index</i>	100	120	115	135
<i>Prices (EUR/tonne)</i>	1 486	1 518	1 678	1 599
<i>Index</i>	100	102	113	108
<i>Market share</i>	28,9 %	32,6 %	32,5 %	34,5 %
<i>Index</i>	100	113	112	119

Source: Eurostat.

- (102) Overall, imports from the PRC significantly increased from 147 530 tonnes in 2004 to 199 112 tonnes in the IP, i.e. by 35 % or by more than 51 000 tonnes over the period considered. The increase of the corresponding market share (+5,6 percentage points) was less pronounced because of the increase in Community consumption.
- (103) In line with the remarks made in recital (96) above, the investigation showed that the average price of imports from the PRC and the trends observed were influenced to a certain extent by the fact that certain products declared as candles include the value of sets with ceramic, glass, carton or other packaging materials.

Table 2b

Dumped imports PRC	2004	2005	2006	IP
<i>Imports (tonnes)</i>				
<i>Index</i>	100	120	115	136
<i>Prices (EUR/tonne)</i>				
<i>Index</i>	100	103	114	110
<i>Market share</i>				
<i>Index</i>	100	112	113	121

Source: Eurostat and questionnaire replies.

- (104) The dumped imports volumes from the PRC also increased significantly by 36 % over the period considered. The increase of the corresponding market share was less pronounced because of the increase in Community consumption. Eurostat data shows that the sales volume of dumped imports and thus market share were mainly gained in the first CN code, which includes the core product of the Community industry, and which represents a large share of exports from the PRC. In addition, it was found that despite a general downturn in consumption in the period between 2005 and 2006, the imports did not lose practically any share of the market they were holding.
- (105) Average prices for dumped imports from the PRC showed an increase of 10 % during the period considered but were still made at significant dumping, namely 38 % on average, during the IP. The average price of dumped imports decreased by over 3 % between 2006 and the IP and, as explained below, was undercutting the Community industry prices in that period.

5.4.3. Price undercutting

- (106) For the purposes of analysing price undercutting, the weighted average sales prices per product type of the Community industry to unrelated customers on the Community market, adjusted to an ex-works level, were compared to the corresponding weighted average prices of the imports concerned to the first independent customer, established on a CIF basis with an appropriate adjustment for post-importation costs.
- (107) Based on the above methodology, the difference between the above mentioned prices, expressed as a percentage of the Community industry's weighted average price (ex-works), showed a price undercutting margin of 9 % on average.
- (108) It was also found that the undercutting of the core product of the Community industry was higher compared to that calculated for the other types of candles, namely 12,1 %. This further demonstrates the price pressure exerted by low-priced dumped imports during the IP on the Community industry.

5.5. Economic situation of the Community industry

5.5.1. Preliminary remarks

- (109) In accordance with Article 3(5) of the basic Regulation, the examination of the impact of the dumped imports on the Community industry included an evaluation of all economic indicators relevant to the assessment of the state of the Community industry from 2004 to the end of the IP.
- (110) As mentioned in recital (31) above, in view of the large number of producers supporting the complaint, it was decided to apply sampling for the purpose of the injury investigation. It was originally considered to include eight producers or groups of producers in the sample on the basis of the largest production criterion as foreseen in Article 17(1) of the basic Regulation. However, one Community producer which was encountering serious financial difficulties and two other Community producers, although fully supporting the complaint, could not offer full cooperation in the investigation. The remaining five producers, or groups of producers had during the IP a production volume representing 44 % of the total production of the co-operating companies. Thus, they were deemed to be representative for the purpose of the sample.

- (111) When applying sampling in the context of the injury investigation, it is the practice of the Commission to establish the injury indicators partly on the basis of the sampled producers and partly on the basis of data pertaining to all the producers included in the definition of the Community industry. The economic factors and indices related to company performance, such as prices, wages, profitability, cash flow, investment and return on investment, and the ability to raise capital, have been established on the basis of information obtained from the sampled companies. The volume factors such as production, production capacity and capacity utilisation, productivity, sales volume and market share, inventories, employment, growth, and magnitude of the dumping margin have been established at the level of the Community industry as a whole.

5.5.2. Production, production capacity and capacity utilisation

Table 3

	2004	2005	2006	IP
Production (tonnes)	224 153	229 917	212 017	229 110
Index	100	103	95	102
Production capacity (tonnes)	279 362	281 023	291 902	301 327
Index	100	101	104	108
Capacity Utilisation	80 %	82 %	73 %	76 %
Index	100	102	91	95

Source: Questionnaire replies.

- (112) The investigation showed that one of the core products of the Community industry is the so-called tea light candle. It represents around 50 % of the production of the producers included in the definition of the Community industry.
- (113) As shown in the above table, the production of the Community industry increased slightly by 2 % over the period considered. The 8 % decrease in production observed between 2005 and 2006 was recovered during the IP in line with an increase of Community consumption by 11 %. The Community industry steadily increased its production capacity to around 300 000 tonnes during the IP but the utilisation of the available capacity was lower during the IP. Given that production is rather seasonal in the industry, full utilisation of capacity cannot be achieved over the year, however, the capacity utilisation of 76 % achieved during the IP was relatively low compared to 2004 and 2005 levels.

5.5.3. Sales volume and market share

Table 4

Sales volume	2004	2005	2006	IP
Tonnes	203 388	202 993	193 524	208 475
Index	100	100	95	103
Market share	39,8 %	37,2 %	37,2 %	36,1 %
Index	100	93	93	91

Source: Questionnaire replies.

- (114) Sales volume of the product concerned by the Community industry to independent customers, mainly large retailers and distributors, on the Community market increased by 3 % during the IP compared to 2004. In line with the relatively low level of consumption in 2006 sales volume decreased by 5 % between 2005 and in 2006 but recovered during the IP in line with the recovery of Community consumption.
- (115) However, it was observed that the Community industry could not fully follow the expansion of Community consumption by 13 % over the period considered and in particular in the period 2005-2006 when the market grew by 11 %. As a consequence its market share decreased by 3,7 percentage point, from 39,8 % to 36,1 % during the IP.

5.5.4. Average unit prices of the Community industry

- (116) Average ex-works sales prices to unrelated customers in the Community market decreased by 9 % over the period considered. This decrease occurred gradually over the period considered.

Table 5

	2004	2005	2006	IP
Average price euro per tonne	1 613	1 565	1 496	1 460
Index	100	97	93	91

Source: Questionnaire replies.

- (117) The above table shows that the price of the Community industry also decreased in the period from 2006 to the IP despite an increasing demand on the Community market.

5.5.5. Stocks

- (118) The level of end of year stocks, which represents on average around 25 % of production, could be considered to be high during the period considered.

Table 6

	2004	2005	2006	IP
Stocks	52 742	76 643	53 814	56 189
Index	100	145	102	107
Stocks in % of production	25 %	33 %	25 %	24 %
Index	100	132	100	96

Source: Questionnaire replies.

- (119) The high stock level can however be explained by the seasonality of the product concerned, the fact that the types produced by the Community industry are mainly standard types and because of the wide range of products which exist and which should remain available to customers. Stock level was even higher in 2005 when, based on the negative evolution of sales volume compared to 2004, more stocks have been built up during the year. The slowdown of sales by the end of 2005 consequently led to high stock levels. It is not considered however that the inventories are a relevant injury indicator in the present case.

5.5.6. *Employment, wages and productivity*

Table 7

	2004	2005	2006	IP
<i>Employment — full-time equivalent (FTE)</i>	5 418	5 686	5 089	4 699
<i>Index</i>	100	105	94	87
<i>Labour cost (EUR/FTE)</i>	19 404	16 568	19 956	21 073
<i>Index</i>	100	85	103	109
<i>Productivity (tonne/FTE)</i>	52	49	57	64
<i>Index</i>	100	94	110	123

Source: Questionnaire replies.

- (120) The relatively high level of employment in 2005 was, mainly due to the hiring of temporary workers to cope with increased demand in that year. However, employment was reduced drastically from 2006 onwards and at the end of the IP, it was 13 % lower than in 2004. The increase in average labour cost was limited to 9 % during the period considered.
- (121) The increase of the labour force caused a slight drop in productivity in 2005, but the labour force made redundant during 2006 allowed for an increase in productivity even though production volumes decreased by 8 % between 2005 and 2006. The combination of higher sales and production volumes and in particular the lower employment explains the 23 % increase in productivity during the IP compared to 2004.

5.5.7. *Cost of production*

Table 8

	2004	2005	2006	IP
<i>Full cost of production (EUR/tonne)</i>	1 502	1 468	1 695	1 468
<i>Index</i>	100	98	113	98

Source: Questionnaire replies.

- (122) It is worth noting that the raw materials, mainly paraffin, represent around 50 % of the cost of production (COP). The above table shows that, apart from 2006, the COP remained stable over the period considered. The increase in 2006 is explained by the significant increase in paraffin prices between 2005 and 2006. The Community industry countered this sudden paraffin price increase by substituting, where technically possible paraffin with stearin. The stearin prices remained indeed more stable up to 2006 and were below paraffin prices even during the IP.
- (123) In addition, the investigation showed that the Community industry rationalised its production which was partly shifted to Member States in the European Community and at the same time had to reduce employment drastically, in particular from 2006 onwards, to reduce costs.
- (124) The combination of all these factors led to a situation where the Community industry managed to keep its COP during the IP to levels comparable to 2004.

5.5.8. Profitability, cash flow, investments, return on investment and ability to raise capital

Table 9

	2004	2005	2006	IP
Profitability	6,9 %	6,2 %	– 13,3 %	– 0,6 %
<i>Index</i>	100	90	– 193	– 9
Cash flow (1 000 EUR)	16 215	13 732	– 4 618	3 093
<i>Index</i>	100	85	– 28	19
Investments (1 000 EUR)	5 435	8 876	12 058	7 326
<i>Index</i>	100	163	222	135
Return on investments	5,7 %	4,9 %	– 10,7 %	– 0,1 %
<i>Index</i>	100	86	– 188	– 2

Source: Questionnaire replies.

(125) Profitability of the Community industry was established by expressing the pre-tax net profit of the sales of the like product as a percentage to the turnover of these sales. Over the period considered the profitability of the Community industry decreased from a profit of 6,9 % in 2004 to a loss of 0,6 % in the IP. Whilst the profitability of the Community industry in 2004 and 2005 was good, the situation dramatically changed in 2006 due to a combination of factors such as the increase in the COP and the reduction in sales prices. Although the average sales price further decreased during the IP, the reduction of the COP allowed for a result close to breakeven in that period.

(126) The trend shown by the cash flow, which is the ability of the industry to self-finance its activities, reflects to a large extent the evolution of profitability. Although cash flow returned to a positive situation during the IP, it was at a much lower level than during 2004 and 2005. The same comments can be made about the return on investments which was negative both in 2006 and during the IP.

(127) Despite the difficult situation, the Community industry continued to invest over the period considered. This suggests that the industry is not ready to give up production but considers the sector to be viable. The level of investments illustrates that the sector has the ability to raise the necessary capital.

5.5.9. Growth

(128) The sales of the Community industry between 2004 and the IP in the Community market increased by 3 %, but the Community industry could not fully follow the expansion of Community consumption which reached 13 %. As a consequence, market share decreased by almost 3,7 percentage points.

5.5.10. Magnitude of the actual margin of dumping

(129) One sampled exporting producer in the PRC representing a limited volume of exports to the Community was not found to be dumping its products on the Community market. For all the other sampled exporting producers however, the dumping margins, specified in recitals (84) to (89), above are significantly above *de minimis*. As explained in recital (99) above, all other exporting producers in the PRC not included in the sample, cooperating and non-cooperating, were assumed to be dumping on the Community market. Given the volumes and the prices of the dumped imports, the impact of the actual margin of dumping, established at 48 % on average, cannot be considered to be negligible.

5.6. Conclusion on injury

(130) Over the period considered it was found that the performance of the Community industry improved as regards some volume indicators such as production (+ 2 %), production capacity (+ 8 %), productivity (+ 23 %) and sales volume (+ 3 %).

- (131) However, all the indicators related to the financial situation of the Community industry significantly worsened during the period considered. Notwithstanding the Community industry's ability to raise capital for investments, return on investments became negative in the IP and cash flow declined by 81 % over the period considered. Average sales prices decreased by 9 % and profitability decreased from almost 6,9 % in 2004 to a loss of 0,6 % during the IP.
- (132) Moreover, other injury indicators pertaining to the Community industry also developed negatively during the period considered: capacity utilisation fell by 4 %, stocks increased by 7 % and employment fell by 13 %. The market share held by the Community industry also decreased from 39,8 % in 2004 to 36,1 %, namely by 3,7 percentage points. The Community industry was prevented from benefitting from the 13 % market increase as it could only increase its sales volume by 3 %.
- (133) The analysis of the costs, including raw material costs, showed that, despite a sharp increase in the price of the main raw materials, the Community industry managed to maintain unit costs in the IP at the 2004-2005 levels. However, despite an 11 % increase in demand between 2006 and the IP, sales prices decreased by 3 % and employment was drastically reduced. Profitability still remained negative during the IP.
- (134) In the light of the foregoing, it can be concluded that the Community industry suffered material injury within the meaning of Article 3(5) of the basic Regulation.
- (137) Dumped imports increased in volume by 36 % on the Community market during the period considered. This increase was made at significantly dumped prices undercutting on average by 9 % the prices of the Community industry during the IP. As explained in recital (108) above the investigation revealed that undercutting by dumped imports was even more pronounced, namely 12,1 % in the core market segment of the Community industry. Accordingly, the market share held by exporters practicing dumping grew from around 27,5 % to around 33 %, an increase of more than 5 percentage points during the IP.
- (138) Based on the Eurostat import statistics it appears that dumped imports increased relatively more in the categories which include the core products produced and sold by the Community industry. Dumped imports in this segment of the market rose by 46 % and around 3,5 percentage points of market share were gained by dumped imports in that segment. This evolution should be seen in the light of the overall significant price undercutting and price pressure exercised by dumped imports on the Community market.

6. CAUSALITY

6.1. Introduction

- (135) In accordance with Articles 3(6) and 3(7) of the basic Regulation, it was examined whether the dumped imports of candles originating in the PRC have caused injury to the Community industry to a degree that enables it to be classified as material. Known factors other than the dumped imports, which could at the same time be injuring the Community industry, were also examined to ensure that possible injury caused by these other factors was not attributed to the dumped imports.
- (139) At the same time, the Community industry sales volume increased only by 3 % despite an overall increase in consumption by 13 %. Accordingly, its market share shrunk over the period considered from 39,8 % to 36,1 %, namely a loss of 3,7 percentage points of market share.
- (140) Moreover, it was observed that in 2006 the performances of the Community industry were particularly negative as they incurred significant losses compared to 2005. This situation coincided with the continued presence of high volumes of low-priced imports from the PRC on the Community market and a 5 % decrease in Community consumption. The overall sales volume of the Community decreased at the same pace as dumped imports, while the Community industry's prices fell by 5 % to follow the price level of dumped imports.
- (136) The investigation showed that the candles exported from the PRC to the Community were sold at significantly

6.2. Effect of the dumped imports

(141) Considering the period from 2006 to the end of the IP, it emerged that consumption increased by 11 %. The Community industry managed to increase its sales volume by 8 % but dumped imports increased significantly more (+18 %) overall. At the same time, prices of dumped imports fell by over 3 %. The Community industry could not benefit from the growth of the market and the reduced COP. Instead, it had to follow the decreasing trend in sales price and further decreased its prices by 2,5 % during the IP adding further losses to those incurred in 2006.

(142) It is considered that the continued pressure exercised by low-priced dumped imports on the Community market did not allow the Community industry to set its sales prices in line with its costs during the IP. This explains the loss in market share, the low level of sales prices and of the negative profitability achieved by the Community industry in that period. It is therefore provisionally concluded that the surge of low-priced dumped imports from the PRC had a considerable negative impact on the economic situation of the Community industry during the IP.

6.3. Effect of other factors

6.3.1. Development of demand

(143) As mentioned in recital (94) above, the Community consumption of candles increased by 13 % between 2004 and the IP. As this allowed the Community industry to operate in an expanding market, the material injury suffered by the Community industry cannot be attributed to the evolution of consumption on the Community market.

6.3.2. Non-dumped imports

(144) The investigation showed that the imports which were not found to be dumped were sold in the Community market at a relatively high price. Accordingly, it was considered that these imports did not contribute to the low level of sales prices and the injury suffered by the Community industry.

6.3.3. Imports from other third countries

(145) The trends in import volumes and prices from other third countries between 2004 and the IP were as follows:

Table 10

Other third country	2004	2005	2006	IP
Total imports (tonnes)	18 189	19 723	18 031	19 447
Index	100	108	99	107
Market share	3,6 %	3,6 %	3,5 %	3,4 %
Index	100	100	97	94
Price (EUR/tonne)	2 643	2 690	3 028	3 207
Index	100	102	115	121

Source: Eurostat.

(146) The import volumes from third countries not concerned by this investigation increased by 7 % over the period considered but remained at a modest level during the IP. These probably mainly consist in high value niche products imported in particular from the United States of America (USA). The fact that the increase in Community consumption was more pronounced led to a loss of market share of 0,2 percentage points during the IP. The prices of these imports which were relatively high during the period considered increased by 21 % over that period.

(147) On the basis of the above, it was provisionally concluded these imports did not contribute to the material injury of the Community industry.

6.3.4. Producers in the Community not included in the definition of the Community industry

(148) As suggested in recital (92) above, the information available on the market for candles in the Community indicates that producers representing around 40 % of Community production are not included in the definition of Community industry in this investigation.

(149) Certain Community producers, representing around 17 % of Community production, were opposed to the initiation of the investigation, because most were importing relatively large quantities of candles from the PRC. The impact of their imports from the PRC has been

taken into account in the analysis of the effect of dumped imports from the PRC made in recitals (136) to (142) above. The remaining Community producers, representing 23 % of Community production, either were silent or neutral concerning the initiation of the present investigation.

(150) The analysis of data pertaining to the Community market suggested that all the other Community producers did not gain but lost market share on the sales of their own production during the period considered. The investigation did not point to any particular problem concerning the competition between Community producers, on the own-produced candles, or to any trade distorting effect which may explain the material injury found for the Community industry.

(151) Based on the above, it was provisionally concluded that the producers not included in the definition of the Community industry did not contribute to the injury suffered by the Community industry.

6.3.5. Export performance of the Community industry

(152) Based on Eurostat and questionnaire replies from the sampled Community producers, total exports of candles outside the Community by the Community producers increased by 10 % over the period considered, namely from 47 701 tonnes in 2004 to 52 565 tonnes during the IP. The main export markets are Norway, Switzerland and the USA, where the price levels are in general relatively high. The investigation showed that the Community industry managed to increase its exports to third countries, in particular between 2005 and 2006, when Community consumption decreased by 5 %. This relatively good export performance was particularly beneficial during the IP.

(153) In view of the above, it is considered that the export performance of the Community industry has not contributed to the injury suffered by that industry in the IP.

6.3.6. Imports of candles by the Community industry

(154) Some interested parties have claimed that the imports of candles from the PRC by the Community industry were a source of self-inflicted injury.

(155) The investigation showed that some producers included in the definition of the Community industry imported candles originating in the PRC in order to complement

their range of products. However, the purchases made during the IP were found to be low, namely less than 5 %, compared to the sales volume of the Community producers concerned.

(156) On that basis, it was provisionally concluded that the imports of the Community industry of the product concerned from the PRC have not contributed to the material injury they suffered during the IP.

6.3.7. Relocation of production by the Community industry

(157) Certain interested parties attributed the losses of capacity utilisation and market share incurred by the Community industry to the fact that they have relocated part of their production to other Member States in the Community, in particular in 2006. Moreover, they attributed the decrease in sales prices to the conditions of competition prevailing in these Member States where there is allegedly more pressure on sales prices.

(158) The investigation showed that the production capacity of the Community, did not decrease, but steadily increased by 8 % during the period considered. In addition, it was found that the main increases in capacity were observed in the periods starting in 2006 and during the IP. Finally, it was also found that both the production and sales volume of the Community industry increased by 8 % between 2006 and the IP. Accordingly, the claim is contradicted by the findings of the investigation which showed that an increase in production capacity, production and stocks. As mentioned in recital (115) above, the loss in market share suffered by the Community industry was due to the fact that it could not fully benefit from the growth of the market that occurred in that period.

(159) Furthermore, it was shown in recitals (122) to (124) above that the restructuring actions undertaken by the Community industry in particular in 2006 led to a substantial decrease of 14 % of its average COP in particular during the IP. There is no indication in the investigation that the Community industry significantly changed its mix of customers in the Community as alleged by the parties in question. Rather it is considered that the price pressure exerted by low price dumped imports from the PRC led to a low level of prices for candles on the Community market.

(160) On that basis, the investigation did not point to a link between the relocation of production undertaken by the Community industry and the material injury it suffered during the IP.

6.3.8. *Impact of the existence of a cartel among European paraffin wax producers*

- (161) Certain parties claimed that the injury suffered by the Community industry was caused by the price increase in the main raw material, namely paraffin which occurred on the Community market. More specifically, they referred to a statement of objection issued by the Directorate General for Competition of the European Commission (DG Competition) in which a cartel amongst European paraffin wax producers was alleged to exist up to the beginning of 2005. Accordingly the parties asked the Commission to carefully examine the facts and follow any new developments in connexion with the impact of the cartel on the economic situation of the Community industry.
- (162) The investigation showed that the increase in the paraffin price did not only affect the Community market but also other markets in the world as the evolution of paraffin, an oil derivative, is closely linked to the evolution of the oil price.
- (163) Moreover as explained in recitals (122) to (124) above, the Community industry managed to control its costs during then IP. The paraffin price increase was countered by substituting paraffin with stearin. The Community industry also rationalised its production and managed to significantly reduce its costs which during the IP were kept to levels comparable to 2004 and 2005.
- (164) DG Competition has indeed conducted an investigation into the alleged existence of a cartel between certain producers of paraffin wax, the main raw material for the Community candle industry and officially issued its findings at the beginning of October 2008.
- (165) A first analysis of these findings in relation to the current anti-dumping investigation indicates that the Community industry sourced approximately one third of its paraffin needs from companies participating in the cartel during the IP, namely in 2007. The data verified during that period shows that the average price of paraffin purchased from companies participating in the cartel is in the same range as prices of paraffin purchased from other suppliers in the Community. It is also worth noting that the prices of paraffin purchased by the Community industry were found to be in line with the prices of paraffin in the PRC, the only information available on non-EU prices at this stage of the investigation.
- (166) DG Competition initiated its investigation early April 2005 and the period considered for the current investigation included slightly more than a year during which the cartel was found to exist. It could therefore be argued

that the year 2004 is not suitable or representative for the analysis of injury and causal link on the grounds of the existence of a cartel in that year.

- (167) Considering that it is not unreasonable to assume that the cartel ceased to exist when the investigation of DG Competition started, namely at the beginning of 2005, the trends concerning the economic situation of the Community industry, when the cartel was still existing, namely in 2004, and after when the cartel ceased to exist, namely in 2005, were compared. This comparison indicates that the trends concerning the injury picture of the Community industry remains approximately the same. Taking into account the developments of the injury indicators between 2005 and the IP would therefore not alter the injury picture and the conclusions reached in recitals (130) to (134) above.
- (168) Accordingly, based on information which is currently available, it would appear that the increase in the raw material costs and the cartel could not have had a material impact on the economic situation of the Community industry which was examined in depth from 2004 up to the end of 2007.
- (169) The possible impact the cartel may have had on the Community market will nevertheless be further investigated in the remainder of the investigation.

6.4. Conclusion on causation

- (170) The above analysis has demonstrated that there was a substantial increase in the volume and market share of the low-priced dumped imports originating in the PRC between 2004 and the IP. In addition, it was found that these imports were made at significantly dumped prices which were far below the prices charged by the Community industry on the Community market for similar product types.
- (171) This increase in volume and market share of the low-priced dumped imports from the PRC coincided with an overall increase of the demand in the Community but also with the negative development of sales prices, a significant drop in the market share of the Community industry and a deterioration of the main indicators pertaining to its economic situation during the IP. The Community industry made substantial losses in 2006 and remained loss-making during the IP.
- (172) The examination of the other known factors which could have caused injury to the Community industry revealed that none of these could have had a significant negative impact on that industry in particular during the IP.

- (173) Based on the above analysis, which has properly distinguished and separated the effects of all known factors on the situation of the Community industry from the injurious effects of the dumped imports, it is provisionally concluded that the imports from the PRC have caused material injury to the Community industry within the meaning of Article 3(6) of the basic Regulation.

7. COMMUNITY INTEREST

7.1. Preliminary remark

- (174) In accordance with Article 21 of the basic Regulation, it was examined whether, despite the conclusion on injurious dumping, compelling reasons existed for concluding that it is not in the Community interest to adopt provisional anti-dumping measures in this particular case. The analysis of the Community interest was based on an appreciation of all the various interests involved, including those of the Community industry, the raw material suppliers, the importers and the consumers of the product concerned.

7.2. Community industry

- (175) The Community industry is composed of numerous small and medium size producers located throughout the Community, employing directly around 5 000 people and sourcing most of its raw material needs from Community suppliers. This means that there are many companies in the Community which depend on this industry. This broadens the economic implication of the candle industry and in particular its impact on the employment in the Community.
- (176) The Community industry has continued to make efforts to raise capital and to invest in modernisation and automation of production processes in order to remain competitive. It was also observed that considerable efforts were made to restructure production, and to reduce costs. This shows that the industry is viable and not ready to abandon production.
- (177) It is considered that the non-imposition of provisional anti-dumping measures would lead to a further deterioration of the economic situation of the Community industry, thus undermining the efforts, in particular the investments, made in recent years. In the short term this would imply company closures, not only in the candle but also likely in the upstream industry and subsequent job losses in the Community.
- (178) It is expected that following the imposition of provisional anti-dumping duties, the price level of candles in the Community market would increase and would allow for a restoration of profitability of the Community industry. A price increase of 7 % would be sufficient to

allow this industry to quickly reach an acceptable level of profitability. In addition, the proposed measures will very likely put the Community industry in the position to regain at least part of the market share lost during the period considered with a further positive impact on its economic situation and profitability.

7.3. Importers

- (179) A total of six replies to the importers' questionnaire were received, of which only two could be considered to be meaningful for the purpose of the Community interest analysis.
- (180) The two importers that submitted meaningful replies and cooperated in the investigation were against the imposition of anti-dumping measures. These importers accounted for around 3 % of the total imports of candles from the PRC into the Community and 1 % of the Community consumption of candles during the IP. The turnover concerning the trade of candles corresponds to 3,4 % of the companies' activity.
- (181) It was found that the gross margin realised by these importers on candles purchased from the PRC during the IP was between 15 to 25 % during the IP as they are mainly selling to distributors on the Community market. The direct impact of the introduction of provisional anti-dumping measures may thus not be negligible for these two cooperating importers if they cannot pass on the possible impact of measures to their customers. The investigation showed that the prices for candles to large customers such as distributors were relatively depressed during the IP but that retailers were achieving comfortable gross margins even on the retail of basic products. On that basis, it is considered that at least part or any purchase price increase due to anti-dumping measures could be passed on the various step of the distribution chain up to the level of retailers.
- (182) In view of the small share the candle business represents on the turnover of the co-operating importers, i.e. only 3,4 %, and the likelihood that the importers would be able to pass at least part of any price increases further down the distribution chain, it is provisionally considered that the impact of the provisional measures on their financial situation will not be significant.
- (183) Large retail groups, which imported large quantities of candles, during the IP, either did not offer to cooperate or submitted replies which were not meaningful for the analysis of the Community interest. It has therefore not been possible to accurately assess the full impact of the proposed anti-dumping measures on the profitability of these groups based on verified data.

(184) However, despite the lack of cooperation from these parties, the Commission searched publicly available information regarding the retail prices of candles and, in particular, for tea lights and made an assessment concerning the possible impact of the provisional anti-dumping measures may have on retailers. Tea lights covered up a large share of both the exports from the PRC and the Community industry's sales during the IP. Subsequently, the average duty payable on imports of candles imported from the PRC as well as the possible price increase for tea lights produced by the Community industry were compared.

(185) Based on public information, it was found that large retailers are achieving comfortable gross profit margins of several hundred percent in their candle business. In practical terms, this means that for a pack of basic candles sold at an indexed retail price of 100 to consumers the gross margin of retailers could be as high as an index of 70. Based on verified data the indexed price for the same pack imported from the PRC would be 30 and the imposition of provisional anti-dumping measures would lead to a duty indexed of 4 taking into account the respective market share of the dumped imports.

(186) If the large retailers would purchase the same pack of candles directly from the Community industry, their gross margin would remain high even if the price increase mentioned in recital (178) above would materialise. The purchase price of the pack in an indexed form would be around 35 for the retailers.

(187) This analysis leads to the conclusion that the impact, if any, the provisional measures may have on the retail companies would be very limited. There are indications that they could even be able to absorb most of the proposed measures without passing it to the consumers and without affecting their profit margin in a significant way.

(188) Under these circumstances, it was provisionally concluded that, on the basis of the information available, the effect of the anti-dumping measures, if any, will most likely not have a material impact on importers.

7.4. Consumers

(189) Although candles are a typical consumer product, no cooperation was received from associations representing the interests of consumers. The potential impact the provisional anti-dumping measures may have on Community consumers was nevertheless examined in the light of data collected for the large retail groups in the Community.

(190) As explained in recitals (185) and (186) the retailers and in particular the large retail groups are achieving such high gross margins which are at a level that they should be able to absorb the provisional anti-dumping measures without passing any price increase to consumers.

(191) In these circumstances, it was provisionally concluded that there should be no material impact for consumers.

7.5. Suppliers of raw materials

(192) One supplier of paraffin wax came forward and replied to the questionnaire intended for suppliers of raw materials used in the candle production. It is recalled that paraffin can represent up to 50 % of the COP of the product concerned.

(193) As mentioned in recital (175) above, the future situation of the Community industry is likely to affect positively the suppliers of raw materials. Provisionally, it is concluded that the imposition of anti-dumping measures is not against the interest of the raw material suppliers.

7.6. Competition and trade distorting effects

(194) With respect to the Community market, if anti-dumping measures are imposed, the Chinese exporting producers concerned, given their strong market positions, will likely continue to sell their products, albeit at non-dumped prices. Given the large number of Community and Chinese producers, it is also likely that there will still be a sufficient number of major competitors on the Community market. It is therefore likely that importers, be they traders, distributors or retailers, and thus the consumers will continue to have the choice of different suppliers of candles.

(195) If, however, no measures were to be imposed, the future of the Community industry which held an important share of market would be at stake in the short and medium term. Allowing dumped imports from the PRC to enter the Community market without correcting the trade distorting effects could lead to the disappearance of many Community producers, thus less choice for the various operators, reduced competition and loss of a significant number of jobs on the Community market.

7.7. Conclusion on Community interest

(196) Given the above, it is provisionally concluded that there are no compelling reasons against the imposition of provisional anti-dumping measures in the present case.

8. PROPOSAL FOR PROVISIONAL ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES

8.1. Injury elimination level

- (197) In view of the conclusions reached with regard to dumping, injury, causation and Community interest, provisional anti-dumping measures should be imposed in order to prevent further injury being caused to the Community industry by the dumped imports.
- (198) In order to establish the level of duty, account has been taken of the level of the dumping margins found and of the amount of duty necessary to eliminate the injury suffered by the Community industry.
- (199) Based on the data of the investigation it is considered that the profit that could be achieved in the absence of dumped imports should be based on the years 2004 and 2005 when the Community industry managed to reach profitable levels and when Chinese imports were less present on the Community market. It is thus considered that a profit margin of 6,5 % of turnover could be regarded as an appropriate minimum which the Community industry could have expected to obtain in the absence of injurious dumping. The necessary price increase was then determined on the basis of a comparison, per product type, of the weighted average import price of the sample exporting producers in the PRC, with the non-injurious price of the product types sold by the Community industry on the Community market during the IP. The non-injurious price has been obtained by adding to the cost of production of the Community industry the above mentioned profit margin of 6,5 %. Any difference resulting from this comparison was then expressed as a percentage of the CIF import value of the compared types.

8.2. Provisional measures

- (200) In the light of the foregoing, it is considered that, in accordance with Article 7(2) of the basic Regulation, provisional anti-dumping duties should be imposed in respect of imports originating in the PRC at the level of the lower of the dumping and the injury margins, in accordance with the lesser duty rule.
- (201) The individual company anti-dumping duty rates specified in this Regulation were established on the basis of the findings of the present investigation. Therefore, they reflect the situation found during that investigation with respect to these companies. These duty rates (as opposed to the country-wide duty applicable to 'all other companies') are thus exclusively applicable to imports of products originating in the country concerned and produced by the companies and thus by the specific legal entities mentioned. Imported products produced by any other company not specifically mentioned in the operative part of this Regulation with its name and address, including entities related to those

specifically mentioned, cannot benefit from these rates and shall be subject to the duty rate applicable to 'all other companies'.

- (202) The dumping and injury margins established are as follows:

Company	Dumping margin	Injury margin
Aroma Consumer Products (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd.	54,9 %	68,0 %
Dalian Bright Wax Co., Ltd.	12,7 %	5,2 %
Dalian Talent Gift Co., Ltd.	34,8 %	24,3 %
Gala-Candles (Dalian) Co., Ltd.	18,3 %	13,2 %
Ningbo Kwung's Home Interior & Gift Co., Ltd.	14,0 %	0 %
Ningbo Kwung's Wisdom Art & Design Co., Ltd.	0 %	N/A
Qingdao Kingking Applied Chemistry Co., Ltd.	16,7 %	0 %
Co-operating non-sampled companies	26,2 %	26,8 %
All other companies	66,1 %	62,8 %

- (203) In view of the fact that very often candles are imported in sets together with pillars, holders or other items, it was considered appropriate to determine the duties as fixed amounts on the basis of fuel content of the candles, including the wick as for this reason this form of measure appears appropriate for the product concerned.

9. DISCLOSURE

- (204) The above provisional findings will be disclosed to all interested parties which will be invited to make their views known in writing and request a hearing. Their comments will be analysed and taken into consideration where warranted before any definitive determinations are made. The provisional findings may have to be reconsidered for the purposes of any definitive findings;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. A provisional anti-dumping duty is hereby imposed on imports of candles, tapers and the like, other than memory lights and other outdoor burners,, falling within CN codes ex 3406 00 11, ex 3406 00 19 and ex 3406 00 90 (TARIC codes 3406 00 11 90, 3406 00 19 90 and 3406 00 90 90), originating in the People's Republic of China.

For the purposes of this Regulation 'memory lights and other outdoor burners' means candles, tapers and the like which have one or more of the following characteristics:

- (a) their fuel contains more than 500 ppm of toluene;
- (b) their fuel contains more than 100 ppm benzene;
- (c) they have a wick with a diameter of at least 5 millimetres;
- (d) they are individually contained in a plastic container with vertical walls of at least 5 cm in height.

2. The rate of the provisional anti-dumping duty shall be a fixed amount of euro per tonne of the fuel (usually but not necessarily in the form of tallow, stearin, paraffin wax or other waxes, including the wick) content of the products manufactured by the companies as shown below:

Company	Amount of duty EURO per tonne of fuel	TARIC additional code
Aroma Consumer Products (Hangzhou) Co., Ltd.	593,17	A910
Dalian Bright Wax Co., Ltd.	81,87	A911
Dalian Talent Gift Co., Ltd.	375,90	A912
Gala-Candles (Dalian) Co., Ltd.	202,60	A913
Ningbo Kwung's Home Interior & Gift Co., Ltd.	0	A914
Ningbo Kwung's Wisdom Art & Design Co., Ltd.	0	A915
Qingdao Kingking Applied Chemistry Co., Ltd.	0	A916
Companies listed in Annex	396,93	A917
All other companies	671,41	A999

3. The release for free circulation in the Community of the product referred to in paragraph 1 shall be subject to the provision of a security, equivalent to the amount of the provisional duty.

4. In cases where goods have been damaged before entry into free circulation and, therefore, the price actually paid or payable is apportioned for the determination of the customs value pursuant to Article 145 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 ⁽¹⁾, the amount of anti-dumping duty, calculated on the amounts set above, shall be reduced by a percentage which corresponds to the apportioning of the price actually paid or payable.

5. Unless otherwise specified, the provisions in force concerning customs duties shall apply.

Article 2

1. Without prejudice to Article 20 of Council Regulation (EC) No 384/96, interested parties may request disclosure of the essential facts and considerations on the basis of which this Regulation was adopted, make their views known in writing and apply to be heard orally by the Commission within one month of the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

2. Pursuant to Article 21(4) of Council Regulation (EC) No 384/96, the parties concerned may comment on the application of this Regulation within one month of the date of its entry into force.

Article 3

Article 1 of this Regulation shall apply for a period of six months.

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 14 November 2008.

For the Commission

Catherine ASHTON

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 253, 11.10.1993, p. 1.

ANNEX

Chinese cooperating exporting producers not sampled

TARIC Additional Code A917

Company Name	City
Beijing Candleman Candle Co., Ltd.	Beijing
Cixi Shares Arts & Crafts Co., Ltd.	Cixi
Dalian All Bright Arts & Crafts Co., Ltd.	Dalian
Dalian Aroma Article Co., Ltd.	Dalian
Dalian Glory Arts & crafts Co., Ltd.	Dalian
Dandong Kaida Arts & crafts Co., Ltd.	Dandong
Dehua Fudong Porcelain Co., Ltd.	Dehua
Dongguan Xunrong Wax Industry Co., Ltd.	Dongguan
Xin Lian Candle Arts & Crafts Factory	Zhongshan
Fushun Hongxu Wax Co., Ltd.	Fushun
Fushun Pingtian Wax Products Co., Ltd.	Fushun
Future International (Gift) Co., Ltd.	Taizhou
Greenbay Craft (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Shanghai
Horsten Xi'an Innovation Co., Ltd.	Xian
M.X. Candles and Gifts (Taicang) Co., Ltd.	Taicang
Ningbo Hengyu Artware Co., Ltd.	Ningbo
Ningbo June Gifts Designers & Manufacturers Co., Ltd	Ningbo
Qingdao Allite Radiance Candle Co., Ltd.	Qingdao
Shanghai Changran Industrial & Trade Co., Ltd.	Shanghai
Shanghai Daisy Gifts Manufacture Co., Ltd.	Shanghai
Shanghai EGFA International Trading Co., Ltd.	Shanghai
Shanghai Huge Scents Factory	Shanghai
Shanghai Kongde Arts & Crafts Co., Ltd.	Shanghai
Shenyang Shengwang Candle Co., Ltd.	Shenyang
Shenyang Shenjie Candle Co., Ltd.	Shenyang
Taizhou Dazhan Arts & Crafts Co., Ltd.	Taizhou
Zhejiang Hong Mao Household Co., Ltd.	Taizhou
Zhejiang Neco Home Decoration Co., Ltd.	Taizhou
Zhejiang Ruyi Industry Co., Ltd.	Taizhou
Zhejiang Zhaoyuan Industry Co., Ltd.	Taizhou
Zhejiang Aishen Candle Arts & Crafts Co., Ltd.	Jiaxing
Zhongshan Zhongnam Candle Manufacturer Co., Ltd.	Zhongshan

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1131/2008**of 14 November 2008****amending Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 establishing the Community list of air carriers which are subject to an operating ban within the Community****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005 of the European Parliament and the Council of 14 December 2005 on the establishment of a Community list of air carriers subject to an operating ban within the Community and on informing air transport passengers of the identity of the operating air carrier, and repealing Article 9 of Directive 2004/36/EC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 of 22 March 2006 established the Community list of air carriers which are subject to an operating ban within the Community referred to in Chapter II of Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005 ⁽²⁾.

(2) In accordance with Article 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005, some Member States communicated to the Commission information that is relevant in the context of updating the Community list. Relevant information was also communicated by third countries. On this basis, the Community list should be updated.

(3) The Commission informed all air carriers concerned either directly or, when this was not practicable, through the authorities responsible for their regulatory oversight, indicating the essential facts and considerations which would form the basis for a decision to impose on them an operating ban within the Community or to modify the conditions of an operating ban imposed on an air carrier which is included in the Community list.

(4) Opportunity was given by the Commission to the air carriers concerned to consult the documents provided by Member States, to submit written comments and to make an oral presentation to the Commission within 10 working days and to the Air Safety Committee established by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3922/91 of 16 December 1991 on the harmonization of technical requirements and administrative procedures in the field of civil aviation ⁽³⁾.

(5) The authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight over the air carriers concerned have been consulted by the Commission as well as, in specific cases, by some Member States.

(6) Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 should therefore be amended accordingly.

Community carriers

(7) Following information resulting from SAFA ramp checks carried out on aircraft of certain Community air carriers, as well as area specific inspections and audits carried out by their national aviation authorities, the following carriers have been subject to enforcement measures by their national authorities with responsibility for oversight: the competent authorities of Germany having been satisfied by corrective measures implemented by the carrier MSR Flug Charter GmbH decided nevertheless to suspend on 31 October 2008 its operating license after this carrier filed for bankruptcy and the potentially ensuing difficulties to respect safety requirements; the competent authorities of Portugal suspended on 10 October 2008 the AOC of the carrier Luzair, pending its recertification in full compliance with the applicable Community rules; the competent authorities of Spain initiated on 28 October 2008 the procedure for suspension of the AOC of the carrier Bravo Airlines; the competent authorities of Greece suspended on 24 October 2008 for three months the AOC of the carrier Hellenic Imperial Airways. The latter requested to make presentations to the Air Safety Committee and did so on 3 November 2008.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 344, 27.12.2005, p. 15.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 84, 23.3.2006, p. 14.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 373, 31.12.1991, p. 4.

Air carriers from Angola

- (8) Following the adoption of Regulation (EC) No 715/2008, the Commission has received new information confirming the existence of systemic safety deficiencies within INAVIC. On 1 October 2008 ICAO published the final report of its audit on Angola conducted from 26 November to 5 December 2007 in the framework of its Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme (USOAP). This report contains also the comments of the audited authority, as well as the corrective actions submitted to ICAO to resolve the findings. The number of findings in the relevant areas covered by Annexes to the Chicago Convention No 1, 6, 8 and 13 are forty-six (46). These findings indicate a high level of lack of effective implementation of the Standard and Recommended Practices (SARPs) of ICAO in all eight critical elements of a safety oversight system. In particular, the critical elements with more than 80 % lack of implementation are primary aviation legislation (84 %), specific operating regulations (89 %), qualification and training of technical staff (81 %), licensing and certification obligations (81 %), surveillance obligations (80 %) and resolution of safety concerns (100 %). Furthermore, there is significant safety concern expressed by ICAO in the area of aircraft operations certification and supervision, as to whether, even after the submission of a corrective action plan and actions implemented by INAVIC, 'air operators conducting international operations can demonstrate meeting the regulations set forth by INAVIC to meet ICAO Annex 6 provision'. At the date of publication of the report, 50 % of the corrective actions should have been implemented.
- (9) This situation confirms the report of the team of experts of the Commission and the Member States which conducted a fact-finding mission to Angola from 18 to 22 February 2008. Indeed, the USOAP audit report confirms that currently all carriers of Angola have AOCs which do not comply with Annex 6 of the Chicago Convention. The completion of the certification of these carriers is not foreseen, according to the corrective action plan submitted to ICAO, before 31 May 2009.
- (10) The Commission addressed a letter on 6 October 2008 to the competent authorities of Angola in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005, whereby these authorities and each of the airlines certified in Angola were given the opportunity of consulting the relevant documentation before a decision is reached. In addition, each of these airlines was also invited at the same time to submit written comments and/or to make an oral presentation to the Commission and to the Air Safety Committee.
- (11) The Commission acknowledges the efforts made by INAVIC towards progressively implementing the

corrective actions proposed to ICAO. However, until evidence of satisfactory completion of the corrective action plan, in particular as regards the recertification of the air carriers in full compliance with Annex 6 of the Chicago Convention, the Commission, on the basis of the common criteria, considers that all air carriers certified in Angola should be subject to an operating ban and therefore included in Annex A. The Commission shall consult the authorities of Angola on this matter without delay.

Air carriers from the Kingdom of Cambodia

- (12) There is verified evidence of insufficient ability of the authorities responsible for the oversight of air carriers certified in the in the Kingdom of Cambodia to address safety deficiencies, as showed by the USOAP audit conducted by ICAO in November-December 2007, which reported a large number of non-compliances with international standards. In addition, ICAO communicated to all contracting parties the existence of significant safety concerns with regards to the capability of the civil aviation authorities of Cambodia to carry out their air safety oversight responsibilities. Consequently, as envisaged in recital 35 of Regulation (EC) No 715/2008, the Commission invited on 3 October 2008 the competent authorities of Cambodia (SSCA) and all carriers certified in Cambodia to timely provide all relevant information regarding the implementation of corrective actions addressing the safety deficiencies identified by ICAO, and in particular the recertification of airlines.
- (13) SSCA has informed the Commission that it has revoked the AOCs of the following air carriers: Sarika Air Services, Royal Air Services, Royal Khmer Airlines and Imtrec Aviation. In addition, the AOC of PMT Air has been suspended until 12 April 2009 due to non-compliance with Cambodian Civil Aviation Regulations.
- (14) However, safety concerns remain regarding Siem Reap Airways International. The AOC of this carrier has been continued without any geographical limitation whilst evidence was obtained that the operator does not comply with Cambodian Civil Aviation Regulations and does not meet ICAO requirements. Therefore, on the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that this carrier should be subject to an operating ban and therefore included in Annex A. The Commission is ready to provide technical assistance to the competent authorities of the Kingdom of Cambodia and will review at the next Air Safety Committee the safety situation of this carrier on the basis of any documentation submitted by the competent authorities of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Air carriers from the Republic of Philippines

- (15) There is verified evidence of serious safety deficiencies on the part of all air carriers certified in the Republic of Philippines and of the insufficient ability of the authorities responsible for the oversight of air carriers certified in the in the Philippines to address safety deficiencies,, as showed by the continuation of the downgrading of the country's safety rating to category two by the U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in the framework of its IASA programme, indicating that that the Republic of Philippines fails to comply with international safety standards set by ICAO.
- (16) The Competent Authorities of the Philippines have however presented to the Commission on 13 October 2008 a detailed corrective action plan to redress the safety situation of the country's civil aviation, so that, when completed, the Philippines can demonstrate sustainable compliance with ICAO standards both in the State oversight system and in the operations of air carriers licensed by these authorities. According to that plan, approximately half of the corrective actions are to be completed by 31 December 2008, the remaining ones by 31 March 2009.
- (17) In the framework of the USOAP, the competent authorities of Philippines have requested ICAO to delay its comprehensive inspection of their national Air Transportation Office, previously scheduled for November 2008, until October 2009.
- (18) The European Commission intends to carry out, with the assistance of the Member States, a safety assessment of the competent authorities of the Philippines, including the verification of the implementation of the above-mentioned corrective actions plan, early 2009, to be able to decide the appropriate course of action at a next Air Safety Committee meeting.

Air Carriers from Equatorial Guinea

- (19) The competent authorities of Equatorial Guinea have provided the Commission with information that they have granted AOCs to the following air carriers: EGAMS and Star Equatorial Airlines. Since the said authorities have shown a lack of ability to carry out adequate safety oversight of the carriers certified by them, these two carriers should be equally included in Annex A.

Air Carriers from Kyrgyzstan

- (20) The authorities of the Kyrgyz Republic have provided the Commission with evidence of the withdrawal of the

AOCs of the following air carriers: Asia Alpha Airways, Artik Avia, Esen Air, Kyrgyzstan Airlines, and Osh Avia. Since these carriers have consequently ceased their activities, they should be withdrawn from Annex A.

Air carriers from Sierra Leone

- (21) The competent authorities of Sierra Leone have provided the Commission with evidence of the cancellation of the AOC of the air carrier Bellview Airlines (SL). Since this carrier has ceased its activities, it should be withdrawn from Annex A.

Yemenia — Yemen Airways

- (22) Following the adoption of Regulation (EC) No 715/2008, the Commission received information from the competent authorities of the Republic of Yemen as well as the carrier Yemenia that the corrective actions plan was discussed and reviews with Airbus, which had carried out audits of the company in the area of maintenance and operations. The Commission received on 17 September 2008 the results of these discussions.
- (23) The Commission has been following closely the safety performance of the carrier and considers that the results of ramp checks performed on aircraft operated by Yemenia into the Community since the adoption of Regulation (EC) No 715/2008, reveal that the company has been implementing its corrective action plan in the area of maintenance and operational discipline in a sustainable manner to avoid the recurrence of significant safety deficiencies. Following ramp checks of aircraft of Yemenia which included findings indicating serious non-compliances, the Commission heard the carrier on 15 October, where it received documentation demonstrating that the carrier reacted appropriately and in a timely manner to resolve the findings in a sustainable manner. Therefore, the Commission considers that, on the basis of this information, no further action is needed. Member States will verify systematically the effective compliance with relevant safety standards through the prioritisation of ramp inspections to be carried out on aircraft this carrier pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 351/2008.

Nouvelle Air Affaires Gabon

- (24) The carrier Nouvelle Air Affaires Gabon requested to make a presentation to the Air Safety Committee and was heard on 3 November 2008. The Commission took note that this airline has undertaken a reorganisation and has initiated a series of remedial actions in order to demonstrate, ultimately, compliance with international aviation safety standards. However, the carrier has not submitted documented evidence that the remedial action plan has been approved by the competent authorities of Gabon and verified as implemented.

- (25) Regarding the exercise of safety oversight of this carrier, the competent authorities of Gabon have not provided evidence that the oversight activities with regard to aircraft operations are carried out in conformity with international standards nor that the measures referred to in recital (15) of Regulation (EC) No 715/2008 have been implemented for this carrier. On 5 November 2008 the competent authorities of Gabon transmitted information regarding the exercise of oversight activities on certain carriers certified in Gabon. This information did not contain any evidence regarding oversight in the area of aircraft operations.
- (26) As a consequence, on the basis of the common criteria, the Commission considers that, at this stage, the carrier cannot be withdrawn from Annex A of the Community list.

Air carriers from Ukraine

Ukraine Cargo Airways

- (27) Following the adoption of Regulation (EC) No 715/2008, the competent authorities of Ukraine transmitted to the Commission on 14 August 2008 the carrier's new AOC valid as of 4 August 2008, informing that after inspecting the carrier in June and July 2008 they decided to remove all previous restrictions and to authorize the addition of the following aircraft into the AOC of the carrier: five IL-76 with registration marks UR-UCC, UR-UCA, UR-UCT, UR-UCU, UR-UCO; one AN-12 with registration marks UR-UCN; and two AN-26 with registration marks UR-UDM and UR-UDS. Also, according to the new AOC of the carrier, the following aircraft were removed due to non-compliance with international safety standards: four IL-76 with registration marks UR-UCD, UR-UCH, UR-UCQ, UR-UCW; one AN-26 with registration marks UR-UCP; and one TU-154-B2 with registration marks UR-UCZ. The competent authorities of Austria informed on 31 October the competent authorities of Ukraine that they considered that the findings raised during SAFA ramp checks in 2007 and 2008 on the AN-12 aircraft of the carrier with registration UR-UCK as closed. The aircraft was removed from the AOC of the company.
- (28) The carrier requested to make presentations to the Air Safety Committee and was heard on 3 November 2008. At the meeting of the Air Safety Committee, the competent authorities of Ukraine re-affirmed that the previous non-compliance of a number of aircraft, which had been hitherto restricted from operating by virtue of their decision of February 2008, was due to 'technological and economic decisions'. However, these authorities did not explain how the carrier had overcome any previous 'technological or economic' difficulties. Also, no information was submitted regarding the new situation of the carrier permitting to ascertain that any remedial action taken to resolve the safety deficiencies of its entire fleet was capable of providing sustainable solutions.

- (29) The Commission acknowledges the efforts made by the carrier to put in place remedial actions to resolve all identified safety deficiencies. However, in absence of evidence from the competent authorities of Ukraine regarding the verification of the implementation of the corrective measures and the effectiveness of such actions to resolve the detected safety in a sustainable manner, the Commission considers that, at this stage, on the basis of the common criteria, the carrier cannot be withdrawn from Annex A of the Community list. An on-site visit should be organised jointly by the Commission and the Member States before considering any modification of the operating ban imposed on the carrier. This has been accepted by the carrier and its authorities during the meeting of the Air Safety Committee.

Ukrainian Mediterranean Airlines

- (30) The carrier informed the Commission on 15 October 2008 that it had completed a corrective action plan resolving all previously detected safety deficiencies and requested to make presentations to the Air Safety Committee. Ukrainian Mediterranean Airlines was heard on 3 November 2008. In its presentation the company the company made a more general reference to the economic impact it suffered during the time it has been included on Annex A and stated that its safety performance had improved by indicating that it has suffered a lower number of serious incidents in Ukraine since 2007 than other Ukrainian carriers. Also, it stated that its AOC had been renewed on 31 October 2008 after an audit by the competent authorities of Ukraine. The carrier presented evidence material of the approval by the Ukrainian State Aviation Administration dated 31 October 2008 of the implementation of its corrective action plan.
- (31) The competent authorities of Ukraine were invited on 24 October to transmit to the Commission the detailed verification of the implementation of corrective actions by Ukraine Mediterranean Airlines to enable the Commission and the Air Safety Committee to evaluate the appropriateness of these corrective actions. Also, they were invited to transmit information on the audits and inspections that these authorities had performed on this carrier with regard to its AOC and compliance with the relevant ICAO standards and recommended practices. The Commission did not receive any such documentation from the competent authorities of Ukraine.
- (32) Therefore, since the authorities responsible for regulatory oversight of this carrier have not demonstrated that they have implemented and enforced the relevant safety standards, the Commission considers that it has not been given the necessary and sufficient evidence to assess the appropriateness of the corrective action plan to redress in a sustainable manner all safety deficiencies which led to the imposition of the operating ban in the Community by Regulation (EC) No 1043/2007 of 11 September 2007.

- (33) As a consequence, on the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that the carrier cannot at this stage be withdrawn from Annex A. An on-site visit should be organised jointly by the Commission and the Member States before considering any modification of the operating ban imposed on the carrier. This has been accepted by the carrier and its authorities during the meeting of the Air Safety Committee.

Overall safety oversight of air carriers from Ukraine

- (34) The Commission drew the attention of the competent authorities of Ukraine to the fact that, despite increased oversight activities of these authorities, monitoring of the performance of air carriers licensed in Ukraine kept showing disquieting results in ramp inspections. The competent authorities of Ukraine were invited to provide clarifications and to take the necessary measures, where appropriate. These authorities informed the Commission on 10 October about their oversight activities and enforcement measures on Ukrainian carriers.
- (35) As provided for in Regulation (EC) No 715/2008 the Commission has requested the competent authorities of Ukraine to submit a progress report on the implementation of the corrective action plan put in place to enhance and reinforce the exercise of aviation safety oversight in the Ukraine. The competent authorities of Ukraine submitted a progress report on the implementation of the corrective actions on 10 October 2008. This report shows an increase in oversight activities carried by the competent authorities of Ukraine affecting the number of aircraft inspections, AOC inspections and enforcement activities. However, it also shows that most of the actions which were due for September 2008 had to be postponed for the end of the year, including the adoption of the Aviation Code, and the corrective actions affecting aircraft operations. The Commission will verify the implementation of this

action plan before the next meeting of the Air Safety Committee before proposing any further action.

General considerations concerning the other carriers included in Annexes A and B

- (36) No evidence of the full implementation of appropriate remedial actions by the other carriers included in the Community list updated on 24 July 2008 and by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of these air carriers has been communicated to the Commission so far in spite of specific requests submitted by the latter. Therefore, on the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that these air carriers should continue to be subject to an operating ban (Annex A) or operating restrictions (Annex B), as the case may be.
- (37) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Air Safety Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 is amended as follows:

1. Annex A is replaced by Annex A to this Regulation.
2. Annex B is replaced by Annex B to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 14 November 2008.

For the Commission
Günter VERHEUGEN
Vice-President

ANNEX A

LIST OF AIR CARRIERS OF WHICH ALL OPERATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO A BAN WITHIN THE COMMUNITY ⁽¹⁾

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air Operator Certificate (AOC) Number or Operating Licence Number	ICAO airline designation number	State of the Operator
AIR KORYO	Unknown	KOR	Democratic People Republic of Korea (DPRK)
AIR WEST CO. LTD	004/A	AWZ	Sudan
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES	009	AFG	Afghanistan
SIEM REAP AIRWAYS INTERNATIONAL	AOC/013/00	SRH	Cambodia
SILVERBACK CARGO FREIGHTERS	Unknown	VRB	Rwanda
UKRAINE CARGO AIRWAYS	145	UKS	Ukraine
UKRAINIAN MEDITERRANEAN AIRLINES	164	UKM	Ukraine
VOLARE AVIATION ENTREPRISE	143	VRE	Ukraine
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Angola, including,			Angola
AEROJET	Unknown	Unknown	Angola
AIR26	Unknown	Unknown	Angola
AIR GEMINI	02/2008	Unknown	Angola
AIR GICANGO	Unknown	Unknown	Angola
AIR JET	Unknown	Unknown	Angola
AIR NAVE	Unknown	Unknown	Angola
ALADA	Unknown	Unknown	Angola
ANGOLA AIR SERVICES	Unknown	Unknown	Angola
DIEXIM	Unknown	Unknown	Angola
GIRA GLOBO	Unknown	Unknown	Angola
HELIANG	Unknown	Unknown	Angola
HELIMALONGO	11/2008	Unknown	Angola
MAVEWA	Unknown	Unknown	Angola
RUI & CONCEICAO	Unknown	Unknown	Angola
SAL	Unknown	Unknown	Angola
SONAIR	14/2008	Unknown	Angola
TAAAG ANGOLA AIRLINES	001	DTA	Angola
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC), including,		—	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
AFRICA ONE	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0114/2006	CFR	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)

⁽¹⁾ Air carriers listed in Annex A could be permitted to exercise traffic rights by using wet-leased aircraft of an air carrier which is not subject to an operating ban, provided that the relevant safety standards are complied with.

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air Operator Certificate (AOC) Number or Operating Licence Number	ICAO airline designation number	State of the Operator
AFRICAN AIR SERVICES COMMUTER SPRL	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0005/2007	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
AIGLE AVIATION	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0042/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
AIR BENI	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0019/2005	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
AIR BOYOMA	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0049/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
AIR INFINI	409/CAB/MIN/TC/006/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
AIR KASAI	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0118/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
AIR NAVETTE	409/CAB/MIN/TC/015/2005	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
AIR TROPIQUES S.P.R.L.	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0107/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
BEL GLOB AIRLINES	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0073/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
BLUE AIRLINES	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0109/2006	BUL	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
BRAVO AIR CONGO	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0090/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
BUSINESS AVIATION S.P.R.L.	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0117/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
BUTEMBO AIRLINES	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0056/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
CARGO BULL AVIATION	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0106/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
CETRACA AVIATION SERVICE	409/CAB/MIN/TC/037/2005	CER	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
CHC STELLAVIA	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0050/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
COMAIR	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0057/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
COMPAGNIE AFRICAINE D'AVIATION (CAA)	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0111/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
DOREN AIR CONGO	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0054/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
EL SAM AIRLIFT	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0002/2007	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
ESPACE AVIATION SERVICE	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0003/2007	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
FILAIR	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0008/2007	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
FREE AIRLINES	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0047/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
GALAXY INCORPORATION	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0078/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
GOMA EXPRESS	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0051/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
GOMAIR	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0023/2005	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
GREAT LAKE BUSINESS COMPANY	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0048/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
HEWA BORA AIRWAYS (HBA)	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0108/2006	ALX	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
I.T.A.B. — INTERNATIONAL TRANS AIR BUSINESS	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0022/2005	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
KATANGA AIRWAYS	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0088/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
KIVU AIR	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0044/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
LIGNES AERIENNES CONGOLAISES	Ministerial signature (ordonnance 78/205)	LCG	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
MALU AVIATION	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0113/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
MALILA AIRLIFT	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0112/2006	MLC	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air Operator Certificate (AOC) Number or Operating Licence Number	ICAO airline designation number	State of the Operator
MANGO AIRLINES	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0007/2007	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
PIVA AIRLINES	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0001/2007	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
RWAKABIKA BUSHI EXPRESS	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0052/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
SAFARI LOGISTICS SPRL	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0076/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
SAFE AIR COMPANY	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0004/2007	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
SERVICES AIR	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0115/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
SUN AIR SERVICES	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0077/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
TEMBO AIR SERVICES	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0089/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
THOM'S AIRWAYS	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0009/2007	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
TMK AIR COMMUTER	409/CAB/MIN/TC/020/2005	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
TRACEP CONGO	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0055/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
TRANS AIR CARGO SERVICE	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0110/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
TRANSPORTS AERIENS CONGOLAIS (TRACO)	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0105/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
VIRUNGA AIR CHARTER	409/CAB/MIN/TC/018/2005	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
WIMBI DIRA AIRWAYS	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0116/2006	WDA	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
ZAABU INTERNATIONAL	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0046/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Equatorial Guinea, including,			Equatorial Guinea
CRONOS AIRLINES	unknown	Unknown	Equatorial Guinea
CEIBA INTERCONTINENTAL	unknown	CEL	Equatorial Guinea
EGAMS	unknown	EGM	Equatorial Guinea
EUROGUINEANA DE AVIACION Y TRANSPORTES	2006/001/MTTCT/DGAC/SOPS	EUG	Equatorial Guinea
GENERAL WORK AVIACION	002/ANAC	n/a	Equatorial Guinea
GETRA — GUINEA ECUATORIAL DE TRANSPORTES AEREOS	739	GET	Equatorial Guinea
GUINEA AIRWAYS	738	n/a	Equatorial Guinea
STAR EQUATORIAL AIRLINES	Unknown	Unknown	Equatorial Guinea
UTAGE — UNION DE TRANSPORT AEREO DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL	737	UTG	Equatorial Guinea
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Indonesia, including,			Indonesia
AIR PACIFIC UTAMA	135-020	Unknown	Indonesia
AIRFAST INDONESIA	135-002	AFE	Indonesia
ASCO NUSA AIR TRANSPORT	135-022	Unknown	Indonesia
ASI PUDJIASTUTI	135-028	Unknown	Indonesia

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air Operator Certificate (AOC) Number or Operating Licence Number	ICAO airline designation number	State of the Operator
ATLAS DELTASATYA	135-023	Unknown	Indonesia
AVIASTAR MANDIRI	135-029	Unknown	Indonesia
BALAI KALIBRASI FASITAS PENERBANGAN	135-031	Unknown	Indonesia
DABI AIR NUSANTARA	135-030	Unknown	Indonesia
DERAYA AIR TAXI	135-013	DRY	Indonesia
DERAZONA AIR SERVICE	135-010	Unknown	Indonesia
DIRGANTARA AIR SERVICE	135-014	DIR	Indonesia
EASTINDO	135-038	Unknown	Indonesia
EKSPRES TRANSPORTASI ANTAR BENUA	135-032	Unknown	Indonesia
GARUDA INDONESIA	121-001	GIA	Indonesia
GATARI AIR SERVICE	135-018	GHS	Indonesia
HELIZONA	135-003	Unknown	Indonesia
INDONESIA AIR ASIA	121-009	AWQ	Indonesia
INDONESIA AIR TRANSPORT	135-017	IDA	Indonesia
INTAN ANGKASA AIR SERVICE	135-019	Unknown	Indonesia
KARTIKA AIRLINES	121-003	KAE	Indonesia
KURA-KURA AVIATION	135-016	Unknown	Indonesia
LION MENTARI AIRLINES	121-010	LNI	Indonesia
LINUS AIRWAYS	121-029	Unknown	Indonesia
MANDALA AIRLINES	121-005	MDL	Indonesia
MANUNGAL AIR SERVICE	121-020	Unknown	Indonesia
MEGANTARA AIRLINES	121-025	Unknown	Indonesia
MERPATI NUSANTARA	121-002	MNA	Indonesia
METRO BATAVIA	121-007	BTV	Indonesia
NATIONAL UTILITY HELICOPTER	135-011	Unknown	Indonesia
PELITA AIR SERVICE	121-008	PAS	Indonesia
PELITA AIR SERVICE	135-001	PAS	Indonesia
PENERBANGAN ANGKASA SEMESTA	135-026	Unknown	Indonesia
PURA WISATA BARUNA	135-025	Unknown	Indonesia
REPUBLIC EXPRES AIRLINES	121-040	RPH	Indonesia
RIAU AIRLINES	121-017	RIU	Indonesia
SAMPURNA AIR NUSANTARA	135-036	Unknown	Indonesia
SAYAP GARUDA INDAH	135-004	Unknown	Indonesia
SMAC	135-015	SMC	Indonesia

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air Operator Certificate (AOC) Number or Operating Licence Number	ICAO airline designation number	State of the Operator
SRIWIJAYA AIR	121-035	SJY	Indonesia
SURVEI UDARA PENAS	135-006	Unknown	Indonesia
TRANSWISATA PRIMA AVIATION	135-021	Unknown	Indonesia
TRAVEL EXPRES AIRLINES	121-038	XAR	Indonesia
TRAVIRA UTAMA	135-009	Unknown	Indonesia
TRI MG INTRA AIRLINES	121-018	TMG	Indonesia
TRI MG INTRA AIRLINES	135-037	TMG	Indonesia
TRIGANA AIR SERVICE	121-006	TGN	Indonesia
WING ABADI NUSANTARA	121-012	WON	Indonesia
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of the Kyrgyz Republic, including,		—	Kyrgyz Republic
AIR MANAS	17	MBB	Kyrgyz Republic
AVIA TRAFFIC COMPANY	23	AVJ	Kyrgyz Republic
AEROSTAN (EX BISTAIR-FEZ BISHKEK)	08	BSC	Kyrgyz Republic
CLICK AIRWAYS	11	CGK	Kyrgyz Republic
DAMES	20	DAM	Kyrgyz Republic
EASTOK AVIA	15	Unknown	Kyrgyz Republic
GOLDEN RULE AIRLINES	22	GRS	Kyrgyz Republic
ITEK AIR	04	IKA	Kyrgyz Republic
KYRGYZ TRANS AVIA	31	KTC	Kyrgyz Republic
KYRGYZSTAN	03	LYN	Kyrgyz Republic
MAX AVIA	33	MAI	Kyrgyz Republic
S GROUP AVIATION	6	Unknown	Kyrgyz Republic
SKY GATE INTERNATIONAL AVIATION	14	SGD	Kyrgyz Republic
SKY WAY AIR	21	SAB	Kyrgyz Republic
TENIR AIRLINES	26	TEB	Kyrgyz Republic
TRAST AERO	05	TSJ	Kyrgyz Republic
VALOR AIR	07	Unknown	Kyrgyz Republic
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Liberia		—	Liberia
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of the Republic of Gabon, with the exception of Gabon Airlines and Afrijet, including,			Republic of Gabon
AIR SERVICES SA	0002/MTACMDH/SGACC/DTA	Unknown	Republic of Gabon

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air Operator Certificate (AOC) Number or Operating Licence Number	ICAO airline designation number	State of the Operator
AIR TOURIST (ALLEGIANCE)	0026/MTACCMDH/SGACC/DTA	NIL	Republic of Gabon
NATIONALE ET REGIONALE TRANSPORT (NATIONALE)	0020/MTACCMDH/SGACC/DTA	Unknown	Republic of Gabon
NOUVELLE AIR AFFAIRES GABON (SN2AG)	0045/MTACCMDH/SGACC/DTA	NVS	Republic of Gabon
SCD AVIATION	0022/MTACCMDH/SGACC/DTA	Unknown	Republic of Gabon
SKY GABON	0043/MTACCMDH/SGACC/DTA	SKG	Republic of Gabon
SOLENTA AVIATION GABON	0023/MTACCMDH/SGACC/DTA	Unknown	Republic of Gabon
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Sierra Leone, including,	—	—	Sierra Leone
AIR RUM, LTD	Unknown	RUM	Sierra Leone
DESTINY AIR SERVICES, LTD	Unknown	DTY	Sierra Leone
HEAVYLIFT CARGO	Unknown	Unknown	Sierra Leone
ORANGE AIR SIERRA LEONE LTD	Unknown	ORJ	Sierra Leone
PARAMOUNT AIRLINES, LTD	Unknown	PRR	Sierra Leone
SEVEN FOUR EIGHT AIR SERVICES LTD	Unknown	SVT	Sierra Leone
TEEBAH AIRWAYS	Unknown	Unknown	Sierra Leone
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Swaziland, including,	—	—	Swaziland
AERO AFRICA (PTY) LTD	Unknown	RFC	Swaziland
JET AFRICA SWAZILAND	Unknown	OSW	Swaziland
ROYAL SWAZI NATIONAL AIRWAYS CORPORATION	Unknown	RSN	Swaziland
SCAN AIR CHARTER, LTD	Unknown	Unknown	Swaziland
SWAZI EXPRESS AIRWAYS	Unknown	SWX	Swaziland
SWAZILAND AIRLINK	Unknown	SZL	Swaziland

ANNEX B

**LIST OF AIR CARRIERS OF WHICH OPERATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO OPERATIONAL RESTRICTIONS
WITHIN THE COMMUNITY ⁽¹⁾**

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air Operator Certificate (AOC) Number	ICAO airline designation number	State of the Operator	Aircraft type	Registration mark(s) and, when available, construction serial number(s)	State of registry
AFRIJET ⁽¹⁾	0027/MTAC/ SGACC/DTA		Republic of Gabon	All fleet with the exception of: 2 aircraft of type Falcon 50; 1 aircraft of type Falcon 900	All fleet with the exception of: TR-LGV; TR-LGY; TR-AFJ	Republic of Gabon
AIR BANGLADESH	17	BGD	Bangladesh	B747-269B	S2-ADT	Bangladesh
AIR SERVICE COMORES	06-819/TA-15/ DGACM	KMD	Comoros	All fleet with the exception of: LET 410 UVP	All fleet with the exception of: D6-CAM (851336)	Comoros
GABON AIRLINES ⁽²⁾	0040/MTAC/ SGACC/DTA	GBK	Republic of Gabon	All fleet with the exception of: 1 aircraft of type Boeing B-767-200	All fleet with the exception of: TR-LHP	Republic of Gabon

⁽¹⁾ Afrijet is only allowed to use the specific aircraft mentioned for its current operations within the European Community.

⁽²⁾ Gabon Airlines is only allowed to use the specific aircraft mentioned for its current operations within the European Community.

⁽¹⁾ Air carriers listed in Annex B could be permitted to exercise traffic rights by using wet-leased aircraft of an air carrier which is not subject to an operating ban, provided that the relevant safety standards are complied with.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1132/2008**of 13 November 2008****reopening the fishery for industrial fish in Norwegian waters of IV by vessels flying the flag of Sweden**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 of 20 December 2002 on the conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources under the Common Fisheries Policy ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 26(4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 of 12 October 1993 establishing a control system applicable to common fisheries policy ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 21(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EC) No 40/2008 of 16 January 2008 fixing for 2008 the fishing opportunities and associated conditions for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks applicable in Community waters and for Community vessels, in waters where catch limitations are required ⁽³⁾, lays down quotas for 2008.
- (2) On 27 May 2008 Sweden notified the Commission, pursuant to Article 21(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2847/93, that it would close the fishery for industrial fish in Norwegian waters of IV from 30 May 2008 onwards.
- (3) On 5 August 2008 the Commission, pursuant to Article 21(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2847/93 and Article 26(4) of Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002, adopted Regulation (EC) No 779/2008 prohibiting

fishing for industrial fish in Norwegian waters of IV by vessels flying the flag of Sweden or registered in Sweden, with effect from the same date.

- (4) According to the information received by the Commission from the Swedish authorities, a quantity of industrial fish is still available in the Swedish quota in Norwegian waters of IV. Consequently, fishing for industrial fish in these waters by vessels flying the flag of Sweden or registered in Sweden should be authorised.
- (5) This authorisation should take effect on 3 September 2008, in order to allow the quantity of industrial fish in question to be fished before the end of the current year.
- (6) Commission Regulation (EC) No 779/2008 should be repealed with effect from 3 September 2008,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1***Repeal**

Regulation (EC) No 779/2008 is hereby repealed.

*Article 2***Entry into force**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 3 September 2008.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 13 November 2008.

For the Commission

Fokion FOTIADIS

Director-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 358, 31.12.2002, p. 59.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 261, 20.10.1993, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 19, 23.1.2008, p. 1.

ANNEX

No	58 — Reopening
Member State	SWE
Stock	I/F/4AB-N.
Species	Industrial fish
Zone	Norwegian waters of IV
Date	3.9.2008

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1133/2008**of 14 November 2008****amending the representative prices and additional import duties for certain products in the sugar sector fixed by Regulation (EC) No 945/2008 for the 2008/2009 marketing year**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 951/2006 of 30 June 2006 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 318/2006 as regards trade with third countries in the sugar sector ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 36(2), second subparagraph, second sentence thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The representative prices and additional duties applicable to imports of white sugar, raw sugar and certain syrups

for the 2008/2009 marketing year are fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 945/2008 ⁽³⁾. These prices and duties have been last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1106/2008 ⁽⁴⁾.

- (2) The data currently available to the Commission indicate that those amounts should be amended in accordance with the rules and procedures laid down in Regulation (EC) No 951/2006,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The representative prices and additional duties applicable to imports of the products referred to in Article 36 of Regulation (EC) No 951/2006, as fixed by Regulation (EC) No 945/2008 for the 2008/2009, marketing year, are hereby amended as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 15 November 2008.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 14 November 2008.

For the Commission

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 178, 1.7.2006, p. 24.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 258, 26.9.2008, p. 56.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 299, 8.11.2008, p. 11.

ANNEX

Amended representative prices and additional import duties applicable to white sugar, raw sugar and products covered by CN code 1702 90 95 from 15 November 2008

(EUR)

CN code	Representative price per 100 kg net of the product concerned	Additional duty per 100 kg net of the product concerned
1701 11 10 ⁽¹⁾	24,58	4,01
1701 11 90 ⁽¹⁾	24,58	9,24
1701 12 10 ⁽¹⁾	24,58	3,82
1701 12 90 ⁽¹⁾	24,58	8,81
1701 91 00 ⁽²⁾	24,40	13,33
1701 99 10 ⁽²⁾	24,40	8,51
1701 99 90 ⁽²⁾	24,40	8,51
1702 90 95 ⁽³⁾	0,24	0,40

⁽¹⁾ For the standard quality defined in point III of Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.⁽²⁾ For the standard quality defined in point II of Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007.⁽³⁾ Per 1 % sucrose content.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1134/2008**of 14 November 2008****fixing the import duties in the cereals sector applicable from 16 November 2008**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 of 28 June 1996 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 in respect of import duties in the cereals sector ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 2(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 136(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 states that the import duty on products falling within CN codes 1001 10 00, 1001 90 91, ex 1001 90 99 (high quality common wheat), 1002, ex 1005 other than hybrid seed, and ex 1007 other than hybrids for sowing, is to be equal to the intervention price valid for such products on importation increased by 55 %, minus the cif import price applicable to the consignment in question. However, that duty may not exceed the rate of duty in the Common Customs Tariff.
- (2) Article 136(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 lays down that, for the purposes of calculating the import duty referred to in paragraph 1 of that Article, represen-

tative cif import prices are to be established on a regular basis for the products in question.

- (3) Under Article 2(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96, the price to be used for the calculation of the import duty on products of CN codes 1001 10 00, 1001 90 91, ex 1001 90 99 (high quality common wheat), 1002 00, 1005 10 90, 1005 90 00 and 1007 00 90 is the daily cif representative import price determined as specified in Article 4 of that Regulation.
- (4) Import duties should be fixed for the period from 16 November 2008 and should apply until new import duties are fixed and enter into force.
- (5) However, in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 608/2008 of 26 June 2008 temporarily suspending customs duties on imports of certain cereals for the 2008/2009 marketing year ⁽³⁾, the application of certain duties set by this Regulation is suspended,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

From 16 November 2008, the import duties in the cereals sector referred to in Article 136(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 shall be those fixed in Annex I to this Regulation on the basis of the information contained in Annex II.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 November 2008.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 14 November 2008.

For the Commission

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 161, 29.6.1996, p. 125.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 166, 27.6.2008, p. 19.

ANNEX I

Import duties on the products referred to in Article 136(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 applicable from 16 November 2008

CN code	Description	Import duties ⁽¹⁾ (EUR/t)
1001 10 00	Durum wheat, high quality	0,00
	medium quality	0,00
	low quality	0,00
1001 90 91	Common wheat seed	0,00
ex 1001 90 99	High quality common wheat, other than for sowing	0,00
1002 00 00	Rye	24,22
1005 10 90	Maize seed other than hybrid	9,65
1005 90 00	Maize, other than seed ⁽²⁾	9,65
1007 00 90	Grain sorghum other than hybrids for sowing	24,22

⁽¹⁾ For goods arriving in the Community via the Atlantic Ocean or via the Suez Canal the importer may benefit, under Article 2(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96, from a reduction in the duty of:

- 3 EUR/t, where the port of unloading is on the Mediterranean Sea, or
- 2 EUR/t, where the port of unloading is in Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom or the Atlantic coast of the Iberian peninsula.

⁽²⁾ The importer may benefit from a flatrate reduction of EUR 24 per tonne where the conditions laid down in Article 2(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 are met.

ANNEX II

Factors for calculating the duties laid down in Annex I

31.10.2008-13.11.2008

1. Averages over the reference period referred to in Article 2(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96:

(EUR/t)

	Common wheat ⁽¹⁾	Maize	Durum wheat, high quality	Durum wheat, medium quality ⁽²⁾	Durum wheat, low quality ⁽³⁾	Barley
Exchange	Minneapolis	Chicago	—	—	—	—
Quotation	200,85	119,36	—	—	—	—
Fob price USA	—	—	239,24	229,24	209,24	123,19
Gulf of Mexico premium	—	15,89	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes premium	23,58	—	—	—	—	—

⁽¹⁾ Premium of 14 EUR/t incorporated (Article 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96).⁽²⁾ Discount of 10 EUR/t (Article 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96).⁽³⁾ Discount of 30 EUR/t (Article 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96).

2. Averages over the reference period referred to in Article 2(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96:

Freight costs: Gulf of Mexico–Rotterdam: 12,84 EUR/t

Freight costs: Great Lakes–Rotterdam: 10,33 EUR/t

II

(Acts adopted under the EC Treaty/Euratom Treaty whose publication is not obligatory)

DECISIONS

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 29 October 2008

on rules for implementing Council Directive 95/64/EC on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods and passengers by sea

(notified under document number C(2008) 6203)

(Codified version)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2008/861/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 95/64/EC of 8 December 1995 on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods and passengers by sea ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 4, 10 and 12 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Decision 98/385/EC of 13 May 1998 on rules for implementing Council Directive 95/64/EC on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods and passengers by sea ⁽²⁾ has been substantially amended several times ⁽³⁾. In the interests of clarity and rationality the said Decision should be codified.
- (2) A list of ports, coded and classified by country and maritime coastal area, must be drawn up by the Commission.
- (3) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Statistical Programme Committee set up by Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom ⁽⁴⁾,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The list of ports, coded and classified by country and maritime coastal area, is set out in Annex I.

Article 2

Decision 98/385/EC is repealed.

References to the repealed Decision shall be construed as references to this Decision and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table in Annex III.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 29 October 2008.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 320, 30.12.1995, p. 25.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 174, 18.6.1998, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ See Annex II.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 181, 28.6.1989, p. 47.

ANNEX I

EUROSTAT LIST OF EUROPEAN PORTS

Description of the list of ports

The statistical ports and sub-ports are classified in alphabetical order for each Member State.

Structure

Column heading	Explanation
CTRY	country (ISO alpha 2 standard code)
MCA	maritime coastal area in which the port is situated (Annex IV to Directive 95/64/EC)
MODIFIC.	modified since Decision 2000/363/EC
PORT NAME	name of the port
LOCODE	code (alphabetical) of the UN/LOCODE or code (numerical) temporarily allocated by Eurostat to ports without a LOCODE
NAT. STAT. GROUP	for a port that is not a statistical port, the national statistical group (nat. stat. group) is the code of the statistical port in which this port is included
STATISTICAL PORT	statistical port
NATIONAL CODE	code allocated to the statistical port in the national statistics of the Member State in which it is situated

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
BE	BE00	X	Albertkanaal	BEABK	BEZEE	X	
BE	BE00	X	Antwerpen	BEANR		X	
BE	BE00	X	Brugge	BEBGS			
BE	BE00	X	Bruxelles (Brussel)	BEBRU		X	
BE	BE00	X	Gent	BEGNE		X	
BE	BE00	X	Liège	BELGG		X	
BE	BE00	X	Nieuwpoort	BENIE		X	
BE	BE00	X	Oostende	BEOST	BEBRU	X	
BE	BE00	X	Rupel	BERUP			
BE	BE00	X	Zeebrugge	BEZEE	BEGNE	X	
BE	BE00	X	Zelzate	BEZEL			
BE	BE00	X	BE offshore installations	BE88P			
BE	BE00	X	Other — Belgium	BE888			
			11	11	3	8	
BG	BG00	X	Akhotopol (Ахтопол)	BGAKH	BGBOJ		
BG	BG00	X	Balchik (Балчик)	BGBAL	BGVAR		
BG	BG00	X	Burgas (Бургас)	BGBOJ		X	
BG	BG00	X	Lom (Лом)	BGLOM		X	
BG	BG00	X	Nesebar (Несебър)	BGNES	BGBOJ		
BG	BG00	X	Orehovo (Оряхово)	BGORE	BGLOM		
BG	BG00	X	Pomorie (Поморие)	BGPOR	BGBOJ		
BG	BG00	X	Ruse (Русе)	BGRDU		X	
BG	BG00	X	Silistra (Силистра)	BGSLS	BGRDU		
BG	BG00	X	Somovit (Сомовит)	BGSOM	BGRDU		
BG	BG00	X	Sozopol (Созопол)	BGSOZ	BGBOJ		
BG	BG00	X	Svistov (Свищов)	BGSVI	BGRDU		
BG	BG00	X	Toutracan (Тутракан)	BGTRP	BGRDU		

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
BG	BG00	X	Tzarevo (Царево)	BGMIC	BGBOJ		
BG	BG00	X	Varna (Варна)	BGVAR		X	
BG	BG00	X	Varna-Zapad (Варна-Запад)	BGVAZ	BGVAR		
BG	BG00	X	Vidin (Видин)	BGVID	BGLOM		
BG	BG00	X	BG offshore installations	BG88P			
BG	BG00	X	Other — Bulgaria	BG888			
			17	17	13	4	
DK	DK00	X	Aabenraa	DKAAB		X	885-00
DK	DK00	X	Aalborg	DKAAL		X	970-00
DK	DK00	X	Aalborg Portland (Cementfabrikken Rørdal)	DKROR		X	971-00
DK	DK00	X	Århus	DKAAR		X	980-00
DK	DK00	X	Årø	DKARO		X	363-02
DK	DK00	X	Årøsund	DKARD		X	363-01
DK	DK00	X	Ærøskøbing	DKARK		X	864-00
DK	DK00	X	Agersø	DKAGO		X	493-01
DK	DK00	X	Agger Havn	DKAGH		X	896-00
DK	DK00	X	Aggersund Havn	DKASH		X	976-00
DK	DK00	X	Anholt	DKANH		X	982-01
DK	DK00	X	Askø	DKASK		X	599-02
DK	DK00	X	Asnæsværkets Havn	DKASV		X	462-00
DK	DK00	X	Assens	DKASN		X	285-00
DK	DK00	X	Augustenborg	DKAUB		X	881-00
DK	DK00	X	Avedøreværkets Havn	DKAVE		X	045-00
DK	DK00	X	Avernakø/Lyø	DKAVK		X	869-03
DK	DK00	X	Bågø	DKBGO		X	287-00
DK	DK00	X	Bagenkop	DKBAG		X	867-00
DK	DK00	X	Ballebro	DKBLB		X	888-01
DK	DK00	X	Bandholm (Maribo)	DKBDX		X	592-00
DK	DK00	X	Bogø	DKBOG		X	636-00
DK	DK00	X	Bøjden	DKBOS		X	869-01
DK	DK00	X	Branden Havn	DKBRH		X	801-01
DK	DK00	X	Cementfabrikken Danias Havn	DKDAN		X	674-01
DK	DK00	X	Cementfabrikken Kongsdal Havn	DKKON		X	674-02
DK	DK00	X	Dansk Salts Havn	DKDAS		X	675-00
DK	DK00	X	Dragør	DKDRA		X	044-00
DK	DK00	X	Ebeltoft	DKEBT		X	985-00
DK	DK00	X	Egense	DKEGN		X	
DK	DK00	X	Egernsund	DKEND		X	883-00
DK	DK00	X	Endelave	DKEDL		X	452-00
DK	DK00	X	Enstedværkets Havn	DKENS		X	886-00
DK	DK00	X	Esbjerg	DKEBJ		X	260-00
DK	DK00	X	Fåborg Havn	DKFAA		X	861-00
DK	DK00	X	Fakse Ladeplads Havn	DKFAK		X	637-00
DK	DK00	X	Feggesund	DKFGS		X	897-01
DK	DK00	X	Fejø	DKFEJ		X	598-01
DK	DK00	X	Femø	DKFMO		X	598-02
DK	DK00	X	Fredericia (Og Shell-Havnen)	DKFRC		X	280-00
DK	DK00	X	Frederikshavn	DKFDH		X	290-00
DK	DK00	X	Frederikssund Havn	DKFDS		X	371-00
DK	DK00	X	Frederiksværk Havn (Frederiksværk Stålval-seværk)	DKSVV		X	374-00
DK	DK00	X	Fur	DKFUH		X	803-00
DK	DK00	X	Fynshav	DKFYH		X	887-00
DK	DK00	X	Gedser	DKGED		X	593-00
DK	DK00	X	Gråsten	DKGRA		X	882-00
DK	DK00	X	Grenå	DKGRE		X	986-00
DK	DK00	X	Gulfhavnen	DKGFH		X	592-01

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
DK	DK00	X	Haderslev	DKHAD		X	360-00
DK	DK00	X	Hadsund	DKHSU		X	969-00
DK	DK00	X	Hals	DKHAS		X	
DK	DK00	X	Hanstholm	DKHAN		X	891-00
DK	DK00	X	Hardeshøj	DKHDH		X	888-02
DK	DK00	X	Hasle	DKHSL		X	744-00
DK	DK00	X	Havneby	DKHNB		X	366-00
DK	DK00	X	Havnsø	DKHVN		X	467-00
DK	DK00	X	Helsingør (Elsinore)	DKHLS		X	370-00
DK	DK00	X	Hirtshals	DKHIR		X	291-00
DK	DK00	X	Hobro	DKHBO		X	979-00
DK	DK00	X	Holbæk	DKHBK		X	463-01
DK	DK00	X	Holstebro-Struer Havn	DKSTR		X	444-00
DK	DK00	X	Horsens	DKHOR		X	450-00
DK	DK00	X	Hou Havn	DKHOH		X	982-02
DK	DK00	X	Hundested	DKHUN		X	375-00
DK	DK00	X	Hvalpsund	DKHVA		X	977-00
DK	DK00	X	Juelsminde Havn	DKJUE		X	451-00
DK	DK00	X	Kalundborg	DKKAL		X	460-00
DK	DK00	X	Kastrup	DKKTP		X	043-00
DK	DK00	X	Kerteminde	DKKTD		X	643-00
DK	DK00	X	Kleppen	DK102		X	
DK	DK00	X	Københavns Havn	DKCPH		X	040-00
DK	DK00	X	Køge	DKKOG		X	510-00
DK	DK00	X	Kolby Kås Havn	DKKOK		X	984-00
DK	DK00	X	Kolding	DKKOL		X	480-00
DK	DK00	X	Korsør	DKKRR		X	490-00
DK	DK00	X	Kragenæs	DKKRA		X	599-03
DK	DK00	X	Kyndbyværkets Havn	DKKBY		X	372-00
DK	DK00	X	Lemvig	DKLVG		X	441-00
DK	DK00	X	Lindø Havn	DKLIN		X	641-00
DK	DK00	X	Løgstør	DKLGR		X	975-00
DK	DK00	X	Lohals	DKLOH		X	866-00
DK	DK00	X	Lyngs Odde Havn	DKLYO		X	283-00
DK	DK00	X	Marbæk Havn	DKMRB		X	377-00
DK	DK00	X	Mariager	DKMRR	DKDAS		
DK	DK00	X	Marstal	DKMRS		X	862-00
DK	DK00	X	Masnedøværkets Havn	DKMAS		X	634-00
DK	DK00	X	Masned Sund	DKMNS	DKVOR		
DK	DK00	X	Masnedø Gødningshavn (Uno-X Havn)	DKUNX		X	835-00
DK	DK00	X	Middelfart	DKMID		X	284-00
DK	DK00	X	Mommark	DKMOM		X	888-03
DK	DK00	X	Næssund	DKNUD		X	897-02
DK	DK00	X	Næstved	DKNVD		X	630-00
DK	DK00	X	Nakskov	DKNAK		X	594-00
DK	DK00	X	Neksø	DKNEX		X	742-00
DK	DK00	X	Nordby Havn, Fanø	DKNDB		X	261-00
DK	DK00	X	Nordjyllandsværkets Havn	DKVSV		X	974-00
DK	DK00	X	Nørresundby	DKNRS	DKAAL		
DK	DK00	X	Nyborg	DKNBG		X	870-00
DK	DK00	X	Nykøbing Falster	DKNYF		X	590-00
DK	DK00	X	Nykøbing Mors	DKNYM		X	892-00
DK	DK00	X	Nysted	DKNTD		X	597-00
DK	DK00	X	Odense	DKODE		X	640-00
DK	DK00	X	Omø	DKOMO		X	593-02
DK	DK00	X	Orehoved, Falster	DKORE	DKNYF		591-00
DK	DK00	X	Orø	DKORO		X	563-02
DK	DK00	X	Randers	DKRAN		X	670-00

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
DK	DK00	X	Rødby	DKROD		X	599-01
DK	DK00	X	Rødby (Færgehavn)	DKROF		X	730-00
DK	DK00	X	Rønne	DKRNN		X	740-00
DK	DK00	X	Rørvig	DKRRV		X	469-02
DK	DK00	X	Rudkøbing	DKRKB		X	863-00
DK	DK00	X	Sælvig Havn	DKSLV		X	984-03
DK	DK00	X	Sakskøbing	DKSAX		X	595-00
DK	DK00	X	Sejersø	DKSEO		X	468-00
DK	DK00	X	Sjællands Odde	DKSJO		X	469-01
DK	DK00	X	Skælskør	DKSSK		X	490-00
DK	DK00	X	Skærbækværkets Havn	DKSKB		X	282-00
DK	DK00	X	Skagen	DKSKA		X	292-00
DK	DK00	X	Skarø/Drejø	DKSDO		X	869-05
DK	DK00	X	Skive	DKSKV		X	800-00
DK	DK00	X	Snekkersten	DKSNE		X	376-00
DK	DK00	X	Søby Havn	DKSOB		X	868-00
DK	DK00	X	Sønderborg	DKSGD		X	880-00
DK	DK00	X	Spodsbjerg Havn	DKSPB		X	867-00
DK	DK00	X	Statoil-Havnen	DKSTT		X	461-00
DK	DK00	X	Stege	DKSTE		X	632-00
DK	DK00	X	Stigsnæs	DKSTN		X	492-03
DK	DK00	X	Stigsnæsværkets Havn	DKSTG		X	492-02
DK	DK00	X	Strib Havn	DKSTB		X	286-00
DK	DK00	X	Strynø	DKSNO		X	869-04
DK	DK00	X	Stubbekøbing Havn	DKSBK		X	596-00
DK	DK00	X	Studstrupværkets Havn	DKSSV		X	981-00
DK	DK00	X	Sundsøre	DKSUE		X	801-02
DK	DK00	X	Svendborg	DKSVE		X	860-00
DK	DK00	X	Tårs	DKTRS		X	599-04
DK	DK00	X	Thisted	DKTED		X	890-00
DK	DK00	X	Thyborøn	DKTYB		X	635-00
DK	DK00	X	Tuborg	DKTUB		X	042-00
DK	DK00	X	Tunø	DKTNO		X	982-03
DK	DK00	X	Vang Havn	DKVNG		X	747-00
DK	DK00	X	Vejle	DKVEJ		X	920-00
DK	DK00	X	Venø Havn	DKVEN		X	445-00
DK	DK00	X	Vesterø Havn, Læsø	DKVES		X	294-00
DK	DK00	X	Vordingborg Havn	DKVOR		X	633-00
DK	DK00	X	DK offshore installations	DK88P			
DK	DK00	X	Other — Denmark	DK888			
			145	145	4	141	
DE	DE01	X	Amrum I.	DEAMR		X	01301
DE	DE03	X	Andernach	DEAND		X	13202
DE	DE02	X	Anklam	DEANK		X	23301
DE	DE02	X	Baltic Sea (other ports)	DE115		X	01684
DE	DE01	X	Baltrum I.	DEBMR		X	04102
DE	DE03	X	Beddingen — zu Salzgitter —	DEBZS		X	05101
DE	DE01	X	Beidenfleth	DEBEI		X	01401
DE	DE01	X	Bensersiel	DEBEN		X	04204
DE	DE03	X	Berlin	DEBER		X	22229
DE	DE02	X	Berndshof	DEBOF		X	23331
DE	DE01	X	Blumenthal	DEBLM	DEBRE		06101
DE	DE01	X	Borkum I.	DEBMK		X	04103
DE	DE01	X	Brake	DEBKE		X	04206
DE	DE03	X	Braunschweig	DEBWE		X	05103
DE	DE01	X	Bremen	DEBRE		X	06101
DE	DE01	X	Bremerhaven	DEBRV		X	06201

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
DE	DE01	X	Brunsbüttel	DEBRB		X	01404
DE	DE01	X	Büsum	DEBUM		X	01405
DE	DE01	X	Bützfleth	DEBUZ		X	03108
DE	DE02	X	Burgstaaken/Fehmarn	DEBSK		X	01701
DE	DE01	X	Carolinensiel	DECAR		X	04208
DE	DE03	X	Castrop-Rauxel	DECRL		X	08205
DE	DE01	X	Cuxhaven	DECUX		X	03110
DE	DE01	X	Dagebüll	DEDAG		X	01302
DE	DE02	X	Damp-Ostseebad	DEDAP	DE115		01684
DE	DE02	X	Demmin	DEDMN		X	23332
DE	DE03	X	Dormagen	DEDMG		X	09301
DE	DE03	X	Dorsten	DEDON		X	08208
DE	DE03	X	Dortmund	DEDTM		X	08302
DE	DE02	X	Dranske	DEDRA	DE075		23175
DE	DE01	X	Drochtersen	DEDRO	DE116		03182
DE	DE03	X	Düsseldorf	DEDUS		X	09201
DE	DE03	X	Duisburg	DEDUI		X	08101
DE	DE02	X	Eckernförde	DEECK		X	01602
DE	DE01	X	Eiderdam	DEEDD	DE118		01318
DE	DE01	X	Elbe (other ports)	DE116		X	03182
DE	DE01	X	Emden	DEEME		X	04105
DE	DE03	X	Emmelsum	DEESU		X	07226
DE	DE02	X	Flensburg	DEFLF		X	01201
DE	DE02	X	Flensburger Förde (other ports)	DE117		X	01282
DE	DE01	X	Föhr I.	DE017		X	01303
DE	DE01	X	Friedrichstadt	DEFRI		X	01304
DE	DE03	X	Fürst Leopold-Baldur, Zeche — zu Dorsten —	DE102		X	08213
DE	DE03	X	Gelsenkirchen	DEGEK		X	08215
DE	DE02	X	Gelting	DEGEL		X	01202
DE	DE01	X	Gieselaukanal and Eider (other ports)	DE118		X	01381
DE	DE02	X	Glücksburg, Langballigau, Neukirchen	DEN EK	DE117		01282
DE	DE01	X	Glückstadt	DEGLU		X	01408
DE	DE02	X	Greifswald, Landkreis	DEGRD		X	23372
DE	DE01	X	Hamburg	DEHAM		X	02001
DE	DE03	X	Hanau	DEHAU		X	12310
DE	DE01	X	Harburg	DEHBU	DEHAM		02001
DE	DE01	X	Haren/Ems	DEHRN		X	04409
DE	DE02	X	Heiligenhafen	DEHHF		X	01704
DE	DE01	X	Helgoland I.	DEHGL		X	01409
DE	DE01	X	Hochdonn	DEHOD		X	01410
DE	DE01	X	Hörnum/Sylt	DEHRM		X	01305
DE	DE01	X	Hohenhoern	DEHHS		X	01412
DE	DE03	X	Homburg	DEHOM		X	08106
DE	DE01	X	Husum	DEHUS		X	01306
DE	DE01	X	Itzehoe	DEITZ		X	01413
DE	DE01	X	Juist	DEJUI		X	04108
DE	DE02	X	Kappeln	DEKAP		X	01203
DE	DE02	X	Kiel	DEKEL		X	01501
DE	DE03	X	Köln	DECGN		X	09505
DE	DE03	X	Krefeld	DEKRE		X	09302
DE	DE01	X	Langeoog, Insel	DELGO		X	04220
DE	DE02	X	Lauterbach	DELAU		X	23110
DE	DE01	X	Leer	DELEE		X	04109
DE	DE01	X	List/Sylt	DELIS		X	01307
DE	DE01	X	Lohesch	DELOH		X	04414
DE	DE02	X	Lübeck	DELBC		X	01801
DE	DE03	X	Lülsdorf	DELLF		X	09507

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
DE	DE03	X	Minden	DEMID	DESAS	X	10110
DE	DE03	X	Mülheim an der Ruhr	DEMUH		X	08231
DE	DE02	X	Mukran	DEMUK			23111
DE	DE01	X	Nessmersiel	DENES		X	04113
DE	DE01	X	Neuharlingersiel	DENHS		X	04223
DE	DE03	X	Neuss	DENSS		X	09303
DE	DE02	X	Neustadt/Holstein	DENHO		X	01705
DE	DE01	X	Norddeich	DENOE		X	04114
DE	DE01	X	Nordenham	DENHA		X	04224
DE	DE01	X	Norderney I.	DENRD		X	04115
DE	DE01	X	Oldenburg/Oldenburg	DEOLO		X	04225
DE	DE03	X	Orsoy	DEORS		X	07212
DE	DE02	X	Orth/Fehmarn	DEORT		X	01706
DE	DE01	X	Papenburg	DEPAP		X	04417
DE	DE03	X	Peine	DEPEI		X	05106
DE	DE01	X	Pellworm I.	DEPEL	DERSK	X	01309
DE	DE02	X	Petersdorf	DEPTD			23115
DE	DE02	X	Puttgarden	DEPUT		X	01707
DE	DE02	X	Rendsburg	DEREN		X	01607
DE	DE03	X	Rheinberg-Ossenberg	DERBH		X	07217
DE	DE02	X	Rostock	DERSK		X	23118
DE	DE02	X	Rügen (Inneres Gewässer)	DE075		X	23175
DE	DE02	X	Rügen (Östl. Stralsunder Fahrw.)	DE055		X	23180
DE	DE03	X	Salzgitter	DESAR		X	05108
DE	DE02	X	Sassnitz	DESAS		X	23120
DE	DE01	X	Schülpersiel	DESPS		X	01422
DE	DE01	X	Schwarzenhütten, Hemmoor	DEHMO		X	03126
DE	DE03	X	Schwedt	DESDT		X	24217
DE	DE03	X	Sehnde	DESNE		X	05215
DE	DE01	X	Spieckeroog I.	DESPI		X	04230
DE	DE03	X	Spyck	DE061		X	07218
DE	DE01	X	Stade	DESTA		X	03127
DE	DE01	X	Stadersand	DESTS		X	03128
DE	DE01	X	Steenodde	DESDD	DEAMR		01301
DE	DE02	X	Stralsund	DESTL		X	23124
DE	DE01	X	Travemünde	DETRV	DEIBC		01801
DE	DE03	X	Uelzen	DEUEL		X	03217
DE	DE01	X	Upschört	DEUPS		X	04233
DE	DE02	X	Vitte/Hiddensee	DE070		X	23125
DE	DE03	X	Walsum	DEWLS		X	08109
DE	DE01	X	Wangerooge I.	DEAGE		X	04235
DE	DE02	X	Warnemünde	DEWAR	DERSK		23126
DE	DE01	X	Wedel-Schulau	DEWED		X	01424
DE	DE03	X	Wesel	DEWES		X	07224
DE	DE01	X	Wilhelmshaven	DEWVN		X	04236
DE	DE01	X	Wilster	DEWIL		X	01426
DE	DE01	X	Wischhafen	DEWIF		X	03131
DE	DE02	X	Wismar	DEWIS		X	23213
DE	DE02	X	Wolgast	DEWOL		X	23328
DE	DE01	X	Wyk/Föhr	DEWYK	DE017		01303
DE	DE01	X	DE offshore installations	DE88P			
DE	DE02	X	DE offshore installations	DE88P			
DE	DE01	X	Other — Germany North Sea	DE888			
DE	DE02	X	Other — Germany Baltic	DE888			
DE	DE03	X	Other — Germany Inland	DE888			
DE	DE09	X	Other — Germany (unknown MCA)	DE888			
			123	123	13	110	

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
EE	EE00	X	Kunda	EEKUN		X	
EE	EE00	X	Miiduranna	EEMID		X	
EE	EE00	X	Pärnu	EEPAR		X	
EE	EE00	X	Tallinn (including Vanasadam (Old City), Muuga, Paljassaare, Paldiski Lõunasadam (Paldiski South))	EETLL		X	
EE	EE00	X	Vene-Balti	EEVEB		X	
EE	EE00	X	EE offshore installations	EE88P			
EE	EE00	X	Other — Estonia	EE888			
			5	5		5	
IE	IE00	X	Arklow	IEARK		X	00ARKL
IE	IE00	X	Arklow Head Port	IE009		X	
IE	IE00	X	Bantry Bay	IEBYT		X	
IE	IE00	X	Castletown Bere	IECTB		X	
IE	IE00	X	Cork	IEORK		X	00CORK
IE	IE00	X	Drogheda	IEDRO		X	00DROG
IE	IE00	X	Dublin	IEDUB		X	00DUBL
IE	IE00	X	Dun Laoghaire	IEDLG		X	00DUNL
IE	IE00	X	Dundalk	IEDDK		X	00DUND
IE	IE00	X	Foynes	IEFOV		X	00FOYN
IE	IE00	X	Galway	IEGWY		X	00GALW
IE	IE00	X	Greenore	IEGRN		X	00GREE
IE	IE00	X	Killybegs	IEKBS		X	
IE	IE00	X	Kilrush	IEKLR		X	
IE	IE00	X	Kinsale	IEKLN		X	
IE	IE00	X	Limerick	IELMK		X	00LIME
IE	IE00	X	New Ross	IENTRS		X	00NEWR
IE	IE00	X	Rosslare Harbour	IEROS		X	00ROSS
IE	IE00	X	Sligo	IESLI		X	00SLIG
IE	IE00	X	Tralee	IENTRA		X	
IE	IE00	X	Waterford	IEWAT		X	00WATE
IE	IE00	X	Wicklow	IEWIC		X	00WICK
IE	IE00	X	Youghal	IEYOU		X	
IE	IE00	X	IE offshore installations	IE88P			
IE	IE00	X	Other — Ireland	IE888			
			23	23	0	23	
GR	GR00	X	Achladi (Αχλάδι Φθιώτιδας)	GRACL	GRSYS		072
GR	GR00	X	Aegina (Αίγινα)	GRAEG		X	025
GR	GR00	X	Aegio (Αίγιο)	GRAEN		X	027
GR	GR00	X	Agia Marina Aiginas (Αγία Μαρίνα Αίγινας)	GR868		X	868
GR	GR00	X	Agia Marina Attikis (Αγία Μαρίνα Αττικής)	GR883		X	883
GR	GR00	X	Agia Marina Fthiotidas (Αγία Μαρίνα Φθιώτιδας)	GRAGM		X	006
GR	GR00	X	Agia Pelagia (Αγία Πελαγία)	GRAPE		X	019
GR	GR00	X	Agia Roumeli Chanion (Αγία Ρούμελη Χανίων)	GR704		X	704
GR	GR00	X	Agii Theodori (Άγιοι Θεόδωροι)	GRAGT		X	008
GR	GR00	X	Agioi Kampos Larissas (Αγιοκάμπος Λάρισας)	GR879		X	879
GR	GR00	X	Agios Konstantinos (Άγιος Κωνσταντίνος)	GRAKO		X	013
GR	GR00	X	Agios Kyrikos (Άγιος Κύρικος)	GRAKI		X	011
GR	GR00	X	Agios Nikolaos Creta (Άγιος Νικόλαος Κρήτης)	GRANI		X	015
GR	GR00	X	Agios Eustratios Lesvou (Άγιος Ευστράτιος Λέσβου)	GR703		X	703
GR	GR00	X	Agios Nikolaos Fokidas (Άγιος Νικόλαος Φωκίδας)	GR876		X	876

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
GR	GR00	X	Agistri Aiginas (Αγκίστρι Αίγινας)	GR708		X	708
GR	GR00	X	Aigiali Amorgou (Αιγιάλη Αμοργού)	GR710		X	710
GR	GR00	X	Aktio Vonitsas (Άκτιο Βόνιτσας)	GR880		X	880
GR	GR00	X	Alexandroupolis (Αλεξανδρούπολις)	GRAXD		X	031
GR	GR00	X	Aliverio (Αλιβέριο)	GRLVR		X	033
GR	GR00	X	Almyros Volou (Αλμυρός Βόλου)	GRALM		X	
GR	GR00	X	Alonissos (Αλόνησος)	GRALO		X	035
GR	GR00	X	Amfilochia (Αμφιλοχία)	GRAMF		X	047
GR	GR00	X	Amoliani (Αμολιανή)	GRAMI		X	043
GR	GR00	X	Amorgos (Αμοργός)	GRAMO		X	045
GR	GR00	X	Anafi Kyklades (Ανάφη Κυκλάδες)	GR716		X	716
GR	GR00	X	Andros (Άνδρος)	GRAND		X	055
GR	GR00	X	Antikyra (Αντίκυρα)	GRATK		X	057
GR	GR00	X	Antiparos (Αντίπαρος)	GRANP		X	059
GR	GR00	X	Antirio (Αντίριο)	GRANT		X	060
GR	GR00	X	Araxos (Αραξός)	GR870		X	870
GR	GR00	X	Argostoli (Αργοστόλι)	GREFL		X	185
GR	GR00	X	Arkitsa Fthiotidas (Αρκίτσα Φθιώτιδας)	GR877		X	877
GR	GR00	X	Aspropyrgos (Ασπρόπυργος)	GRAPY	GREEU		
GR	GR00	X	Astakos (Αστακός)	GRAST		X	065
GR	GR00	X	Astypalea (Αστυπάλαια)	GRJTY		X	069
GR	GR00	X	Bassiliki Leykados (Βασιλική Λευκάδας)	GR722		X	722
GR	GR00	X	Chanea (Χανιά)	GRCHQ	GRSUD		
GR	GR00	X	Chalki Dodekanissou (Χάλκη Δωδεκανήσων)	GR846		X	846
GR	GR00	X	Chalkida (Χαλκίδα)	GRCLK		X	515
GR	GR00	X	Chios (Χίος)	GRJKH		X	521
GR	GR00	X	Chora Sfakion (Χώρα Σφακίων)	GRCSF		X	525
GR	GR00	X	Corfu (Κέρκυρα)	GRCFU		X	183
GR	GR00	X	Dafni Agiou Orous (Δάφνη Αγίου Όρους)	GR728		X	728
GR	GR00	X	Diafani Karpathou (Διαφανή Κάρπαθου)	GR729		X	729
GR	GR00	X	Donoussa Kyklades (Δονούσσα Κυκλάδες)	GR733		X	733
GR	GR00	X	Drapetsona (Δραπετσώνα)	GRDPA	GRPIR		
GR	GR00	X	Edipsos (Αιδηψός)	GREDI		X	029
GR	GR00	X	Elafonissos Lakonias (Ελαφώνησος Λακωνίας)	GR734		X	734
GR	GR00	X	Eleftheres (Ελευθερές)	GRELТ		X	103
GR	GR00	X	Eleusina (Ελευσίνα)	GREEU		X	105
GR	GR00	X	Eretria Enoias (Ερέτρια Ευβοίας)	GR882		X	882
GR	GR00	X	Eydilos (Εύδηλος)	GREYD		X	115
GR	GR00	X	Faneromeni Salaminas (Φανερωμένη Σαλαμίνας)	GR891		X	891
GR	GR00	X	Fiskardo Kefallinias (Φισκάρδο Κεφαλληνίας)	GR842		X	842
GR	GR00	X	Folegandros Kyklades (Φολέγανδρος Κυκλάδες)	GR843		X	843
GR	GR00	X	Fourni Samou (Φούρνοι Σάμου)	GR844		X	844
GR	GR00	X	Frikes Ithakis (Φρίκες Ιθάκης)	GR845		X	845
GR	GR00	X	Galatas Trizinias (Γαλατάς Τροιζηνίας)	GR884		X	884
GR	GR00	X	Gavrio (Γαύριο)	GRGAV		X	085
GR	GR00	X	Gerakas Lakonias (Γέρακας Λακωνίας)	GR857		X	857
GR	GR00	X	Glossa Skopelou (Γλώσσα Σκοπέλου)	GRGLO		X	091
GR	GR00	X	Glyfa Fthiotidas (Γλύφα Φθιώτιδας)	GR878		X	878
GR	GR00	X	Gythio (Γύθειο)	GRGYT		X	093
GR	GR00	X	Heraklio (Ηράκλειο)	GRHER		X	121
GR	GR00	X	Hydra (Ύδρα)	GRHYD		X	501
GR	GR00	X	Igoumenitsa (Ηγουμενίτσα)	GRIGO		X	119
GR	GR00	X	Inousses (Οινούσες)	GRINO		X	365
GR	GR00	X	Ios (Ιος)	GRIOS		X	137
GR	GR00	X	Iraklia Kyklades (Ηρακλεία Κυκλάδες)	GR738		X	738
GR	GR00	X	Istmia (Ισθμία)	GRITM		X	139

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
GR	GR00	X	Itea (Ιτέα)	GRITA	GRPIR	X	141
GR	GR00	X	Ithaki (Ιθάκη)	GRITH		X	135
GR	GR00	X	Kalamata (Καλαμάτα)	GRKLX		X	145
GR	GR00	X	Kalymnos (Κάλυμνος)	GRKMI		X	151
GR	GR00	X	Karlovassi (Καρλόβασι)	GRKAR		X	159
GR	GR00	X	Karpathos (Κάρπαθος)	GRAOK		X	161
GR	GR00	X	Karra Chalkidikis (Καρρά Χαλκιδικής)	GR854		X	854
GR	GR00	X	Karystos (Κάρυστος)	GRKST		X	163
GR	GR00	X	Kassos (Κάσσος)	GRKSI		X	167
GR	GR00	X	Kastelli Kissamou (Καστέλλι Κισσάμου)	GRKIS		X	171
GR	GR00	X	Katakolo (Κατάκολο)	GRKAK		X	173
GR	GR00	X	Kavala (Καβάλα)	GRKVA		X	143
GR	GR00	X	Kea (Κέα)	GRKEA		X	177
GR	GR00	X	Keramoti (Κεραμωτή)	GRKER		X	181
GR	GR00	X	Keratsini (Κερατσίνι)	GRKTS			
GR	GR00	X	Kiato (Κιάτο)	GRKIO		X	189
GR	GR00	X	Kimolos (Κίμωλος)	GRKMS		X	193
GR	GR00	X	Korinthos (Κόρινθος)	GRCRG		X	203
GR	GR00	X	Kos (Κως)	GRKGS		X	225
GR	GR00	X	Kosta Ermionidos (Κόστα Ερμιονίδας)	GR881		X	881
GR	GR00	X	Koufonissi Kyklades (Κουφονήσι Κυκλάδες)	GR761		X	761
GR	GR00	X	Kylini (Κυλήνη)	GRKYL		X	217
GR	GR00	X	Kymi (Κύμη)	GRKIM		X	219
GR	GR00	X	Kythnos (Κύθνος)	GRKYT		X	099
GR	GR00	X	Larymna (Λάρυμνα)	GRLRY		X	231
GR	GR00	X	Lavrio (Λαύριο)	GRLAV		X	233
GR	GR00	X	Lefkimi (Λευκίμη Κερκύρας)	GRLFK		X	214
GR	GR00	X	Leros (Λέρος)	GRLRS		X	237
GR	GR00	X	Lipsi Dodekanissou (Λειψοί Δωδεκανήσων)	GR766		X	766
GR	GR00	X	Lixouri (Ληξούρι Κεφαλληνίας)	GRLIX		X	245
GR	GR00	X	Loutro Chania (Λουτρό Χανίων)	GR850		X	850
GR	GR00	X	Marmari (Μαρμάρι)	GRMRM	GRKVA	X	261
GR	GR00	X	Meganissi (Μεγανήσι)	GRMGN		X	253
GR	GR00	X	Megara (Μέγαρα)	GRMGR		X	267
GR	GR00	X	Megisti Kastelorizou (Μεγίστη Καστελόριζου)	GR775		X	775
GR	GR00	X	Menidi EtoIoakarnanias (Μενίδι Αιτωλοακαρ- νανίας)	GRMEN		X	277
GR	GR00	X	Messologi (Μεσολόγγι)	GRMEL		X	281
GR	GR00	X	Methana (Μέθανα)	GRMET		X	
GR	GR00	X	Milos (Μήλος)	GRMLO		X	287
GR	GR00	X	Moudros (Μούδρος Λήμνου)	GRMDR		X	299
GR	GR00	X	Mykonos (Μύκονος)	GRJMK		X	311
GR	GR00	X	Myrina (Μύρινα)	GRMYR		X	315
GR	GR00	X	Mytilene (Μυτιλήνη)	GRMJT		X	319
GR	GR00	X	Nafplio (Ναύπλιο)	GRNAF		X	327
GR	GR00	X	Naxos (Νάξος)	GRJNX		X	321
GR	GR00	X	Nea Karvali (Νέα Καρβάλη Καβάλας)	GRNKV			
GR	GR00	X	Nea Moudania (Νέα Μουδανιά Χαλκιδικής)	GRNMA		X	345
GR	GR00	X	Nea Styra (Νέα Στύρα)	GRNST		X	349
GR	GR00	X	Neapoli Lakonias (Νεάπολις Λακωνίας)	GRNEA		X	329
GR	GR00	X	Nidri (Νυδρί)	GRNID		X	359
GR	GR00	X	Nissyros (Νίσσυρος)	GRNIS		X	355
GR	GR00	X	Orei (Ωρεοί)	GRORE		X	529
GR	GR00	X	Oropos (Ωρωπός)	GRORO		X	531
GR	GR00	X	Ouranoupoli Chalkidikis (Ουρανόπολις Χαλκιδικής)	GR801		X	801
GR	GR00	X	Paleochora Sfakion (Παλαιοχώρα Σφακίων)	GRPSF		X	371
GR	GR00	X	Paloukia Salaminas (Παλούκια Σαλαμίνας)	GR890		X	890

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
GR	GR00	X	Paros (Πάρος)	GRPAS	GRPIR	X	389
GR	GR00	X	Patmos (Πάτμος)	GRPMS		X	391
GR	GR00	X	Patras (Πάτρα)	GRGPA		X	393
GR	GR00	X	Paxi (Παξοί)	GRPAX		X	385
GR	GR00	X	Perama (Πέραμα)	GRPER			399
GR	GR00	X	Pessada Kefallinias (Πεσσάδα Κεφαλληνίας)	GR887		X	887
GR	GR00	X	Petra Lesvou (Πέτρα Λέσβου)	GR812		X	812
GR	GR00	X	Pireus (Πειραιάς)	GRPIR		X	397
GR	GR00	X	Pissaetos Ithakis (Πισαετός Ιθάκης)	GR852		X	852
GR	GR00	X	Politika (Πολιτικά)	GRPTK		X	414
GR	GR00	X	Poros Trizinias (Πόρος Τροιζηνίας)	GRPTR		X	417
GR	GR00	X	Poros Kefallinias (Πόρος Κεφαλληνίας)	GRPKE		X	419
GR	GR00	X	Porto Lagos (Πόρτο Λάγος)	GRPTL		X	421
GR	GR00	X	Preveza (Πρέβεζα)	GRPVK		X	423
GR	GR00	X	Psara (Ψαρά)	GR804		X	804
GR	GR00	X	Rafina (Ραφήνα)	GRRAF		X	433
GR	GR00	X	Rethymno (Ρέθυμνο)	GRRET		X	437
GR	GR00	X	Rhodes (Ρόδος)	GRRHO		X	439
GR	GR00	X	Rio (Ρίο)	GRRIO		X	
GR	GR00	X	Sami (Σάμη)	GRSMI		X	445
GR	GR00	X	Samothraki (Σαμοθράκη)	GRSAM		X	447
GR	GR00	X	Schinoussa Kyklades (Σχοινούσα Κυκλάδες)	GR836	GRPIR	X	836
GR	GR00	X	Seriphos (Σέριφος)	GRSER		X	451
GR	GR00	X	Shinari Zakyntou (Σχινάρι Ζακύνθου)	GR892		X	892
GR	GR00	X	Sifnos (Σίφνος)	GRSIF		X	461
GR	GR00	X	Sikinos Kyklades (Σίκινος)	GR829		X	829
GR	GR00	X	Sitia (Σητεία)	GRJSH		X	453
GR	GR00	X	Skaramagas (Σκαραμαγκάς)	GRSKA			
GR	GR00	X	Skiathos (Σκιάθος)	GRJSI		X	465
GR	GR00	X	Skopelos (Σκόπελος)	GRSKO		X	467
GR	GR00	X	Skyros (Σκύρος)	GRSKU		X	469
GR	GR00	X	Souda Bay (Σούδα)	GRSUD		X	470
GR	GR00	X	Sougia (Σούγια)	GR873		X	873
GR	GR00	X	Souvala Aiginas (Σουβάλα Αίγινας)	GR832		X	832
GR	GR00	X	Spetses (Σπέτσες)	GRSPE		X	473
GR	GR00	X	Stratonio (Στρατώνιο Χαλκιδικής)	GRSTI		X	479
GR	GR00	X	Stylida (Στυλίδα)	GRSYS		X	481
GR	GR00	X	Symi (Σύμη)	GRSYM		X	487
GR	GR00	X	Syros (Σύρος)	GRJSY		X	489
GR	GR00	X	Thassos (Θάσος)	GRTSO		X	123
GR	GR00	X	Thessaloniki (Θεσσαλονίκη)	GRSKG	GRNMA	X	125
GR	GR00	X	Thira (Θήρα)	GRJTR		X	127
GR	GR00	X	Tilos Dodekanissou (Τήλος Δωδεκανήσων)	GR837		X	837
GR	GR00	X	Tinos (Τήνος)	GRTIN		X	493
GR	GR00	X	Trypiti Chalkidikis (Τρυπητή Χαλκιδικής)	GR885		X	885
GR	GR00	X	Vathy Samou (Βαθύ Σάμου)	GRVTH		X	449
GR	GR00	X	Volos (Βόλος)	GRVOL		X	079
GR	GR00	X	Yerakini (Γερακινή Χαλκιδικής)	GRYER			
GR	GR00	X	Zakynthos (Ζάκυνθος)	GRZTH		X	117
GR	GR00	X	GR offshore installations	GR88P			
GR	GR00	X	Other Greece	GR888		X	
			176	176	9	167	
ES	ES02	X	Alcudia	ESALD		X	
ES	ES02	X	Algeciras	ESALG		X	
ES	ES02	X	Alicante	ESALC		X	
ES	ES02	X	Almería	ESLEI		X	
ES	ES02	X	Arguineguin	ESARI		X	

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
ES	ES02	X	Arrecife de Lanzarote	ESACE		X	
ES	ES01	X	Avilés	ESAVS		X	
ES	ES02	X	Barcelona	ESBCN		X	
ES	ES01	X	Bilbao	ESBIO		X	
ES	ES02	X	Cabezuela	ESCBZ		X	
ES	ES02	X	Cádiz	ESCAD		X	
ES	ES02	X	Cala Sabina	ESCBS		X	
ES	ES02	X	Carboneras	ESCRS		X	
ES	ES02	X	Cartagena	ESCAR		X	
ES	ES02	X	Castellón	ESCAS		X	
ES	XC00	X	Ceuta	XCCEU		X	
ES	ES02	X	Escombreras	ESESC		X	
ES	ES01	X	Ferrol	ESFER		X	
ES	ES02	X	Gandía	ESGAN		X	
ES	ES01	X	Gijón	ESGIJ		X	
ES	ES02	X	Hierro	ESHIE		X	
ES	ES02	X	Huelva	ESHUV		X	
ES	ES02	X	Ibiza	ESIBZ		X	
ES	ES01	X	La Coruña	ESLCG		X	
ES	ES02	X	La Estaca	ESLES		X	
ES	ES02	X	Las Palmas	ESLPA		X	
ES	ES02	X	Los Cristianos	ESLCR		X	
ES	ES02	X	Mahón	ESMAH		X	
ES	ES02	X	Málaga	ESAGP		X	
ES	ES01	X	Marín (Pontevedra)	ESMPG		X	
ES	XL00	X	Melilla	XLMLN		X	
ES	ES02	X	Motril	ESMOT		X	
ES	ES02	X	Palma de Mallorca	ESPMI		X	
ES	ES01	X	Pasajes	ESPAS		X	
ES	ES02	X	Puerto de Santa Maria	ESPSM		X	
ES	ES02	X	Puerto del Rosario	ESFUE		X	
ES	ES02	X	Rota	ESROT		X	
ES	ES02	X	Sagunto	ESSAG		X	
ES	ES01	X	San Ciprián	ESSCI		X	
ES	ES02	X	San Sebastian de la Gomera	ESSSG		X	
ES	ES02	X	Santa Cruz de la Palma	ESSPC		X	
ES	ES02	X	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	ESSCT		X	
ES	ES01	X	Santander	ESSDR		X	
ES	ES02	X	Sevilla	ESSVQ		X	
ES	ES02	X	Tarifa	ESTRF		X	
ES	ES02	X	Tarragona	ESTAR		X	
ES	ES02	X	Torre Vieja	ESTOR		X	
ES	ES02	X	Valencia	ESVLC		X	
ES	ES01	X	Vigo	ESVGO		X	
ES	ES01	X	Villagarcía (de Arosa)	ESVIL		X	
ES	ES02	X	Vinaroz	ESVZR		X	
ES	ES02	X	Zona Franca de Cadiz	ESZFR		X	
ES	ES01	X	ES offshore installations	ES88P			
ES	ES02	X	ES offshore installations	ES88P			
ES	ES01	X	Other — Spain Atlantic (North of Portugal)	ES888			
ES	ES02	X	Other — Spain Mediterranean	ES888			
ES	ES09	X	Other — Spain (unknown MCA)	ES888			
			52	52	0	52	
FR	FR02	X	Ajaccio	FRAJA		X	76
FR	FR01	X	Basse-Indre	FRBAI	FRNTE		
FR	FR01	X	Bassens	FRBAS	FRBOD		
FR	FR04	X	Basse-Terre (Guadeloupe)	GPBBR	GP001		

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
FR	FR02	X	Bastia	FRBIA		X	73
FR	FR01	X	Bayonne	FRBAY		X	57
FR	FR01	X	Bec d'Ambes	FRBEC	FRBOD		
FR	FR02	X	Berre	FRBEE	FRMRS		
FR	FR01	X	Blaye	FRBYE	FRBOD		
FR	FR02	X	Bonifacio	FRBON		X	78
FR	FR01	X	Bonsecours	FRBSC	FRURO		
FR	FR01	X	Bordeaux	FRBOD		X	56
FR	FR01	X	Boulogne-sur-Mer	FRBOL		X	04
FR	FR01	X	Brest	FRBES		X	29
FR	FR01	X	Caen	FRCFR		X	13
FR	FR01	X	Calais	FRCQF		X	03
FR	FR02	X	Calvi	FRCLY		X	75
FR	FR01	X	Camaret	FRCAM		X	32
FR	FR02	X	Cannes	FRCEQ		X	68
FR	FR01	X	Carteret	FRCRT		X	15
FR	FR01	X	Cherbourg	FR CER		X	14
FR	FR03	X	Dégrad-des-Cannes (Guyane française)	GFDDC		X	94
FR	FR01	X	Concarneau	FRCOC		X	38
FR	FR01	X	Dieppe	FRDPE		X	07
FR	FR01	X	Donges	FRDON	FRNTE		
FR	FR01	X	Douarnenez	FRDRZ		X	33
FR	FR01	X	Dunkerque	FRDKK		X	1
FR	FR02	X	Étang-de-Berre	FRETB	FRMRS		
FR	FR01	X	Fécamp	FRFEC		X	08
FR	FR04	X	Fort-de-France (Martinique)	MQFDF		X	93
FR	FR02	X	Fos-sur-Mer	FRFOS	FRMRS		
FR	FR01	X	Gonfreville-l'Orcher	FRGLO	FRLEH		
FR	FR04	X	Guadeloupe (Guadeloupe)	GP001		X	90
FR	FR01	X	Granville	FRGFR		X	16
FR	FR01	X	Gravelines	FRGRV		X	02
FR	FR01	X	Harfleur	FRHRF	FRLEH		
FR	FR01	X	Hennebont	FRHET		X	40
FR	FR01	X	Honfleur	FRHON		X	11
FR	FR04	X	Jarry (Guadeloupe)	GPJAR	GP001		
FR	FR03	X	Kourou (Guyane française)	GFQKR		X	96
FR	FR02	X	L'Île Rousse	FRILR		X	74
FR	FR02	X	La Ciotat	FRLCT		X	65
FR	FR03	X	Larivot (Guyane française)	GFLVT		X	91
FR	FR01	X	La Pallice	FRLPE	FRLRH		
FR	FR01	X	La Rochelle	FRLRH		X	49
FR	FR01	X	Landerneau	FRLDN		X	30
FR	FR01	X	Lannion	FRLAI		X	26
FR	FR02	X	Lavéra	FRLAV	FRMRS		
FR	FR01	X	Le Fret (Crozon)	FRLFR		X	31
FR	FR01	X	Le Guildo (Créhen)	FRLGU		X	20
FR	FR01	X	Le Havre	FRLEH		X	09
FR	FR01	X	Le Légué (Saint-Brieuc)	FRSBK		X	22
FR	FR01	X	Le Tréport	FRLTR		X	06
FR	FR01	X	Le Verdon	FRLVE	FRBOD		
FR	FR01	X	Les Sables-d'Olonne	FRLSO		X	47
FR	FR01	X	Lézardrieux	FRLEZ		X	19
FR	FR01	X	Lorient	FRLRT		X	39
FR	FR02	X	Marseille	FRMRS		X	64
FR	FR01	X	Montoir de Bretagne	FRMTX	FRNTE		
FR	FR01	X	Morlaix	FRMXN		X	27
FR	FR01	X	Mortagne-sur-Gironde	FRMSG		X	54
FR	FR01	X	Nantes Saint-Nazaire	FRNTE		X	44

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
FR	FR02	X	Nice-Villefranche	FRNCE		X	70
FR	FR01	X	Paimbœuf	FRPBF	FRNTE		
FR	FR01	X	Paimpol	FRPAI		X	23
FR	FR01	X	Pauillac-Port	FRPAP	FRBOD		
FR	FR04	X	Pointe-à-Pitre (Guadeloupe)	GPPTP	GP001		
FR	FR01	X	Petit-Couronne	FRPET	FRURO		
FR	FR01	X	Pontrieux	FRPOX		X	24
FR	FR02	X	Port-de-Bouc	FRPDB	FRMRS		
FR	FR01	X	Port Jérôme	FRPJE	FRURO		
FR	FR05	X	Port Réunion (ex Pointe-des-Galets) (Réunion)	REPDG		X	97
FR	FR02	X	Port Vendres	FRPOV		X	61
FR	FR01	X	Port-Joinville (Île d'Yeu)	FRPRJ		X	46
FR	FR02	X	Port-la-Nouvelle	FRNOU		X	62
FR	FR02	X	Porto Vecchio	FRPVO		X	79
FR	FR02	X	Propriano	FRPRP		X	77
FR	FR01	X	Quimper	FRUIP		X	37
FR	FR01	X	Redon	FRRDN		X	42
FR	FR01	X	Rochefort	FRRCO		X	51
FR	FR01	X	Roscoff	FRROS		X	28
FR	FR01	X	Rouen	FRURO		X	10
FR	FR01	X	Royan	FRRYN		X	53
FR	FR03	X	Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni (Guyane française)	GFSLM		X	95
FR	FR02	X	Sète	FRSET		X	63
FR	FR02	X	Saint-Louis (Rhône)	FRPSL	FRMRS		
FR	FR01	X	Saint-Malo	FRSML		X	17
FR	FR01	X	Saint-Nazaire	FRSNR	FRNTE		
FR	FR02	X	Saint-Raphaël	FRSRL		X	67
FR	FR01	X	Saint-Valéry-sur-Somme	FRSVS		X	05
FR	FR01	X	Saint-Wandrille	FRSWD	FRURO		
FR	FR01	X	Tonnay Charente	FRTON		X	52
FR	FR02	X	Toulon	FRTLN		X	66
FR	FR01	X	Tréguier	FRTRE		X	25
FR	FR01	X	Vannes	FRVNE		X	41
FR	FR01	X	FR offshore installations	FR88P			
FR	FR02	X	FR offshore installations	FR88P			
FR	FR01	X	Other — France Atlantic/North Sea	FR888			
FR	FR02	X	Other — France Mediterranean	FR888			
FR	FR03	X	Other — France Guyane française	GF888			
FR	FR04	X	Other — France Guadeloupe	GP888			
FR	FR04	X	Other — France Martinique	MQ888			
FR	FR05	X	Other — France Réunion	RE888			
FR	FR09	X	Other — France (unknown MCA)	FR888			
			95	95	26	69	
IT	IT00	X	Alghero	ITAHO		X	
IT	IT00	X	Alicudi	ITALI		X	
IT	IT00	X	Amalfi	ITAMA		X	
IT	IT00	X	Ancona	ITAOI		X	
IT	IT00	X	Anzio	ITANZ		X	
IT	IT00	X	Arbatax	ITATX		X	
IT	IT00	X	Augusta	ITAUG		X	
IT	IT00	X	Bari	ITBRI		X	
IT	IT00	X	Barletta	ITBLT		X	
IT	IT00	X	Brindisi	ITBDS		X	
IT	IT00	X	Cagliari	ITCAG		X	
IT	IT00	X	Calasetta	ITCLS		X	
IT	IT00	X	Capraia	ITCPA		X	

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
IT	IT00	X	Capri	ITPRJ		X	
IT	IT00	X	Carloforte	ITCLF		X	
IT	IT00	X	Casamicciola	ITCML		X	
IT	IT00	X	Castellammare del Golfo	ITCTR		X	
IT	IT00	X	Castellammare di Stabia	ITCAS		X	
IT	IT00	X	Catania	ITCTA		X	
IT	IT00	X	Cavo	ITCVX		X	
IT	IT00	X	Chioggia	ITCHI		X	
IT	IT00	X	Civitavecchia	ITCVV		X	
IT	IT00	X	Crotone	ITCRV		X	
IT	IT00	X	Falconara Marittima	ITFAL		X	
IT	IT00	X	Favignana	ITFAV		X	
IT	IT00	X	Filicudi Porto	ITFPO		X	
IT	IT00	X	Fiumicino	ITFCO		X	
IT	IT00	X	Formia	ITFOM		X	
IT	IT00	X	Gaeta	ITGAE		X	
IT	IT00	X	Gallipoli	ITGAL		X	
IT	IT00	X	Gela	ITGEA		X	
IT	IT00	X	Genova	ITGOA		X	
IT	IT00	X	Giannutri	ITGII		X	
IT	IT00	X	Giardini	ITGIA		X	
IT	IT00	X	Gioia Tauro	ITGIT		X	
IT	IT00	X	Golfo Aranci	ITGAI		X	
IT	IT00	X	Gorgona	ITGOR		X	
IT	IT00	X	Grado	ITGRD		X	
IT	IT00	X	Isola del Giglio	ITIDG		X	
IT	IT00	X	La Maddalena	ITMDA		X	
IT	IT00	X	La Spezia	ITSPE		X	
IT	IT00	X	Lampedusa	ITLMP		X	
IT	IT00	X	Levanzo	ITLEV		X	
IT	IT00	X	Licata	ITLIC		X	
IT	IT00	X	Linosa	ITLIU		X	
IT	IT00	X	Lipari	ITLIP		X	
IT	IT00	X	Livorno	ITLIV		X	
IT	IT00	X	Manfredonia	ITMFR		X	
IT	IT00	X	Marettimo	ITMMO		X	
IT	IT00	X	Marina di Carrara	ITMDC		X	
IT	IT00	X	Marsala	ITMRA		X	
IT	IT00	X	Mazara del Vallo	ITMAZ		X	
IT	IT00	X	Messina	ITMSN		X	
IT	IT00	X	Milazzo	ITMLZ		X	
IT	IT00	X	Molfetta	ITMOL		X	
IT	IT00	X	Monfalcone	ITMNF		X	
IT	IT00	X	Monopoli	ITMNP		X	
IT	IT00	X	Napoli	ITNAP		X	
IT	IT00	X	Olbia	ITOLB		X	
IT	IT00	X	Oneglia	ITONE		X	
IT	IT00	X	Oristano	ITQOS		X	
IT	IT00	X	Ortona	ITOTN		X	
IT	IT00	X	Otranto	ITOTO		X	
IT	IT00	X	Palau	ITPAU		X	
IT	IT00	X	Palermo	ITPMO		X	
IT	IT00	X	Panarea	ITPAN		X	
IT	IT00	X	Pantelleria	ITPNL		X	
IT	IT00	X	Pesaro	ITPES		X	
IT	IT00	X	Pescara	ITPSR		X	
IT	IT00	X	Peschici	ITPCH		X	
IT	IT00	X	Pianosa	ITPIA		X	

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
IT	IT00	X	Piombino	ITPIO		X	
IT	IT00	X	Ponte Fornaci	ITPFO		X	
IT	IT00	X	Ponza	ITPNZ		X	
IT	IT00	X	Portiglioni	ITPGL		X	
IT	IT00	X	Porto Azzurro	ITPAZ		X	
IT	IT00	X	Porto d'Ischia	ITPDI		X	
IT	IT00	X	Porto Empedocle	ITPEM		X	
IT	IT00	X	Porto Foxi	ITPFX		X	
IT	IT00	X	Porto Garibaldi	ITPGA		X	
IT	IT00	X	Porto Lignano	ITPLI		X	
IT	IT00	X	Porto Maurizio	ITPMZ		X	
IT	IT00	X	Porto Nogaro	ITPNG		X	
IT	IT00	X	Porto Santo Stefano	ITPSS		X	
IT	IT00	X	Porto Torres	ITPTO		X	
IT	IT00	X	Portoferraio	ITPFE		X	
IT	IT00	X	Portofino	ITPTF		X	
IT	IT00	X	Portovesme	ITPVE		X	
IT	IT00	X	Positano	ITPOS		X	
IT	IT00	X	Pozzallo	ITPZL		X	
IT	IT00	X	Pozzuoli	ITPOZ		X	
IT	IT00	X	Procida	ITPRO		X	
IT	IT00	X	Ravenna	ITRAN		X	
IT	IT00	X	Reggio di Calabria	ITREG		X	
IT	IT00	X	Rimini	ITRMI		X	
IT	IT00	X	Rio Marina	ITRMA		X	
IT	IT00	X	Riposto	ITRPT		X	
IT	IT00	X	Rodi Garganico	ITRGG		X	
IT	IT00	X	Salerno	ITSAL		X	
IT	IT00	X	Salina	ITSLA		X	
IT	IT00	X	San Benedetto del Tronto	ITSDB		X	
IT	IT00	X	Sanremo	ITSRE		X	
IT	IT00	X	Santa Margherita Ligure	ITSML		X	
IT	IT00	X	Santa Panagia	ITSPA		X	
IT	IT00	X	Santa Teresa di Gallura	ITSTE		X	
IT	IT00	X	Sant'Antioco	ITSAT		X	
IT	IT00	X	San Vito Lo Capo	ITSVC		X	
IT	IT00	X	Savona — Vado	ITSVN		X	
IT	IT00	X	Siracusa	ITSIR		X	
IT	IT00	X	Sorrento	ITRRO		X	
IT	IT00	X	Stromboli	ITSTR		X	
IT	IT00	X	Talamone	ITTAL		X	
IT	IT00	X	Taranto	ITTAR		X	
IT	IT00	X	Termini Imerese	ITTRI		X	
IT	IT00	X	Termoli	ITTMI		X	
IT	IT00	X	Terracina	ITTRC		X	
IT	IT00	X	Torre Annunziata	ITTOA		X	
IT	IT00	X	Torregrande	ITTGR		X	
IT	IT00	X	Torviscosa	ITTVS		X	
IT	IT00	X	Trani	ITTNI		X	
IT	IT00	X	Trapani	ITTPS		X	
IT	IT00	X	Tremiti	ITTMT		X	
IT	IT00	X	Trieste	ITTRS		X	
IT	IT00	X	Ustica	ITUST		X	
IT	IT00	X	Vada	ITVDA		X	
IT	IT00	X	Vasto	ITVSO		X	
IT	IT00	X	Venezia	ITVCE		X	
IT	IT00	X	Ventotene	ITVTT		X	
IT	IT00	X	Viareggio	ITVIA		X	

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
IT	IT00	X	Vibo Valentia	ITVVA		X	
IT	IT00	X	Vieste	ITVIE		X	
IT	IT00	X	Vulcano Porto	ITVUL		X	
IT	IT00	X	IT offshore installations	IT88P			
IT	IT00	X	Other — Italy	IT888			
			132	132	0	132	
CY	CY00	X	Larnaca (Λάρνακα)	CYLCA		X	
CY	CY00	X	Larnaca Oil Terminal (Σταθμός Πετρελαιοειδών Λάρνακας)	CY01M		X	
CY	CY00	X	Latsi (Λατσί)	CYLAT			
CY	CY00	X	Lemesos (Λεμεσός)	CYLMS		X	
CY	CY00	X	Moni Anchorage (Μονή)	CYMOI		X	
CY	CY00	X	Pafos (Πάφος)	CYPFO			
CY	CY00	X	Vasilico (Βασιλικό)	CYVAS		X	
CY	CY00	X	Zygi (Ζύγι)	CYZYY			
CY	CY00	X	CY offshore installations	CY88P			
CY	CY00	X	Other — Cyprus	CY888			
			8	8	0	5	
LV	LV00	X	Liepāja	LVLPX		X	
LV	LV00	X	Rīga	LVRIX		X	
LV	LV00	X	Ventspils	LVVNT		X	
LV	LV00	X	LV offshore installations	LV88P			
LV	LV00	X	Other — Latvia	LV888			
			3	3		3	
LT	LT00	X	Būtingė	LTBOT		X	
LT	LT00	X	Klaipėda	LTKLJ		X	
LT	LT00	X	LT offshore installations	LT88P			
LT	LT00	X	Other — Lithuania	LT888			
			2	2		2	
MT	MT00	X	Marsaxlokk	MTMAR		X	
MT	MT00	X	Malta (La Valletta)	MTMLA		X	
MT	MT00	X	MT — offshore installations	MT88P			
MT	MT00	X	Other — Malta	MT888			
			2	2		2	
NL	NL00	X	Alblasserdam	NLABL		X	0482
NL	NL00	X	Ameland	NLAML		X	0060
NL	NL00	X	Amsterdam	NLAMAS		X	0363
NL	NL00	X	Appingedam	NLAPP		X	0003
NL	NL00	X	Bergambacht	NLBGB		X	0491
NL	NL00	X	Bergen	NLBEG		X	0893
NL	NL00	X	Bergen op Zoom	NLBZM		X	0748
NL	NL00	X	Beverwijk	NLBEV		X	0375
NL	NL00	X	Binnenmaas	NLBNM		X	0585
NL	NL00	X	Born	NLBON		X	0897
NL	NL00	X	Borsele	NLBOR		X	0654
NL	NL00	X	Brakel	NLBRK		X	0212
NL	NL00	X	Breda	NLBRD		X	0758
NL	NL00	X	Breskens	NLBRS		X	0692
NL	NL00	X	Budel	NLBUD		X	0759
NL	NL00	X	Capelle aan den IJssel	NLCPI		X	0502
NL	NL00	X	Cuijk	NLCUY		X	1684
NL	NL00	X	Delfzijl/Eemshaven	NLDZL		X	0010
NL	NL00	X	Den Haag ('s-Gravenhage)	NLHAG	NLSCI		

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
NL	NL00	X	Den Helder	NLDHR		X	0400
NL	NL00	X	Deventer	NLDEV		X	0150
NL	NL00	X	Dinteloord en Prinsenland	NLDIN		X	0851
NL	NL00	X	Dordrecht	NLDOR		X	0505
NL	NL00	X	Druten	NLDRU		X	0225
NL	NL00	X	Duiven	NLDUI		X	1676
NL	NL00	X	Echteld	NLECD		X	0227
NL	NL00	X	Eemshaven	NLEEM	NLDZL		
NL	NL00	X	Europoort	NLEUR	NLRTM		
NL	NL00	X	Fijnaart en Heijninge	NLFFJ		X	0878
NL	NL00	X	Franekeradeel	NLFRK		X	0070
NL	NL00	X	Gennep	NLGEN		X	0907
NL	NL00	X	Goedereede	NLGDR		X	0511
NL	NL00	X	Gorinchem	NLGOR		X	0512
NL	NL00	X	Gouda	NLGOU		X	0513
NL	NL00	X	Groningen	NLGRQ		X	0014
NL	NL00	X	Haarlem	NLHAA		X	0392
NL	NL00	X	Hardinxveld-Giessendam	NLHRX		X	0523
NL	NL00	X	Harlingen	NLHAR		X	0072
NL	NL00	X	Hasselt	NLHAS		X	0161
NL	NL00	X	Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht	NLHIA		X	0531
NL	NL00	X	Hengelo	NLHGL		X	0164
NL	NL00	X	Hontenisse	NLHTN		X	0675
NL	NL00	X	Hooge en Laage Zwaluwe	NLHOZ	NLMOE		
NL	NL00	X	IJmuiden	NLIJM	NLVEL		
NL	NL00	X	Kampen	NLKAM		X	0166
NL	NL00	X	Kessel	NLKSL		X	0929
NL	NL00	X	Klundert	NLKLU	NLMOE		
NL	NL00	X	Krimpen aan den IJssel	NLKRP		X	0542
NL	NL00	X	Lelystad	NLLEY		X	0995
NL	NL00	X	Lemsterland	NLLEM		X	0082
NL	NL00	X	Lienden	NLLIE		X	0261
NL	NL00	X	Lith	NLLIT		X	0808
NL	NL00	X	Lochem	NLLCH		X	0262
NL	NL00	X	Maarssen	NLMSS		X	0333
NL	NL00	X	Maasbracht	NLMSB		X	0933
NL	NL00	X	Maassluis	NLMSL		X	0556
NL	NL00	X	Maastricht	NLMST		X	0935
NL	NL00	X	Meerlo-Wansum	NLMEW		X	0993
NL	NL00	X	Meppel	NLMEP		X	0119
NL	NL00	X	Middelburg	NLMID		X	0687
NL	NL00	X	Middelharnis	NLMIH		X	0559
NL	NL00	X	Mierlo	NLMIE		X	0814
NL	NL00	X	Moerdijk	NLMOE		X	0878
NL	NL00	X	Nieuw-Lekkerland	NLNLK		X	0571
NL	NL00	X	Nijkerk	NLNKK		X	0267
NL	NL00	X	Nijmegen	NLNJ		X	0268
NL	NL00	X	Oosterhout	NLOOS		X	0826
NL	NL00	X	Oss	NLOSS		X	0828
NL	NL00	X	Oud en Nieuw Gastel	NLOUG		X	1655
NL	NL00	X	Ouderkerk	NLOAI		X	0644
NL	NL00	X	Papendrecht	NLPAP		X	0590
NL	NL00	X	Raamsdonk	NLRAA		X	0779
NL	NL00	X	Reimerswaal	NLREW		X	0703
NL	NL00	X	Renkum	NLRNK		X	0274
NL	NL00	X	Rheden	NLRHD		X	0275
NL	NL00	X	Rhenen	NLRHE		X	0340
NL	NL00	X	Ridderkerk	NLRID		X	0597

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
NL	NL00	X	Roermond	NLOMD		X	0957
NL	NL00	X	Rotterdam	NLRMT		X	0599
NL	NL00	X	Rozenburg	NLROZ		X	0600
NL	NL00	X	Sas van Gent	NLSVG		X	0704
NL	NL00	X	Scheveningen	NLSCE		X	0518
NL	NL00	X	Schiedam	NLSCI		X	0606
NL	NL00	X	's-Gravendeel	NLGRA		X	0517
NL	NL00	X	's-Hertogenbosch	NLHTB		X	0796
NL	NL00	X	Smallerland	NLSML		X	0090
NL	NL00	X	Sneek	NLSNK		X	0091
NL	NL00	X	Stein	NLSTI		X	0791
NL	NL00	X	Swalmen	NLSWM		X	0975
NL	NL00	X	Tegelen	NLTEG		X	0976
NL	NL00	X	Terneuzen	NLTNZ		X	0715
NL	NL00	X	Texel	NLTEX		X	0448
NL	NL00	X	Tiel	NLTIE		X	0281
NL	NL00	X	Utrecht	NLUTC		X	0344
NL	NL00	X	Velsen/IJmuiden	NLVEL		X	0453
NL	NL00	X	Venlo	NLVEN		X	0983
NL	NL00	X	Vierlingsbeek	NLVIE		X	0756
NL	NL00	X	Vlaardingen	NLVLA		X	0622
NL	NL00	X	Vlieland	NLVLL		X	0096
NL	NL00	X	Vlissingen	NLVLI		X	0718
NL	NL00	X	Waalwijk	NLWLK		X	0867
NL	NL00	X	Wageningen	NLWGW		X	0289
NL	NL00	X	Werkendam	NLWKD		X	0870
NL	NL00	X	Zaanstad	NLZAA		X	0479
NL	NL00	X	Zutphen	NLZUT		X	0301
NL	NL00	X	Zwijndrecht	NLZWI		X	0642
NL	NL00	X	Zwolle	NLZWO		X	0193
NL	NL00	X	NL offshore installations	NL88P			
NL	NL00	X	Other — Netherlands	NL888			
			107	107	6	101	
PL	PL00	X	Darłowo (Darłowo)	PLDAR		X	
PL	PL00	X	Elbląg (Elbląg)	PLELB		X	
PL	PL00	X	Gdańsk	PLGDN		X	
PL	PL00	X	Gdynia	PLGDY		X	
PL	PL00	X	Kołobrzeg (Kołobrzeg)	PLKOL		X	
PL	PL00	X	Nowe Warpno	PLNWA		X	
PL	PL00	X	Police	PLPLC		X	
PL	PL00	X	Stepnica	PLSPA		X	
PL	PL00	X	Swinoujście (Świnoujście)	PLSWI		X	
PL	PL00	X	Szczecin	PLSZZ		X	
PL	PL00	X	Trzebiez (Trzebież)	PL001		X	
PL	PL00	X	Ustka	PLUST		X	
PL	PL00	X	Władysławowo (Władysławowo)	PLWLA		X	
PL	PL00	X	PL offshore installation	PL88P			
PL	PL00	X	Other — Poland	PL888			
			13	13	0	13	
PT	PT00	X	Angra do Heroísmo (ilha Terceira, Açores)	PTADH		X	60
PT	PT00	X	Aveiro	PTAVE		X	09
PT	PT00	X	Cais do Pico (ilha do Pico, Açores)	PTCDP		X	80
PT	PT00	X	Calheta (ilha de S. Jorge, Açores)	PTCAL		X	67
PT	PT00	X	Cascais	PTCAS		X	16
PT	PT00	X	Douro (Oporto)	PTOPO		X	08

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
PT	PT00	X	Faro	PTFAO		X	27
PT	PT00	X	Figueira da Foz	PTFDF		X	10
PT	PT00	X	Funchal (Madeira)	PTFNC		X	90
PT	PT00	X	Horta (ilha das Flores, Açores)	PTHOR		X	75
PT	PT00	X	Lagos	PTLOS		X	
PT	PT00	X	Lajes das Flores (ilha das Flores, Açores)	PTLAJ		X	
PT	PT00	X	Lajes da Picola (ilha da Pico, Açores)	PTLDP		X	
PT	PT00	X	Leixões	PTLEI		X	07
PT	PT00	X	Lisboa	PTLIS		X	14
PT	PT00	X	Madalena (ilha do Pico, Açores)	PTMAD		X	82
PT	PT00	X	Ponta Delgada (ilha de S. Miguel, Açores)	PTPDL		X	55
PT	PT00	X	Portimão	PTPRM		X	25
PT	PT00	X	Porto Santo (ilha de Porto Santo, Madeira)	PTPXO		X	91
PT	PT00	X	Praia da Graciosa (ilha da Graciosa, Açores)	PTPRG		X	71
PT	PT00	X	Praia da Vitória (ilha Terceira, Açores)	PTPRV		X	61
PT	PT00	X	Santa Cruz da Graciosa (ilha da Graciosa, Açores)	PTSCG		X	
PT	PT00	X	Santa Cruz das Flores (ilha das Flores, Açores)	PTSCF		X	
PT	PT00	X	Setúbal	PTSET		X	20
PT	PT00	X	Sines	PTSIN		X	22
PT	PT00	X	Velas (ilha de S. Jorge, Açores)	PTVEL		X	65
PT	PT00	X	Viana do Castelo	PTVDC		X	03
PT	PT00	X	Vila do Porto (ilha de Sta Maria, Açores)	PTVDP		X	
PT	PT00	X	Vila Nova do Corvo (ilha do Corvo, Açores)	PTVNC		X	
PT	PT00	X	Vila Real de Santo António	PTVRL		X	32
PT	PT00	X	Zona Franca da Madeira	PTZFM		X	
PT	PT00	X	PT offshore installations	PT88P			
PT	PT00	X	Other — Portugal	PT888			
			31	31	0	31	
RO	RO00	X	Agigea	ROAGI	ROCND		
RO	RO00	X	Basarabi	ROBAB		X	
RO	RO00	X	Brăila	ROBRA		X	
RO	RO00	X	Cernavodă	ROCEV		X	
RO	RO00	X	Constanța	ROCND		X	
RO	RO00	X	Galați	ROGAL		X	
RO	RO00	X	Mangalia	ROMAG		X	
RO	RO00	X	Medgidia	ROMED		X	
RO	RO00	X	Midia	ROMID		X	
RO	RO00	X	Sulina	ROSUL		X	
RO	RO00	X	Tulcea	ROTCE		X	
RO	RO00	X	RO offshore installations	RO88P			
RO	RO00	X	Other — Romania	RO888			
			11	11	1	10	
SI	SI00	X	Izola	SIIZO		X	
SI	SI00	X	Koper	SIKOP		X	
SI	SI00	X	Piran	SIPIR		X	
SI	SI00	X	Portorož	SIPOW		X	
SI	SI00	X	SI offshore installations	SI88P			
SI	SI00	X	Other — Slovenia	SI888			
			4	4	0	4	
FI	FI00	X	Brändö	FIBRA		X	
FI	FI00	X	Dragsfjärd	FIDRA		X	
FI	FI00	X	Eckerö	FIECK		X	
FI	FI00	X	Enonkoski	FIENK	FI001		

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
FI	FI00	X	Espoo	FIESP		X	
FI	FI00	X	Eurajoki	FIEJO		X	
FI	FI00	X	Färjsund	FIFAR		X	
FI	FI00	X	Föglö	FIFOG		X	
FI	FI00	X	Förby	FIFOR		X	
FI	FI00	X	Godby	FIGDB		X	
FI	FI00	X	Hamina	FIHMN		X	
FI	FI00	X	Hanko	FIHKO		X	
FI	FI00	X	Haukipudas	FIHAU		X	
FI	FI00	X	Helsinki	FIHEL		X	
FI	FI00	X	Houtskär	FIHOU		X	
FI	FI00	X	Iisalmi	FIIS	FI001		
FI	FI00	X	Imatra	FIIMA	FI001		
FI	FI00	X	Iniö	FIINI		X	
FI	FI00	X	Inkoo	FIINK		X	
FI	FI00	X	Inland Ports	FI001		X	
FI	FI00	X	Isnäs	FIISN		X	
FI	FI00	X	Joensuu	FIJOE	FI001		
FI	FI00	X	Joutseno	FIJOU	FI001		
FI	FI00	X	Kalajoki	FIKJO		X	
FI	FI00	X	Kantvik	FIKNT		X	
FI	FI00	X	Kaskinen	FIKAS		X	
FI	FI00	X	Kemi	FIKEM		X	
FI	FI00	X	Kemiö	FIKIM		X	
FI	FI00	X	Kitee	FIKTQ	FI001		
FI	FI00	X	Kökar	FIKKR		X	
FI	FI00	X	Kokkola	FIKOK		X	
FI	FI00	X	Korpoo	FIKOR		X	
FI	FI00	X	Kotka	FIKTK		X	
FI	FI00	X	Koverhar	FIKVH		X	
FI	FI00	X	Kristiinankaupunki	FIKRS		X	
FI	FI00	X	Kronvik	FIKRO		X	
FI	FI00	X	Kumlinge	FIKUM		X	
FI	FI00	X	Kuopio	FIKUO	FI001		
FI	FI00	X	Kustavi	FIKUS		X	
FI	FI00	X	Langnäs	FILAN		X	
FI	FI00	X	Lappohja	FILAP		X	
FI	FI00	X	Lappeenranta	FILPP	FI001		
FI	FI00	X	Loviisa	FILOV		X	
FI	FI00	X	Luvia	FILUV		X	
FI	FI00	X	Maaninka	FIMAA	FI001		
FI	FI00	X	Mariehamn	FIMHQ		X	
FI	FI00	X	Merikarvia	FIMER		X	
FI	FI00	X	Mikkeli	FIMIK	FI001		
FI	FI00	X	Naantali	FINLI		X	
FI	FI00	X	Nauvo	FINAU		X	
FI	FI00	X	Nurmes	FINUR	FI001		
FI	FI00	X	Oulu	FIOUL		X	
FI	FI00	X	Parainen	FIPAR		X	
FI	FI00	X	Pernaja	FIPER		X	
FI	FI00	X	Pietarsaari	FIPRS		X	
FI	FI00	X	Pohjankuru	FIPOH		X	
FI	FI00	X	Pori	FIPOR		X	
FI	FI00	X	Porvoo	FIPRV		X	
FI	FI00	X	Puumala	FIPUU	FI001		
FI	FI00	X	Raahe	FIRAA		X	
FI	FI00	X	Rauma	FIRAU		X	
FI	FI00	X	Rautaruukki/Raahe	FIRTR		X	

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
FI	FI00	X	Ristiina	FIRIS	FI001		
FI	FI00	X	Ruotsinpyhtää	FIRUO		X	
FI	FI00	X	Rymättylä	FIRYM		X	
FI	FI00	X	Salo	FISAL		X	
FI	FI00	X	Savonlinna	FISVL	FI001		
FI	FI00	X	Siilinjärvi	FISII	FI001		
FI	FI00	X	Sipoonlahti	FISIP		X	
FI	FI00	X	Sköldvik	FISKV		X	
FI	FI00	X	Skogby	FISKB		X	
FI	FI00	X	Strömma	FISTR		X	
FI	FI00	X	Taalintehdas	FIDLS		X	
FI	FI00	X	Taivassalo	FITVS		X	
FI	FI00	X	Tammisaari	FITAI		X	
FI	FI00	X	Teijo	FITEI		X	
FI	FI00	X	Tolkinen	FITOK		X	
FI	FI00	X	Tornio	FITOR		X	
FI	FI00	X	Turku	FITKU		X	
FI	FI00	X	Uimaharju	FIUIM	FI001		
FI	FI00	X	Uusikaarlepyy	FIUKP		X	
FI	FI00	X	Uusikaupunki	FIUKI		X	
FI	FI00	X	Vaasa	FIVAA		X	
FI	FI00	X	Varkaus	FIVRK	FI001		
FI	FI00	X	Velkua	FIVEL		X	
FI	FI00	X	FI offshore installations	FI88P			
FI	FI00	X	Other — Finland	FI888			
			85	85	17	68	
SE	SE01	X	Åhus	SEAHU		X	51100
SE	SE01	X	Åla	SEALA		X	21100
SE	SE02	X	Älvenäs	SEALN		X	71703
SE	SE02	X	Åmål	SEAMA		X	71600
SE	SE01	X	Bäckviken	SEBAC	SELAA		56120
SE	SE01	X	Bällstaviken	SEBLV		X	28143
SE	SE01	X	Bålsta	SEBAA		X	30103
SE	SE01	X	Bergkvara	SEBEA		X	40100
SE	SE01	X	Bergs Oljehamn	SEBER		X	28213
SE	SE02	X	Bohus	SEBOH		X	60123
SE	SE01	X	Bollstabruk	SEBOL		X	16100
SE	SE01	X	Borgholm	SEBOM		X	40210
SE	SE02	X	Brofjorden Scanraff	SEBRO		X	66303
SE	SE01	X	Bureå	SEBUR	SESFT		
SE	SE01	X	Burgsvik	SEBUV		X	43910
SE	SE01	X	Byxelkrok	SEBYX		X	40220
SE	SE01	X	Degerhamn	SEDEG		X	40300
SE	SE01	X	Djurön	SEDJN	SENRK		37910
SE	SE01	X	Domsjö	SEDOM		X	15100
SE	SE02	X	Donsö	SEDON		X	60910
SE	SE01	X	Enhörna	SE954		X	35903
SE	SE01	X	Enköping	SEENK		X	30200
SE	SE01	X	Fagerviken	SEFAK		X	23910
SE	SE02	X	Falkenberg	SEFAG		X	63100
SE	SE01	X	Fårösund	SEFSD		X	43920
SE	SE02	X	Fjällbacka	SEFJA		X	67910
SE	SE01	X	Forsmark	SEFOR		X	26923
SE	SE01	X	Gamleby	SEGAM		X	38200
SE	SE01	X	Gävle	SEGVX		X	22100
SE	SE02	X	Göta	SEGOA		X	68323
SE	SE02	X	Göteborg	SEGOT		X	59100

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
SE	SE02	X	Grebbestad	SEGRE		X	67920
SE	SE01	X	Grisslehamn	SEGRH		X	26990
SE	SE02	X	Grundsund	SEGRD		X	66970
SE	SE02	X	Gruvön (ports)	SEGRU		X	7211
SE	SE01	X	Gunnebo	SEGUN		X	38933
SE	SE01	X	Gustavberg	SEGUB		X	28923
SE	SE01	X	Hallstavig	SEHAK		X	26100
SE	SE02	X	Halmstad	SEHAD		X	62100
SE	SE01	X	Haraholmen	SEHAH	SEPIT		
SE	SE01	X	Hargshamn	SEHAN		X	26200
SE	SE01	X	Härnösand	SEHND		X	16200
SE	SE01	X	Hässelbyverket	SEHBV	SESTO		28133
SE	SE01	X	Helsingborg	SEHEL		X	57100
SE	SE02	X	Höganäs	SEHOG		X	58203
SE	SE01	X	Holmsund	SEHLD	SEUME		
SE	SE02	X	Hönsäter	SEHON		X	69100
SE	SE01	X	Hudiksvall	SEHUV	SEIGG		20100
SE	SE02	X	Hunnebostrand	SEHUN		X	66940
SE	SE01	X	Husum	SEHUS		X	15200
SE	SE02	X	Hyppeln	SEHYP		X	60920
SE	SE01	X	Iggesund	SEIGG		X	20200
SE	SE01	X	Jättersön	SEJAT		X	39100
SE	SE01	X	Kagghamra	SE977		X	35210
SE	SE01	X	Kalix	SEKAX		X	10901
SE	SE01	X	Kalmar	SEKLR		X	40500
SE	SE01	X	Kalmarsand	SE950		X	30303
SE	SE01	X	Kappelshamn	SEKPH		X	43930
SE	SE01	X	Kappelskär	SEKPS		X	26303
SE	SE01	X	Karlsborg Axelvik	SEKXV		X	10200
SE	SE01	X	Karlshamn	SEKAN		X	48100
SE	SE01	X	Karlskrona	SEKAA		X	47100
SE	SE02	X	Karlstad	SEKSD		X	71300
SE	SE01	X	Klintehamn	SEKLI		X	42300
SE	SE01	X	Köping	SEKOG		X	32100
SE	SE01	X	Kopparverkshamnen	SEKVH	SEHEL		57100
SE	SE02	X	Kristinehamn	SEKHN		X	73100
SE	SE01	X	Kubikenborg	SEKUB		X	18200
SE	SE02	X	Kungshamn (ports)	SEKUN		X	6693
SE	SE01	X	Kungsör	SEKGR		X	32920
SE	SE01	X	Kvarnholmen	SEKVA		X	28233
SE	SE01	X	Landskrona	SELAA		X	56100
SE	SE02	X	Lidköping	SELDK		X	69200
SE	SE02	X	Lilla Edet	SELED		X	68333
SE	SE01	X	Limhamn	SELIM	SEMMA		55100
SE	SE01	X	Lomma	SELOM		X	55200
SE	SE01	X	Löten	SE951		X	28153
SE	SE01	X	Loudden	SELOU	SESTO		28263
SE	SE01	X	Luleå	SELLA		X	11100
SE	SE01	X	Luleå SSAB	SENJA	SELLA		11200
SE	SE01	X	Lugnvik	SELUG		X	16400
SE	SE02	X	Lysekil	SELYS		X	66100
SE	SE01	X	Malmö	SEMMA		X	54100
SE	SE02	X	Mariestad	SEMAD		X	69300
SE	SE01	X	Mönsterås	SEMON	SEJAT		
SE	SE01	X	Mörbylånga	SE MOR		X	40600
SE	SE02	X	Nol (ports)	SE NOL		X	601
SE	SE01	X	Nordmaling	SE NOG		X	14930
SE	SE01	X	Norrköping	SE NRK		X	37100

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
SE	SE01	X	Norrsundet	SENOT		X	23100
SE	SE01	X	Norrälje	SENOE		X	26400
SE	SE01	X	Nyköping	SENYO		X	36200
SE	SE01	X	Nynäshamn (ports)	SENYN		X	29100
SE	SE01	X	Nynäshamns Oljehamn	SE131	SENYN		29200
SE	SE01	X	Obbola	SEOB	SEUME		14300
SE	SE02	X	Öckerö	SEOCO		X	60980
SE	SE01	X	Öregrund	SEOGR		X	26910
SE	SE01	X	Örnsköldsvik	SEOER		X	15400
SE	SE01	X	Ortviken	SEORT	SESDL		18300
SE	SE01	X	Oskarshamn	SEOSK		X	39300
SE	SE01	X	Östrand	SEOST		X	19300
SE	SE02	X	Otterbäcken	SEOTT		X	73200
SE	SE01	X	Oxelösund (ports)	SEOXE		X	36500
SE	SE01	X	Oxelösund SSAB	SE134	SEOXE		36500
SE	SE01	X	Piteå	SEPIT		X	12100
SE	SE01	X	Ronehamn	SERNH		X	42400
SE	SE01	X	Ronneby	SERNB		X	48300
SE	SE01	X	Rönnskär	SEROR	SESFT		
SE	SE01	X	Rundvik	SERUV		X	14400
SE	SE02	X	Säffle	SESAF		X	71803
SE	SE01	X	Sandarne	SESAE	SESOO		21400
SE	SE01	X	Simrishamn	SESIM		X	52100
SE	SE02	X	Skattkärr	SESKT		X	71963
SE	SE01	X	Skellefteå	SESFT		X	13200
SE	SE01	X	Skelleftehamn	SESKE	SESFT		
SE	SE02	X	Skoghall (ports)	SESKO		X	71503
SE	SE01	X	Skutskär	SESSR		X	23200
SE	SE01	X	Slite (ports)	SESLI		X	42500
SE	SE01	X	Slite Industrihamn	SE139	SESLI		42600
SE	SE01	X	Söderhamn	SESOO		X	21200
SE	SE01	X	Södertälje	SESOE		X	35200
SE	SE01	X	Sölvesborg	SESOL		X	50100
SE	SE01	X	Söråker	SESOR		X	18800
SE	SE02	X	Stenungsund (ports)	SESTE		X	61000
SE	SE01	X	Stockholm	SESTO		X	27100
SE	SE01	X	Stockvik	SESTK		X	18400
SE	SE01	X	Stora Vika	SESTV		X	29300
SE	SE01	X	Storugns	SESUS		X	42703
SE	SE01	X	Strängnäs	SESTQ		X	33100
SE	SE02	X	Strömstad	SESMO		X	67100
SE	SE01	X	Stugsund	SESTU	SESOO		
SE	SE01	X	Sundsvall	SESDL		X	18500
SE	SE02	X	Surte	SESUR		X	60163
SE	SE01	X	Töre	SETOE		X	10400
SE	SE01	X	Trelleborg	SETRG		X	53100
SE	SE02	X	Trollhättan (Ports)	SETHN		X	681, 688
SE	SE01	X	Tunadal	SETUN		X	19100
SE	SE02	X	Uddevalla	SEUDD		X	65100
SE	SE01	X	Umeå	SEUME		X	14500
SE	SE01	X	Uppsala	SEUPP		X	30400
SE	SE01	X	Utansjö	SEUTA		X	16700
SE	SE01	X	Väja	SEVAJ		X	16800
SE	SE01	X	Valdemarsvik	SEVAK		X	37940
SE	SE01	X	Vallvik	SEVAL		X	21300
SE	SE02	X	Vänersborg (Ports)	SEVAN		X	68200
SE	SE02	X	Varberg	SEVAG		X	64100
SE	SE02	X	Vargön	SEVGN		X	68963

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
SE	SE01	X	Västerås	SEVST		X	31100
SE	SE01	X	Västervik	SEVVK		X	38200
SE	SE01	X	Verkeback	SEVER		X	38210
SE	SE01	X	Visby	SEVBY		X	43100
SE	SE01	X	Vivstavarv	SEVIV		X	19200
SE	SE02	X	Wallhamn	SEWAL		X	61100
SE	SE01	X	Ystad	SEYST		X	52200
SE	SE01	X	SE offshore installations	SE88P			
SE	SE02	X	SE offshore installations	SE88P			
SE	SE01	X	Other — Sweden Baltic	SE888			
SE	SE02	X	Other — Sweden North Sea	SE888			
SE	SE09	X	Other — Sweden (unknown MCA)	SE888			
			154	154	21	133	
GB	GB01	X	Aberdeen	GBABD		X	0806
GB	GB01	X	Amble	GBAMB		X	
GB	GB01	X	Appledore	GBAPP		X	0412
GB	GB01	X	Arbroath	GBARB		X	
GB	GB01	X	Ardishaig	GBASG		X	0711
GB	GB01	X	Ardrossan	GBARD	GBCLY		
GB	GB01	X	Armadale	GBARE	GBUIG		
GB	GB01	X	Arran	GB085	GBCLY		0753
GB	GB01	X	Avonmouth	GBAVO	GBBRS		
GB	GB01	X	Ayr	GBAYR		X	0702
GB	GB01	X	Ballylumford	GB017		X	1310
GB	GB01	X	Baltasound	GBBSN	GBSUL		
GB	GB01	X	Baltic Wharf	GBBAW	GBRFD		
GB	GB01	X	Bangor	GBBNG	GBPPE		
GB	GB01	X	Barking	GBBKG	GBLON		
GB	GB01	X	Barnstaple	GBBND		X	0414
GB	GB01	X	Barra Castlebay	GB162		X	0721
GB	GB01	X	Barrow-in-Furness	GBBIF		X	0610
GB	GB01	X	Barrow on Humber	GBBHR	GB221		
GB	GB01	X	Barry	GBBAD		X	0408
GB	GB01	X	Barton on Humber	GBBNH	GB221		
GB	GB01	X	Battlesbridge	GBBAT	GBRFD		
GB	GB01	X	Beaumaris	GBBMR		X	
GB	GB01	X	Beckingham	GBBEC	GBSCP		
GB	GB01	X	Belfast	GBBEL		X	1313
GB	GB01	X	Bellport	GB114	GBGWE		
GB	GB01	X	Berwick upon Tweed	GBBWK		X	0901
GB	GB01	X	Bideford	GBBID		X	0413
GB	GB01	X	Billingham	GBBHW	GBTEE		
GB	GB01	X	Birkenhead	GBBRK	GBLIV		
GB	GB01	X	Blyth	GBBLY		X	0903
GB	GB01	X	Boston	GBBOS		X	1101
GB	GB01	X	Bowling	GBBOW	GBCLY		
GB	GB01	X	Braefoot Bay	GBBFB	GBFOR		
GB	GB01	X	Bridgwater	GBBRW		X	0402
GB	GB01	X	Brightlingsea	GBBLS		X	0109
GB	GB01	X	Bristol	GBBRS		X	0403
GB	GB01	X	Briton Ferry	GBBFY	GBNEA		
GB	GB01	X	Brixham	GBBRX		X	0319
GB	GB01	X	Bromborough	GBBHK	GBLIV		
GB	GB01	X	Buckie	GBBUC		X	0815
GB	GB01	X	Burghead	GBBUH		X	0813
GB	GB01	X	Burnham-on-Crouch	GBBOC	GBRFD		
GB	GB01	X	Burntisland	GBBTL	GBFOR		

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
GB	GB01	X	Burray Pier	GB234		X	
GB	GB01	X	Burton-upon-Stather	GBBUS	GB203		
GB	GB01	X	Cairnryan	GBCYN		X	0706
GB	GB01	X	Caldaire Terminal	GB113	GBGOO		
GB	GB01	X	Canvey Island	GBCAN	GBLON		
GB	GB01	X	Cantley	GBCNL	GBGYT		
GB	GB01	X	Cardiff	GBCDF		X	0406
GB	GB01	X	Carrickfergus	GBCFG		X	1312
GB	GB01	X	Cattewater Harbour	GB144	GBPLY		
GB	GB01	X	Charlestown	GBCHF		X	0312
GB	GB01	X	Chatham	GBCTM	GBMED		
GB	GB01	X	Chepstow	GBCHT		X	
GB	GB01	X	Chichester	GBCST		X	0208
GB	GB01	X	Cliffe	GBCLF	GBLON		
GB	GB01	X	Cloghan	GB218	GB017		
GB	GB01	X	Clydebank	GBCLY	GBCYP		
GB	GB01	X	Clydeport	GBCYP		X	
GB	GB01	X	Coaltainers, Belfast	GB181		X	1322
GB	GB01	X	Colchester	GBCOL		X	0101
GB	GB01	X	Coleraine	GBCLR		X	1302
GB	GB01	X	Coll	GB027		X	0722
GB	GB01	X	Colonsay	GBCSA		X	0724
GB	GB01	X	Convoys Wharf	GB124	GBLON		
GB	GB01	X	Corpach	GBCOR		X	0713
GB	GB01	X	Coryton	GBCOY	GBLON		
GB	GB01	X	Cowes, Isle of Wight	GBCOW		X	0206
GB	GB01	X	Craignure	GBCNU		X	0736
GB	GB01	X	Creeksea	GB149	GBRFD		
GB	GB01	X	Cromarty Firth	GBCRN		X	
GB	GB01	X	Cumbræ	GB086	GBCYP		
GB	GB01	X	Dagenham	GBDAG	GBLON		
GB	GB01	X	Dartford	GBDFD	GBLON		
GB	GB01	X	Dartmouth	GBDTM		X	0310
GB	GB01	X	Dean Point Quarry	GBDNQ		X	3016
GB	GB01	X	Deptford	GBDEP	GBLON		
GB	GB01	X	Dover	GBDVR		X	0106
GB	GB01	X	Dundee	GBDUN		X	0808
GB	GB01	X	Dunoon	GBDNU	GBCYP		
GB	GB01	X	Dutch River Wharf	GB230		X	
GB	GB01	X	Eastham	GBEAM	GBMNC		
GB	GB01	X	Eday	GBEOI	GBKWL		
GB	GB01	X	Edinburgh	GBEDI	GBFOR		0809
GB	GB01	X	Egilsay	GB175	GBKWL		
GB	GB01	X	Eigg	GB166		X	0727
GB	GB01	X	Ellesmere Port	GBELL	GBMNC		
GB	GB01	X	Erith	GBERI	GBLON		
GB	GB01	X	Exeter	GBEXE	GBEXM		
GB	GB01	X	Exmouth	GBEXM		X	0302
GB	GB01	X	Falmouth	GBFAL		X	0307
GB	GB01	X	Fareham	GBFHM		X	0207
GB	GB01	X	Faslane	GBFAS	GBCYP		
GB	GB01	X	Faversham	GBFAV	GBMED		
GB	GB01	X	Fawley	GBFAW	GBSOU		
GB	GB01	X	Felixstowe	GBEXT		X	1202
GB	GB01	X	Fingringhoe	GBFRH	GBCOL		
GB	GB01	X	Finnart	GBFNT	GBCYP		
GB	GB01	X	Fishguard	GBFIS		X	0502
GB	GB01	X	Fleetwood	GBFLE		X	0603

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
GB	GB01	X	Flixborough	GBFLW	GB203		
GB	GB01	X	Flotta Terminal	GBFLH	GBKWL		
GB	GB01	X	Folkestone	GBFOL		X	0107
GB	GB01	X	Forth	GBFOR		X	
GB	GB01	X	Fosdyke	GBFDK		X	1106
GB	GB01	X	Fowey	GBFOY		X	0305
GB	GB01	X	Fraserburgh	GBFRB		X	0817
GB	GB01	X	Gainsborough	GBGAI	GBSCP		
GB	GB01	X	Garston	GBGTN		X	0609
GB	GB01	X	Gillingham	GBGIL	GBMED		
GB	GB01	X	Girvan	GBGIR		X	0707
GB	GB01	X	Glasgow	GBGLW	GBCYP		0703
GB	GB01	X	Glasson Dock	GBGLD	GBLAN		
GB	GB01	X	Glensanda	GBGSA		X	0740
GB	GB01	X	Gloucester	GBGLO	GBSSS		
GB	GB01	X	Goole	GBGOO		X	1004
GB	GB01	X	Gourock	GBGUR	GBCYP		
GB	GB01	X	Graemsay	GBGAE		X	
GB	GB01	X	Grangemouth	GBGRG	GBFOR		
GB	GB01	X	Granton	GBGRN	GBFOR		
GB	GB01	X	Gravesend	GBGVS	GBLON		
GB	GB01	X	Great Yarmouth	GBGTY		X	1104
GB	GB01	X	Greenhithe	GBGHI	GBLON		
GB	GB01	X	Greenock	GBGRK	GBCYP		
GB	GB01	X	Greenwich	GBGNW	GBLON		
GB	GB01	X	Grimsby	GBGSY	GBIMM		
GB	GB01	X	Grove Wharves	GBGRW	GB203		
GB	GB01	X	Gunness	GBGUW	GB203		
GB	GB01	X	Hamble	GBHAM	GBSOU		
GB	GB01	X	Hartlepool	GBHTP	GBMME		
GB	GB01	X	Harwich	GBHRW		X	1203
GB	GB01	X	Harwich Navyard	GB115	GBHRW		
GB	GB01	X	Hayle	GBHAY		X	
GB	GB01	X	Heysham	GBHYM		X	0604
GB	GB01	X	Hole Haven	GBHHN	GBLON		
GB	GB01	X	Holyhead	GBHLY		X	0503
GB	GB01	X	Hound Point	GBHPT	GBFOR		
GB	GB01	X	Howdendyke	GBHDD	GB222		
GB	GB01	X	Hull	GBHUL		X	1001
GB	GB01	X	Hunterston	GBHST	GBCYP		
GB	GB01	X	Immingham	GBIMM		X	1006
GB	GB01	X	Invergordon	GBIVG	GBCRN		0803
GB	GB01	X	Inverkeithing	GBINK		X	0819
GB	GB01	X	Inverness	GBINV		X	0804
GB	GB01	X	Ipswich	GBIPS		X	1201
GB	GB01	X	Islay	GBIYP		X	0737
GB	GB01	X	Isle of Grain	GBIOG	GBMED		
GB	GB01	X	Isle of Skye	GBSKY	GBUIG		
GB	GB01	X	Itchenor	GBITC	GBCST		
GB	GB01	X	Keadby	GBKEA	GB203		
GB	GB01	X	Kennacraig	GBKCG		X	0732
GB	GB01	X	Kilchoan	GBKOA		X	0765
GB	GB01	X	Killingholme	GBKGH	GBIMM		
GB	GB01	X	Kilroot	GBKLR		X	1311
GB	GB01	X	Kings Ferry	GB211	GB203		
GB	GB01	X	King's Lynn	GBKLN		X	1103
GB	GB01	X	Kingsnorth	GBKNK	GBMED		
GB	GB01	X	Kingston-upon-Hull	GBKUH	GBHUL		

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
GB	GB01	X	Kinlochbervie	GBKBE		X	
GB	GB01	X	Kirkcaldy	GBKKD	GBFOR		
GB	GB01	X	Kirkcudbright	GBKBT		X	0715
GB	GB01	X	Kirkwall	GBKWL		X	0801
GB	GB01	X	Lancaster	GBLAN		X	0608
GB	GB01	X	Largs	GBLGS	GBCYP		
GB	GB01	X	Larne	GBLAR		X	1307
GB	GB01	X	Larne Bank Quays	GB120		X	1308
GB	GB01	X	Laxo	GBLAX	GBSUL		
GB	GB01	X	Leigh-on-Sea	GBLOS	GBLON		
GB	GB01	X	Leith	GBLEI	GBFOR		
GB	GB01	X	Lerwick	GBLER		X	0821
GB	GB01	X	Lismore	GB164		X	0764
GB	GB01	X	Littlehampton	GBLIT		X	0205
GB	GB01	X	Liverpool	GBLIV		X	0601
GB	GB01	X	Llandulas	GBLLD		X	0510
GB	GB01	X	Llanelli	GBLLN		X	
GB	GB01	X	Loch Carnan	GB231		X	
GB	GB01	X	Loch Katrine	GB233		X	
GB	GB01	X	Lochaline	GBLOL		X	0741
GB	GB01	X	Lochinver	GBLOV		X	
GB	GB01	X	Lochmaddy	GBLMA		X	0738
GB	GB01	X	London	GBLON		X	0102
GB	GB01	X	Londonderry	GBLDY		X	1301
GB	GB01	X	Longhope	GBLHP	GBKWL		
GB	GB01	X	Lossiemouth	GBLSS		X	0814
GB	GB01	X	Lowestoft	GBLOW		X	1105
GB	GB01	X	Lydney	GBLYD	GBSSS		
GB	GB01	X	Lymington	GBLYM		X	
GB	GB01	X	Macduff	GBMCD		X	0816
GB	GB01	X	Magheramorne	GBMGO		X	1309
GB	GB01	X	Maldon	GBMAL		X	0110
GB	GB01	X	Mallaig	GBMLG		X	0719
GB	GB01	X	Manchester	GBMNC		X	0602
GB	GB01	X	Medway	GBMED		X	0103
GB	GB01	X	Menai Bridge	GBMEB		X	
GB	GB01	X	Methil	GBMTH	GBFOR		
GB	GB01	X	Middlesbrough	GBMID	GBMME		
GB	GB01	X	Milford Docks	GB138	GBMLF		
GB	GB01	X	Milford Haven	GBMLF		X	0501
GB	GB01	X	Millbay Docks	GB145	GBPLY		
GB	GB01	X	Millom	GBMLM		X	
GB	GB01	X	Mistley	GBMIS		X	1205
GB	GB01	X	Montrose	GBMON		X	0807
GB	GB01	X	Mostyn	GBCHE		X	0505
GB	GB01	X	Mull	GBMUL	GBCNU		
GB	GB01	X	Neap House	GBNEH	GB203		
GB	GB01	X	Neath	GBNEA		X	0410
GB	GB01	X	New Holland	GBNHO	GB221		1002
GB	GB01	X	Newburgh	GBNBU		X	
GB	GB01	X	Newcastle upon Tyne	GBNCL	GBTYN		
GB	GB01	X	Newhaven	GBNHV		X	0201
GB	GB01	X	Newlyn	GBNYL		X	0318
GB	GB01	X	Newport, Gwent	GBNPT		X	0405
GB	GB01	X	Newport, Isle of Wight	GBNPO		X	0209
GB	GB01	X	North Ronaldsday	GBNRO		X	
GB	GB01	X	North Shields	GBNSH	GBTYN		
GB	GB01	X	North Uist	GB153	GBLMA		

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
GB	GB01	X	Northfleet	GBNFT	GBLON		
GB	GB01	X	Northwich	GBNTH	GBMNC		
GB	GB01	X	Norwich	GBNRW	GBGTY		
GB	GB01	X	Oban	GBOBA		X	0729
GB	GB01	X	Otterham Quay	GB134	GBMED		
GB	GB01	X	Padstow	GBPAD		X	0311
GB	GB01	X	Papa Westray	GBPPW	GBKWL		
GB	GB01	X	Par	GBPAR		X	0306
GB	GB01	X	Parkeston Quay	GBPST	GBHRW		
GB	GB01	X	Partington	GBPTT	GBMNC		
GB	GB01	X	Pembroke	GBPEM	GBMLF		
GB	GB01	X	Pembroke Dock	GBPED	GBMLF		
GB	GB01	X	Penryn	GBPRY	GBFAL		
GB	GB01	X	Penzance	GBPEN		X	0317
GB	GB01	X	Perth	GBPER		X	0810
GB	GB01	X	Peterhead	GBPHD		X	0805
GB	GB01	X	Peterhead Bay	GB143	GBPHD		
GB	GB01	X	Plymouth	GBPLY		X	0304
GB	GB01	X	Poole	GBPOO		X	0301
GB	GB01	X	Port Askaig	GBPAK		X	0710
GB	GB01	X	Port Ellen	GBPLN	GBIYP		
GB	GB01	X	Port Glasgow	GB091	GBCYP		
GB	GB01	X	Port Penrhyn	GBPPE		X	0508
GB	GB01	X	Port Sutton Bridge	GBPSB		X	1109
GB	GB01	X	Port Talbot	GBPTB		X	0409
GB	GB01	X	Portbury	GBPRU	GBBRS		
GB	GB01	X	Portishead	GBPTH	GBBRS		
GB	GB01	X	Portland	GBPTL	GBWEY		
GB	GB01	X	Portree	GBPRT	GBUIG		
GB	GB01	X	Portrush	GBPTR		X	1303
GB	GB01	X	Portsmouth	GBPME		X	0203
GB	GB01	X	Purfleet	GBPFT	GBLON		
GB	GB01	X	Queenborough	GBQUB	GBMED		
GB	GB01	X	Rainham	GBRAH	GBMED		
GB	GB01	X	Ramsgate	GBRMG		X	0105
GB	GB01	X	Red Bay	GB070		X	1304
GB	GB01	X	Redcar	GBRER	GBMME		
GB	GB01	X	Renfrew	GBREN	GBCYP		
GB	GB01	X	Rhyl	GBRHY		X	
GB	GB01	X	Richborough	GB188	GBSDW		
GB	GB01	X	Ridham Dock	GBRID	GBMED		
GB	GB01	X	River Hull and Humber	GB221		X	
GB	GB01	X	River Ouse	GB222		X	
GB	GB01	X	Rochester	GBRCS	GBMED		
GB	GB01	X	Rochford	GBRFD		X	0108
GB	GB01	X	Rosyth	GBROY	GBEDI		
GB	GB01	X	Rotherham	GBRTH		X	
GB	GB01	X	Rothsay	GBRAY	GBCYP		
GB	GB01	X	Rousay	GB170	GBKWL		
GB	GB01	X	Rowhedge	GBROW	GBCOL		
GB	GB01	X	Runcorn	GBRUN	GBMNC		
GB	GB01	X	Rye	GBRYE		X	0112
GB	GB01	X	Salt End	GBSED	GBHUL		
GB	GB01	X	Saltburn	GBSLN	GBIVG		
GB	GB01	X	Sanday	GBNDY	GBKWL		
GB	GB01	X	Sandwich	GBSDW		X	0111
GB	GB01	X	Salloway	GBSWY	GBSUL		
GB	GB01	X	Scapa Flow	GBSFW	GBKWL		

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
GB	GB01	X	Scarborough	GBSCA	GBWTB		
GB	GB01	X	Scrabster	GBSCR		X	0811
GB	GB01	X	Scunthorpe	GBSCP	GB203		1003
GB	GB01	X	Seaforth	GBSEF	GBLIV		
GB	GB01	X	Seaham	GBSEA		X	0906
GB	GB01	X	Selby	GBSLB	GB222		1005
GB	GB01	X	Shapinsay	GBSPY		X	
GB	GB01	X	Sharpness	GBSSS		X	0404
GB	GB01	X	Sheerness	GBSHS	GBMED		
GB	GB01	X	Shell Haven	GBSHV	GBLON		
GB	GB01	X	Shetlands	GB010	GBSUL		
GB	GB01	X	Shoreham	GBSHO		X	0202
GB	GB01	X	Shotton	GBSHT		X	0509
GB	GB01	X	Silloth	GBSIL		X	0607
GB	GB01	X	Silvertown	GBSVT	GBLON		
GB	GB01	X	Skerries	GB180	GBSUL		
GB	GB01	X	South Bank	GB215	GBMME		
GB	GB01	X	South Shields	GBSSH	GBTYN		
GB	GB01	X	Southampton	GBSOU		X	0204
GB	GB01	X	Southend	GBSND	GBLON		
GB	GB01	X	Southwold	GBSWD		X	
GB	GB01	X	St Margaret's Hope	GB232		X	
GB	GB01	X	Stanlow	GBSOW	GBMNC		
GB	GB01	X	Stockton	GBSCT	GBMME		
GB	GB01	X	Stornoway	GBSTO		X	0714
GB	GB01	X	Stranraer	GBSTR		X	0701
GB	GB01	X	Stromness	GBSNS	GBKWL		
GB	GB01	X	Stronsay	GBSOY	GBKWL		
GB	GB01	X	Strood	GBSTD	GBMED		
GB	GB01	X	Sullom Voe	GBSUL		X	0802
GB	GB01	X	Sunderland	GBSUN		X	0905
GB	GB01	X	Sutton Harbour	GBSUS	GBPLY		
GB	GB01	X	Swansea	GBSWA		X	0411
GB	GB01	X	Symbister	GBSYM	GBSUL		
GB	GB01	X	Tarbert	GBTAB	GBCYP		0718
GB	GB01	X	Tayport	GBTAY	GBDUN		
GB	GB01	X	Tees and Hartlepool	GBMME		X	0907
GB	GB01	X	Tees River	GB202	GBMME		
GB	GB01	X	Teesport	GBTEE	GBMME		
GB	GB01	X	Teignmouth	GBTNM		X	0303
GB	GB01	X	Tetney Terminal	GBTTL	GB221		
GB	GB01	X	Thamesport	GBTHP	GBMED		
GB	GB01	X	Thurso	GBTHR	GBSCR		
GB	GB01	X	Tilbury	GBTIL	GBLON		
GB	GB01	X	Tingwall	GBTWL	GBKWL		
GB	GB01	X	Tobermory	GBTOB	GB031		
GB	GB01	X	Topsham	GBTHM	GBEXM		
GB	GB01	X	Torquay	GBTOR	GBBRX		
GB	GB01	X	Totnes	GBTTS	GBDTM		
GB	GB01	X	Tranmere	GBTRA	GBLIV		
GB	GB01	X	Trent River	GB203		X	
GB	GB01	X	Troon	GBTRN		X	
GB	GB01	X	Truro	GBTRU		X	0313
GB	GB01	X	Tyne	GBTYN		X	0904
GB	GB01	X	Tynemouth	GBTYM	GBTYN		
GB	GB01	X	Uig	GBUIG		X	0730
GB	GB01	X	Ullapool	GBULL		X	0720
GB	GB01	X	Wallasea	GBWLA	GBRFD		

CTRY	MCA	MODIFIC.	PORT NAME	LOCODE	NAT. STAT. GROUP	STATISTICAL PORT	NATIONAL CODE
GB	GB01	X	Warrenpoint	GBWPT	GBMNC	X	1321
GB	GB01	X	Warrington	GBWRN			
GB	GB01	X	Watchet	GBWAT		X	0401
GB	GB01	X	Wells	GBWLS		X	1107
GB	GB01	X	Wemyss Bay	GBWMB	GBCYP		
GB	GB01	X	Weston Point	GBWSP	GBMNC		
GB	GB01	X	Westray	GBWRY	GBKWL		
GB	GB01	X	Weymouth	GBWEY		X	0308
GB	GB01	X	Whitby	GBWTB		X	0908
GB	GB01	X	Whitehaven	GBWHV		X	0605
GB	GB01	X	Whitstable	GBWTS		X	0104
GB	GB01	X	Wick	GBWIC		X	0812
GB	GB01	X	Wisbech	GBWIS		X	1102
GB	GB01	X	Wivenhoe	GBWIV	GBCOL		
GB	GB01	X	Workington	GBWOR		X	0606
GB	GB01	X	Wyre	GB176	GBKWL		
GB	GB01	X	Yarmouth	GBYMO		X	
GB	GB01	X	Yelland	GBYLL	GBBND		
GB	GB01	X	GB offshore installations	GB88P			
GB	GB01	X	Other — United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	GB888			
GB	GB02	X	Other — United Kingdom Isle of Man	GB888			
GB	GB03	X	Other — United Kingdom Channel Islands	GB888			
GB	GB09	X	Other — United Kingdom (unknown MCA)	GB888			
			352	352	177	175	

ANNEX II

Repealed Decision with list of its successive amendments

Commission Decision 98/385/EC
(OJ L 174, 18.6.1998, p. 1).

Commission Decision 2000/363/EC
(OJ L 132, 5.6.2000, p. 1).

Only Article 2 and Annex II

Point 10.14 of Annex II to the 2003 Act of Accession
(OJ L 236, 23.9.2003, p. 573).

Commission Decision 2005/366/EC
(OJ L 123, 17.5.2005, p. 1).

Only Article 2 and Annex VII

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1792/2006
(OJ L 362, 20.12.2006, p. 1).

Only point 8(3) of the Annex

ANNEX III

Correlation table

Decision 98/385/EC	This Decision
Article 1	—
Article 2	Article 1
Article 3	—
—	Article 2
Article 4	Article 3
Annex I	—
Annex II	Annex I
Annex III	—
—	Annex II
—	Annex III

III

(Acts adopted under the EU Treaty)

ACTS ADOPTED UNDER TITLE V OF THE EU TREATY

COUNCIL JOINT ACTION 2008/862/CFSP

of 10 November 2008

amending Joint Action 2005/889/CFSP on establishing a European Union Border Assistance Mission for the Rafah Crossing Point (EUBAM Rafah)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 14 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) On 25 November 2005, the Council adopted Joint Action 2005/889/CFSP on establishing a European Union Border Assistance Mission for the Rafah Crossing Point (EUBAM Rafah) ⁽¹⁾.
- (2) The mandate of that Mission was extended until 24 November 2008 by Council Joint Action 2008/379/CFSP ⁽²⁾.
- (3) Joint Action 2005/889/CFSP should be further extended until 24 November 2009,

HAS ADOPTED THIS JOINT ACTION:

Article 1

Joint Action 2005/889/CFSP is hereby amended as follows:

1. Article 13(1) shall be replaced by the following:

‘1. The financial reference amount intended to cover the expenditure related to the mission for the period from 25 November 2008 to 24 November 2009 shall be EUR 2,5 million.’;

2. Article 16 shall be replaced by the following:

‘Article 16

Entry into force

This Joint Action shall enter into force on the date of its adoption.

It shall expire on 24 November 2009.’;

3. Article 17 shall be replaced by the following:

‘Article 17

Review

This Joint Action shall be reviewed by 30 September 2009.’;

4. the following subparagraph shall be added to Article 18:

‘The Decisions of the PSC pursuant to Article 10(1) regarding the appointment of the Head of Mission shall also be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.’.

Article 2

This Joint Action shall enter into force on the date of its adoption.

Article 3

This Joint Action shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Brussels, 10 November 2008.

For the Council

The President

B. KOUCHNER

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 327, 14.12.2005, p. 28.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 130, 20.5.2008, p. 24.

POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE DECISION EUBAM Rafah/1/2008**of 11 November 2008****concerning the appointment of the Head of Mission of the European Union Border Assistance Mission at the Rafah Crossing Point (EUBAM Rafah)**

(2008/863/CFSP)

THE POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 25(3) thereof,

Article 1

Mr Alain FAUGERAS is hereby appointed Head of Mission of the European Union Border Assistance Mission at the Rafah Crossing Point (EUBAM Rafah).

Having regard to Joint Action 2005/889/CFSP of 12 December 2005 concerning the Border Assistance Mission at the Rafah Crossing Point, EUBAM Rafah ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 10(2) thereof,

Article 2

Whereas:

This Decision shall take effect on the day of its adoption.

(1) Under Article 10(2) of Joint Action 2005/889/CFSP the Political and Security Committee (PSC) is authorised, in accordance with Article 25 of the Treaty, to take appropriate decisions for the purpose of exercising political control over and directing strategically the EUBAM Rafah Mission, and in particular to appoint a Head of Mission.

It shall apply from 25 November 2008 until 24 November 2009.

Done at Brussels, 11 November 2008.

(2) The Secretary-General/High Representative has proposed the appointment of Mr Alain FAUGERAS as Head of Mission of the EUBAM Rafah Mission,

For the Political and Security Committee
The President
C. ROGER

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 327, 14.12.2005, p. 28.

NOTE TO THE READER

The institutions have decided no longer to quote in their texts the last amendment to cited acts.

Unless otherwise indicated, references to acts in the texts published here are to the version of those acts currently in force.