



A-570-878
Sunset Review
Public Document
E&C III: LRL

August 20, 2014

MEMORANDUM TO: Ronald K. Lorentzen
Acting Assistant Secretary
for Enforcement and Compliance

FROM: Gary Taverman
Senior Advisor *GT*
for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations

SUBJECT: Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Expedited Second Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Saccharin from the People's Republic of China

Summary

We analyzed the substantive responses of the interested party in the second sunset review of the antidumping duty ("AD") order covering saccharin from the People's Republic of China ("PRC").¹ We recommend that you approve the positions we developed in the "Discussion of the Issues" section of this memorandum. Below is the complete list of the issues in this sunset review for which we received a substantive response:

1. Likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping
2. Magnitude of the margin likely to prevail

Background

On May 1, 2014, the Department of Commerce ("Department") published the notice of initiation of the second sunset review of the AD Order on saccharin the PRC, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("Act").² The Department received a notice of intent to participate from Kinetic Industries, Inc. ("Kinetic"), within the deadline specified in 19 CFR

¹ See *Notice of Antidumping Duty Order: Saccharin From the People's Republic of China*, 68 FR 40906 (July 9, 2003) ("Order").

² See *Initiation of Five-Year ("Sunset") Review*, 79 FR 24673 (May 1, 2014);



351.218(d)(1)(i).³ Kinetic claimed interested party status under section 771(9)(C) of the Act, as a domestic producer of saccharin.⁴ We received a complete substantive response from Kinetic within the 30-day deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(3)(i).⁵ We did not receive any responses from any respondent interested parties. As a result, pursuant to section 751(c)(3)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(C)(2), the Department conducted an expedited (120-day) sunset review of the *AD Order* on saccharin from the PRC.

Scope of the Order

The product covered by this *AD Order* is saccharin. Saccharin is defined as a non-nutritive sweetener used in beverages and foods, personal care products such as toothpaste, table top sweeteners, and animal feeds. It is also used in metalworking fluids. There are four primary chemical compositions of saccharin: (1) Sodium saccharin (American Chemical Society Chemical Abstract Service (“CAS”) Registry 128 44 9); (2) calcium saccharin (CAS Registry 6485 34 3); (3) acid (or insoluble) saccharin (CAS Registry 81 07 2); and (4) research grade saccharin. Most of the U.S.-produced and imported grades of saccharin from the PRC are sodium and calcium saccharin, which are available in granular, powder, spray-dried powder, and liquid forms. The merchandise subject to this *Order* is currently classifiable under subheading 2925.11.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTSUS”) and includes all types of saccharin imported under this HTSUS subheading, including research and specialized grades. Although the HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes, the Department’s written description of the scope of this order remains dispositive.

History of the Order

On July 9, 2003, the Department issued an *AD Order* on imports of saccharin from the PRC.⁶ The Department established a weighted-average margin of 291.57 percent for Suzhou Fine Chemical Group Co., Ltd.; 249.39 percent for Shanghai Fortune Chemical Co., Ltd.; 281.97 percent for Kaifeng Xinhua Fine Chemical Factory; and 329.94 percent for the PRC-wide entity.⁷

In the first sunset review, the Department found that revocation of the *AD Order* would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.⁸ In addition, the U.S. International Trade Commission (“ITC”) determined, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the *AD Order* would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁹ Thus, the Department published the

³ See letter from Kinetic, “Five-Year (Sunset) (2nd Review) of Antidumping Duty Order on Saccharin From the People’s Republic of China: Notice of Intent to Participate of Kinetic Industries, Inc.,” dated May 15, 2014.

⁴ *Id.* at 2.

⁵ See letter from Kinetic, “Saccharin from the People’s Republic of China: Substantive Response to the Notice of Initiation,” dated May 30, 2014.

⁶ See *Order*.

⁷ *Id.*, 68 FR at 40907.

⁸ See *Saccharin from the People’s Republic of China: Notice of Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review of Antidumping Duty Order*, 73 FR 59604 (October 9, 2008).

⁹ See *International Trade Commission, Investigation No. 731-TA-1013 (Review), Saccharin From China: Determination*, 74 FR 26257 (June 1, 2009).

notice of continuation of the AD *Order*.¹⁰ Since the first sunset review, the Department completed two administrative reviews¹¹ in which it assigned a margin of 329.94 percent to the PRC-wide entity.¹²

Since the first sunset review, the Department also completed a *Changed Circumstances Review*¹³ in which PMC Specialties Group, Inc. (“PMCSG”), Petitioner in the underlying investigation, requested the Department to revoke the AD *Order* on saccharin from the PRC. PMCSG claimed that, as the sole domestic producer of saccharin, it no longer had an interest in the saccharin *Order*.¹⁴ Kinetic Industries (“Kinetic”), who claimed to produce saccharin through a third-party toller in the United States, opposed PMCSG’s request for a *Changed Circumstances Review*.¹⁵ However, PMCSG failed to respond to the Department’s changed-circumstances questionnaire.¹⁶ As a result, the Department was unable to determine whether PMCSG represented “substantially all of the production of the domestic like product.”¹⁷ As a consequence, the Department notified the public of its intent not to revoke the AD *Order* of saccharin from the PRC.¹⁸

The Department has not issued any scope rulings or findings of duty absorption over the history of this *Order*. The *Order* remains in effect for all PRC producers and exporters of the subject merchandise.

Discussion of the Issues

Legal Framework

In accordance with section 751(c)(1) of the Act, the Department conducted this sunset review to determine whether revocation of this AD *Order* would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping. Sections 752(c)(1)(A) and (B) of the Act provide that, in making this determination, the Department shall consider both the weighted-average dumping margins determined in the investigation and subsequent reviews and the volume of imports of the subject merchandise for the periods before and after the issuance of the AD *Order*.

¹⁰ See *Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order on Saccharin from the People’s Republic of China*, 74 FR 27089 (June 8, 2009).

¹¹ See *Saccharin From the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of the 2008-2009 Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 75 FR 43146 (July 23, 2010); and *Saccharin From the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Rescission in Part*, 77 FR 48966 (August 15, 2012).

¹² See *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Saccharin From the People’s Republic of China*, 68 FR 27530 (May 30, 2003) (“*LTFV Final Determination*”); as amended by *Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 68 FR 35383 (June 13, 2003) (“The PRC-wide rate of 329.94 percent * * * is the correct PRC-wide rate, rather than the rate of 329.33 percent published in the *LTFV Final Determination*.”); see also *Order*, 68 FR 40906 (establishing 329.94 percent as the PRC-wide rate).

¹³ See *Saccharin from the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of Changed Circumstances Review*, 75 FR 7566 (February 22, 2010) (“*Changed Circumstances Review*”).

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ *Id.*, 75 FR at 7567.

¹⁸ *Id.*

As explained in the Statement of Administrative Action (“SAA”) accompanying the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, the Department normally determines that revocation of an AD order is likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping when: (a) dumping continued at any level above *de minimis* after issuance of the order; (b) imports of the subject merchandise ceased after issuance of the order; or (c) dumping was eliminated after the issuance of the order and import volumes for the subject merchandise declined significantly. Alternatively, the Department normally will determine that revocation of an AD order is not likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping where dumping was eliminated after issuance of the order and import volumes remained steady or increased.¹⁹ In addition, as a base period for import volume comparison, it is the Department’s practice to use the one-year period immediately preceding the initiation of the investigation, rather than the level of pre-order import volumes, as the initiation of an investigation may dampen import volumes and, thus, skew comparison.²⁰

Further, section 752(c)(3) of the Act states that the Department shall provide to the ITC the magnitude of the margin of dumping likely to prevail if the order were revoked. Generally, the Department selects the margin(s) from the final determination in the original investigation, as this is the only calculated rate that reflects the behavior of exporters without the discipline of an order in place.²¹ However, in certain circumstances, a more recently calculated rate may be more appropriate (*e.g.*, “if dumping margins have declined over the life of an order and imports have remained steady or increased, {the Department} may conclude that exporters are likely to continue dumping at the lower rates found in a more recent review.”).²² Finally, pursuant to section 752(c)(4)(A) of the Act, a dumping margin of “zero or *de minimis* would be likely to lead to a continuation or recurrence of sales at less than fair value.”²³

In the *Final Modification for Reviews*, the Department announced that in five-year (“sunset”) reviews, it will not rely on weighted-average dumping margins that were calculated using the methodology determined by the Appellate Body to be World Trade Organization (WTO)-inconsistent.²⁴ The Department also noted that “*only in the most extraordinary circumstances* will the Department rely on margins other than those calculated and published in prior determinations.”²⁵ The Department further noted that it does not anticipate that it will need to recalculate the dumping margins in sunset determinations to avoid WTO inconsistency, apart from the “most extraordinary circumstances” provided for in its regulations.²⁶

¹⁹ See SAA, H.R. Rep. No. 103-316, Vol. 1 (1994), at 889-90, reprinted at 1994 U.S.C.C.A.N. 4040, 4213-14.

²⁰ See, *e.g.*, *Stainless Steel Bar from Germany; Final Results of the Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 72 FR 56985 (October 5, 2007), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 1.

²¹ See SAA at 890; see, *e.g.*, *Persulfates from the People’s Republic of China: Notice of Final Results of Expedited Second Sunset Review of Antidumping Duty Order*, 73 FR 11868 (March 5, 2008), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 2.

²² See SAA, at 890-91.

²³ See *Folding Gift Boxes from the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 72 FR 16765 (April 5, 2007) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 1.

²⁴ See *Antidumping Proceedings: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Duty Proceedings; Final Modification*, 77 FR 8101, 8103 (February 14, 2012) (“*Final Modification for Reviews*”).

²⁵ *Id.* (emphasis added); see also 19 CFR 351.218(e)(2).

²⁶ *Id.*

Below we address the comments submitted by the Domestic Interested Party.

1. Likelihood of Continuation or Recurrence of Dumping

Domestic Interested Party Comments

- Kinetic argues that revocation of this AD *Order* would likely lead to the recurrence of dumping.²⁷ Kinetic contends that imports of saccharin from the PRC have decreased since the original investigation.²⁸ Kinetic notes that the Department found dumping in the original investigation and subsequent administrative reviews.²⁹ Moreover, it notes that all exporters of subject merchandise from the PRC, with the exception of Shanghai Fortune, have antidumping duty cash deposit rates, demonstrating that no entities may export to the United States without dumping.³⁰

Department's Position: Drawing on the guidance provided in the legislative history accompanying the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, specifically the SAA, the House Report, H. Rep. No. 103-826, pt. 1 (1994), and the Senate Report, S. Rep. No. 103-412 (1994), the Department normally determines that revocation of an AD order is likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping where: (a) dumping continued at any level above *de minimis* after the issuance of the order, (b) imports of the subject merchandise ceased after the issuance of the order, or (c) dumping was eliminated after the issuance of the order and import volumes for the subject merchandise declined significantly. With respect to the AD *Order* on saccharin from the PRC, the Department conducted a number of reviews since the issuance of the order in which it found that dumping continued at levels above *de minimis*.³¹

In addition, pursuant to section 752(c)(1)(B) of the Act, the Department considered the volume of imports of the subject merchandise for the periods before and after the issuance of the AD *Order*. The Department notes that Kinetic states that imports of saccharin from the PRC remain at pre-order levels.³² Kinetic claims that, according to the ITC Initial Investigation Report, at page IV-2, imports decreased after the initial investigation.³³ Specifically, Kinetic claims that imports of saccharin from the PRC were 639,111 kilograms ("kgs") in 2001 (prior to the filing of the petition), 1,178,432 kgs in 2002 (after the filing of the petition) and 1,608,438 kgs in 2003 (after the imposition of the order).³⁴

Using the ITC Dataweb, the Department finds that imports of saccharin from the PRC have fluctuated since the issuance of the continuation of the order.³⁵ For example, in 2002, when the

²⁷ See letter from Kinetic, "Saccharin from the People's Republic of China: Substantive Response to the Notice of Initiation," dated May 30, 2014 ("Kinetic Substantive Response") at 3 and 11.

²⁸ *Id.* at 11.

²⁹ *Id.* at 3 to 8.

³⁰ *Id.* at 11.

³¹ See Attachment I of this memorandum.

³² See Kinetic Substantive Response at 11.

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ *Id.* However, the Department's research shows these same annual figures apply to the years 2000, 2001 and 2002, respectively. See Attachment II of this memorandum.

³⁵ See Attachment II of this memorandum.

petition was filed, imports were 1,608,543 kgs.³⁶ The quantity of imports fell to 6,846 kgs in 2003, 1,385 kgs in 2004, and 835 kgs in 2005. In 2006, when Shanghai Fortune received a margin of 17.05 percent,³⁷ imports rose to 102,287 kgs. In 2007, when Shanghai Fortune received a margin of 0.00 percent, imports rose to 505,722 kgs, and have not fallen below 477,484 kgs since then. In 2013, the last full year for which we have data, the United States imported 1,119,275 kgs of saccharin from the PRC. Imports in the first four months of 2014 declined 8.98 percent from imports during the first four months of 2013, but remain at 294,157 kgs for the period. Therefore, although the import volumes of saccharin have fluctuated since the initial investigation, the existence of dumping margins above *de minimis* after the *AD Order* is highly probative of the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping.

If companies continue to dump with the discipline of an *AD Order* in place, it is reasonable to assume that dumping would continue if the *AD Order* were removed.³⁸ In this case, the Department found dumping at above *de minimis* levels in the original *AD* investigations against Chinese manufacturers and exporters. The cash deposit rates established in the original investigations remain in effect for Chinese imports, except for Shanghai Fortune. Therefore, given the existence of dumping margins above *de minimis* levels, the Department determines that dumping would likely continue or recur if the *AD Order* is revoked.

2. Magnitude of the Margin Likely to Prevail

Domestic Interested Party Comments

- Kinetic states that the dumping margins from the original investigation are likely to prevail at rates equal to or greater than those found in the original investigation if the *AD Order* is revoked.³⁹ Kinetic states that the Department should report the dumping margins found in the original investigation to the Commission: 291.67 percent for Suzhou Chemical, 249.39 percent for Shanghai Fortune, 281.97 percent for Kaifeng Chemical, and 329.94 percent for the PRC-wide entity.⁴⁰
- Kinetic argues that the *Final Modification for Reviews*, as described above, has no effect on this conclusion because, according to Kinetic, the *Final Modification for Reviews* does not state that the Department is changing its practice with respect to the margins it will report to the Commission as the margins that would be likely to prevail if the order is revoked.⁴¹ Additionally, Kinetic argues that the Department stated in the *Final Modification for Reviews*, that it would continue to rely on dumping margins that were not WTO-inconsistent, such as margins that were based on the use of adverse facts available.⁴² Thus, Kinetic argues, because the original dumping margins for Shanghai Fortune were calculated using partial adverse facts available, and the original dumping margins for PRC-wide rate producers/exporters were calculated using adverse facts available, the resulting margins are consistent with the *Final Modification for Reviews*

³⁶ *Id.*

³⁷ See Attachment I of this memorandum.

³⁸ See SAA at 890.

³⁹ See Kinetic Substantive Response at 11.

⁴⁰ *Id.*

⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² See *Final Modification for Reviews* at 77 FR 8103.

and should be reported to the Commission as the margins likely to prevail if the *Order* were revoked.⁴³

Department's Position: Section 752(c)(3) of the Act provides that the administering authority shall provide to the ITC the magnitude of the margin of dumping likely to prevail if the *Order* were revoked. Normally, the Department will select a margin from the final determination in the investigation because that is the only calculated rate that reflects the behavior of exporters without the discipline of an order or suspension agreement in place.⁴⁴ Furthermore, pursuant to section 752(c)(4)(A), a dumping margin of "zero or *de minimis* shall not by itself require" that the Department determine that revocation of an AD order would not be likely to lead to a continuation or recurrence of sales at less than fair value. Since the issuance of the *Order*, the Department completed four administrative reviews. Despite the fact that Shanghai Fortune received a calculated dumping margin of zero in one administrative review, the Department continues to find that the margins calculated in the original investigation are the best indication of the margins likely to prevail if the *Order* were revoked, because they are the only calculated rates without the discipline of an order in place.

Further, we note that the calculation of the margins in the original investigation is WTO-consistent. Specifically, because all of the comparison results for Shanghai Fortune's and Suzhou Fine's calculated margins were positive,⁴⁵ none of the margins were affected by zeroing. Further, because we based Kaifeng's margin on the weighted-average of the rates calculated for Shanghai Fortune and Suzhou Fine,⁴⁶ Kaifeng's margin was not affected by zeroing. Finally, the rate for the PRC-wide entity was based on margins from the petition, and thus, is consistent with the *Final Modification for Reviews*.

Therefore, consistent with sections 752(c)(3) and 752(c)(4)(A) of the Act, the Department will report to the ITC the corresponding individual company rates and the PRC-wide rate from the original investigation as noted in the "Final Results of Review" section, below.

Final Results of Reviews

We determine that revocation of the AD *Order* on saccharin from the PRC would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping at the following weighted-average percentage margins:

⁴³ See Kinetic Substantive Response at 11-12.

⁴⁴ See *Persulfates from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Final Results of Expedited Second Sunset Review of Antidumping Duty Order*, 73 FR 11868 (March 5, 2008), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at comment 2.

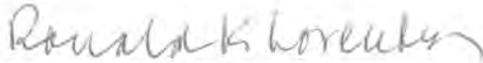
⁴⁵ See Memorandum to the File, "Saccharin from the People's Republic of China: 2014 Sunset Review: Placing Analysis Memorandum's from the Investigation on the Record of the Instant Review," dated concurrently with this memo at Attachment 1 for Shanghai Fortune, and at Attachment 2 for Suzhou Fine.

⁴⁶ See *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Saccharin From the People's Republic of China*, 68 FR 27530, 27531 (May 20, 2003).

Manufacturers/Exporters/Producers	Weighted Average Margin (percent)
Suzhou Fine Chemical Group Co., Ltd	291.57
Shanghai Fortune Chemical Co., Ltd	249.39
Kaifeng Xinhua Fine Chemical Factory	281.97
PRC-Wide-Entity	329.94

Recommendation

Based on our analysis of the substantive responses received, we recommend adopting all of the above positions. If these recommendations are accepted, we will publish the final results of this sunset review in the *Federal Register* and notify the ITC of our determination.



Ronald K. Lorentzen
Acting Assistant Secretary
for Enforcement and Compliance

August 20, 2014
(Date)

List of Attachments

- I. Margin History
- II. Quantity and Value of Saccharin Imports from the PRC 2000-2014

Attachment I

Saccharin from the PRC - Margin History

Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Saccharin From the People's Republic of China

68 FR 27530 (May 20, 2003) 01/01/2002-06/30/2002

Suzhou Fine Chemical Group Co., Ltd	291.57	Percent
Shanghai Fortune Chemical Co., Ltd	249.39	Percent
Kaifeng Xinhua Fine Chemical Factory	281.97	Percent
PRC-Wide	329.33	Percent

Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Saccharin From the People's Republic of China

68 FR 35383 (June 13, 2003) 01/01/2002-06/30/2002

Suzhou Fine Chemical Group Co., Ltd	291.57	Percent
Shanghai Fortune Chemical Co., Ltd	249.39	Percent
Kaifeng Xinhua Fine Chemical Factory	281.97	Percent
PRC-Wide	329.94	Percent

Notice of Antidumping Duty Order: Saccharin From the People's Republic of China

68 FR 40906 (July 9, 2003)

Suzhou Fine Chemical Group Co., Ltd	291.57	Percent
Shanghai Fortune Chemical Co., Ltd	249.39	Percent
Kaifeng Xinhua Fine Chemical Factory	281.97	Percent
PRC-Wide	329.94	Percent

Saccharin From the People's Republic of China: Final Results and Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

71 FR 7515 (February 13, 2006) 12/27/2002-06/30/2004

Shanghai Fortune Chemical Co., Ltd	17.05	Percent
PRC-Wide	323.33	Percent

Saccharin From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the 2005-2006 Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

72 FR 51800 (September 11, 2007) 07/01/2005-06/20/2006

Shanghai Fortune Chemical Co., Ltd	0.00	Percent
PRC-Wide	323.33	Percent

Saccharin From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the 2008-2009 Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

75 FR 43146 (July 23, 2010) 07/01/2008-06/20/2009

PRC-Wide Entity	329.94	Percent
-----------------	--------	---------

Saccharin From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Rescission in Part

77 FR 48966 (August 15, 2012) 07/01/2010-06/20/2011

PRC-Wide Entity	329.94	Percent
-----------------	--------	---------

Attachment II

HTS - USD: Saccharin and its salts
 Customs Value by Customs Value
 for China

U.S. Imports for Consumption
 Monthly data for 2000

Month	Jan-00	Feb-00	Mar-00	Apr-00	May-00	Jun-00	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	2000
USD	215,513	122,053	175,782	110,128	119,526	133,908	143,722	232,164	386,301	411,907	54,362	0	2,105,366
KGS	75,550	43,000	44,751	32,789	29,030	42,665	44,795	71,515	120,848	109,893	24,300	0	639,136
Per-Unit	2.85	2.84	3.93	3.36	4.12	3.14	3.21	3.25	3.20	3.75	2.24	0	3.2941

HTS - USD: Saccharin and its salts
 Customs Value by Customs Value
 for China

U.S. Imports for Consumption
 Monthly data for 2001

Month	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	Jul-01	Aug-01	Sep-01	Oct-01	Nov-01	Dec-01	2001
USD	218,231	301,303	446,302	89,960	306,256	589,454	158,677	308,806	289,288	244,530	373,628	241,775	3,568,210
KGS	70,864	98,009	128,719	36,534	108,660	178,701	54,515	109,027	93,030	78,880	126,005	95,480	1,178,424
Per-Unit	3.08	3.07	3.47	2.46	2.82	3.30	2.91	2.83	3.11	3.10	2.97	2.53	3.0280

HTS - USD: Saccharin and its salts
 Customs Value by Customs Value
 for China

U.S. Imports for Consumption
 Monthly data for 2002

Month	Jan-02	Feb-02	Mar-02	Apr-02	May-02	Jun-02	Jul-02	Aug-02	Sep-02	Oct-02	Nov-02	Dec-02	2002
USD	647,338	200,526	202,945	695,281	350,616	387,850	486,772	483,670	615,958	268,421	137,857	504,330	4,981,564
KGS	190,611	72,257	72,951	223,148	118,862	132,146	148,890	180,525	174,202	84,492	48,557	161,893	1,608,534
Per-Unit	3.40	2.78	2.78	3.12	2.95	2.94	3.27	2.68	3.54	3.18	2.84	3.12	3.0970

HTS - USD: Saccharin and its salts
 Customs Value by Customs Value
 for China

U.S. Imports for Consumption
 Monthly data for 2003

Month	Jan-03	Feb-03	Mar-03	Apr-03	May-03	Jun-03	Jul-03	Aug-03	Sep-03	Oct-03	Nov-03	Dec-03	2003
USD	13,665	5,418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,007	23,090
KGS	4,000	1,620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,226	6,846
Per-Unit	3.42	3.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.27	3.3728

HTS - USD: Saccharin and its salts
 Customs Value by Customs Value
 for China

U.S. Imports for Consumption
 Monthly data for 2004

Month	Jan-04	Feb-04	Mar-04	Apr-04	May-04	Jun-04	Jul-04	Aug-04	Sep-04	Oct-04	Nov-04	Dec-04	2004
USD	2,673	0	0	0	0	2,616	2,048	0	0	0	0	0	7,337
KGS	810	0	0	0	0	545	30	0	0	0	0	0	1,385
Per-Unit	3.30	0	0	0	0	4.80	68.27	0	0	0	0	0	5.2975

HTS - USD: Saccharin and its salts
 Customs Value by Customs Value
 for China

U.S. Imports for Consumption
 Monthly data for 2005

Month	Jan-05	Feb-05	Mar-05	Apr-05	May-05	Jun-05	Jul-05	Aug-05	Sep-05	Oct-05	Nov-05	Dec-05	2005
USD	2,511	0	0	0	0	0	9,500	0	0	0	0	0	12,011
KGS	810	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	835
Per-Unit	3.10	0	0	0	0	0	380.00	0	0	0	0	0	14.38

HTS - USD: Saccharin and its salts
 Customs Value by Customs Value
 for China

U.S. Imports for Consumption
 Monthly data for 2006

Month	Jan-06	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	2006
USD	0	0	0	0	0	68,279	105,019	243,887	129,150	0	0	121,500	667,835
KGS	0	0	0	0	0	9,897	18,010	38,380	18,000	0	0	18,000	102,287
Per-Unit	0	0	0	0	0	6.90	5.83	6.35	7.18	0	0	6.75	6.53

HTS - USD: Saccharin and its salts
 Customs Value by Customs Value
 for China

U.S. Imports for Consumption
 Monthly data for 2007

Month	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	2007
USD	217,975	81,266	330,900	0	352,800	534,450	98,100	745,118	446,774	0	0	295,788	3,103,171
KGS	35,500	13,620	53,800	0	54,720	90,348	18,000	126,920	76,610	0	0	36,204	505,722
Per-Unit	6.14	5.97	6.15	0	6.45	5.92	5.45	5.87	5.83	0	0	8.17	6.14

HTS - USD: Saccharin and its salts
 Customs Value by Customs Value
 for China

U.S. Imports for Consumption
 Monthly data for 2008

Month	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	May-08	Jun-08	Jul-08	Aug-08	Sep-08	Oct-08	Nov-08	Dec-08	2008
USD	625,263	1,733,900	3,430,000	2,343,813	1,395,970	4,144,583	3,422,526	2,368,652	3,505,471	1,622,165	1,038,845	1,211,747	26,842,935
KGS	38,425	107,002	211,000	125,561	62,640	196,530	142,200	107,199	155,833	85,005	55,550	51,486	1,338,431
Per-Unit	16.27	16.20	16.26	18.67	22.29	21.09	24.07	22.10	22.50	19.08	18.70	23.54	20.06

HTS - USD: Saccharin and its salts
 Customs Value by Customs Value
 for China

U.S. Imports for Consumption
 Monthly data for 2009

Month	Jan-09	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	2009
USD	604,052	1,355,078	662,356	271,800	1,360,000	822,195	1,485,400	861,386	123,520	0	106,562	123,520	7,775,869
KGS	36,010	83,015	41,635	18,000	80,000	45,015	96,360	52,816	8,000	0	8,633	8,000	477,484
Per-Unit	16.77	16.32	15.91	15.10	17.00	18.26	15.42	16.31	15.44	#DIV/0!	12.34	15.44	16.29

HTS - USD: Saccharin and its salts
 Customs Value by Customs Value
 for China

U.S. Imports for Consumption
 Monthly data for 2010

Month	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	2010
USD	32,112	377,670	1,045,768	292,369	1,018,400	1,204,787	666,089	1,215,328	861,600	190,114	376,952	1,009,546	8,290,735
KGS	3,336	26,700	82,671	25,000	81,245	104,555	54,996	112,248	71,920	16,600	31,300	84,226	694,797
Per-Unit	9.63	14.14	12.65	11.69	12.53	11.52	12.11	10.83	11.98	11.45	12.04	11.99	11.93

HTS - USD: Saccharin and its salts
 Customs Value by Customs Value
 for China

U.S. Imports for Consumption
 Monthly data for 2011

Month	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	2011
USD	122,600	422,484	979,494	772,167	596,920	616,800	822,200	546,325	78,904	245,150	140,200	349,500	5,692,744
KGS	11,300	34,110	100,209	74,536	59,900	60,000	80,500	61,225	7,590	26,500	20,500	34,000	570,370
Per-Unit	10.85	12.39	9.77	10.36	9.97	10.28	10.21	8.92	10.40	9.25	6.84	10.28	9.98

HTS - USD: Saccharin and its salts
 Customs Value by Customs Value
 for China

U.S. Imports for Consumption
 Monthly data for 2012

Month	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	2012
USD	97,257	385,967	1,702,280	120,788	371,420	1,258,596	589,562	512,430	613,251	759,259	418,141	402,248	7,231,199
KGS	10,036	48,000	198,600	14,650	46,700	149,200	71,100	69,500	76,078	90,550	51,000	49,000	874,414
Per-Unit	9.69	8.04	8.57	8.24	7.95	8.44	8.29	7.37	8.06	8.38	8.20	8.21	8.27

HTS - USD: Saccharin and its salts
 Customs Value by Customs Value
 for China

U.S. Imports for Consumption
 Monthly data for 2013

Month	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	2013
USD	404,868	520,522	696,840	983,780	1,005,643	391,155	1,229,673	995,510	412,595	881,942	589,828	1,028,520	9,140,876
KGS	50,500	65,675	86,500	120,500	129,000	48,000	152,600	121,500	49,500	106,500	72,500	116,500	1,119,275
Per-Unit	8.02	7.93	8.06	8.16	7.80	8.15	8.06	8.19	8.34	8.28	8.14	8.83	8.17

HTS - USD: Saccharin and its salts
 Customs Value by Customs Value
 for China

U.S. Imports for Consumption
 Monthly data for 2013

Month	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	2013
USD	404,868	520,522	696,840	983,780	2,606,010
KGS	50,500	65,675	86,500	120,500	323,175
Per-Unit	8.02	7.93	8.06	8.16	8.06

HTS - USD: Saccharin and its salts
 Customs Value by Customs Value
 for China

U.S. Imports for Consumption
 Monthly data for 2014

Month	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	2014
USD	975,571	517,980	1,105,103	245,050	2,843,704
KGS	99,100	59,000	111,000	25,057	294,157
Per-Unit	9.84	8.78	9.96	9.78	9.67

HTS - USD: Saccharin and its salts
 Customs Value by Customs Value
 for China

U.S. Imports for Consumption
 Year-to-Date Increase between 2013 and 2014.

Month	2013	2014	Difference	% Change
	A	B	C=B-A	D=C/A
USD	2,606,010	2,843,704	237,694	9.12%
KGS	323,175	294,157	-29,018	-8.98%
Per-Unit	8.06	9.67	1.60	19.89%

data from the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. International Trade Commission.