

**NON-CONFIDENTIAL SUMMARY OF
THE APPLICATION ON
INTRODUCTION OF SAFEGUARD
MEASURES ON IMPORTS OF
CERTAIN ELECTRICAL
APPLIANCES**

APPLICANT

**SMALL DOMESTIC APPLIANCE INDUSTRIALISTS AND EXPORTERS
ASSOCIATION**

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SECTION ONE

1. DETAILS OF APPLICANT

The applicant is the professional association whose title and contact details are given below, which represents domestic producers.

TITLE/ADDRESS/TELEPHONE/FAX	CONTACT PERSON
<i>SMALL DOMESTIC APPLIANCE INDUSTRIALISTS AND EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION (KESID)</i> <i>ADDRESS:</i> Krizantem Sok. No: 20 Levent 34330 Istanbul <i>TELEPHONE:</i> 0 212 282 98 00 <i>FAX:</i> 0 212 282 98 09	 Sabri ERDIL (Secretary General)

The applicant professional association represents a significant portion of domestic producers, which produce the subject product.

SECTION TWO

2. DETAILS OF SUBJECT PRODUCT

Details on the descriptions, uses, technical specifications and production and marketing of products subject to the safeguard measure application are provided in the following sections.

2.1. Description

Subject products are devices running on electrical power, which are specifically designed to facilitate personal and domestic chores carried out in daily life.

The descriptions of domestically produced and imported subject products are the same.

2.2. Uses

The subject electrical appliances are mostly used in homes, businesses, hotels and similar living spaces at non-industrial scale in the carrying out of food preparation, cleaning and personal care functions.

Appliances used for food preparation at homes (Group A) may be categorized into two groups as appliances used for processing food (Group A1) and appliances that perform the function of heating solids and liquids (Group A2). Group A1 includes grinders, mixers, blenders, extractors (fruit and vegetable juice extractors), choppers-slicers and composite appliances (complete sets-food processors) which incorporate more than one of these together. Group A2, on the other hand, comprises waffle makers, toasters, deep fryers and water boiling kettles. Recharged hand vacuums (Group B) are mostly used in homes and restaurants for cleaning purposes and hair dryers (Group C) are mostly used for personal care purposes in hotels and businesses providing personal care services.

2.3. Sub-Heading Numbers

The subject product is classified in the following codes according to the Turkish Customs Tariff Schedule published in early 2007.

Group	Customs Code	Definition of Product
Group A1	8509.40.00.00.11	Food grinders
	8509.40.00.00.12	Mixers
	8509.40.00.00.13	Blenders
	8509.40.00.00.14	Fruit or vegetable juice extractors
	8509.40.00.00.15	Complete sets
	8509.40.00.00.19	Others
	8509.80.00.00.00	Other appliances (only meat grinders)
Group A2	8516.60.90.00.11	Toasters (waffle makers)
	8516.72.00.00.00	Toasters (for bread)
	8516.79.20.00.00	Deep fryers
	8516.79.70.00.00	Others (Only kettles)
Group B	8508.11.00.00.19	Others
Group C	8516.31.90.00.00	Others

2.4. Technical Specifications

Details of the basic components comprising the subject electrical appliances are given below.

Plastic and metal exterior: These are plastic and metal parts produced according to the function and the desired external design of the appliance. The plastic components are produced from thermoplastics and the main thermoplastics used are polypropylene (PP), acrylonitril-butadien-stryrene (ABS), styrene-acrylonitril (SAN), polyamide (PA), polybutyleneterephthalate (PBT) and polycarbonate (PC), which are heat resistant types. Some of these thermal plastics are procured domestically and some are imported from the Far East or Europe. The plastic parts produced by the injection moulding technique are colored by powdered paint added to the plastic raw material. Also, plastic parts may be colored by wet paint considering aesthetic elements after the production stage. The brand of the product is introduced on plastic components either by serigraphy or by silicone buffer machines. The metal parts of the product are made of aluminum DKP steel sheets or

stainless steel. Metal raw materials are generally procured domestically or from Europe. Production of metal components is carried out by the pressing technique. Metal components are colored by electrostatic powder coating.

Motor: The subject electrical appliances may contain a motor depending on the function of the device. The features of the motors used in the subject appliances may vary depending on the function of the appliance. For example, the motors of electrical appliances used in the kitchen have powers of generally between 400 Watt and 1000 Watt; these being AC motors running at 13,000 to 29,000 rpm. However, the power and rpm of the motors of for example, fruit and vegetable juice extractors are lower because of the function of the device. Furthermore, the motor power and rpm of certain electrical appliances used in the kitchen may be modified by electronic cards. Also, DC motors between 30 Watt and 60 Watt running on about 20,000 rpm are used in recharged hand vacuums. The motors of hair dryers run at 10 Watt and 12,000 to 17,000 rpm.

Resistance Mechanism: This is the part used for transforming electrical power into heat energy for producing heat in cases where the appliance needs heat to fulfill its function. Manufacturers wrap the resistance wire they procure on the appliance by winders. The technical specifications of the resistance mechanism may vary by the function of the electrical appliance.

Thermostat: This is the part, which has the function to prevent overheating of heating appliances and to ensure that the temperature of the appliance stays at a certain level. Bimetal thermostats are used to set the temperatures of products like waffle makers and deep fryers. The part used for breaking the electrical current at a certain temperature is called a thermal breaker.

Cable: The subject appliances get the electrical power they require from the city grid. Certain appliances may use electrical power by storing it. In any case, a cable, which transmits the electrical power from the city grid to the appliance, is needed. The length and cross-section of the cable is determined according to the function of the appliance and the magnitude of the current.

On/Off mechanism: This is the part used for turning on, shutting down or for multi-stage temperature settings for the electrical current carried by the plugged cable.

Fan: These are fans with minimum two blades, generally made of plastic, used for moving hot or cold air regularly, depending on the function of the appliance.

Electronic circuit: This is a part that may be used for fulfillment of functions like setting temperature level and changing the rpm of the motor depending on the function of the appliance.

2.5. Production Process

The production of the subject product may be taken as a whole; comprising the pre-manufacturing processes, the manufacturing stage and the post-manufacturing processes, which includes all processes creating added value. In this context, the production process comprises mainly the following stages.

Design: The production process of the subject products starts with the design phase representing the process of planning for development of a new product. Product design may be done either by the research development departments of the manufacturer or may be outsourced. Although the subject appliances are products designed for contemplated use, decorative and aesthetic elements also play an important role in their designs as they are mostly used in home environments. Hence, products with numerous different designs fulfilling similar functions are being produced. Also, functional elements like generated power, consumed energy and safety features comprise yet another dimension of product design.

Production or procurement of main components: The firms either manufacture themselves or outsource the above listed main components used in production (plastic and metal parts, motor, heating mechanism, cable, etc.).

Assembly: This stage represents the assembly and turning into the final product of semi-finished goods and components and parts along the assembly line. Since materials used in the production of subject products are basically the same, firms

may produce multiple products in an assembly line depending on their production planning.

Quality control: Finished products go through performance and function tests at the end of the production line like assembly compliance check, functional check, quality check and electrical resistance check. In addition, certain parts are tested before parts are assembled.

Packing: Products, the production of which are completed, are packed in styropor and boxes together with their user guides, service lists and warranty certificates and are placed in stocks.

Sale Operations: Some of the manufacturers produce brands with high recognition domestically and sell their products to the said brand owning firms. Other firms produce both other brands and also their own. Sales of kitchen products and those used for cleaning and personal care increase on special days like the new year and mother's day.

After-sale services: It is a statutory obligation that firms provide after-sale services for the subject products. In addition to this, certain firms provide such services at a level beyond statutory obligations in an attempt to strengthen the awareness of the consumers of the products and increasing the market share of such goods.

2.6. Comparison of Domestic and Imported Products

The uses of domestic and imported subject electrical appliances are exactly the same. Also, materials and production technologies used in production of the said products do not display any difference between imported and domestic products. The firms usually try to boost their market shares through new product designs and branding. Hence, it is possible to say that domestic products and imported products are like products after an analysis in terms of supply and demand.

SECTION THREE

3. INCREASE OBSERVED IN IMPORTS OF SUBJECT PRODUCT

The data on the imports of the subject product by groups are given below and the import data by country is submitted attached to this document. The periodical statistics cover the January-July period and those for the percentage of imports compared to domestic production and the market share of imports cover the January-June period. Besides, the imports of the products with Customs Code 8509.80.00.00.00 and designated by Article titled "Others" out of the products in Group A1 are kept in kilograms and the statistics on the imports of products with other Custom Codes are included in pieces. In this context, the products the import statistics of which are kept in pieces have been designated as Group A1.1 and those with import statistics in kilograms are designated as Group A1.2 and the data on the imports of these products are given below.

3.1. Group A1

Imports- Group A1.1	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 (P)	2007 (P)
Pieces	730.850	1.528.464	2.224.300	2.705.511	2.889.513	1.694.204	1.584.256
Index	100	209	304	370	395	100	94
Ratio to Domestic Producti on %	53	96	149	170	147	167	148
Market Share %	100	129	137	148	139	100	103

It is observed that Group A1.1 imports, which were over 730,000 pieces in 2002, reached about 2,900,000 pieces in 2006 with respective increases of 109 %, 46 %, 22 % and 7 % in subsequent years. Imports have regressed by 6 % in 2007 January-July period compared to the same period in 2006. The ratio of imports to domestic production was % 53 in 2002, going up to 147 % in 2006, becoming 148 %

in 2007 January-July period. It is observed that a significant increase has taken place in the market share of imports in the period under examination.

Imports-Group A1.2	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 (P)	2007 (P)
Kg	103.198	59.275	196.506	203.778	531.794	265.508	373.524
Index	100	57	190	197	515	100	141

It is observed that the imports of Group A1.2, which was over 103,000 kilograms in 2002, decreased by 43 % in 2003 and with an increase of respectively 232 %, 4 % and 161 % in subsequent years, has reached 532,000 kilograms in 2006. Periodical imports have risen by 41 % in 2007 compared to 2006. Since import statistics are kept in kilograms and production statistics in pieces, the relative import and market share figures for this group are not provided.

3.2. Group A2

Imports-Group A2	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 (P)	2007 (P)
Pieces	230.903	361.200	1.425.727	2.170.488	2.227.782	1.185.055	2.224.334
Index	100	156	617	940	965	100	188
Ratio to Domestic Production %	86	126	592	863	729	-	1.275
Market Share %	100	128	170	176	178	100	103

It is observed that Group A2 imports, which were at the level of 240,000 pieces in 2002, have increased respectively by 56 %, 295 %, 52 % and 3 % in the following years, exceeding 2,200,000 pieces in 2006. Imports have risen in year 2007 January-July period by 88 % compared to the same period of 2006. It is observed that the ratio of imports to domestic production has risen to 729 % in 2006 from its 2002 level

of 86 % and has gone up to 1,275 % in 2007 January-June period. There has been a significant increase in the market share of imports during the period under examination as well.

3.3. Group B

Imports-Group B	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 (P)	2007 (P)
Pieces	110.761	190.371	448.913	400.501	493.538	275.923	192.269
Index	100	172	405	362	446	100	70
Ratio to Domestic Production %	108	104	309	285	444	346	304
Market Share %	100	106	147	150	158	100	99

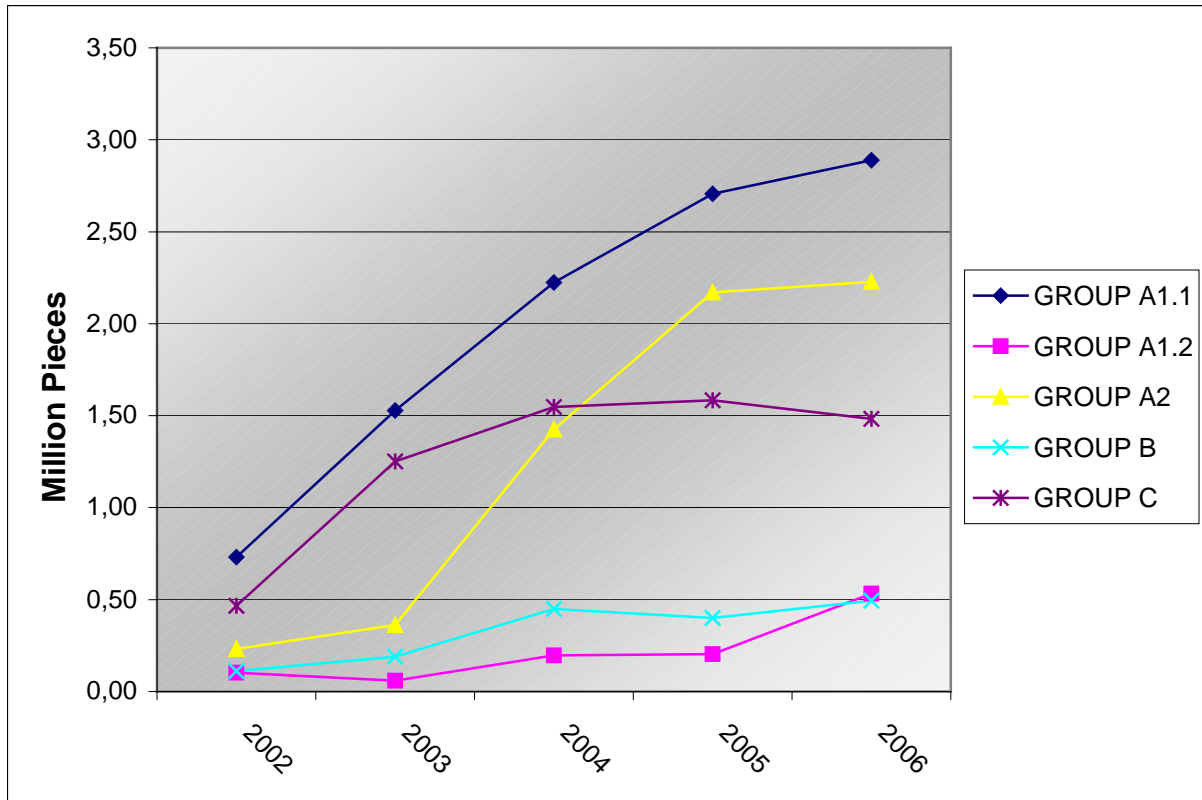
It is observed that Group B imports, which were above 110,000 pieces in 2002, increased by 72 % and 136 % in the following two years respectively with a drop of 11 % in 2005 and going up to 493,000 pieces, with an increase of 23 % in 2006. Imports have regressed by 30 % in 2007 January-July period compared to the same period in 2006. Another observation is that the ratio of imports to domestic production has risen from to 444 % in 2006 from 108 % in 2002. The ratio was 304 % in 2007 January-June period. It is observed that there was a significant increase in the market share of imports in the period under examination.

3.4. Group C

Imports-Group C	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 (P)	2007 (P)
Pieces	466.084	1.251.020	1.546.564	1.584.290	1.483.334	916.161	938.931
Index	100	268	332	340	318	100	102
Ratio to Domestic Production %	423	1.038	1.210	1.199	1.888	1.997	4.015
Market Share %	100	113	114	114	116	100	103

It is observed that Group C imports, which were over 460,000 pieces in 2002, increased by 168 %, 24 % and 2 % respectively in the following three years with a drop of 6 % to 1,480,000 pieces in 2006. Periodical imports in 2007, of Group C, have increased by 2 %. The ratio of imports to domestic production was 423 % in 2002, going up to 1,888 % in 2006 and 4,015 % in 2007 January-June period. A significant increase has occurred in the market share of imports in the period under examination as well.

3.5. Conclusion



Upon an examination of the import statistics for 2002-2006 period for the subject product, it is observed that imports of all groups other than Group C have reached their maximum levels in 2006. Group C imports were at a figure slightly lower than what it was in 2005 when imports were at their highest in 2006. In this context, the determination that imports have increased may be made for all groups in the imports of the subject product.

SECTION FOUR

4. SERIOUS INJURY AND THREAT OF SERIOUS INJURY IN DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF SUBJECT PRODUCT

A serious injury and threat of serious injury appearing in the domestic production of the subject product may be observed from the basic economic indicators of domestic production given below.

4.1. Group A1

Consumption-Group A1.1	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 (P)	2007 (P)
Index	<i>100</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>86</i>

Since the import statistics of Group A1.2 is in kilograms, consumption figures are given for Group A1.1. Group A1.1's domestic consumption has continuously increased from 2002 through 2006. It is observed that consumption has dropped by 14 % in 2007 January-June period compared to the same period of the previous year. Considering the increase in the imports of Group A1.2 in the 6-month period, it can be said that consumption has not dropped by 14 % in that period.

Production-Group A1	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 (P)	2007 (P)
Index	<i>100</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>99</i>

Group A1 production has increased by 16 % in 2003 with a drop of 5 % in 2004, increasing by 7 % and 23 % respectively during the following two years. A drop of 1 % was observed in 2007 January-June period compared to the same period of 2006.

Domestic Sales-Group A1	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 (P)	2007 (P)
Index	100	106	128	111	154	100	77

The domestic sales of Group A1 have increased respectively by 6 % and 21 % in 2003 and 2004. Sales have regressed by 13 % in 2005, rising by 39 % in 2006. Six-month sales for 2007 have remained 23 % behind that for the same period in 2006.

Employment-Group A1	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 (P)	2007 (P)
Index	100	108	85	95	104	100	99

Group A1 employment has increased by 8 % in 2003, coming down by 21 % in 2004. Employment has risen by 12 % and 10 % in the following two years. A 1 % drop has occurred in the periodical employment for 2007.

Productivity-Group A1	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Index	100	107	129	124	139

It is observed that work force productivity has continuously increased in the period under examination in Group A1 production, reaching its highest level in 2006.

Profitability-Group A1	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
%	5,8	2,1	2,8	0,2	-0,7

It is observed that the profitability in the sales of Group A1 has shown a decreasing trend in the period under examination, taking a negative value in 2006.

In conclusion, it is observed that the consumption of the products in this group increased from 2002 until 2006, with consumption going through a slight contraction in 2007 January-June period. Also, it is observed that there is a drop of 1 % in the periodical production for 2007 and 23 % in the periodical domestic sales. It is also observed that employment has dropped in relation to the contraction experienced in production. Furthermore, the drop observed in profitability is striking. It can be said that domestic manufacturers have lost their shares in the growing market. Hence, domestic production is undergoing serious injury/threat of serious injury due to increasing imports.

4.2. Group A2

Consumption-Group A2	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 (P)	2007 (P)
Index	100	122	363	536	543	100	188

The domestic consumption for Group A2 has continuously increased from 2002 until 2006. It is observed that consumption has risen by 88 % in 2007 January-June period, compared to the same period of the previous year.

Production-Group A2	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 (P)	2007 (P)
Index	100	107	90	94	114	100	103

Group A2 production has increased by 7 % in 2003, dropping by 16 % in 2004; again increasing by 4 % and 22 % in the following two years. Production has occurred at a level close to the same period in 2006 in the first six-month period of 2007.

Domestic Sales-Group A2	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 (P)	2007 (P)
Index	100	85	85	94	83	100	96

The total domestic sales of Group A2 has dropped by 15 % in 2003; remaining at this level in 2004. Sales have increased by 9 % in 2005, dropping by 12 % in 2006. It is observed that sales have dropped by 4 % in 2007 January-June period, compared to the same period in 2006.

Employment-Group A2	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 (P)	2007 (P)
Index	<i>100</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>102</i>

For Group A2, total employment has grown by 1 % in 2003, dropping by 14 %, 17 % and 1 % in the following years. It is observed that the periodical employment for 2007 is 2 % over the figure for the same period in 2006.

Productivity-Group A2	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Index	<i>100</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>160</i>

In Group A2 production, work force productivity was in an increasing trend in the period under examination, reaching its highest value in 2006.

Profitability-Group A2	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
%	<i>8,4</i>	<i>4,3</i>	<i>2,4</i>	<i>0,9</i>	<i>-11,4</i>

It is observed that the profitability in the sales of Group A2 showed a decreasing trend in the period under examination, taking on a negative value in 2006.

In conclusion, it is observed that the total domestic consumption of Group A2 has risen continuously during the period under examination. In addition to this, domestic production was in a growing trend in the same period, with a drop observed in domestic sales. Sales have gone back to their lowest level in 2006. The year where employment was lowest was again 2006. Furthermore, a decreasing trend is

observed in profitability in the period under examination. Hence, domestic production is exposed to serious injury/threat of serious injury due to increasing imports.

4.3. Group B

Consumption-Group B	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 (P)	2007 (P)
Index	100	161	275	241	282	100	81

The total consumption for Group B has risen in 2003 and 2004 with a drop in 2005, reaching its highest level again in 2006, with another increase. Consumption has regressed by 19 % in the first 6-month period of 2007, compared to the same period in 2006.

Production-Group B	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 (P)	2007 (P)
Index	100	178	142	137	108	100	90

Group B production has risen by 78 % in 2003, retreating continuously in the following years. It is observed that production has decreased by 10 % in January-June period of 2007, compared to the same period in 2006.

Domestic Sales-Group B	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 (D)	2007 (D)
Index	100	149	122	100	89	100	85

The domestic sales of Group B have increased in 2003, dropping continuously until 2006 in the following period. Sales have decreased by 15 % in 2007 January-June, compared to the same period in 2006

Employment-Group B	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 (D)	2007 (D)
Index	100	178	143	139	109	100	100

Group B's employment has increased in 2003, continuously dropping in the following years; remaining at the same level compared to the same period in 2006, in 2007 January-June period.

Productivity- Group B	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Index	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>100</i>

It is observed that work force productivity has run a similar course overall in the period under examination.

Profitability- Group B	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
%	<i>-22,3</i>	<i>-4,5</i>	<i>2,7</i>	<i>24,3</i>	<i>17,0</i>

The profitability in Group B sales, which has negative values in 2002 and 2003, became 24 % in 2005, going down to 17 % in 2006.

In conclusion, the domestic consumption for Group B has reached its highest level in 2006. However, as a result of the drop, which started in 2004 in domestic production, such production has gone down to its lowest level in 2006. Also, a trend of change similar to domestic production is observed in domestic sales as well. The decrease, which started in 2004 in employment, is also striking. Hence, domestic production is exposed to serious injury/threat of serious injury due to growing imports.

4.4. Group C

Consumption- Group C	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 (P)	2007 (P)
Index	<i>100</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>108</i>

The total consumption for Group C has increased continuously from 2003 through 2005, dropping by 8 % in 2006. It is observed that consumption has risen by 8 % in 2007 January-June period compared to the same period in 2006.

Production-Group C	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 (P)	2007 (P)
Index	100	109	116	120	71	100	56

Group C production has displayed increases with small increments from 2003 through 2005 with a drop of 41 % in 2006. Production has dropped by 44 % in the first six-month period of 2007, compared to the same period in the previous year.

Domestic Sales-Group C	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 (P)	2007 (P)
Index	100	100	117	119	79	100	55

Group C domestic sales were at their 2002 level in 2003, with increases in the following two years. Sales have dropped by 34 % in 2006. The sales of 2007 January-June period are 45 % below that of the same period in 2006.

Employment-Group C	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006 (P)	2007 (P)
Index	100	127	86	88	75	75	86

Whilst Group C employment has increased by 27 % in 2003, it has gone into a dropping trend in subsequent years, regressing to its lowest levels in 2006. An increase of 14 % is observed in year 2007 periodical employment.

Productivity-Group C	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Index	100	86	135	137	95

It is observed that work force productivity in Group C production rose from 2003 through 2005. Productivity has dropped to its lowest level in 2006. This decrease is fully attributable to the decrease observed in the production for 2006.

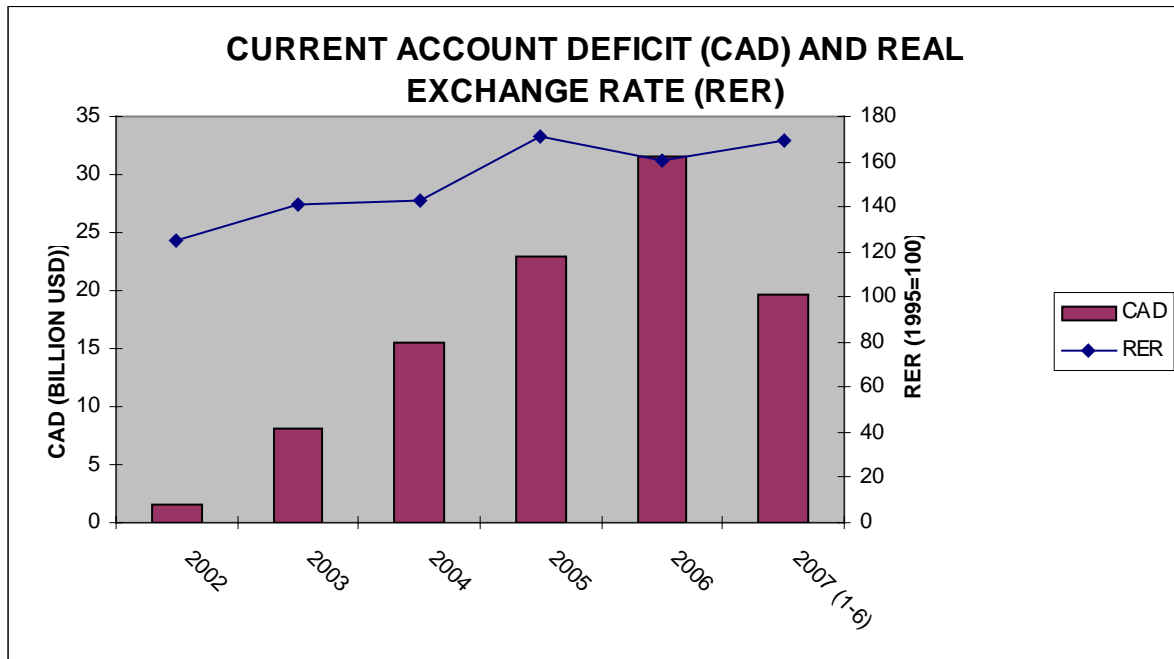
Profitability- Group C	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
%	<i>18,7</i>	<i>8,6</i>	<i>10,6</i>	<i>18,0</i>	<i>5,9</i>

An analysis of the profitability in Group C sales in the period under examination shows that profitability retreated to its lowest level in 2006.

Group C's consumption has increased from 2002 through 2005, dropping in 2006 with another rise in 2007 January-June period. Also, domestic production, domestic sales, employment and profitability have all regressed to their lowest levels in 2006. Furthermore, again drops were observed in production and sales again in 2007 January-June period. Hence, domestic production is exposed to serious injury/threat of serious injury due to growing imports.

SECTION FIVE

5. UNFORESEEN DEVELOPMENTS



Source: Republic of Turkey Central Bank

The above table gives the deficit in the current account balance from 2002 until January-June 2007 and the value of TRY in this period against foreign currencies. The real exchange rate index was calculated by reducing the value of TRY by consumer price index for the currencies of 19 countries (Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Switzerland, Holland, Italy, England, USA, Japan, Sweden, Austria, Canada, Korea, Taiwan, Iran, Brazil, China, Greece). The increases in the index represent revaluation of TRY. Accordingly, it is observed that the Turkish economy has a current account deficit in growing amounts, starting from 2002. Yet, TRY has been revalued in real terms against the currencies of foreign countries in the said period. Current account deficits in an economy open to international capital movements where a floating foreign currency regime is implemented, gives rise to the expectation that the national currency would be devalued in real terms, helping the current deficit to close. Hence, the fact that TRY has been revalued in real terms against the currencies of foreign countries in the period under examination is assessed as an unforeseen development, triggering a growth in imports.

SECTION SIX

6. PRICE UNDERCUTTING

Price Undercutting	Group A1.1	Group A1.2	Group A2	Group B	Group C
Domestic products (TRY)	27	87	32	68	21
Imported products (TRY)	19	83	19	58	12
Price Undercutting (%)	30	5	41	15	43

The price undercutting figures calculated using the ex-factory prices of domestic producers and the cost to the wholesaler of imported products for Group A1.1, Group A2 and Group C, wholesale purchase prices of domestic products for Group A1.2 and sale prices at retail level of domestic and imported products for Group B are given above. It is observed that for all groups, imported products undercut the prices of domestic products at various ratios.

SECTION SEVEN

7. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE INCREASE IN IMPORTS AND SERIOUS INJURY OR THREAT OF SERIOUS INJURY DOMESTIC PRODUCTION IS EXPOSED TO

The main reason for the serious injury and threat of injury on domestic production, as shown numerically above, is the imports, which have been growing in recent years. The serious injury effect of each one of elements like contraction in consumption, drop in exports, increase in the competition among domestic producers in the domestic market, the production capacity which is at a level surpassing demand in the domestic market, development of alternative products and high depreciation cost attributable to new investments is evaluated below and it is concluded that these elements do not give rise to a loss effect.

In all product groups, consumption has increased in the period under examination. Although it is observed that in certain product groups, there is an increase in domestic production and domestic sales, the growth rate of imports has taken place at levels, which will melt the market shares of domestic products in the domestic market.

Exports indices of the subject product groups by years are given below.

Exports (Index)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Group A1	<i>100</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>141</i>
Group A2	<i>100</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>210</i>
Group B	<i>100</i>	<i>466</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>612</i>	<i>387</i>
Group C	<i>100</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

Exports of Group A1 and Group A2 have reached their highest levels in the period under examination in 2006. In exports of Group B, a drop is observed in 2006;

however, the turnover of products in the said group predominantly comes from domestic sales. Exports are not of a significant magnitude for products in Group C either. Hence, it doesn't seem possible to say that the exports of the subject products are causing losses for domestic producers.

Furthermore, no domestic producer of a scale, which would give rise to competition that would lead to loss in the period under examination, has entered the market. Also, there is no producer among existing domestic manufacturers who would disrupt competition exercising its dominant power in the market. Hence, it can be said that the competition among domestic producers have not lead to injury.

Production capacity indices of the subject product groups by years are given below.

Capacity (Index)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Group A1	<i>100</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>137</i>
Group A2	<i>100</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>144</i>
Group B	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>
Group C	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>250</i>

Upon an analysis of the subject product groups by years in terms of production capacities and ratios of change taking place in production indicates that no capacity increase at a scale to surpass domestic demand has occurred during the period under examination.

To touch upon the development of alternative products on the market, the production process of the subject products is the same all over the world as explained in Section Two. Hence, no product that became predominant in the market has been launched due to a new technology or product process during the period under examination. Besides, again as explained previously, subject products mostly strive to increase their market shares rather by design based aesthetic elements by

functional features like power and energy and branding and quality of after sale services. In this regard, domestic producers try to boost their positions in the market both by the funds they allocate to research and development and marketing activities and also by strategies seeking to deliver top level after sale services; yet, they are being exposed to serious injury and threat of serious injury as low priced imported products strain market conditions basically. In other words, the development of alternative products has no bearing on the injury incurred by domestic producers.

Producers of the subject products have not made any investment at a scale to strain the financial structure during the period under examination. Hence, the impairment in the economic indices of domestic producers is not attributable to excessively high depreciation and wear and tear costs.

SECTION EIGHT

8. SAFEGUARD MEASURE REQUESTED ON IMPORTS

To prevent the injury and threat of injury on the sector by the increase in imports which gained speed in recent years, it is requested that safeguard measures in the form of additional financial charge in quantities specified in the table below or by restrictions in quantities to be determined under regulations are adopted in quantities specified for all countries under Decree on Safeguard Measures (2004/7305) (Official Gazette Date and No: 29.05.2004 -25476) and Regulation on Safeguard Measures (Official Gazette Date and No: 08.06.2004 -25486) (Regulations). Additional financial charge must be imposed on a fixed amount basis.

GROUP	CUSTOMS CODE	Requested Additional Financial Charge
Group A1	8509.40.00.00.11	7 \$ / PIECE
	8509.40.00.00.12	7 \$ / PIECE
	8509.40.00.00.13	6 \$ / PIECE
	8509.40.00.00.14	6 \$ / PIECE
	8509.40.00.00.15	12 \$ / PIECE
	8509.40.00.00.19	8 \$ / PIECE
	8509.80.00.00.00	7 \$ / PIECE
Group A2	8516.60.90.00.11	8 \$ / PIECE
	8516.72.00.00.00	5 \$ / PIECE
	8516.79.20.00.00	11 \$ / PIECE
	8516.79.70.00.00	5 \$ / PIECE
Group B	8508.11.00.00.19	7 \$ / PIECE
Group C	8516.31.90.00.00	6 \$ / PIECE

Presently, various efforts for increasing competitiveness in the industry have been initiated. However, it is believed that time is needed for such measures to give any results. Hence, the duration of the measures to be adopted should not be less than 3 years. Implementation of the safeguard measures for a term of 3 years is required urgently to allow relief for the loss of the industry attributable to the excessive increases of imports and to allow the ancillary industry of broad magnitude providing services to the industry to become competitive once again.

ANNEX:1 IMPORT STATISTICS BY COUNTRY

GROUP A 1.1	2002				2003				2004				2005				2006				2007(1-7)			
	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %
ALL COUNTRIES	730.850	6.821.832	9,3	100,0%	1.528.464	12.168.788	8,0	100,0%	2.224.300	19.327.683	8,7	100,0%	2.705.511	29.521.826	10,9	100,0%	2.895.135	37.572.054	13,0	100,0%	1.584.256	24.011.416	15,2	100,0%
PRC	468.653	2.857.821	6,1	64,1%	1.217.111	6.430.656	5,3	79,6%	1.772.650	11.016.920	6,2	79,7%	1.953.332	16.640.493	8,5	72,2%	2.144.792	23.555.652	11,0	74,1%	1.372.841	18.084.782	13,2	86,7%
SLOVENIA	56.515	730.503	12,9	7,7%	109.469	1.631.440	14,9	7,2%	135.228	2.396.247	17,7	6,1%	416.751	5.025.868	12,1	15,4%	390.870	4.914.583	12,6	13,5%	77.979	1.580.998	20,0	4,9%
FRANCE	79.563	2.026.252	25,5	10,9%	83.058	2.034.162	24,5	5,4%	125.654	3.105.053	24,7	5,6%	145.286	3.462.362	23,8	5,4%	124.753	3.642.595	29,2	4,3%	39.986	1.576.307	39,4	2,5%
POLAND	1.349	24.324	18,0	0,2%	1.834	40.074	21,9	0,1%	26	3.755	144,4	0,0%	13.524	544.554	40,3	0,5%	6.060	184.077	30,4	0,2%	37.226	996.265	26,8	2,3%
SPAIN	40.305	372.589	9,2	5,5%	71.432	1.020.809	14,3	4,7%	75.182	1.379.109	18,3	3,4%	107.184	2.297.117	21,4	4,0%	123.392	2.973.303	24,1	4,3%	34.711	794.046	22,9	2,2%
CZECH REP.	3.024	33.278	11,0	0,4%	14.089	211.725	15,0	0,9%	12.775	240.137	18,8	0,6%	13.091	273.479	20,9	0,5%	18.698	400.972	21,4	0,6%	9.016	149.683	16,6	0,6%
USA	574	56.783	98,9	0,1%	3.651	258.273	70,7	0,2%	5.768	522.552	90,6	0,3%	2.360	386.928	164,0	0,1%	2.697	427.493	158,5	0,1%	3.641	603.792	138,4	0,2%
HONG KONG	62.433	351.319	5,6	8,5%	12.356	134.842	10,9	0,8%	73.689	78.876	1,1	3,3%	37.250	368.898	9,9	1,4%	55.663	395.561	7,1	1,9%	2.631	30.353	11,5	0,2%
HUNGARY	3.792	94.138	24,8	0,5%	6.240	167.098	26,8	0,4%	6.244	208.206	33,3	0,3%	4.792	191.925	40,1	0,2%	6.170	230.160	37,3	0,2%	2.251	93.663	41,6	0,1%
MEXICO	---	---	---	---	864	8.265	9,6	0,1%	1.728	12.704	7,4	0,1%	1.728	13.241	7,7	0,1%	---	---	---	---	1.728	17.085	9,9	0,1%
ITALY	3.650	38.885	10,6	0,5%	1.196	63.009	52,7	0,1%	4.672	128.540	27,5	0,2%	245	60.352	246,3	0,0%	1.534	174.391	113,7	0,1%	1.015	164.621	162,2	0,1%
GERMANY	2.479	72.575	29,3	0,3%	871	20.146	23,1	0,1%	4.726	71.130	15,1	0,2%	4.249	116.013	27,3	0,2%	11.628	344.162	29,6	0,4%	712	11.230	15,8	0,0%
BRAZIL	864	14.683	17,0	0,1%	1.248	23.919	19,2	0,1%	2.976	46.062	15,5	0,1%	5.292	90.004	17,0	0,2%	5.951	114.988	19,3	0,2%	360	11.089	30,8	0,0%
ENGLAND	20	13.711	685,6	0,0%	139	4.845	34,9	0,0%	459	24.493	53,4	0,0%	314	23.274	74,1	0,0%	550	42.172	76,7	0,0%	131	11.336	86,5	0,0%
PORTUGAL	5.131	88.321	17,2	0,7%	3.272	62.438	19,1	0,2%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	366	18,3	0,0%
DENMARK	4	803	200,8	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	11.683	1460,4	0,0%	9	16.512	1834,7	0,0%	4	3.940	985,0	0,0%
HOLLAND	1.464	27.045	18,5	0,2%	2	195	97,5	0,0%	72	2.574	35,8	0,0%	1	2.702	2702,0	0,0%	4	581	145,3	0,0%	4	1.680	415,0	0,0%
IRELAND	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	568	14.039	24,7	0,0%	---	---	---	---	1.050	68.552	65,3	0,0%	---	---	---	---
EGYPT	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	458	18.631	40,7	0,0%	---	---	---	---
JORDAN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	274	10.618	38,8	0,0%	---	---	---	---
TAIWAN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	152	76,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---	246	16.635	67,6	0,0%	---	---	---	---	
ROMANIA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	170	14.692	86,4	0,0%	---	---	---	---	
SWITZERLAND	4	849	212,3	0,0%	48	13.565	282,6	0,0%	58	39.195	675,8	0,0%	11	760	69,1	0,0%	161	21.041	130,7	0,0%	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16	20.454	1278,4	0,0%	2	3.551	1775,5	0,0%	3	1.270	423,3	0,0%	---	---	---	---	
FINLAND	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2.663	2663,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---	
SOUTH KOREA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	750	750,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---	
MAURITUS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	352	352,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
BULGARIA	202	2.606	12,9	0,0%	---	---	---	---	13	345	26,5	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
GREECE	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12	118	9,8	0,0%	52	1.616	31,1	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
JAPAN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.281	12.380	9,7	0,1%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
BELGIUM	---	---	---	---	177	6.057	34,2	0,0%	500	4.280	8,6	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
AUSTRIA	720	11.977	16,6	0,1%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
UAE	2	126	63,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
ISRAEL	102	3.264	32,0	0,0%	1.407	37.270	26,5	0,1%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
SOUTH AFRICA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	34	761	22,4	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NORWAY	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	6.255	1251,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GROUP A 1.2	2002				2003				2004				2005				2006				2007(1-7)			
	KG	USD	B.F	KG %	KG	USD	B.F	KG %	KG	USD	B.F	KG %	KG	USD	B.F	KG %	KG	USD	B.F	KG %	KG	USD	B.F	KG %
ALL COUNTRIES	103.198	1.047.040	10,1	100,0%	59.275	1.183.531	20,0	100,0%	196.506	3.199.046	16,3	100,0%	203.778	3.643.601	17,9	100,0%	531.794	7.789.278	14,6	100,0%	373.524	3.280.255	8,8	100,0%
PRC	65.189	416.651	6,4	63,2%	28.577	244.626	8,6	48,2%	107.462	1.083.982	10,1	54,7%	143.308	1.712.834	12,0	70,3%	397.948	2.936.478	7,4	74,8%	312.091	2.063.347	6,6	83,6%
USA	1.519	85.321	56,2	1,5%	4.183	291.989	69,8	7,1%	2.623	201.250	76,7	1,3%	4.373	298.408	68,2	2,1%	2.042	187.128	91,6	0,4%	26.038	293.563	11,3	7,0%
GERMANY	8.035	135.351	16,8	7,8%	18.731	348.808	18,6	31,6%	26.436	643.069	24,3	13,5%	24.180	830.891	34,4	11,9%	55.719	2.342.350	42,0	10,5%	10.414	213.674	20,5	2,8%
HUNGARY	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	915	22.980	25,1	0,4%	2.412	27.848	11,5	0,5%	8.286	178.451	21,5	2,2%
IRELAND	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.636	118.205	17,8	3,3%	19.610	962.825	49,1	3,7%	5.850	308.843	52,8	1,6%
SPAIN	498	30.461	61,2	0,5%	1.020	46.475	45,6	1,7%	1.001	68.676	68,6	0,5%	5.512	131.486	23,9	2,7%	3.499	214.644	61,3	0,7%	5.305	51.384	9,7	1,4%
SWITZERLAND	---	---	---	---	498	10.777	21,6	0,8%	---	---	---	---	211	95.806	454,1	0,1%	227	148.240	653,0	0,0%	1.225	16.321	13,3	0,3%
MEXICO	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	115	2.889	25,1	0,1%	10.663	306.329	28,7	2,0%	1.175	36.842	31,4	0,3%
ITALY	4.301	174.022	40,5	4,2%	3.632	185.455	51,1	6,1%	7.145	276.537	38,7	3,6%	3.682	180.884	49,1	1,8%	2.161	222.869	103,1	0,4%	970	33.073	34,1	0,3%
SOUTH KOREA	---	---	---	---	510	7.671	15,0	0,9%	704	8.910	12,7	0,4%	15	124	8,3	0,0%	3	107	35,7	0,0%	486	16.129	33,2	0,1%
AUSTRIA	483	17.383	36,0	0,5%	---	---	---	---	8.795	342.314	38,9	4,5%	130	8.509	65,5	0,1%	1.841	69.535	37,8	0,3%	380	21.415	56,4	0,1%
ENGLAND	20.703	154.421	7,5	20,1%	120	7.750	64,6	0,2%	45	15.897	353,3	0,0%	129	10.253	79,5	0,1%	1.082	40.017	36,6	0,2%	347	7.911	22,8	0,1%
JAPAN	22	400	18,2	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	232	77,3	0,0%	1.295	15.742	12,2	0,2%	261	3.278	12,6	0,1%
HOLLAND	1.577	20.617	13,1	1,5%	---	---	---	---	518	14.278	27,6	0,3%	55	679	12,3	0,0%	1.713	86.981	50,8	0,3%	252	25.241	100,2	0,1%
SLOVENIA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	172	3.280	19,1	0,1%	---	---	---	---	216	4.258	19,7	0,1%
CZECH REP.	---	---	---	---	200	5.987	29,9	0,3%	545	9.379	17,2	0,3%	360	7.712	22,0	0,2%	---	---	---	---	60	788	13,1	0,0%
GREECE	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	158	26,3	0,0%	---	---	---	---	15	1.684	112,3	0,0%	47	843	17,9	0,0%
POLAND	---	---	---	---	435	9.589	22,0	0,7%	39.205	507.259	12,9	20,0%	9.900	117.663	11,9	4,9%	3.854	40.685	10,6	0,7%	44	544	12,4	0,0%
TAIWAN	2	180	90,0	0,0%	179	2.148	12,0	0,3%	243	5.996	24,7	0,1%	384	5.689	14,8	0,2%	4.354	33.775	7,8	0,8%	36	1.046	29,1	0,0%
PORTUGAL	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23	1.223	53,2	0,0%
FRANCE	370	5.208	14,1	0,4%	146	5.008	34,3	0,2%	21	2.207	105,1	0,0%	3.486	73.898	21,2	1,7%	1.064	21.175	19,9	0,2%	14	1.448	103,4	0,0%
BELGIUM	---	---	---	---	23	754	32,8	0,0%	111	5.708	51,4	0,1%	10	2.785	278,5	0,0%	516	4.685	9,1	0,1%	4	633	158,3	0,0%
HONG KONG	394	4.476	11,4	0,4%	398	5.536	13,9	0,7%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20.672	86.163	4,2	3,9%	---	---	---	---
NEW ZEALAND	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	490	27.077	55,3	0,1%	---	---	---	---
ISRAEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	330	5.101	15,5	0,1%	---	---	---	---
ALBANIA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	270	6.691	24,8	0,1%	---	---	---	---
THAILAND	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	156	52,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---
DENMARK	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	515	6.620	12,9	0,3%	---	---	---	---	1	793	793,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---
MALAYSIA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	215	107,5	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN	---	---	---	---	622	10.708	17,2	1,0%	15	725	48,3	0,0%	50	6.960	139,2	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
IRAN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	364	5.466	15,0	0,2%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CANADA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	750	400	0,5	0,4%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
INDONESIA	105	2.549	24,3	0,1%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GEORGOA	---	---	---	---	1	250	250,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ALGERIA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	125	770	6,2	0,1%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NORWAY	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	57	10.664	187,1	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GROUP A2	2002				2003				2004				2005				2006				2007(1-7)			
	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %
ALL COUNTRIES	230.903	3.539.160	15,6	100,0%	361.200	5.117.798	14,2	100,0%	1.425.727	12.991.823	9,1	100,0%	2.170.488	21.448.405	9,9	100,0%	2.286.130	29.173.975	12,8	100,0%	2.224.334	30.253.872	13,6	100,0%
PRC	151.702	1.371.354	9,0	65,7%	271.979	2.541.716	9,3	75,3%	771.805	7.652.535	9,9	54,1%	1.292.964	15.028.401	11,6	59,6%	1.826.897	21.692.356	11,9	79,9%	1.985.420	25.308.711	12,7	89,3%
ITALY	3.799	187.273	49,3	1,6%	1.735	145.166	83,7	0,5%	244.110	431.450	1,8	17,1%	477.988	916.385	1,9	22,0%	207.688	368.984	1,8	9,1%	98.152	1.074.885	11,0	4,4%
POLAND	---	---	---	---	182	10.254	56,3	0,1%	391	7.185	18,4	0,0%	102	19.882	194,9	0,0%	---	---	---	---	53.632	595.167	11,1	2,4%
FRANCE	60.924	1.373.239	27,0	22,1%	59.371	1.642.043	27,7	16,4%	96.673	2.672.152	29,7	6,8%	103.998	3.361.760	32,3	4,8%	101.144	3.143.630	31,1	4,4%	30.582	1.293.359	42,3	1,4%
TAIWAN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.722	58.112	2,4	1,7%	28.693	57.383	2,0	1,3%	8.907	37.069	4,2	0,4%	20.071	203.422	10,1	0,9%
CZECH REP.	4.907	89.675	18,3	2,1%	5.579	108.869	19,5	1,5%	5.391	126.150	23,4	0,4%	13.126	344.459	26,2	0,6%	74.173	1.813.544	24,5	3,2%	14.332	466.973	32,6	0,6%
ROMANIA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1.020	1020,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---	540	5.718	10,6	0,0%	3.640	45.217	12,4	0,2%
GERMANY	2.659	72.427	27,2	1,2%	1.129	76.341	67,6	0,3%	4.298	240.536	56,0	0,3%	19.090	525.714	27,5	0,9%	11.799	906.746	76,8	0,5%	3.556	222.242	62,5	0,2%
SLOVENIA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	2.026	81,0	0,0%	194	14.761	76,1	0,0%	3.623	130.430	36,0	0,2%	2.872	121.858	42,4	0,1%
GREECE	774	21.567	27,9	0,3%	6.264	212.676	34,0	1,7%	4.042	154.587	38,2	0,3%	660	26.039	39,5	0,0%	88	3.338	37,9	0,0%	2.352	105.701	44,9	0,1%
PORTUGAL	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	179	89,5	0,0%	1.598	65.527	41,0	0,1%	2.287	101.649	44,4	0,1%
SPAIN	9.400	302.718	32,2	4,1%	7.969	285.356	35,8	2,2%	7.132	339.867	47,7	0,5%	2.284	139.584	60,7	0,1%	2.537	62.139	24,5	0,1%	2.270	198.054	87,3	0,1%
ENGLAND	404	9.576	23,7	0,2%	6	1.866	309,3	0,0%	225.434	445.009	2,0	15,8%	202.047	310.083	1,5	9,3%	4.006	125.184	31,2	0,2%	2.065	69.859	33,8	0,1%
EGYPT	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.010	62.939	31,3	0,1%
SOUTH KOREA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	241	241,0	0,0%	51	2.742	53,8	0,0%	12	4.619	384,9	0,0%	480	115.847	241,3	0,0%
USA	85	8.288	97,5	0,0%	194	24.643	127,0	0,1%	493	60.711	123,1	0,0%	62	142.940	2305,5	0,0%	543	272.888	502,6	0,0%	189	146.395	774,6	0,0%
SWITZERLAND	---	---	---	---	20	6.446	322,3	0,0%	905	63.420	70,1	0,1%	1.904	110.154	57,9	0,1%	724	43.334	59,9	0,0%	137	14.178	103,5	0,0%
AUSTRIA	323	6.248	19,3	0,1%	868	42.775	49,3	0,2%	1.128	52.347	46,4	0,1%	1.137	26.255	23,1	0,1%	824	22.058	26,8	0,0%	71	21.856	307,8	0,0%
HONG KONG	1.968	13.766	7,0	0,9%	5.886	15.605	2,7	1,6%	33.908	238.817	7,0	2,4%	18.358	226.307	12,3	0,8%	27.312	248.800	9,1	1,2%	70	1.330	19,0	0,0%
BELGIUM	101	4.606	45,6	0,0%	4	954	238,5	0,0%	250	34.607	138,4	0,0%	33	1.647	49,9	0,0%	22	4.455	202,5	0,0%	41	51.167	1248,0	0,0%
SWEDEN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.441	122.492	85,0	0,1%	48	23.075	480,7	0,0%	---	---	---	---	37	7.428	200,8	0,0%
HUNGARY	---	---	---	---	10	329	32,9	0,0%	2.504	38.593	15,4	0,2%	2.250	32.901	14,6	0,1%	3.309	54.065	16,3	0,1%	31	4.265	137,6	0,0%
SLOVAKIA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	6.265	250,6	0,0%
HOLLAND	400	8.434	21,1	0,2%	3	2.617	872,3	0,0%	2.072	49.619	23,9	0,1%	395	18.564	47,0	0,0%	44	18.228	414,3	0,0%	8	13.796	1724,5	0,0%
INDIA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.981	116.353	14,6	0,3%	3	125	41,7	0,0%
DENMARK	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	347	347,0	0,0%	3	459	153,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---	1	1.174	1174,0	0,0%
SOUTH AFRICA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.402	21.488	15,3	0,1%	2.289	30.674	13,3	0,1%	---	---	---	---
JORDAN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	1.598	32,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---
UAE	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	2.238	74,6	0,0%	---	---	---	---
ISRAEL	204	3.387	16,6	0,1%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MEXICO	3.128	125.852	40,2	1,4%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAUDI ARABIA	125	750	6,0	0,1%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNCERTAIN	---	---	---	---	1	152	152,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BULGARIA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	4.518	2259,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PHILIPPINES	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	893	893,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
IRAQ	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12	1.178	98,2	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	5.198	649,8	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FREE ZONE	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.023	57.884	19,1	0,1%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LEBANON	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	150	7.962	53,1	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MACEDONIA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	584	8.906	15,3	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NIJER	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12	109	9,1	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NORWAY	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	11.595	2319,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GROUP B	2002				2003				2004				2005				2006				2007(1-7)			
	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %
ALL COUNTRIES	110.761	1.475.392	13,3	100,0%	190.371	3.532.182	18,6	100,0%	448.913	6.717.940	15,0	100,0%	400.501	9.005.665	22,5	100,0%	503.140	9.827.207	19,5	100,0%	192.269	8.963.112	46,6	100,0%
PRC	88.397	857.998	9,7	79,8%	171.138	1.813.227	10,6	89,9%	409.115	3.913.306	9,6	91,1%	340.073	4.749.151	14,0	84,9%	482.861	7.667.224	15,9	96,0%	156.061	4.349.579	27,9	81,2%
POLAND	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.198	632.820	62,1	5,3%
GERMANY	145	32.001	220,7	0,1%	1.724	48.009	27,8	0,9%	597	26.766	44,8	0,1%	773	32.011	41,4	0,2%	458	26.095	57,0	0,1%	5.633	383.359	68,1	2,9%
FRANCE	384	6.952	18,1	0,3%	550	10.194	18,5	0,3%	551	9.865	17,9	0,1%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.454	512.756	94,0	2,8%
USA	7.377	367.386	49,8	6,7%	4.212	1.393.488	330,8	2,2%	7.668	2.236.247	291,6	1,7%	7.843	3.410.908	434,9	2,0%	5.368	1.903.200	354,5	1,1%	4.651	1.798.591	386,7	2,4%
BELGIUM	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2.999	1499,5	0,0%	3.600	39.593	11,0	1,9%
MALAYSIA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	448	448,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.103	636.790	205,2	1,6%
HUNGARY	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.504	262.581	174,6	0,8%
SWITZERLAND	---	---	---	---	1.481	16.711	11,3	0,8%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.071	183.249	171,1	0,6%
ITALY	45	7.631	169,6	0,0%	15	6.748	449,9	0,0%	20	1.376	68,8	0,0%	130	12.643	97,3	0,0%	---	---	---	---	472	80.773	171,1	0,2%
SOUTH KOREA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	447	67.167	150,3	0,2%
AUSTRIA	---	---	---	---	1	309	309,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	10.295	205,9	0,0%
ENGLAND	10	178	17,8	0,0%	---	---	---	---	21	6.286	299,3	0,0%	4	1.236	309,0	0,0%	11	1.327	120,6	0,0%	25	5.559	222,4	0,0%
SLOVENIA	8.484	155.894	18,4	7,7%	11.034	238.453	21,6	5,8%	30.057	498.536	16,6	6,7%	51.512	794.926	15,4	12,9%	12.434	195.186	15,7	2,5%	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.002	30.321	15,1	0,4%	---	---	---	---
RUSSIA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	233	116,5	0,0%	2	102	51,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---
SPAIN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	399	399,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---
UKRAINE	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	354	354,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---
AUSTRIA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	403	100,8	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ISRAEL	5.919	47.352	8,0	5,3%	206	4.636	23,5	0,1%	299	10.718	35,8	0,1%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GREECE	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	414	27,6	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ROMANIA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	493	13.400	27,2	0,1%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TAIWAN	---	---	---	---	10	207	20,7	0,0%	72	175	2,4	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BANGLADESH	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	395	98,8	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CZECH REP.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	160	4.162	26,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

GROUP C	2002				2003				2004				2005				2006				2007(1-7)			
	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %	PIECES	USD	U.P.	PIECES %
ALL COUNTRIES	466.004	3.437.165	7,4	100,0%	1.251.020	7.129.207	5,7	100,0%	1.546.564	11.442.512	7,4	100,0%	1.584.290	14.989.960	9,5	100,0%	1.494.698	17.341.192	11,6	100,0%	938.931	10.334.256	11,0	100,0%
PRC	300.813	1.531.402	5,1	64,5%	1.069.674	4.845.575	4,5	85,5%	1.322.091	8.279.169	6,3	85,5%	1.459.017	12.547.963	8,6	92,1%	1.407.501	15.634.995	11,1	94,2%	906.252	9.739.431	10,7	96,5%
ITALY	38.140	550.341	14,4	8,2%	35.511	609.686	17,2	2,8%	62.646	1.136.058	18,1	4,1%	42.755	851.225	19,9	2,7%	41.129	854.754	20,8	2,8%	15.976	278.675	17,4	1,7%
SWITZERLAND	23.941	382.824	16,0	5,1%	18.327	438.854	23,9	1,5%	24.793	635.205	25,6	1,6%	40.086	989.139	24,7	2,5%	28.941	666.259	19,6	1,9%	12.309	241.281	19,6	1,3%
SPAIN	2.024	10.852	5,4	0,4%	17.497	152.509	8,7	1,4%	17.493	135.123	7,7	1,1%	---	---	---	---	2.880	73.855	25,6	0,2%	2.380	34.686	14,5	0,3%
FRANCE	607	27.558	45,4	0,1%	160	7.961	49,8	0,0%	4.436	44.213	10,0	0,3%	2.003	31.758	15,9	0,1%	2.799	60.245	21,5	0,2%	1.782	33.640	18,9	0,2%
GERMANY	9.978	177.304	17,8	2,1%	3.146	43.001	13,7	0,3%	1.802	64.698	35,9	0,1%	3.304	67.160	20,3	0,2%	5.480	79.548	14,5	0,4%	172	5.163	30,0	0,0%
SWEDEN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	210	4.885	23,3	0,0%	---	---	---	---	50	1.380	27,6	0,0%
TAIWAN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	91	2.263	25,1	0,0%	3.600	39.165	10,9	0,2%	---	---	---	---
GREECE	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	52	543	10,4	0,0%	---	---	---	---	1.080	15.209	14,1	0,1%	---	---	---	---
HOLLAND	815	6.910	8,5	0,2%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	393	5.114	13,0	0,0%	1.002	10.020	10,0	0,1%	---	---	---	---
COSTARICA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	36	1.493	41,5	0,0%	234	3.092	13,2	0,0%	---	---	---	---
ENGLAND	34	654	19,2	0,0%	12	1.198	99,8	0,0%	9	473	52,6	0,0%	50	1.745	34,9	0,0%	41	1.299	31,7	0,0%	---	---	---	---
USA	164	2.489	15,2	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	228	2.771	12,2	0,0%	10	2.629	262,9	0,0%	---	---	---	---
AUSTRIA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	122	122,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---
JAPAN	---	---	---	---	20	16.223	811,2	0,0%	400	31.401	78,5	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
INDONESIA	16.290	168.170	10,3	3,5%	7.584	126.207	16,6	0,6%	3.456	69.695	20,2	0,2%	432	9.570	22,2	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
IRELAND	4.176	26.217	6,3	0,9%	8.846	70.345	8,0	0,7%	10.037	132.960	13,2	0,6%	6.116	131.090	21,4	0,4%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BULGARIA	18.880	110.676	5,9	4,1%	37.944	383.104	10,1	3,0%	80.640	749.982	9,3	5,2%	10.236	166.534	16,3	0,6%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG	48.006	429.045	8,9	10,3%	51.627	430.797	8,3	4,1%	18.707	162.992	8,7	1,2%	18.658	167.975	9,0	1,2%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNCERTAIN	200	3.865	19,3	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HUNGARY	2.016	8.858	4,4	0,4%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CZECH REP.	---	---	---	---	672	3.747	5,6	0,1%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SOUTH KOREA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	673	8.685	12,9	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CANADA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	570	285,0	0,0%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---