

Brussels, 31st August 2012

Minutes of Hearing with Commission and FTA: 22 August 2012

AD586: Ceramic tableware and kitchenware

Attendees

Commission

Arthur Braam	Team Leader	DG Trade A2 H5
Sonia Herrero-Rada	Case Handler	DG Trade A2 H5
Vanessa Piedro-Cid	Case Handler	DG Trade A2 H5
Laurens Elsen	Case Handler	DG Trade A2 H3

FTA

Jan Eggert	Director General	FTA
Stuart Newman	Legal Advisor	FTA
Jan Gielen	CEO	Aerts
Michael Freiwirth	Director	Arte Viva
Robert Olma	Senior Consultant	EUTOP
Felice Turco	President	Galileo
Carlo Tomasini	Finance and Administration Manager	Galileo
Barbara Vitale	Purchasing and Commercial Director	Galileo
Yann Lohezic	Senior Account Manager	Gingo Biloba
Knud Holst	General Manager	Holst
Luc Jennes	CEO	ISPS
Katrien Sobry	Purchase Coordinator	ISPS
Marc Kriessler	CEO	Josef Mäser
Henry Schäffers	CFO	Koopman
Ernst Wolf	Director, Import Strategy (Non Food)	Metro
Bernd Schäfer	Import Strategy (Non Food)	Metro
Christoph Fischer	CEO	Michael Fischer
Rolf Knaup	CEO	Retsch
Arne Knaup	Key Accounter	Retsch
Wolfgang Otto Breker	CEO	Ritzenhoff & Breker

Introduction

Stuart Newman thanked the Commission team for permitting the Hearing and announced that rather than speak on behalf of those present, each company would put forward its own comments. After a brief notification that the investigation has the potential to affect a wide variety and high number of companies, all attendees introduced themselves.

Confidentiality and pre-sampling

Stuart Newman then noted that he did not believe the "good cause" requirement within Article 19(1) of the basic Regulation was met and that withholding the names of the complainants prevented independent verification of the standing, injury and sample. In addition, he did not accept that Article 17 permitted the Commission to make a pre-selection of the sample of EU producers and that since other EU producers were given a very short period to request themselves as part of the sample, such action was tantamount to allowing the complainants to select the sample. Arthur Braam accepted that the file was not completely transparent but said that as much information as possible was made available on the non-confidential file. He denied that the complainants had chosen the sample and noted that one company had pulled out requiring a replacement to be chosen. He admitted that pre-selection had taken place but noted that this was announced in the notice of initiation and parties were invited to comment. He also noted that the Commission changed its practice to conduct a pre-selection roughly one year ago.

Price comparison

Henry Schäffers (Koopman) noted that the EU product was ready for the marketplace when it left the factory whereas the imported product needed further work (designs, marketing, storage, etc.) which cost extra. Therefore, it was not fair to compare the EU ex-factory price with the China product import price; instead the two selling prices should be compared. He also noted that there is a difference in the price of raw materials used by Chinese and EU producers and that China can produce a more diverse range of products than EU producers.

Knud Holst said that the price and terms of delivery for the Chinese product is based on a production method called "run out of the kiln" which is very different to the kind of business used by EU producers. EU porcelain is described in a well prepared pricelist which is already classified at the saleable quality level; mostly first choice (which is normal for the EU market). This means there is no quality selection of goods inside the Chinese comparison, to which the importer's costs have to be added. Quality selections and all preparations for the unlimited distribution inside the EU have to be brought and paid by the importer, if the items are made for the contact and usage with food and beverage. Many EU regulations and member states' own standards have to be respected for the distribution in terms of consumer and environmental protection.

In addition, all costs such as design (also design protection), freight inside his sales area, storage, laboratory tests, Certificates of Conformity, membership for Global Trade Item Number (Barcodes), membership for European Pallet Association, waste disposal and recycling of packing (Dual System/Belland for Germany), membership in Trade associations and chambers of commerce (Germany also Berufsgenossenschaft) and many others should be added to get to the same price as the EU product. [A graphic showing the price composition is attached – precise accompanying data will provided by those importers selected as part of the sample]

He also noted that that the mere physical presence of the Chinese product is not enough to make fair comparison to the EU product. They need to be presented inside the different markets; all advertisements and sales skills of the importers were hidden in the EU prices. Finally, he added that the actual catalogue for Holst Porzellan 2012 comprised 258 pages requiring more than 19.000 photos. Companies such as Rosenthal pay significant costs for large stands at Fairs and these costs are included in the high selling price.

Arthur Braam responded that the Commission was aware that sales were at a different level but needed definitive data and requested that Holst provide such.

Ernst Wolf added that the questionnaire Metro was required to complete requested "ex-works" prices, which in his opinion was incorrect; the price should at least include DDP (delivered duty paid). Arthur Braam confirmed the Commission would make adjustments and requested that Metro provide detailed data in order to avoid unfair comparison.

Yann Lohezic (Gingo Biloba) enquired whether the Commission takes account of the differences between the EU and China in energy costs. Laurens Elsen confirmed that the Commission would be examining this and would make adjustments.

Volume and variety

Yann Lohezic noted that Gingo Biloba sells a high volume of promotional products and therefore needed the high production capacity that China could provide that the EU producers could not. The threat of duties had already resulted in the decision that Gingo Biloba will not sell porcelain in 2013 but will have to change to a different product entirely. This action will not help EU "ceramic" producers. Stuart Newman added that many companies had ascertained that EU producers cannot meet EU consumers demand and would not be able to fulfil orders if importers and retailers were to cease sourcing from China and instead source from the EU. Carlo Tomasin said that Galileo had tried to find suppliers in the EU for 20 years without success since EU producers are unable to meet the demand for the wide range of styles and shapes the EU consumer wants.

Arthur Braam asked if any company present sourced from EU producers. A few replied in the affirmative but only at low volumes and at low prices.

Jan Gielen (Aerts) announced that the German product could be cheaper than the equivalent from China or Romania but that the result would be standardisation. His company, and the EU consumer, needed a variety of products. In this respect the EU producers cannot meet demand whereas the Chinese producers can and for this reason an open market was necessary.

Marc Kriessler (Josef Mäser) emphasised to the Commission that arguments should not be restricted to price; China is able to produce a volume and variety that the EU cannot. As a result, whilst sourcing from the EU would be preferably, it is simply not possible (Knud Holst supported him by reminding the Commission that the reason for China's superiority in this regard is experience; it has 1000 years, the EU only 300 years.). He also noted that it is not easy to calculate prices on a long term basis as travel, currency exchange rates and sea freight charges can change.

Product differences

Rolf Knaup said that even though Retsch were specialists, it was often difficult to see differences between the EU and Chinese product. However, the German product goes through two firings in the kiln whereas the Chinese product is mono-firing. In addition, China does on-glaze decoration whereas EU production uses the in-glaze method which is more expensive. The real cost of plate production in Germany is lower than in China but owing to higher post-production costs, the EU product ends up costing more (e.g. labour accounted for 50% of the total cost).

Product classification

Marc Kriessler expressed his concern regarding the PCN codes assigned by the Commission to the imported product. At a Hearing between the Commission and Josef Mäser (accompanied by the FTA) on 16 March, the point was made that similar looking products could be priced at significantly different levels. The example given was a non-round white plate which could cost 150 to 550 [indexed price]. Assurances were given at that time that such differences would be reflected in the PCN allocation. However, this is not reflected in the PCN codes presented to Josef Mäser in its questionnaire. Stuart Newman expressed some

surprise at this, not least because of the assurances given at the Hearing of 16 March but also because the need to ensure appropriate and precise allocation of PCN codes to provisionally similar products was emphasised in the FTA's submission to the Commission on 26 March. [Data to support these points are attached]

Arthur Braam replied that it was difficult to cover everything in the PCN allocation and requested specific information.

Injury to EU producers

Rolf Knaup suggested that after being protected by the quota on Chinese imports for many years, German producers have progressively lost sales through competition within the EU. Knud Holst added that German producers in particular have lost significant sales worldwide owing to their sell-out of German technologies to previously small and lesser important porcelain factories in Thailand (Royal Porcelain), Tunisia (Tunisie Porcelaine S.A.) Turkey (Kütahya Porselen Sanayi A.S. and GÜRAL PORSELEN), United Arab Emirates (RAK-Porcelain) and Egypt (Egyptian German porcelain company). These producers are now using German machinery and technology and their quality is similar high to those of the German producer. These factories now fulfil and clog their markets of the former German industry. France and North Africa is dominated by Tunis Porcelain, the most important markets in the Middle East by RAK and the Turkish factories. The largest tourist stronghold in Turkey uses almost exclusively (95%) domestic porcelain. These factories have become so strong that they have bought well-known manufacturers of equivalent goods in Germany (Mitterteich Porzellan), Spain (Irabia) and Greece (Ionia) and so overtake many sales areas with local brands. In addition, according to figures of the VKI (Verband der Keramischen Industrie e.V.) he obtained, the production capacity of the German tableware factories dropped down from 98.940 tonnes in 1970 to 40.700 tonnes in 2006 (i.e. more than 58%). A comparison between 1970 to 1995 proves that this trend had begun long before Chinese imports to the EU; between 1970 (98.940 tonnes) German production fell to 62.899 tonnes in 1995 (i.e. 36.5% of their production capacity).

Christoph Fischer said that traditionally Germany was mainly a porcelain producer and Italy a ceramic producer. However, prices had become too high for many people to afford. This had a knock-on effect in that the younger generation was not seeing such products and so were buying the low cost product. Rolf Knaup added that the high-end EU product was not a product that consumers bought because it was needed, but rather because it was liked.

Carlo Tomasini noted that despite the strong culture of production in Italy, in the last 10 to 15 years (i.e. including the period when quotas were in place) most companies have converted their production to China and are now importers. In his opinion, if anti-dumping duties are imposed those companies will not return to production in Italy.

Profit and personnel losses

Henry Schäffers noted that Koopman was not a big company but it sold a lot of porcelain and ceramic products which involved a lot of personnel in the buying, marketing, warehousing (etc) departments. As much as 30 persons jobs could be lost as Koopman could not bear anti-dumping duties in a market segment that had certain price ranges (i.e. not all products were comparable). He estimated that profits would be reduced by 8.5% to 9% and that losses would be heavier in the first year.

Christoph Fischer (Michael Fischer) requested that the Commission paid particular attention to SMEs. The situation of such companies was very fragile and even a small variation would be a disaster. It is very difficult to increase prices by even a few percentage points, let alone 30%-50%, and that such a level of duties force them to stop selling the product entirely. This would reduce the choice available to the consumer and would have a serious effect on their turnover. In effect, it could kill the company. Marc Kriessler supported this argumentation noting that supply would not switch to EU producers and that SMEs might have no chance to survive. Knud Holst noted that they supply 60% of social institutions (retirement homes, schools, prisons) in Germany which can only be done with access to the low cost, Chinese product.

Ernst Wolf informed that Metro Group is located in 17 Member States with 1020 stores and approximately 240.000 employees (300.000 worldwide). The product under investigation requires at least one person in each of the Buying, Warehouse, Quality Assurance and Administration divisions and two for Selling in each of the 1020 stores. The jobs of the 5623 employees dealing with the product under investigation will be endangered in the event of anti-dumping duties. Arthur Braam responded that a more serious calculation would be needed to support such a claim, especially since the level of duties was not known, and alternatives such as sourcing from other suppliers or passing the cost to consumers should be examined. Henry Schäffers rebutted that it was not possible to source elsewhere and that passing the cost to consumers would be very difficult. Stuart Newman noted that Metro was a very large company and so any personnel losses were likely to be correspondingly large. In addition, he reminded the Commission that the original questionnaire passed to associations of importers and retailers at the start of the investigation requested companies to estimate personnel loses if duties were imposed even though duty levels were, obviously, not known. Therefore, it was reasonable for companies to make such estimates now.

Other effects of duties

Ernst Wolf highlighted the significant improvements to the working conditions in Chinese factories as a result of the FTA's social compliance initiative (BSCI) to which Metro is party. However, if duties are imposed, Metro would be forced to stop its efforts in this regard. Henry Schäffers seconded this. Jan Eggert noted that changing supplier was possible in principle but that it was very important to stay with one's normal supplier in order to continue the improvement of social conditions. Yann Lohezic noted that pressure from "the west" was forcing this change but if the price of the product became too high as a result of duties, progress would cease.

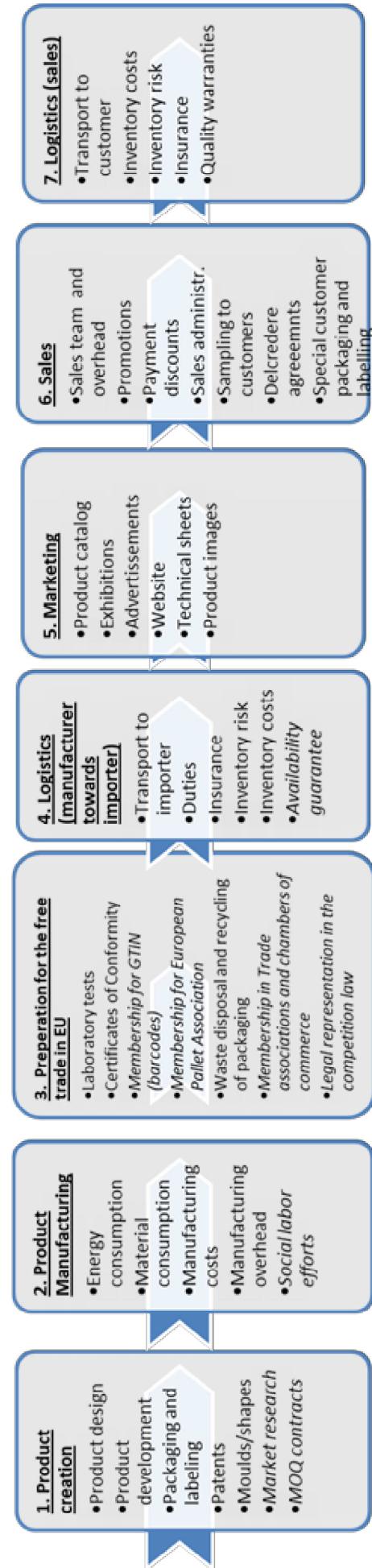
Other issues

Ernst Wolf mentioned that Commission demands in the questionnaire for data concerning import levels of the product from China only did not take into account that many retailer buyers source a variety of products from a variety of sources and do not always enquire the country of origin (only price and quality). Therefore it is not always possible to ascertain the source of one particular product.

Luc Jennes (ISPS) noted that they needed long lead-in times and that the unpredictability concerning the level and timing of duties could kill them. Ernst Wolf supported this argument strongly, in spite of it being a significantly larger company. For them predictability was needed in order to make orders. Henry Schäffers supported this point. Braam countered by saying it was not possible to announce to one party before others and that duties would be at the lowest level to offset the injury caused to EU producers which in principle would not affect the companies present but restore a level of fair trade. Stuart Newman reminded the assembled that the issue was being discussed as part of the Commission's exercise to modernise the TDI system (to which the FTA is an active participant) and that such discussions would be dealt with better in that forum.

Stuart Newman also enquired of the officials whether they were investigating the implications of the investigation by the Bundeskartellamt of several German producers – as indicating in the FTA's original submission to the investigation. Laurens Elsen responded in the affirmative.

The Hearing was closed.



**ALTERNATIVE PCN
PROPOSAL JOSEF MÄSER GMBH**

22.08.2012

Current Classification PCN

2

FIELD DESCRIPTION	Format	Explanation	Explanation	Code
Material of tableware & kitchenware (by CN code)	N	Tableware and kitchenware of PORCELAIN or CHINA than PORCELAIN or CHINA: Of Stoneware Of common pottery Of Earthenware or fine pottery Made of other (specify)	Water Absorption $\leq 0.5\%$ water absorption $> 0.5\%$ products neither falling under above mentioned nor under porcelain	CN Code CN 69 11 10 00 CN 69 12 00 30 CN 69 12 00 10 CN 69 12 00 50 CN 69 12 00 90
Type of ware	L	design / form	Individual article - ROUND	R
		design / form	Individual article - other shapes (square, rectangular, oval, etc)	O
Shape and size -details of certain shape and details of sets	NNNN	design / form	Set (all kind of items sold as a set)	S
Type of Glaze (coating)	L	colored glaze	...	C
Finishing / Decoration	L	neutral (transparent) glaze Decorated Decorated Undecorated	(appearance white, beige) with precious metals (gold, silver, etc) without precious metals	N H D U

(Shortened Version of the EU Questionnaire)

Specification

This classification does not consider enough the different conditions of porcelain, as already explained in the hearing at 16.3.2012.

The types of (white/non decorated) porcelain within the CN Code CN 69 11 10 00 should be differentiated more in detail.

Therefore Josef Mäser GmbH made in the hearings 16.3.2012 and 22.8.2012 a suggestion of a more detailed classification of the PCN, which will be summarised on the next pages.

This will avoid wrong evaluations and AD duties.

Proposal Josef Mäser GmbH

MATERIAL	Superwhite Porcelain	Durable Porcelain	New Bone China	Fine Bone China	Normal Porcelain
Main production areas	Chaozhou	Chaozhou	Henan	Hebei	Beiliu
Example with Price Index Mäser Assortment Presentation Hearing 16.03.2012	 Price Index 140-160	 Price Index 390-430	 Price Index 340-390	 Price Index 520-600	 Price Index 100-120

Proposal Josef Mäser GmbH II

MATERIAL	Superwhite Porcelain	Durable Porcelain	New Bone China	Fine Bone China	Normal Porcelain
Main production areas	Chaozhou	Chaozhou	Henan	Hebei	Beiliu
TECHNIQUE	low pressure less quantities	low pressure less quantities	Jigging bigger quantities	Jigging bigger quantities	Jigging bigger quantities
FIRING TEMPERATURE	Ca. 1360°C	Ca. 1360°C	Ca. 1250 - 1300°C	first time 1180 - 1200°C, second time 1050 - 1100°C	Ca. 1380°C
BODY	round and square	square	round and square	round and square	mainly round and square (depends on the square form)
GLAZE	Aluminium Silicate Bone Ash		Ca. 25% Ca. 3%	Ca. 42%	Ca. 35%
DECORATION / FINISHING			Ca. 10%	Ca. 10%	Ca. 20-25%
Water	X		X	X	X
Alcohol	X	X	X	X	X
Inglaze (water) very rarely in China	X	X	X	X	X

	Of Stoneware	CN 69 12 00 30		es fehlt an einer klaren Benennung der Stoneware (bis 1.000 °C) und Stoneware (bis 1.200 °C) welche beide in erheblichem Maße in die EU eingeführt werden	2
	Of common pottery	CN 69 12 00 10		es fehlt an einer klaren Benennung der Stoneware (bis 1.000 °C) und Stoneware (bis 1.200 °C) welche beide in erheblichem Maße in die EU eingeführt werden. Hier sollten die Brenntemperaturen in der PCN aufgeführt werden	3
	Of Earthenware or fine pottery	CN 69 12 00 50		diese Gruppierung spielt nur bei kunsthandwerklicher Ware eine Rolle und ist auch i.d.R. nicht dafür bestimmt, mit Lebensmitteln in Berührung zu kommen.	4
	Made of other (specify)	products neither falling under above mentioned nor under porcelain	CN 69 12 00 90	Es fehlt an einer klaren Unterscheidung von Vitreous Porcelain und "Others" welche beide in erheblichen Maße in die EU eingeführt werden. Die PCN sollen keinen Spieraum für Auslegungen bieten und die Klassifizierungen durch den Rohstoff und die Brenntemperatur klar bestimmen. Nur so ist ein 1 : 1 Vergleich möglich.	5
Type of ware	L design / form design / form	Individual article - ROUND Individual article - other shapes (square, rectangular, oval, etc) Set (all kind of items sold as a set)	<u>round</u> <u>square, oval, rectangular, other shape</u>	Eckige Flächenteile aus Porzellan nennt man "Platten", auch wenn der Volksmund dazu "Teller" sagt. Eckige Porzellan-Flächenteile werden immer gepresst; runde Porzellan-Flächenteile werden gerollt oder in der EU auch isostatisch geformt). Das Fressen ist erheblich teurer als das Rollen, die Rötschife sind deutlich aufwändiger. Keinesfalls darf man "Rund" und "Eckig" einem direkten Kostenvergleich unterziehen!	R O S
				Plates (also saucers) und Bowls sind Artikel unterschiedlicher Fertigungsmethode und damit ungeeignet, in dieser Zusammenstellung einen Vergleich der Produktionskosten darzubieten. Den Begriff "dishes" verstehen wir nicht, bzw. ist als Fachbegriff nicht gebräuchlich. Runde, kleine Flächenteile werden gerollt (teilweise in der EU gepresst), runde kleine Hohlteile werden gedreht; diese Fertigungsmethoden weichen erheblich voneinander ab.	A01A A01B A01C A01D
			<u>square, oval, rectangular, other shape</u>	Wenn wir es schaffen sollten, hier bei den Tellern ein Unterscheidungsmerkmal herbei zu führen mit der Differenzierung "Klassisches Rohmaterial" und "Rohstoff als Granulat zugekauft", würden wir unserer Darstellungsabsicht einen großen Gefallen tun.	
	Serving plate (tray)	diameter ≤ 350 mm diameter > 350 mm	largest width ≤ 350 mm largest width > 350 mm		B01A B01B
	Serving plate (tray)			Bei der Herstellung von Offenporzellan sollte unterschieden werden, ob die Böden glasiert oder "plan" (also unglasiert) sind. Dies hilft uns, eine gute Unterscheidung zu Gunsten PRC zu erzielen.	
	Baking or roasting dishes~	diameter ≤ 250 mm	largest width ≤ 250 mm	Für die Herstellung von Offenporzellan sind unbedingt gemäß der unterschiedlichen Herstellungsarten o) rund, o) oval und o) eckig voneinander zu unterscheiden	C01A
	Baking or roasting dishes~	diameter >250 and ≤ 400 mm	largest width >250 and ≤ 400 mm		C01B
	Baking or roasting dishes~	diameter >400 mm	largest width >400 mm		C01C

	-such as casseroles, baker, ramekin, pie dish, cake tin, cake pan							
Cups	*	maximal content <0,1 liter	D01A	Bei Töpfen, Kasserollen und Gefäßien mit Deckel muss unterschieden werden, ob der Deckel direkt auf dem Körpus mitgebrannt wird, oder der Deckel und Körpus getrennt gebrannt werden. Dies hilft uns, eine gute Unterscheidung zu Gunsten PRC zu erzielen! Ferner ist es notwendig, Porzellan mit Zusatzstoffen (z.B. Silikatringe, Dichtungen u.a.) getrennt auszuweisen.				
Cups	*	maximal content > 0,1 and ≤ 0,25 liter	D01B	Gerade hier ist eine Unterscheidung in Hölzerware (halbsstarke Scherbe) und Haushalt (dünne Scherbe) sehr wichtig! Die im Monobrand gefertigte massive Hölzische Haushaltssasse.				
Cups	*	maximal content above 0,25 liter	D01C					
Hollows				Diese Unterscheidung ist nicht repräsentativ! Schalen und Bowls laufen in der Porzellanfertigung als Hölzerware, die jedoch gedreht, oder gepresst werden können. Kannen müssen jedoch gegossen werden; dieses Verfahren ist erheblich teurer. Für Schalen und Bowls sollte eine ähnlich genaue Gliederung wie oben bei den Tellern erfolgen.				
Hollows				Aus der Sicht von Holz Porzellan ist es fernier notwendig, sog. "gefeierte Ware", also Porzellan mit einer bestimmten technischen Maßgenauigkeit (z.B. Krantzenhausporzellan für Spasenverteilungssysteme) von den Artikeln der üblichen Verwendung als Haushaltsporzellan zu unterscheiden.				
Hollows				E01A				
Hollows				E01B				
Hollows				E01C				
Soup tourneens (with and without cover)			F01X	Werden in der EU aus Porzellan nicht mehr hergestellt!				
Bear mugs			G01X					
Pots for mustard, sugar, salt etc (with and without cover)			H01X					
Cake plates			I01X	Doppelt erfasst; diese Produktgattung ist bereits mit platter > 290 mm definiert. Zum besseren Verständnis sollte hier auch "Pizzateiler" mit genannt werden, da die Fertigungart gleich ist.				
LNNL				Soweit wirklich "cake plates" erfasst werden sollte, ist der Zusatz "auf Fuß" wichtig. Dann sollte unterschieden werden, ob mit angeklebten oder mit glasiertem Fuss, da diese beide Methoden erheblichen Unterschieden unterliegen.				
Accessories		salt/pepper castor/shaker, egg-cups, teapot stands, knife rests, serviette rings	J01X					
		stew pans, basins, casseroles of all shapes and sizes	K01X					
Butter dish with and without cover			L01X	Hier muss eine Unterscheidung der Ware nach der Fertigungsart 1) Rollen, 2) Drehen, 3) Gießen und 4) Presen erfolgen.				
Pastry or jelly moulds, kitchen jugs, storage jars and bins (tea caddies, bread bins), funnels, ladles, rolling pins			M01X	Hier muss eine Unterscheidung der Ware nach der Fertigungsart 1) Rollen, 2) Drehen, 3) Gießen und 4) Presen erfolgen.				
Coffee - tea set 2 pieces		cup with content of <0,1 l and saucer	N02A					
Coffee - tea set 2 pieces		cup with content > 0,1 l and ≤ 0,25 l and saucer	N02B					
Coffee - tea set 3 pieces		small bowl, cup, saucer	N03X	Diese Gruppierung ist unsinnig!				
Coffee - tea - Sets 12 pieces		6 cups + 6 saucers	N12X					
Coffee - tea - Sets 15 pieces		4 cups, 4 saucers, 4 dessert plates, coffee or tea pot, creamer, sugar bowl	N15A	Hier bitte nicht reklamieren, obwohl falsch, weil uns diese Definition eher hilft als schadet!				

	Coffee - tea - Sets 15 pieces	6 cups, 6 saucers, 1 coffee or tea pot, creamer, sugar bowl 6 cups - 6 saucers - 6 dessert plates, coffee or tea pot, sugar bowl 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 dessert plates, coffee or tea pot, creamer, sugar bowl Otherthan above coffee/tea sets combination (please give number of pieces)	N15B Hier bitte nicht reklamieren!, obwohl falsch, weil uns diese Definition eher hilft als schadet! N20X Hier bitte nicht reklamieren!, obwohl falsch, weil uns diese Definition eher hilft als schadet! N21X Hier bitte nicht reklamieren!, obwohl falsch, weil uns diese Definition eher hilft als schadet!
	Dinner - Sets 12 pieces	4 dinner plates, 4 soup plates (or bowls), 4 dessert plates	NooX Diese Gruppierung ist zu ungenau und lässt einen zu großen Spielraum offen.
	Dinner - Sets 16 pieces	6 dinner plates, 6 soup plates (or bowls), 2 salad plates, saucer, oval plate	O16A Es ist ein erheblicher preislicher Unterschied, ob in einem Set kleine Bowls oder Suppenteller enthalten sind. Wir schlagen eine Gruppierung a) mit Teller- und b) mit Bowls vor, nur so ist eine Preistransparenz möglich!
	Dinner - Sets 16 pieces	4 dinner plates, 4 soup plates (or bowls), 4 dessert plates, 4 mugs (or cups)	O12X Es ist ein erheblicher preislicher Unterschied, ob in einem Set kleine Bowls oder Suppenteller enthalten sind. Wir schlagen eine Gruppierung a) mit Teller- und b) mit Bowls vor, nur so ist eine Preistransparenz möglich!
	Dinner - Sets 18 pieces	6 dinner plates, 6 soup plates (or bowls), 6 dessert plates	O16B Es ist ein erheblicher preislicher Unterschied, ob in einem Set kleine Bowls oder Suppenteller enthalten sind. Wir schlagen eine Gruppierung a) mit Teller- und b) mit Bowls vor, nur so ist eine Preistransparenz möglich!
	Dinner - Sets 20 pieces	4 dinner plates, 4 soup plates (or bowls), 4 dessert plates, 4 cups, 4 saucers	O18X Es ist ein erheblicher preislicher Unterschied, ob in einem Set kleine Bowls oder Suppenteller enthalten sind. Wir schlagen eine Gruppierung a) mit Teller- und b) mit Bowls vor, nur so ist eine Preistransparenz möglich!
	Dinner - Sets 24 pieces & 'Combi'	24 pieces can be offered with 4 or 6 pieces combined with coffee sets as combi prod	O20X Es ist ein erheblicher preislicher Unterschied, ob in einem Set kleine Bowls oder Suppenteller enthalten sind. Wir schlagen eine Gruppierung a) mit Teller- und b) mit Bowls vor, nur so ist eine Preistransparenz möglich!
	Dinner - Sets 30 pieces	6 dinner plates, 6 soup plates (or bowls), 6 dessert plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers	O30X Es ist ein erheblicher preislicher Unterschied, ob in einem Set kleine Bowls oder Suppenteller enthalten sind. Wir schlagen eine Gruppierung a) mit Teller- und b) mit Bowls vor, nur so ist eine Preistransparenz möglich!
	Dinner - Sets	Otherthan above dinner-sets combination (please give number of pieces)	OooX Diese Gruppierung ist zu ungenau und lässt einen zu großen Spielraum offen.
	Other SETS	Other than the above mentioned coffee/tea or dinner sets combination (i.e. salt/pepper sets and other). Please give number of pieces	PooX Diese Gruppierung ist zu ungenau und lässt einen zu großen Spielraum offen.
	Ceramic Knives	(including ceramic spoons and forks)	Q01X aus unserer völlig unwichtig, da in der EU keine Ware dieser Art hergestellt wird.
	All other tableware and kitchenware All tableware and kitchenware & accessories not mentioned above combined with other materials (metal, plastic, cork, etc)		
	All tableware and kitchenware & accessories not mentioned above		
	Decorated	colored glaze neutral (transparent) glaze (appearance: white, beige)	R01X S01X H with precious metals (gold, silver, etc)
Type of Glaze (coating)	L		Grundsätzlich wird diese Gliederung der Unterschiedlichkeit von Dekorporzellan NICHT gerecht. Die Kommission muss die Gruppe "Dekorporzellan" nach 1) Aufglasur (Innenseite) und Fähne (Ränder) sind handelsüblich sind 1) handgemalte Dekore und Dekorationen, 2) handgemalte Bänder, 3) mehrteilige Schiebekleidekorationen (Dekore auf Spiegel (Innenseite) und Fähne (Ränder) unterschiedlich, 4) einteilige, großflächige, großflächige Schiebekleidebänder, 4) Tampondrucke, 5) Sraudekore und 6) Vignetten (Kleine Schiebekleidebänder und Direktdrucke) 7) Spitzekore und 8) Tauchglasuren 9) Kombinationsdekorate (Mix aus Dekorkarten 1 bis 9).

EXAMPLES				
1	a round saladbowl with top diameter 300mm, made of porcelain with water absorption <0,5%, neutral glazed, decorated with flowers (no precious metals used)	would have a PCN:	1RA01DND	
2	a earthenware round soup plate with diameter of 250mm, white (neutral glaze), undecorated	would have a PCN:	4RA01CNU	
3	a square dinner plate with a width of 240mm, made of porcelain, in black, no additional decoration	would have a PCN:	1OA01CCU	
4	a rectangular baking dish with a largest width of 300mm, made of stoneware with water absorption rate of >2%, white (neutral glazed), undecorated	would have a PCN:	2OC01BNU	