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ADC No. 49/2016/NTC/SA/SSR/2025
Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Commerce
National Tariff Commission

Subject:- **Statements of Essential Facts Concerning Second Sunset Review of Definitive Anti-Dumping Duties Imposed on Dumped Imports of Sulphonic Acid Imported from the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, the Republic of Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Korea and Chinese Taipei.**

National Tariff Commission (the "Commission") Government of Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the esteemed Permanent Mission of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the WTO, Geneva and has the honour to invite its attention to this Commission's earlier *Note Verbale* of even number dated May 23, 2025, enclosing therewith a copy of the notice of initiation in the subject anti-dumping Sunset Review.

Article 6.9 of the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994, and Rule 15(1) of Anti-Dumping Duties Rules 2022 (the "Rules"), require that at least thirty days before the proposed date of final determination, the Commission shall inform all interested parties, in writing, subject to requirement to protect confidential information under Section 31 of the Anti-Dumping Duties Act, 2015 (the "Act"), of the essential facts under consideration which shall form the basis of a decision whether to continue definitive anti-dumping measures under the Act.

The Commission is likely to finalize this review investigation shortly. A copy of the Statement of Essential Facts (SEF) pertaining to the subject case is enclosed herewith.

It is requested to submit comments (if any), on the essential facts in writing, not later than fifteen (15) days of issuance of the SEF. Further, kindly provide documentary evidence in support of the comments.

The National Tariff Commission, Government of Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed Permanent Mission of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the WTO, Geneva the assurances of its highest consideration.

November 24, 2025

His Excellency, the Ambassador,
Permanent Mission of the Separate Customs Territory of
Taiwan Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu to the WTO,
Avenue de Tournay 7, 1292 Chambesy,
Geneva, Switzerland
Fax: 0041-22 545 5354
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Government of Pakistan
National Tariff Commission

Statement of Essential Facts

of

Second Sunset Review of Anti-Dumping Duties Imposed on Dumped Imports of Sulphonic Acid imported from People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, the Republic of Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Korea and Chinese Taipei

A.D.C No. 49/2016/NTC/SA/SSR/2025
November 24, 2025

A. Introduction

This Statement of Essential Facts ("SEF") is prepared pursuant to Rule 15(1) of the Anti-Dumping Duties Rules, 2022 (" the Rules") in relation to the investigation of dumping of Linear Alkyl Benzene Sulphonic Acid ("Sulphonic Acid") into Pakistan originating in and/or exported from the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, the Republic of Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Korea and Chinese Taipei (the "Exporting Countries"). The National Tariff Commission (the "Commission") initiated this Sunset Review on May 23, 2025, following receipt of an application from M/s Tufail Chemical Industries Limited, Karachi and M/s Ittehad Chemical Limited, Lahore (the "Applicants"), in response to the notice of impending expiry of anti-dumping duties imposed on dumped imports of Sulphonic Acid from the Exporting Countries, published in official Gazette and national press on February 21, 2025, in accordance with Section 58(2) of the Anti-Dumping Duties Act, 2015 (the "Act"). The Applicants are the domestic producers of Sulphonic Acid

B. Purpose

2. In terms of Rule 15(1) of the Rules, at least thirty days before the proposed date of the final determination, the Commission shall inform all interested parties, in writing, of the essential facts under consideration which shall form the basis of a decision whether to continue the definitive anti-dumping duty imposed on dumped imports.

3. Purpose of this SEF is to provide interested parties an opportunity to comment on essential facts before the sunset review is finalized. In terms of Rule 15(2) of the Rules, the interested parties may submit views, comments, if any, in writing on the information disclosed in this SEF, not later than fifteen days of such disclosure by the Commission.

4. Interested parties intending to respond to this SEF must also submit a non-confidential version of the confidential information, in terms of Section 31 of the Act, to be placed on the public file maintained by the Commission under Rule 7 of the Rules. Submissions should be sent to:

Mr. Zubair Bashir Chaudhary,
Director (Investigation),
National Tariff Commission,
State Life Building No. 5, Blue Area
Islamabad, Pakistan
Ph: +92-51-9244494, Fax: +92-51-9221205
Email: zubairch85@gmail.com

C. Essential Facts of the Case

5. Definitive Anti-dumping Duty Imposed on Sulphonic Acid

5.1 The Commission imposed definitive anti-dumping duties ranging from 10.09 percent to 21.59 percent in *ad valorem* terms on dumped imports of Sulphonic Acid importable from the Exporting Countries. These duties were imposed for a period of five years, effective from May 25, 2017.

5.2 In terms of Section 58 of the Act, before the expiry of the above-mentioned definitive anti-dumping duties, the Commission conducted a sunset review on the request of domestic industry of Sulphonic Acid. While concluding the said sunset review, the Commission decided to continue definitive anti-dumping imposed on dumped imports of Sulphonic Acid from the Exporting Countries for another period of 3 years with effect from May 25, 2022, as per the rates given in Table-I:

Table-I
Anti-dumping Duty Rates

Country	**Exporter / Producer Name**	**Anti-dumping Duty Rate (%)**
(1)	(2)	(3)
China	Jintung Petrochemical Corp. Ltd., China	10.57
	All others from China	10.57
Chinese Taipei	All exporters from Chinese Taipei	13.40
India	All exporters from India	11.25
Indonesia	All exporters from Indonesia	10.09
Iran	All exporters from Iran	20.24
Korea	All exporters from South Korea	21.59

5.3 In terms of Section 58(3) of the Act, the definitive anti-dumping duty shall not expire if the Commission determines in a review initiated before expiry of anti-dumping duty that the expiry of such anti-dumping duty would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping of the investigated product and likely continuation or recurrence of injury to the domestic industry. Further, on initiation of the sunset review before expiry of the anti-dumping duty, such duty shall remain in force pending the outcome of the review.

6. Receipt of Application

6.1 The Commission published a notice of impending expiry of the anti-dumping duties on dumped imports of Sulphonic Acid from the Exporting Countries in official Gazette and national press on February 21, 2025, in accordance with Section 58(2) of the Act.

6.2 In response to the notice of impending expiry, the Applicants have filed an application under Sections 58 of the Act for the sunset review, which was received to the Commission on April 04, 2025.

6.3 The Applicants have stated that expiry of anti-dumping duties on Sulphonic Acid imported from the Exporting Countries would likely lead to the continuation and recurrence of dumping of Sulphonic Acid and material injury to the domestic industry. The Applicant has requested the Commission for continuation of the anti-dumping duty for a period of a further five years on dumped imports of Sulphonic Acid originating in and/ or exported from the Exporting Countries.

7. Domestic Industry

7.1 As per available information, the domestic industry consists of following 08 units.

i. Tufail Chemical Industries Limited, Karachi;
ii. Ittehad Chemicals Limited, Lahore
iii. Tufail Multichem Industries (Pvt.) Limited, Karachi;
iv. Chaudhry Shafique Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.
v. Colgate-Palmolive Limited, Karachi
vi. Faras Combine Marketing Company (Pvt.) Ltd.
vii. Akbari Chemical Industries (Pvt.) Ltd.
viii. Daily Chemical

7.2 The units at S. Nos. i. and iii. are sister concerns. Further, Colgate-Palmolive's entire production is used internally for production of detergent powders.

7.3 Following table shows unit-wise installed capacities:

Table-II
Domestic Industry

S. No.	Unit Name	Installed Capacity
(1)	(2)	(3)
i.	Tufail Chemical Industries Ltd.	16.70
ii	Ittehad Chemicals Ltd,	24.60
iii.	Tufail Multichem industries (Pvt.) Ltd.	17.57
iv.	Chaudhry Shafique Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.	7.39
v.	Colgate Palmolive Ltd.	10.54
vi.	Faras Combine Marketing Company (Pvt.) Ltd.	8.08
vii.	Akbari Chemical Industries (Pvt.) Ltd.	6.33
viii.	Daily Chemical	8.79
	Total	100.00

Source: the Applicants
Note: In order to maintain confidentiality, actual figures have been indexed w.r.t. total figures of installed capacity by taking it equal to 100

8. Standing

8.1 The application fulfils requirements of Section 24 of the Act which enjoins upon the Commission to assess the standing of the domestic industry on the basis of the degree of support for or opposition to the application expressed by the domestic producers of the like product.

8.2 In terms of Section 24(1) of the Act, an application shall be considered to have been made by or on behalf of the domestic industry only if it is supported by those domestic producers whose collective output constitutes more than fifty percent of the total production of a domestic like product produced by that portion of the domestic industry expressing either support for or opposition to the application. Furthermore, Section 24(2) of the Act provides that no investigation shall be initiated when domestic producers expressly supporting an application account for less than twenty five percent of the total production of domestic like product produced by the domestic industry.

8.3 The application is filed by the Applicants, who are the major producers of Sulphonic Acid in Pakistan. The other units i.e. Tufail Multichem Industries Ltd. and Chaudhry Shafique Manufacturing are supporting the Application, while Colgate Palmolive, Faras Combine Marketing Company (Pvt.) Ltd., Akbari Chemical Industries (Pvt.) Ltd. are indifferent. According to the information provided in application and available with the Commission, the Applicants produced **38.71** percent of Sulphonic Acid of the total domestic production during January 01, to December 31, 2024, and it is supported by two other domestic producers and production share of those producers is **29.65** percent of total domestic production. Therefore, collective support to the application constitutes about 68.37 percent of the total domestic production.

Thus, the application fulfills standing requirements of Section 24 of the Act. The following table shows the production share of each unit of the industry:

Table-III
Standing of Application

S.No	Unit Name	share in production (%)	Status
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
i.	Tufail Chemical Industries Ltd.	22.79	Applicant
ii.	Ittehad Chemicals Ltd,	15.92	Applicant
iii.	Tufail Multichem industries (Pvt.) Ltd.	16.19	Supporting
iv.	Chaudhry Shafique Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.	13.46	Supporting
v.	Colgate Palmolive Ltd.	9.89	Indifferent
vi.	Faras Combine Marketing Company (Pvt.) Ltd.	7.58	Indifferent
vii.	Akbari Chemical Industries (Pvt.) Ltd.	5.93	Indifferent
viii.	Daily Chemical	8.24	Indifferent
Total		**100**	

Source: the Applicants
* Colgate-Palmolive's, Faras Combine Marketing's Akbari Chemical's and Daily Chemical's production is assumed/worked out on the basis of capacity utilization by the Applicants in 2024.
Note: In order to maintain confidentiality, actual figures have been indexed w.r.t. total figures of production by taking it equal to 100

9. Initiation of Sunset Review

9.1 Upon examination of the application, the Commission established that it met the requirements of Sections 58 of the Act. Therefore, the Commission initiated sunset review to determine the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping of Sulphonic Acid from the Exporting Countries and material injury to the domestic industry.

9.2 In terms of Section 27 of the Act, the Commission issued a notice of initiation of the sunset review of anti-dumping duty imposed on dumped imports of Sulphonic Acid from the Exporting Countries, which was published in the official Gazette of Pakistan and in two widely circulated national newspapers ("The Nation" and "Daily Duneya") on May 23, 2025.

9.3 The Commission notified the diplomatic missions of the Exporting Countries in Islamabad on May 23, 2025, of the initiation of the sunset review by sending a copy of the notice of initiation with a request to forward it to all exporters/ producers involved in production, sales and export of Sulphonic Acid in the Exporting Countries. Copies of notice of initiation were also sent to the Applicant, known exporters/producers of Sulphonic Acid in the Exporting Countries (whose addresses were available with the Commission), and known importers on May 23, 2025, in accordance with the requirements of Section 27 of the Act.

9.4 In accordance with Section 28 of the Act, on May 23, 2025, the Commission also sent copy of full text of the written application (non-confidential version) to all known exporters/producers of Sulphonic Acid in the Exporting Countries, whose addresses were available with the Commission and to the Diplomatic Missions of the Exporting Countries in Islamabad with a request to forward it to all exporters /producers of Sulphonic Acid involved in production, sale and/or export of product under review.

10. Period of Review

The Period of Review ("POR") for this sunset review is from January 01, 2022, to December 31, 2024.

11. Views, Comments and Hearing

11.1 All interested parties were invited for their views/comments known to the Commission and to submit information and documents (if any) regarding this sunset review. In response, the Commission received views/comments, from Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia.

11.2 The interested parties were required to request for hearing in this review within 30 days of the publication of the notice of initiation under Rule 14 of the Rules. The Commission did not receive any request for hearing in this review. Therefore, no hearing was held in this review.

12. The Product under Review and the Domestic Like Product

12.1 The Product under Review

12.1.1 The product for which this review has been requested is Linear Alkyl Benzene Sulphonic Acid ("Sulphonic Acid") imported from the Exporting Countries. The major raw materials used in production of Sulphonic acid are linear alkyl benzene, Sulphur and Caustic Soda. It is classified under Pakistan Customs Tariff ("PCT") No. 3402.3100. Major use of sulphonic acid is for sulphonation of many substances, such as paraffin in preparation of detergents. It is used in the production of detergent powder, dish

washing liquid and other industrial cleaning applications.

12.1.2 The following table shows the tariff structure (2024-25) applicable on imports of Sulphonic Acid:

Table-IV
Tariff Structure of Sulphonic Acid During the Current POR (%)

PCT Heading	Description	Customs + Add. Duty	RD	FTAs/PTAs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Chapter 34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or sourcing preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes, "dental waxes" and dental preparations with a basis of plaster			
34.02	Organic surface- active agents (other than soap); surface- active preparations, washing preparations (including auxiliary washing preparations) and cleaning preparations, whether or not containing soap, other than those of heading 34.01.			
	- Anionic organic surface- active agents, whether or not put up for retail sale:			
3402.3100	- - Linear alkylbenzene sulphonic acids and their salts	11+2	10	CN_5; MY=10; MAU=0; IDN=5 LK_FTA Conc. = 100%

Source: Pakistan Customs Tariff
Note: In 2025-26 CD 10%, ACD 0% and RD 5%

12.2 Domestic like product

The domestic like product, produced by the domestic industry is Linear Alkyl Benzene Sulphonic Acid ("Sulphonic Acid") classified under Pakistan Customs Tariff ("PCT") No. 3402.3100. Its specifications, uses and classification are same as the product under review. Further, the Commission, in its original investigation, had determined that the investigated product and the domestic like product were like products.

13. Information/Data Gathering

13.1 The Commission sent questionnaires on May 23, 2025, to all known exporters/ producers of Sulphonic Acid in the Exporting Countries whose addresses were available with the Commission, asking them to respond within 37 days of the dispatch of the questionnaires. A copy of the Questionnaire was sent to the Diplomatic Missions of the Exporting Countries in Islamabad on May 23, 2025, with a request to forward it to all known exporters/ producers of Sulphonic Acid. Questionnaires were also sent to known importers of Sulphonic Acid on May 23, 2025, requesting them to provide information within 37 days.

13.2 No response from any exporters/foreign producers and importers was received within the prescribed time. Therefore, reminders were issued to the exporters/foreign producers and importers on July 04, 2025, explaining that, if no response of the questionnaire is submitted, the Commission will be constrained to make likely continuation or recurrence of dumping of the product under review on the basis of "best information available" including those contained in the application submitted by the Applicants. However, none of the exporters/ foreign producers from the Exporting Countries or importers have responded to the Commission and did not provide requisite information.

13.3 The Commission has access to the import statistics of the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR), Government of Pakistan. For the purpose of this review, the Commission has also used import data obtained from FBR in addition to the information provided by the Applicant. In addition to this, the Commission has also obtained certain information from publicly available sources.

14. Verification of the Information

14.1 In terms of Section 23, 32(4) and 35 of the Act and Rule 11 of the Rules, the Commission, during the investigation/review, satisfied itself to the accuracy of information supplied by the interested parties to the extent possible.

14.2 In order to verify the information/data provided by the Applicants and to obtain further information (if any), the officers concerned of the Commission conducted on-the-spot verifications at the offices and plants of the Applicants on July 14 to 16, 2025 (M/s Tufail Chemical Industries Ltd.) and on July 28 to 30, 2025 (M/s Ittehad Chemicals Ltd.) Reports of on-the-spot verification were made available to the interested parties by placing it in the public file.

15. Confidentiality

15.1 In terms of Section 31 of the Act, the Commission shall keep confidential any information submitted to it, which is by nature confidential, or determined by the

Commission to be of confidential nature for any other reason or provided as confidential by the interested parties upon good cause shown to be kept confidential.

15.2 The Applicants requested to keep confidential information, which is by nature confidential in terms of Section 31 of the Act. This information includes data relating to sales, sale prices, cost to make and sell, inventories, production, profit/(loss), return on investment, investment, salaries & wages, number of employees etc. In addition to this, the Applicants have also provided certain other information on a confidential basis under Section 31(2)(c), as such information, e.g. export or import price and import volume etc., which may lead to the disclosure of the by nature confidential information by way of reverse calculations. However, the Applicants has submitted non-confidential summaries of the confidential information in accordance with Section 31(5) of the Act. Non-confidential summaries permit a reasonable understanding of the information submitted in confidence.

15.3 Pursuant to requests made by the Applicants to treat certain information as confidential, the Commission has determined the confidentiality in light of Section 31 of the Act, and for the reasons that disclosure of such information may be of significant competitive advantage to a competitor, or because its disclosure would have a significant adverse effect upon the interested parties providing such information. However, in terms of Sub-Section (5) of Section 31, non-confidential summaries of all confidential information, which provide reasonable understanding of the substance, have been placed in non-confidential file (public file).

16. Public File

The Commission, in accordance with Rule 7 of the Rules, has established and maintained a public file in this review at its office. This file remains available to the interested parties for review and copying from Monday to Thursday between 11.00 hours to 13.00 hours throughout the review. This file contains non-confidential versions of the application, submissions, notices, correspondence and other documents for disclosure to the interested parties.

17. Facts regarding Likelihood of Recurrence or Continuation of Dumping of the Product Under Review

17.1 In terms of Rule 40 of the Rules, to determine the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping of the product under review, the Commission will consider the factors mentioned below. As no exporter/foreign producer has provided any information (paragraph 13 supra), the likely continuation or recurrence of dumping of the product under review will be determined on the basis of best information available. Information on the below mentioned factors has been gathered/obtained from different sources including the Applicants, WeBoc, articles published in different journals, ITC and different other websites etc.:

(a) whether exporters/foreign producers stopped or continued exporting to Pakistan the product under review after imposition of anti-dumping duty;

(b) Calculations of likely dumping margins for exporters or producers of the exporting country;

(c) The past and likely future performance of the exporters, foreign producers, including production, capacity utilization, the potential to extend production facilities, costs, sales volumes, prices, inventories, market share, exports, exportable surplus, profits, etc.;

(d) Whether exporters of the Exporting countries have developed other export markets after imposition of antidumping duty;

(e) Trade remedial actions taken by other countries on exports from the Exporting Countries of the product under review and whether such actions are likely to cause a diversion of imports into Pakistan;

(f) Changes in market conditions in the Exporting Countries and internationally, including changes in the supply and demand for the product under review; and

(g) Conditions of competition with non-dumped imports of the like product.

17.2 Whether exporters/ producers from Exporting Countries stopped or continued exporting the product under review to Pakistan after imposition of Anti-dumping Duty.

The following table shows the volume of the dumped imports from the exporting countries, and imports from sources other than dumped sources during the last year of period of original investigation, last year of POR of first Review and the POR of current review:

Table-V
Imports of Sulphonic Acid

Country	Jul 15 – Jun 16*	Jan-Dec 2021**	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
China	10.68	0.31	-	-	-
India	6.92	0.67	-	-	-
Indonesia	8.94	-	-	-	-
Iran	13.78	0.28	-	0.65	0.88
Korea	39.54	4.91	-	-	-
Chinese Taipei	18.89	-	-	-	-
Dumped Sources	98.74	6.17	-	0.65	0.88

Other Sources	1.26	3.68	-	0.76	0.46
Total Imports	100.00	9.85	-	1.41	1.34

* Last year of POI of original investigation **Last year of POR of first Sunset Review

Source: WeBoc & the Applicants

Note: In order to maintain confidentiality, actual figures have been indexed w.r.t. total figures of import during the original POI by taking it equal to 100

17.3 Likelihood of dumping and calculation of likely dumping margins for exporters/ foreign producers of the Exporting Countries Margins for the Exporting Countries.

17.3.1 The Applicants have provided information relating to the export price and normal value in the Application and subsequent deficiency response for the calculation of likely dumping margins for the exporters/foreign producers from the Exporting Countries.

17.3.2 The Applicants submitted in the Application that 5 out of 6 Exporting Countries did not export to Pakistan during the last year of POR. Only Iran exported a minimal quantity during two years of POR and such a quantity at a particular time of POR is not representative for calculation of dumping margin. In the deficiency letter, the Applicants were asked to provide the data/information relating to the export price in terms of Rule 32 of the Rules which states that "*information on the current normal value of the product under review and the current export prices thereof or, where appropriate, the current constructed export price thereof and information, where the export price is not available, on the prices at which the product is sold from the country or countries of origin or export to a third country or countries and the prices in the country of origin or export*".

17.3.3 In the deficiency response, the Applicants submitted the export prices from the Exporting Countries based on their exports to a third country. These prices were sourced from an online platform, Volza, which provides global import/export data for various products. However, the quantities used to calculate these export prices were even lower than the exports from Iran to Pakistan during the POR. Consequently, these export prices cannot be utilized for the calculation of the export price.

17.3.4 The Commission has also explored the other sources including Trademap.org for the determination of export prices for the Exporting countries. However, the data available on trademap.org is at 6 digit level which also includes other products. Therefore, this data cannot be utilized for determination of export price.

17.3.5 In view of the above, it is not possible to calculate likely dumping margins due to the unavailability of reliable export price data of the Exporting Countries.

17.4 <u>The past and likely future performance of the exporters, foreign producers, including production, capacity utilization, the potential to extend production facilities, costs, sales volumes, prices, inventories, market share, exports, exportable surplus, profits, etc.</u>

17.4.1 As stated earlier, no exporter/foreign producer has provided any information in this review, therefore, the country-wide performance of the Exporting Countries for the product under review is assessed on the basis of best information available. Nonetheless, Rules 40 of the Rules outlines various factors that can be considered in this regard including production capacity, utilization rates, potential expansion, cost structures, pricing, inventory, market share, export volumes, profitability of the foreign producers and exporters, exportable surplus etc.

17.4.2 However, obtaining reliable or verifiable data as outlined above has proved challenging due to the nature of the product. Sulphonic Acid is an intermediate industrial input whose trade is largely governed by private, non-publicly disclosed business-to-business contracts. Consequently, the primary data required for forecasting likely future export potential, as contemplated by the Rule, remains unavailable.

17.4.3.1 <u>Exportable Surplus/Increase in Capacities in Exporting Countries:</u>

17.4.3.1.1 According to the information available to the Commission there are evidence indicating that the exporting countries, China, India, Iran, Indonesia, and Korea possess significant production capacities for Sulphonic Acid, leading to considerable exportable surpluses. Following are the evidence/information on the export surplus/ increase in capacities of Sulphonic Acid in exporting countries:

<u>China:</u>

According to the Weixian, a Chinese engineering firm (njweixian.com, March 07, 2025):

"Weixian notably commissioned the world's largest sulphonation plant in 2021. This facility features a 180-tube reactor with a production capacity of 7.5 TPH for LABSA, 10 TPH for SLES, and 15 TPH for AOS. A second-phase plant with the same configuration is currently under construction. The company has also completed engineering and design work for 8 to 10 TPH sulphonation facilities, emphasizing economies of scale to reduce capital costs per ton and boost operational efficiency – pointing to a broader global shift toward mega-scale sulphonation plants."

"More recently, on November 1, 2024, Weixian announced the shipment of a 3- tube pilot LABSA plant tailored for R&D and small-scale production, reinforcing its commitment to modular and scalable sulphonation systems." (njweixian.com, November 01, 2024)

"As of January 10, 2025, Weixian is constructing a new 5 TPH sulphonation plant with a 120-tube reactor for delivery to one of China's largest surfactant producers. Additionally, another

turnkey Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate (LAS) production facility is also under development for Chinese company". (njweixian.com, January 10, 2025)

According to Market Reports World, September 22, 2025, a US based market research firm https://www.marketreportsworld.com)

"*In 2024, global production capacity surpassed 4.2 million metric tons, with major manufacturing hubs in China, India, South Korea, and Brazil... India and China have emerged as hotbeds of investment, collectively adding over 350,000 metric tons of annual LABSA production capacity through projects in Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Zhejiang provinces."*[1]

India:

According to the ICRA report dated February 18, 2025:

"Basant Agro Tech (India) Limited commenced production of Linear Alkyl Benzene Sulphonic Acid (LABSA) in the fiscal year 2020-21 with an initial installed capacity of 22,000 metric tonnes per annum. In the fiscal year 2022-23, the company strategically doubled its LABSA production as compared to the previous year."

According to the Indian Chemical News dated January 08, 2021:

"Rama Phosphates Limited has set up a new manufacturing unit at its existing factory premises at Udaipur for manufacture of Linear Alkyl Benzene Sulphonic Acid (LABSA) having installed capacity of 18,000 TPA"

According to the FOGLA Group Financial Report 2021:

"Sai Sulphonates Pvt. Ltd. expanded its LABSA 90% manufacturing capacity from 81000 TPA to 91000 TPA. It also expanded its LABSA 96% plant by putting another unit having 43, 800 TPA capacity. As a result, it expanded its packaging capacity by putting a third HMHDPE Drum unit of 2,30,400 Units/annum capacity."

"Further capacity additions are supported by engineering inputs from global technology suppliers. Following the successful delivery of two sulphonation plants in previous years, Weixian has secured another order from India. The new delivery package includes a sulphonator, gas/liquid separator, and cyclone separator, and is currently in its final stages of preparation for shipment." (njweixian.com, May 06, 2023).

According to Market Reports World, September 22, 2025, a US based market research firm (https://www.marketreportsworld.com)

"*In 2024, global production capacity surpassed 4.2 million metric tons, with major manufacturing hubs in China, India, South Korea, and Brazil... India and China have emerged*

[1] Linear Alkyl Benzene Sulphonic Acid Market Market Size,Share,Growth,and Industry Analysis,By Type (LABSA 96%, LABSA 90%, Others),By Application (Detergent, Emulsifier, Coupling Agent, Others),Regional Insights and Forecast to 2033

as hotbeds of investment, collectively adding over 350,000 metric tons of annual LABSA production capacity through projects in Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Zhejiang provinces."[2]

According to TechSci Research LLC in New York, US based market research firm (https:www.techsciresearch.com)

"*India Linear Alkyl Benzene Market achieved a total market volume of 536.78 thousand Metric Tonnes in 2024 and is poised for strong growth in the forecast period to reach 655.83 thousand Metric Tonnes in 2030, with a projected Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 3.43% through 2030... In September 2024, Tamilnadu Petroproducts Ltd. (TPL) is set to commission the expanded capacities of its Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) and Caustic Soda plants, with an investment of ₹405 crore planned for FY26. As part of this initiative, the LAB plant's capacity will be increased from 120 tonnes per annum (TPA) to 145 TPA.*"

According to the Applicants:

"At the upstream level, India's Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) supply chain is also expanding. Installed LAB capacity reached approximately 536,780 metric tonnes in 2024 and is projected to grow at a CAGR of 3.43%, reaching 655,830 metric tonnes by 2030. This growth underpins continued investment momentum across the LABSA production value chain" (TechSci Research report 2024).

Iran:

"*According to Volza's global import data, Iran's LABSA industry has witnessed a substantial upswing in export activity. From March 2023 to February 2024, global markets imported 314 shipments of LABSA from Iran, supplied by 46 Iranian exporters to 39 international buyers. This represents an impressive 87% increase compared to the previous twelve-month period—underscoring the rapid expansion of Iran's LABSA production and its growing footprint in global detergent supply chains. Notably, February 2024 alone recorded 49 shipments, marking a 53% year-onyear increase compared to February 2023. Even more striking, this reflects a staggering 277% jump over January 2024, signaling a sharp acceleration in monthly export volumes and highlighting Iran's rising capacity in LABSA manufacturing.*" (www.Volza.com)

Indonesia:

According to Sinar Mas Cepsa, a joint venture between the Indonesian conglomerate Sinar Mas and the Spanish energy company Cepsa (https://sinarmascepsa.com/cepsa-quimica/):

"*Thanks to our recent expansion in chemical plants in Indonesia and Germany, through our Sinar Mas Cepsa joint venture, we have diversified our raw material business with fatty*

[2] Linear Alkyl Benzene Sulphonic Acid Market Market Size,Share,Growth,and Industry Analysis,By Type (LABSA 96%, LABSA 90%, Others),By Application (Detergent, Emulsifier, Coupling Agent, Others),Regional Insights and Forecast to 2033

alcohols from natural sources, a basic ingredient in the production of detergents and personal care products."

"Weixian has also commissioned from November to December 2021 sulfonation unit in Indonesia with a capacity of 6-ton LABSA and SLE" (njwixian.com January 01, 2025).

Republic of Korea:

According to the report of Marketreportsword.com dated September 08, 2025 (https://www.marketreportsworld.com/market-reports/linear-alkyl-benzene-sulphonic-acid-market-14719582):

"Another innovative development is micro-encapsulated LABSA, which allows controlled release of active surfactants. This technology, piloted by ISU Chemical in South Korea, enhances product shelf life and performance under variable climatic conditions. This feature is especially beneficial for export markets in Africa and the Middle East, where product stability is crucial."

"Huntsman and a South Korean: consortium initiated a $45 million LABSA R&D hub in 2024 to develop green and specialty surfactants."

17.5 Whether Exporters from the Exporting Countries have Developed Other Export Markets after Imposition of Anti-dumping Duties on Dumped imports of Sulphonic Acid.

17.5.1 To analyze the trend of the exports of the Exporting Countries after the imposition of anti-dumping duties, the information available on the "Trade map" has been taken into account. It is worth mentioning that this information available in this regard on Trade Map is at 6-digit level HS code (3402.31), which may also include other products, including the product under review. The data/information relating to export destinations of Sulphonic Acid of the exporting countries is given in the table below;

Table-VI
Major Export destinations of Exporting Countries (MT)

CHINA	**2015**		**2023**	
340231	Philippines	11,250	Philippines	3,749
	Japan	8,923	Mozambique	3,175
	Pakistan	7,879	United Arab Emirates	2,553
	Malaysia	7,337	Guatemala	1,430
	Brazil	6,999	Tanzania, United Republic of	1,304
	Others	140,716	Others	18,062

	World	**183,104**	**World**	**30,273**
INDIA	**2015**		**2023**	
340231	Sri Lanka	10,278	Bangladesh	21,883
	Brazil	7,959	Brazil	20,321
	Saudi Arabia	7,642	Sri Lanka	8,497
	Bangladesh	6,074	Nepal	8,468
	Pakistan	6,015	Myanmar	5,343
	Others	53,332	Others	40,288
	World	**91,300**	**World**	**104,800**
INDONESIA	**2015**		**2023**	
340231	Malaysia	10,005	Malaysia	7,565
	Vietnam	8,661	Thailand	951
	India	5,494	Viet Nam	744
	China	4,576	China	639
	Myanmar	3,960	Colombia	330
	Others	15,762	Others	1,463
	World	**48,458**	**World**	**11,692**
IRAN	**2015**		**2023**	
340231	Iraq	2,769	Pakistan	18,961
	Pakistan	2,756	Uzbekistan	13,317
	Afghanistan	1,857	Iraq	12,941
	Uzbekistan	355	Afghanistan	5,253
	Tajikistan	301	Türkiye	3,684
	Others	511	Others	7,746
	World	**8,549**	**World**	**61,902**
KOREA	**2015**		**2023**	
340231	Nigeria	13,625	Colombia	11,864
	Japan	10,645	Philippines	13,239
	Senegal	10,414	Malaysia	9,440
	Philippines	9,365	Japan	10,947
	Malaysia	9,273	Mozambique	10,170
	Others	108,074	Others	43,421
	World	**161,396**	**World**	**99,081**
CHINESE TAIPEI	**2015**		**2023**	
340231	Indonesia	2,700	Indonesia	2,134
	China	2,346	Hong Kong, China	319
	Malaysia	1,883	Malaysia	84
	United States of America	1,158	Tonga	31

	Philippines	1,100	Japan	24
	Others	3,834	Others	4
	World	**13,021**	**World**	**2,596**

17.6 Trade remedial actions taken by other countries on the exports of the product under review and whether such actions are likely to cause a diversion of imports into Pakistan;

According to the information available to the Commission, no trade remedial actions have been taken by any other countries on exports of Sulphonic Acid. However, India has imposed Anti-Dumping duties on 23 June 2025 for a period of five years, ranging from 14 US dollar per MT to 54 US dollar per MT on dumped imports of Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) which is the raw material for Sulphonic Acid from Iran.

17.7 Changes in market conditions in the exporting country and internationally, including changes in the supply of and demand for the product under review;

17.7.1 Sulphonic Acid Global Market and Demand:

According to the Credence Research Report: (https://www.credenceresearch.com/report/linear-alkylbenzene-sulfonic-acid-labsa-market)

"Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonic Acid (LABSA) Market size was valued at USD 9160 million in 2024 and is anticipated to reach USD 11694.04 million by 2032, at a CAGR of 3.1% during the forecast period (2024-2032). The growth of the LABSA market is driven by the increasing demand for cleaning and personal care products, supported by rising hygiene awareness and urbanization. The surge in consumption of detergents and liquid soaps in residential and commercial sectors, especially in emerging economies, fuels product adoption. Additionally, ongoing innovations in detergent formulations and the preference for cost-effective surfactants with high efficacy further elevate LABSA's market demand. The chemical's compatibility with other detergent ingredients and its effectiveness in hard water conditions make it a preferred choice among manufacturers. Moreover, sustainability trends and regulatory pushes toward biodegradable substances reinforce the shift toward LABSA in place of non-biodegradable alternatives. Strategic partnerships between chemical producers and FMCG companies are also accelerating product development and application expansion. Furthermore, the increasing focus on green chemistry is expected to drive further investment in LABSA-based formulations.

Regionally, Asia Pacific dominates the global LABSA market, accounting for a significant share due to high population density, rapid urban growth, and increasing consumer spending on hygiene products. Countries such as China, India, and Indonesia lead in consumption and production, driven by well-established detergent manufacturing industries. Europe follows as the second-largest market, propelled by strict environmental norms and advanced formulation technologies. Meanwhile, North America exhibits steady demand, whereas Latin America and

the Middle East & Africa are emerging as promising markets due to growing industrialization and urbanization. Regional players are expanding production capacity to meet domestic and export demand, reinforcing supply chain resilience. Additionally, favorable government policies and increased foreign direct investments are boosting industrial output and market penetration across developing regions".

According to the report of Marketreportsword.com dated September 08, 2025 (https://www.marketreportsworld.com/market-reports/linear-alkyl-benzene-sulphonic-acid-market-14719582):

"*Between 2022 and 2024, LAB prices experienced a fluctuation range of 20%–38%, primarily due to geopolitical disruptions and global energy supply-chain constraints.*"

17.7.2 Changes in Market Conditions of Sulphonic Acid in Exporting Countries:

China:

In 2024, the LABSA market in China experienced a shift from relative stability in the early part of the year to mounting pressures of oversupply and price weakness toward its close. Strong demand at the start, driven by household detergents, hygiene products, and seasonal restocking, supported higher prices alongside elevated feedstock costs. However, as the year progressed, downstream sectors such as industrial cleaning and textiles began reducing purchases, while buyers delayed procurement in anticipation of lower prices, leading to inventory accumulation. Supply remained steady with adequate feedstock availability, and producers were slow to curb output, resulting in excess supply in the market. By the end of the year, falling feedstock prices, weak export pull, and subdued domestic consumption reinforced downward price pressure, leaving the market oversupplied and margins under strain. (Procurementresource.com)

India:

In India during 2024, LABSA prices rose in early months driven by strong downstream demand (detergents/cleaners) and seasonal effects; by mid- to later-year, the market experienced softening demand and oversupply pressures, leading to price declines or reduced upward momentum (Procurementresource.com).

Indonesia:

Indonesia's LABSA market has been characterized by moderate and uneven demand, with household detergent consumption no longer expanding at earlier high rates. On the supply side, steady inflows of regional surplus material, particularly from larger producers, have created conditions of excess availability. This imbalance of weak demand and oversupply has kept market prices under pressure, highlighting

Indonesia's exposure to diversion of surplus volumes within the Asia Pacific region (cognitivemarketresearch.com).

Iran:

In 2024, Middle East including Iran's LABSA market showed only moderate domestic demand growth, largely from soaps and detergents, while supply remained steady and at times surplus. Feedstock availability was stable, but oversupply in the wider region and price competition exerted downward pressure on margins. Overall, the market was characterized by adequate supply outpacing consumption, leaving producers operating in a cautious pricing environment. (cognitivemarketresearch.com)

South Korea:

In South Korea, the LABSA market in Q1 2025 experienced a downturn as prices fell by about 3.5% compared to Q4 2024. This decline reflected a combination of reduced demand from major downstream sectors, such as detergents and cleaning products, and increased inventory levels, which created a surplus in the market. The oversupply situation placed pressure on producers, limiting their ability to stabilize prices despite steady feedstock availability (price-watch.ai).

Chinese Taipei:

Taiwan's LABSA market in recent years has reflected modest and slowing demand growth, largely limited to detergents and household cleaning segments. At the same time, regional oversupply from larger producers such as China and South Korea has put pressure on Taiwan's market, making it vulnerable to price competition. This imbalance suggests that supply consistently outpaces local consumption, reinforcing a weak-demand, oversupplied environment. (cognitivemarketresearch.com)

17.8 Conditions of competition with non-dumped imports of the like product

The information relating to the imports and landed cost of Sulphonic Acid from the exporting countries, and other than dumped sources and the cost to make and sell/ prices of domestic like product during the last year of period of original investigation, last year of POR of first Review and the POR of the current review are given below in the table:

Table-VII

Quantity of Imports and Prices of Sulphonic Acid

Period	Imports from Dumped Sources	Imports from Other Sources	***Sales of the Domestic industry	Landed cost from Dumped Sources without ADD	Landed cost from Dumped Sources with ADD	Landed Cost of Imports from Other Sources	Domestic product's price	Domestic product's Cost to make and sell
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jul 15 – Jun 16*	37.19	0.47	100.00	112.09	--	110.55	100.00	97.65
Jan- Dec 21**	0.19	1.58	265.56	205.85	239.19	206.90	177.04	165.46
Jan - Dec 22	--	--	259.38	--	--	--	239.24	242.03
Jan - Dec 23	0.24	0.29	223.49	333.57	387.58	403.30	302.23	281.80
Jan - Dec 24	0.33	0.17	218.61	328.37	381.54	383.86	293.26	291.44

* Last year of POI of original investigation **Last year of POR of first Sunset Review

Source: the Applicants and FBR

***Total industry sales= Applicants and supporting producers' sales + Other producers (Other producers sales work out in the basis of Applicant capacity utilization)

Note: In order to maintain confidentiality, actual figures have been indexed w.r.t. total figures of domestic sales and domestic product price during the original POI by taking it equal to 100

18. Likely Recurrence or Continuation of Material Injury to the Domestic Industry

18.1 Likelihood of Injury to the domestic industry will be determined in accordance with provisions of the Act. The Commission will take into account all relevant factors in order to determine likely continuation or recurrence of injury to the domestic industry. To determine likelihood of continuation or recurrence of injury to the domestic industry, the Commission will, *inter alia,* consider the following factors:

(a) likely change in the volume of imports of the product under review if anti-dumping duty is terminated.

(b) likely impact of imports of the product under review on prices of the domestic like product with and without anti-dumping duty;

(c) consequent likely impact on the domestic industry, which includes a likely and potential decline in sales, profits, output, market share, productivity, return on investment, capacity utilization, and likely negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital or investments; and

(d) changes in market conditions in the economy of Pakistan and internationally, including changes in the supply of and demand for the imports of the product under review.

18.2 The Commission sent questionnaires to other domestic producers to obtain necessary information, however, none of the other domestic producers provided any information (paragraph 13.2 supra). Therefore, the Commission is constrained to determine likely continuation or recurrence of injury to the domestic industry on the basis of Applicants' information. As the Applicants accounted for about 38.71 percent of total production during 2024 (Table-III supra), therefore, likelihood of continuation or recurrence of injury for the domestic industry is inferred from the Applicants information. However, to assess total production of the domestic like product and total domestic market, the production and sales of the other supporting units i.e. Tufail Multichem industries (Pvt.) Ltd. and Chaudhry Shafique Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd. is taken and production and sales of other units are assumed/ worked out on the basis of capacity utilization of the Applicants during the POR. Likelihood of continuation or recurrence of injury to the domestic industry is provided in the following paragraphs.

18.3 Volume of Imports of Sulphonic Acid

The information on volume of imports of the Sulphonic Acid from dumped sources and other sources during the POI of original investigation, last year of POR of first Review and POR is given in Table-III supra.

18.4 Domestic Industry's Production, Sales and Capacity Utilization

The information on domestic industry's production, sales and capacity utilization of the domestic like product for the last year of POI, last year of POR of first Review and POR of the current

Table – VIII
Production, Sales and Capacity Utilization

Period	Installed Capacity	Production	Sales			Capacity utilization (%)
			Domestic	Exports	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jul 15 – Jun 16*	100.00	82.67	81.65	-	81.65	82.67
Jan – Dec 21**	421.30	227.96	216.82	9.67	226.49	54.11
Jan - Dec 22	466.37	248.50	211.77	13.94	225.71	43.26
Jan - Dec 23	505.75	206.14	182.47	5.79	188.26	37.79
Jan - Dec 24	505.75	193.10	178.49	4.26	182.75	38.18

* Last year of POI of original investigation **Last Year of POR of first Sunset Review and entire domestic industry
Note: for 2022, 2023 and 2024 data is for entire domestic industry.
Note: In order to maintain confidentiality, actual figures have been indexed w.r.t. figure of installed capacity figures during the original POI taking it equal to 100

18.5 Price, Cost to Make & Sell of the Domestic Like Product and Landed Cost of the Imported Sulphonic Acid

Ex-factory price and cost to make and sell of the domestic like product and landed cost of the imported Sulphonic Acid during the last year of original POI, last year of POR of first Review and POR of the current review are provided in the following table:

Table-IX
Price, Cost to Make & Sell and Landed Cost of Sulphonic Acid

Year	Domestic like product's		Landed cost of dumped imports	
	Cost to make & sell	Ex-factory Price	With AD duty	Without AD duty
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Jul 15 – Jun 16*	100.00	102.41	114.79	-
Jan – Dec 21**	169.45	181.31	210.81	244.96
Jan - Dec 22	247.86	245.01	-	-
Jan - Dec 23	288.60	309.51	341.61	396.92
Jan - Dec 24	298.47	300.33	336.29	390.74

Sources: The Applicant and FBR * Last year of POI of Original Investigation
**Last Year of POR of first Sunset Review
Note: In order to maintain confidentiality, actual figures have been indexed w.r.t. figure of cost to make & sell during the original POI by taking it equal to 100

18.6 Profits/Loss, Cash Flows and Return on Investment

Applicants' profits/(loss) for the product under review, cash flows and return on investment ("ROI") for their entire operations for the last year of original POI, last year of POR of first Review and the POR the current review are provided in the following table:

Table-X
Profit/(Loss), Cash Flows and ROI

Year	Net Profit/(Loss)	Cash Flows	ROI (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Jul 15 – Jun 16*	100.00	(193.41)	14.43
Jan – Dec 21**	558.91	1847.29	13.03
Jan - Dec 22	(176.05)	927.17	12.16
Jan - Dec 23	869.04	4180.66	19.31
Jan - Dec 24	63.14	1080.54	13.31

Sources: The Applicant * Last year of POI of Original Investigation
**Last year of POR of first Sunset Review
Note: In order to maintain confidentiality, actual figures have been indexed w.r.t. figure of Profit/(Loss) during the original POI by taking it equal to 100

18.7 Inventories of Domestic Like Product

Inventory position of the domestic like product during the last year of original POI, last year of POR of first Review and POR of the current review are given in following table:

Table-XI
Opening and closing Inventory

Year	Opening inventory	Closing inventory
(1)	(2)	(3)
Jul 15 – Jun 16*	100.00	212.46
Jan – Dec 21**	101.01	245.51
Jan - Dec 22	381.45	379.71
Jan - Dec 23	379.71	342.61
Jan - Dec 24	342.61	428.12

Sources: The Applicant * Last year of POI of Original Investigation
**Last Year of POR of first Sunset Review
Note: In order to maintain confidentiality, actual figures have been indexed w.r.t. figure of opening inventory during the original POI by taking it equal to 100

18.8 Employment, Productivity and Wages

Information on employment, productivity and wages of the domestic industry during the last year of original POI, last year of POR of first Review and the POR of the current review are given in following table:

Employment, Salaries/Wages and Productivity

Year	Production Employees	Salaries & wages	Productivity per Worker
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Jul 15 – Jun 16*	100.00	100.00	100.00
Jan – Dec 21**	193.33	463.59	97.45
Jan - Dec 22	820.00	1584.63	21.02
Jan - Dec 23	906.67	2074.54	12.99
Jan - Dec 24	720.00	1804.06	12.56

Sources: The Applicant * Last year of POI of Original Investigation
**Last Year of POR of first Sunset Review
Note: In order to maintain confidentiality, actual figures have been indexed w.r.t. respective figures during the original POI by taking it equal to 100

18.9 Likely Effect on Growth and Ability to Raise Capital

The domestic industry has made significant investments and has increased its capacity manifold in recent past, therefore, after imposition of antidumping duties on dumped imports of the product under review the domestic industry has witnessed

significant growth. Resultantly, the domestic industry has not only captured entire domestic market rather it has also entered in export market and now is exporting a considerable volume (Table-VIII supra).

18.10 <u>Changes in market conditions in the economy of Pakistan and internationally, including changes in the supply of and demand for the imports of the product under review</u>

18.10.1 According to the Economic Survey 2023-24,

"Global growth decelerated due to sluggish performance in advanced economies amid contractionary monetary policy stance to tackle inflation. Global economic growth has slowed down from 3.5% in 2022 to 3.2% in 2023 and is projected to continue at the same pace in 2024 and 2025, below the historical (2000-2019) annual average of 3.8%. Global inflation is expected to fall from 6.8% in 2023 to 5.9 % in 2024 and 4.5 % in 2025. The world merchandise trade volume is projected to grow by 2.6% in 2024 (-1.2% in 2023) before picking up to 3.3% in 2025 (WTO). Geopolitical tensions have emerged as the predominant risk to the global economic landscape. Presently, conflicts in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, critical hubs for global food and energy distribution, pose imminent challenges."

"In fiscal year 2024, Pakistan's GDP increased by 2.38 percent, with strong growth in agriculture sector which expanded by 6.25 percent compared to 2.27 percent growth in last year. While both the industrial and services sectors grew by 1.21 percent. Large-Scale Manufacturing (LSM) remained in negative territory at -0.1 percent during July-March FY 2024, an improvement compared to the minus 7.0 percent growth in the corresponding period last year. During this period, 11 out of 22 sectors witnessed growth, including Food, Wearing Apparel, Leather, Wood Products, Coke & Petroleum Products, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Rubber Products, Machinery & Equipment, Furniture, and Other Manufacturing (e.g., footballs)"

18.10.2 The demand of Sulphonic Acid in domestic market increased more than 62 percent in 2024 as compared to the period of original investigation i.e. 2015-16 (table VII supra) and domestic installed capacities of Sulphonic Acid also increased more than 5 times during this period (table VIII supra).

18.10.3 According to the Credence Research Report: (https://www.credenceresearch.com/report/linear-alkylbenzene-sulfonic-acid-labsa-market)

"Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonic Acid (LABSA) Market size was valued at USD 9160 million in 2024 and is anticipated to reach USD 11694.04 million by 2032, at a CAGR of

3.1% during the forecast period (2024-2032). The growth of the LABSA market is driven by the increasing demand for cleaning and personal care products, supported by rising hygiene awareness and urbanization. The surge in consumption of detergents and liquid soaps in residential and commercial sectors, especially in emerging economies, fuels product adoption. Additionally, ongoing innovations in detergent formulations and the preference for cost-effective surfactants with high efficacy further elevate LABSA's market demand. The chemical's compatibility with other detergent ingredients and its effectiveness in hard water conditions make it a preferred choice among manufacturers. Moreover, sustainability trends and regulatory pushes toward biodegradable substances reinforce the shift toward LABSA in place of non-biodegradable alternatives. Strategic partnerships between chemical producers and FMCG companies are also accelerating product development and application expansion. Furthermore, the increasing focus on green chemistry is expected to drive further investment in LABSA-based formulations.

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