

公开版本

原产于欧盟的进口太阳能级多晶硅的反
倾销和反补贴措施——期终复审申请书

附件

附件清单

附件 1：申请人的营业执照

附件 2：授权委托书

附件 3：代理律师指派书和律师执业证明

附件 4：中国太阳能级多晶硅总产量及申请人产量证明

附件 5：《中华人民共和国海关进出口税则》（2015 年版）

附件 6：中国海关进出口数据

附件 7：海运费、保险费率和欧盟境内环节费用证明

附件 8：申请人同类产品生产、经营及财务数据

附件 9：欧盟统计局（Eurostat）统计的德国出口数据

附件 10：REC Silicon 2015 年第三季度投资者关系文件

附件 11：IHS Technology: PV Suppliers Tracker - Q4 2015

附件 12：瓦克公司投资者关系文件

附件 13：瓦克公司获得投资赠款和投资津贴的证据

附件 14：瓦克公司获得欧洲投资银行贷款的证据

附件 1

企业法人营业执照

执照编号: 320301060201206150010
编号: No. 1359607

(副 本) (1/2)

注册号 320300400006732

名称 江苏中能硅业科技发展有限公司

住所 徐州市经济开发区杨山路66号

法定代表人 舒桦

注册资本 348696万元人民币

实收资本 348696万元人民币

公司类型 有限责任公司(台港澳合资)

经营范围 许可经营项目: 危险化学品[盐酸、二氯硅烷、三氯硅烷、四氯化硅、氢(压缩的)]的生产。

一般经营项目: 研究、生产多晶硅、单晶硅、太阳能电池及组件, 销售自产产品; 与光伏产业有关的工程咨询、项目开发。

股东(发起人)

协鑫光伏电力科技控股有限公司, 富多国际发展有限公司

须知

- 《企业法人营业执照》是企业法人资格和合法经营的凭证。
- 《企业法人营业执照》分为正本和副本, 正本和副本具有同等法律效力。
- 《企业法人营业执照》正本应当置于住所的醒目位置。
- 《企业法人营业执照》不得伪造、涂改、出租、出借、转让。
- 登记事项发生变化, 应当向公司登记机关申请变更登记, 换领《企业法人营业执照》。
- 每年三月一日至六月三十日, 应当参加年度检验。
- 《企业法人营业执照》被吊销后, 不得开展与清算无关的经营活动。
- 办理注销登记, 应当交回《企业法人营业执照》正本和副本。
- 《企业法人营业执照》遗失或者毁坏的, 应当在公司登记机关指定的报刊上声明作废, 申请补领。

年度检验情况

该企业已通过2011年度年检		
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登记机关



营业期限 自 2006年03月07日 至 2026年03月07日

成立日期 2006年3月7日

二零一一年十月四日

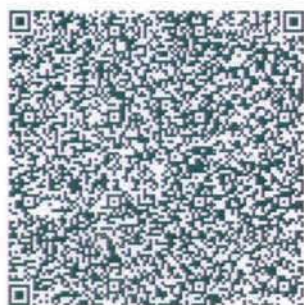


营业执照

(副本)

注册号 360500510000048

名称	江西赛维LDK光伏硅科技有限公司
类型	有限责任公司(台港澳法人独资)
住所	江西省新余经济开发区
法定代表人	佟兴雪
注册资本	47140万美元
成立日期	2007年7月12日
营业期限	2007年7月12日至2037年7月11日
经营范围	电子级、太阳能级高纯硅生产、销售及副产物(三氯氢硅、四氯化硅、液氯、烧碱、盐酸、氯化氢、次氯酸钠、氮气)的销售(凭安全生产许可证经营,许可证有效期至2017年09月18日)(以上项目涉及许可证的凭许可证经营,国家限制和禁止的项目除外)*



登记机关



2014 年 10 月 24 日

企业法人营业执照

(副 本)

注册号 410392100000168(1-2)

洛阳中硅高科技有限公司

高新开发区华夏路6号

李爱民

柒亿陆佰玖拾捌万柒仟肆佰叁拾肆圆整

柒亿陆佰玖拾捌万柒仟肆佰叁拾肆圆整

其他有限责任公司

研究、生产、销售多晶硅及硅片、单晶硅及硅片、太阳能电池片及组件、四氯化硅、硅化合物系列产
品、无水氯化氢、气相二氧化硅、高纯石英、盐
酸、氢气、氧气、密封胶（以上危险化学品、项目限
有许可证的分支机构经营）；多晶硅、单晶硅、硅
化合物系列产品的技术转让、开发、咨询和服务；
工业硅、水银、环境大气、固体废物、化学试剂、
石灰石、液体氟硅烷、硅晶体、硅片、高纯气体的
生产和销售；光伏电站的建设、投资和运营管理；货
物和技术进出口服务（国家法律法规规定须经市批
准经营的，未获批准前不得经营）。

名称 住所 法定代表人姓名 注册资本 经营范围 注册日期 营业期限 成立日期 营业范围

须 知

1. 《企业法人营业执照》是企业法人资格和合法经营的凭证。
2. 《企业法人营业执照》分为正本和副本，正本和副本具有同等法律效力。
3. 《企业法人营业执照》正本应当置于住所的醒目位置。
4. 《企业法人营业执照》不得伪造、涂改、出租、出借、转让。
5. 登记事项发生变化，应当向公司登记机关申请变更登记，换领《企业法人营业执照》。
6. 每年三月一日至六月三十日，应当参加年度检验。
7. 《企业法人营业执照》被吊销后，不得开展与清算无关的经营活动。
8. 办理注销登记，应当交回《企业法人营业执照》正本和副本。
9. 《企业法人营业执照》遗失或者毁坏的，应当在公司登记机关指定的报
刊上声明作废，申请补领。

年度检验情况

			
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《每年三月一日至六月三十日报送年检材料》

发证机关





营业执照

(副本)

注册号 500000400009869

名称	重庆大全新能源有限公司
类型	有限责任公司(外国法人独资)
住所	重庆市万州区龙都街道仙家村(万州区盐气化工园区内)
法定代表人	徐广福
注册资本	9600万美元整
成立日期	2008年01月14日
营业期限	2008年01月14日至2038年01月14日
经营范围	多晶硅、单晶硅、太阳能电池片、太阳能电池组件、硅材料、太阳能光伏系列应用产品的生产、制造、加工;销售自产产品并提供相关配套服务。(涉及前置许可的凭有效许可证经营)。



登记机关

2014 年 07 月 28 日





تجارەت كىنشكىسى 营业执照

(قوشۇمچە نۇسخا)

(副本)

1-1

统一社会信用代码 9165000056438859XD

نامى
تىپى
تۇرۇشلۇق ئورنى
قانۇنىي ۋەكىلى
تىزىملىتىلگەن كاپىتالى
قۇرۇلغان ۋاقتى
مۇددىتى
تىجارەت دائىرىسى

新疆大全新能源股份有限公司

股份有限公司(中外合资、未上市)

新疆石河子经济开发区化工新材料产业园纬六路

徐广福

陆亿伍仟万元人民币

2011年02月22日

2011年02月22日至长期

多晶硅、硅片、光伏电池、光伏组件和光伏发电系统产品的生产、加工和销售；上述产品生产过程中的副产品（硅芯、烧碱、四氯化硅、三氯氢硅、稀硫酸、盐酸、次氯酸钠及硅渣）的试生产（一年）及产品销售（须经国家专项审批的商品、技术，在取得相关许可后，方可从事经营活动，具体经营项目以许可证载明项目为准；涉及配额许可证管理、专项规定管理的商品、技术应按国家有关规定办理）。***（依法须经批准的项目，经相关部门批准后方可开展经营活动）***



تىزىملىغۇچى ئورگان

登记机关

新疆维吾尔自治区工商行政管理局

2015

年

12

月

08

日

يىلى

附件 2

授权委托书

江苏中能硅业科技发展有限公司(下称委托方)特此全权委托上海海华永泰(北京)律师事务所及其指定的律师,代表委托方就中华人民共和国商务部对原产于欧盟的进口太阳能级多晶硅采取的反倾销和反补贴措施提起期终复审。

上海海华永泰(北京)律师事务所律师的代理权限为全权代理。具体代理权限为:

- 1、认真履行职责,及时依法保护委托方合法权益;
- 2、为反倾销期中复审事宜搜集和整理有关证据和材料;
- 3、起草反倾销期中复审调查申请书及相关文件;
- 4、代表委托方向中华人民共和国商务部提交反期终复审的书面申请;
- 5、代表委托方向中华人民共和国商务部提供相关证据和材料,并依法查阅与本案件有关的证据和材料;
- 6、代表委托方参加题述案件的审理和听证;并代表委托方发表陈述意见和/或针对其他利害关系方的观点提出抗辩意见;对调查机关发布的裁决和披露的信息发表评论;
- 7、如经中国政府和委托方同意,代表甲方参加中国政府与国外生产商(或出口商)可能进行的承诺和协商的谈判工作;
- 8、代表委托方按照中华人民共和国商务部规定的时间提供补充材料;
- 9、代表委托方进行最终裁定做出前所需要的工作;

本授权书所规定的权限在授权事宜完成时终结,或委托方认为有必要结束授权时终结。授权终结时,与之相应的委托代理合同同时终止。

委托方:江苏中能硅业科技发展有限公司(盖章)



二〇一六年二月一日

授权委托书

江西赛维LDK光伏硅科技有限公司(下称委托方)特此全权委托上海海华永泰(北京)律师事务所及其指定的律师,代表委托方就中华人民共和国商务部对原产于欧盟的进口太阳能级多晶硅采取的反倾销和反补贴措施提起期终复审。

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- 3、起草反倾销期中复审调查申请书及相关文件;
- 4、代表委托方向中华人民共和国商务部提交反期终复审的书面申请;
- 5、代表委托方向中华人民共和国商务部提供相关证据和材料,并依法查阅与本案件有关的证据和材料;
- 6、代表委托方参加题述案件的审理和听证;并代表委托方发表陈述意见和/或针对其他利害关系方的观点提出抗辩意见;对调查机关发布的裁决和披露的信息发表评论;
- 7、如经中国政府和委托方同意,代表甲方参加中国政府与国外生产商(或出口商)可能进行的承诺和协商的谈判工作;
- 8、代表委托方按照中华人民共和国商务部规定的时间提供补充材料;
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委托方:江西赛维LDK光伏硅科技有限公司(盖章)

二〇一六年二月一日



授权委托书

重庆大全新能源有限公司(下称委托方)特此全权委托上海海华永泰(北京)律师事务所及其指定的律师,代表委托方就中华人民共和国商务部对原产于欧盟的进口太阳能级多晶硅采取的反倾销和反补贴措施提起期终复审。

上海海华永泰(北京)律师事务所律师的代理权限为全权代理。具体代理权限为:

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- 3、起草反倾销期中复审调查申请书及相关文件;
- 4、代表委托方向中华人民共和国商务部提交反期终复审的书面申请;
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委托方:重庆大全新能源有限公司(盖章)



授权委托书

洛阳中硅高科技有限公司(下称委托方)特此全权委托上海海华永泰(北京)律师事务所及其指定的律师,代表委托方就中华人民共和国商务部对原产于欧盟的进口太阳能级多晶硅采取的反倾销和反补贴措施提起期终复审。

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- 5、代表委托方向中华人民共和国商务部提供相关证据和材料,并依法查阅与本案件有关的证据和材料;
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- 7、如经中国政府和委托方同意,代表甲方参加中国政府与国外生产商(或出口商)可能进行的承诺和协商的谈判工作;
- 8、代表委托方按照中华人民共和国商务部规定的时间提供补充材料;
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委托方:洛阳中硅高科技有限公司(盖章)



授权委托书

新疆大全新能源股份有限公司(下称委托方)特此全权委托上海海华永泰(北京)律师事务所及其指定的律师,代表委托方就中华人民共和国商务部对原产于欧盟的进口太阳能级多晶硅采取的反倾销和反补贴措施提起期终复审。

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- 3、起草反倾销期中复审调查申请书及相关文件;
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委托方:新疆大全新能源股份有限公司(盖章)



附件 3

律 师 指 派 书

为中国太阳能级多晶硅产业对原产于欧盟的进口太阳能级多晶硅进行的反倾销和反补贴措施期终复审之目的，江苏中能硅业科技发展有限公司、江西赛维 LDK 光伏硅科技有限公司、洛阳中硅高科技有限公司和大全新能源有限公司授权上海海华永泰（北京）律师事务所作为其全权代理人，代理题述案件的申请及调查工作。

上海海华永泰（北京）律师事务所根据上述委托，特指派本所吴必轩律师代理，处理与上述委托相关的全部事宜。

上海海华永泰（北京）律师事务所

二〇一六年二月二十九日

执业机构 北京公元博景泓律师事务所

执业证类别 专职律师

执业证号 11101201510687324

法律职业资格
或律师资格证号 A20091101064115

发证机关 北京市司法局

发证日期 2015 年 04 月 21 日



吴必轩 11101201510687324

持证人 吴必轩

性别 男

身份证号 110106197307084810

律师年度考核备案

考核年度	二〇一四年度
考核结果	称 职
备案机关	
备案日期	2014年6月-2015年5月

律师年度考核备案

考核年度	二〇一五年度
考核结果	称 职
备案机关	
备案日期	2015年6月-2016年5月

附件 4

中国有色金属工业协会硅业分会

中色协硅分会【2016】002 号

关于中国太阳能级多晶硅产量情况的证明

根据我协会对中国太阳能级多晶硅企业的跟踪统计和调查，2013 年中国太阳能级多晶硅的总产量为 8.3 万吨；江苏中能硅业科技发展有限公司、江西赛维 LDK 光伏硅科技有限公司、洛阳中硅高科技有限公司、重庆大全新能源有限公司和新疆大全新能源股份有限公司 5 家企业的总产量为 5.75 万吨，占全国总产量的 69.3%。

2014 年中国太阳能级多晶硅的总产量为 13.2 万吨；江苏中能硅业科技发展有限公司、江西赛维 LDK 光伏硅科技有限公司、洛阳中硅高科技有限公司、重庆大全新能源有限公司和新疆大全新能源股份有限公司 5 家企业的总产量为 8.32 万吨，占全国总产量的 63%。

2015 年中国太阳能级多晶硅的总产量为 16.9 万吨；江苏中能硅业科技发展有限公司、江西赛维 LDK 光伏硅科技有限公司、洛阳中硅高科技有限公司、重庆大全新能源有限公司和新疆大全新能源股份有限公司 5 家企业的总产量为 10.16 万吨，占全国总产量的 60.1%。

特此证明。

中国有色金属工业协会硅业分会



附件 5

税则号列 Tariff Item	商品名称及备注	进口税率			出口 退税	增值 税率	计量 单位	监管 条件	Article Description
		最惠	普通	暂定					
2804.2100	-稀有气体: --氩	5.5	30			17	千克/ 立方米	AB	-Rare gases: --Argon
2804.2900	--其他	5.5	30			17	千克/ 立方米		--Other
2804.3000	-氮	5.5	30			17	千克/ 立方米	AB	-Nitrogen
2804.4000	-氧	5.5	80			17	千克/ 立方米	AB	-Oxygen
2804.5000	-硼; 碲	5.5	17			17	千克		-Boron; tellurium
2804 5000.01 ^暂	碲	5.5	17	0		17	千克		Tellurium
2804 5000.10	颗粒<500 微米的硼及其合金 (含量≥97%, 不论球形、椭球 体、雾化、片状、研碎金属燃料)	5.5	17			17	千克	3	Boron and its alloys, granularity<500μm (containing more than 97% by weight of boron whether in the form of spheroid, ellipsoid, flakes, atomized or pulverized metallic fuel)
2804 5000.20	能量密度>40 兆焦耳/千克的硼 浆(硼溶于溶剂形成的硼浆)	5.5	17			17	千克	3	Boron paste, energy density>40MJ/kg, boron dissolved in solvent and become boron paste
2804 5000.90	其他硼	5.5	17			17	千克		Other boron
	-硅: -按重量计含硅量不少于99.99%: ---经掺杂用于电子工业的直径 在7.5厘米及以上的单晶硅棒:								-Silicon: --Containing by weight not less than 99.99% of silicon: ---Monocrystals doped for use in electronics, in the form of cylinders or rods, 7.5cm or more in diameter:
2804.6117	----直径在30厘米及以上的	4	11		17	17	千克		---30cm or more in diameter
2804.6119	----其他	4	11			17	千克		---Other
2804.6120	---经掺杂用于电子工业的其他 单晶硅棒	4	17			17	千克		---Other monocrystals doped for use in electronics, in the form of cylinders or rods
2804.6190	---其他	4	30			17	千克		---Other
2804 6190.11	含硅量>99.999999%的多晶硅 废碎料(太阳能级多晶硅除外)	4	30			17	千克	AP	Polycrystalline silicon waste or scrap, containing by weight not less than 99.999999% of silicon (other than Polycrystalline silicon for solar cells)
2804 6190.12	含硅量>99.999999%的太阳能 级多晶硅	4	30			17	千克		Polycrystalline silicon, containing by weight > 99.999999% of silicon, for solar cells
2804 6190.13	含硅量>99.999999%的太阳能 级多晶硅废碎料	4	30			17	千克	AP	Polycrystalline silicon waste or scrap, containing by weight of silicon > 99.999999% for solar cells
2804 6190.19	其他含硅量>99.999999%的多 晶硅(太阳能级多晶硅除外)	4	30			17	千克		Other polycrystalline silicon, containing by weight not less than 99.999999% of silicon (other than Polycrystalline silicon for solar cells)
2804 6190.91	其他含硅量≥99.99%的硅废碎 料(太阳能级多晶硅除外)	4	30			17	千克	AP	Other silicon waste or scrap, containing by weight not less than 99.99% of silicon (other than Polycrystalline silicon for solar cells)
2804 6190.92	含硅量≥99.99%的太阳能级多 晶硅	4	30			17	千克		Polycrystalline silicon for solar cells, containing by weight not less than 99.99% of silicon
2804 6190.93	含硅量≥99.99%的太阳能级多 晶硅废碎料	4	30			17	千克	AP	Polycrystalline silicon waste or scrap for solar cells, containing by weight not less than 99.99% of silicon
2804 6190.99	其他含硅量≥99.99%的硅(太阳 能级多晶硅除外)	4	30			17	千克		Other silicon, containing by weight not less than 99.99% of silicon (other than Polycrystalline silicon for solar cells)
2804.6900	--其他	4	30			17	千克		--Other
	-磷:								-Phosphorus:
2804.7010	---黄磷(白磷)	5.5	30			17	千克	AB	---Yellow phosphorus (white phosphorus)
2804.7090	---其他	5.5	30			17	千克		---Other
2804 7090.10	红磷	5.5	30			17	千克	ABG	Red phosphorus
2804 7090.90	其他磷	5.5	30			17	千克		Other phosphorus
2804.8000	-砷	5.5	30			17	千克	X	-Arsenic

附件 6



海关数据

宏观数据

企业排行

企业黄页

查询大全

通关业务

贸易统计

归类信息

海关代码

咨询服务

报告定制

报表定制

产品定制

资讯要闻

行业聚焦

宏观分析

海关要闻

关务指南

海关法规

政策解读

海关词典

通关流程

交流互动

常见问题

用户中心

联系我们

当前位置: 首页 > 查询大全 > 贸易统计 > 商品统计

月报查询

通关信息

贸易统计

商品统计 NEW

国家统计 NEW

地区统计 NEW

口岸统计 NEW

选择首个查询条件后,还可以在页面上选择二级查询条件。

海关代码

报关参数

归类信息

企业黄页

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点击进入

商品统计

您还有787 / 800次查询未使用

起止时间: 2013 年 01 月 - 12 月

进出口: ☒ 进口 ☐ 出口 ☐ 进出口

商品: 28046190

选择商品

统计方式: ☐ 总量值 ☒ 按国家 ☐ 按地区 ☐ 按口岸 商品分国别、商品分地区、商品分口岸可在此进一步选择

国家: ☐ 贸易额前100 ☒ 贸易量前100 ☐

选择国家

高级

验证码: 1070

5173

查询

2013年1月到2013年12月商品统计表

(金额: 美元)

商品名称	计量单位	国家	数量	金额
28046190 其他含硅量≥99.99%的硅	千克	304 德国	26,121,546	566,894,847
		502 美国	22,312,911	308,780,532
		133 韩国	21,631,015	405,758,273
		143 台湾	6,657,706	156,753,856
		116 日本	3,145,233	59,905,408
		326 挪威	626,454	12,064,938
		303 英国	48,420	805,711
		347 乌克兰	32,917	528,211
		129 菲律宾	29,832	268,488
		110 香港	24,979	465,832
		344 俄罗斯联邦	13,260	205,080
		132 新加坡	6	460
		305 法国	1	6,750

注: 商品在指定时段内如未发生实际进出口,则商品在该时段的查询结果将不在表中显示

当前位置: 首页 > 查询大全 > 贸易统计 > 商品统计

月报查询

通关信息

贸易统计

商品统计 NEW

国家统计 NEW

地区统计 NEW

口岸统计 NEW

海关代码

报关参数

企业黄页

全球数据

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商品统计 您还有789 / 800次查询未使用

起止时间: 2013 年 01 月 -- 12 月 进出口: ☒ 进口 ☐ 出口 ☐ 进出口

商品: 28046190 选择商品

统计方式: ☒ 总量值 ☐ 按国家 ☐ 按地区 ☐ 按口岸 商品分国别、商品分地区、商品分口岸可在此进一步选择

高级

验证码: 4307 8730 查询

2013年1月到2013年12月商品统计表 (金额: 美元)

商品名称	计量单位	数量	金额	比去年同期±%
28046190 其他含硅量≥99.99%的硅	千克	80,653,055	1,512,578,865	-2.5 -27.9

注: 商品在指定时段内如未发生实际进出口, 则商品在该时段的查询结果将不在表中显示

声明: 所提供的信息仅作参考、不得用于行政或司法程序。

2014 年
起止时间: 01 月 -- 12 月
商品: 28046190 选择商品 ▾
统计方式: ☐ 总量值 ☒ 按国家 ☐ 按地区 ☐ 按口岸
☒ 贸易额前100 ☐ 贸易量前
国100 家: 选择国家 ▾
高级 ▾
查 询

2014年1月到2014年12月商品统计表

(金额: 美元)

商品名称	计量单位	年度	月份	国家	数量	金额
01			304	德国	2,697,035	56,159,141
			502	美国	1,678,363	34,250,714
			133	韩国	1,698,340	33,678,507
			143	台澎金马关税区	863,416	21,879,299
			116	日本	215,365	4,938,755
			326	挪威	317,188	3,035,530
			122	马来西亚	1,080	16,200
			501	加拿大	3	73
02			502	美国	2,066,560	37,910,590
			304	德国	1,401,266	29,413,848
			133	韩国	1,275,120	27,151,173
			143	台澎金马关税区	613,473	15,701,877
			116	日本	169,372	3,813,410
			326	挪威	71,050	710,500
			347	乌克兰	4,000	46,000
03			304	德国	3,148,341	73,268,121
			133	韩国	2,341,071	51,189,630
			502	美国	1,894,596	35,398,629
			143	台澎金马关税区	697,201	18,015,764
			116	日本	235,395	5,787,069
			326	挪威	67,199	673,827
			110	香港	17,280	361,152
			122	马来西亚	1,200	17,679
04			304	德国	2,702,717	60,095,498
			133	韩国	2,465,820	52,303,669
			502	美国	1,280,086	28,120,242
			143	台澎金马关税区	962,559	25,062,433
			116	日本	448,086	11,345,650
			501	加拿大	45,120	1,262,160
			326	挪威	34,346	343,458
			132	新加坡	4,382	256,060
05			142	中国	0	6,038
			133	韩国	2,579,570	55,303,672
			304	德国	1,832,646	43,943,841
			143	台澎金马关税区	884,956	24,378,276
			502	美国	1,174,711	22,254,485
			116	日本	301,366	6,591,648
			326	挪威	105,814	1,378,458
			501	加拿大	45,000	1,260,000
			122	马来西亚	25,200	378,000
			701	国(地)别不详	0	194
			304	德国	3,217,866	77,936,098
			133	韩国	3,415,848	71,962,685
			502	美国	1,936,148	37,301,907

28046190 其他含硅量≥99.99%的硅 [查看图表]	2014	06	143 台澎金马关税区	735,850	20,637,837	
			116 日本	82,630	2,199,931	
			347 乌克兰	62,100	1,204,012	
			326 挪威	89,907	1,078,885	
			122 马来西亚	25,200	554,400	
			132 新加坡	4	7,950	
			304 德国	2,900,332	74,569,741	
			133 韩国	3,345,089	70,182,254	
			502 美国	1,315,640	26,673,912	
			143 台澎金马关税区	755,179	20,477,464	
			116 日本	199,800	4,540,800	
			326 挪威	216,187	2,594,243	
		07	347 乌克兰	108,000	2,138,400	
			122 马来西亚	70,920	1,343,763	
			312 西班牙	25,000	578,109	
			133 韩国	3,094,750	65,441,766	
			304 德国	2,174,845	56,131,371	
			502 美国	1,706,996	34,364,856	
			08	143 台澎金马关税区	494,067	13,469,222
				326 挪威	521,597	6,260,014
				116 日本	190,889	4,451,500
				347 乌克兰	129,600	2,437,291
				701 国(地)别不详	54,000	2,382,480
				122 马来西亚	6,120	115,632
		133 韩国		4,045,722	84,740,114	
		304 德国		2,839,273	70,704,128	
		502 美国		1,887,892	30,391,191	
		09		143 台澎金马关税区	569,841	14,146,539
				326 挪威	447,210	5,366,516
				116 日本	133,405	2,818,226
			122 马来西亚	18,540	337,140	
			501 加拿大	419	8,417	
			347 乌克兰	83	4,376	
			10	133 韩国	3,873,250	80,274,425
				304 德国	1,583,648	36,737,449
				502 美国	1,323,851	25,776,880
				143 台澎金马关税区	651,733	17,139,296
				326 挪威	411,455	4,937,470
				116 日本	162,938	3,739,392
		122 马来西亚		45,480	883,812	
312 西班牙	4,000	56,000				
501 加拿大	1,006	19,122				
701 国(地)别不详	480	7,200				
133 韩国	4,017,200	82,053,936				
11	502 美国	3,975,609		63,473,004		
	304 德国	2,447,514	56,879,758			
	143 台澎金马关税区	599,622	15,733,673			
	116 日本	152,078	3,637,725			
	326 挪威	286,754	3,441,049			
	122 马来西亚	178,440	3,346,332			
	701 国(地)别不详	72,000	3,168,000			
	304 德国	3,297,843	73,800,848			
	133 韩国	3,591,468	73,505,664			
	143 台澎金马关税区	763,543	20,505,512			
	502 美国	838,109	15,298,410			
	12	116 日本	221,987	5,553,899		
122 马来西亚		228,000	4,461,730			
326 挪威		251,288	3,015,441			
344 俄罗斯联邦		14,010	364,260			
701 国(地)别不详		6	1,712			
309 荷兰		10	1,350			

注：商品在指定时段内如未发生实际进出口，则商品在该时段的查询结果将不在表中显示



当前位置: 首页 > 查询大全 > 贸易统计 > 商品统计

月报查询

通关信息

贸易统计

- 商品统计 NEW
- 国家统计 NEW
- 地区统计 NEW
- 口岸统计 NEW

海关代码

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商品统计

您还有790 / 800次查询未使用

起止时间: 2014 年 01 月 -- 12 月

进出口: ☒ 进口 ☐ 出口 ☐ 进出口

商品: 28046190

选择商品

统计方式: ☒ 总量值 ☐ 按国家 ☐ 按地区 ☐ 按口岸 商品分国别、商品分地区、商品分口岸可在此进一步选择

高级

验证码: 1856

4307

查询

2014年1月到2014年12月商品统计表

(金额: 美元)

商品名称	计量单位	数量	金额	比去年同期±%	
				数量	金额
28046190 其他含硅量≥99.99%的硅	千克	102,176,564	2,194,978,222	26.7	45.1

注: 商品在指定时段内如未发生实际进出口, 则商品在该时段的查询结果将不在表中显示

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商品统计

您还有795 / 800次查询未使用

起止时间: 2014 ▾ 年 01 ▾ 月 —
12 ▾ 月进出口: ☐ 进 ☒ 出 ☐ 进出
☐ ☐ ☐

商品: 28046190

选择商品 ▾

统计方式: ☒ 总值 ☐ 按国家 ☐ 按地区 ☐ 按口岸

商品分国别、商品分地区、商品分口岸可在此进一步选择

高级 ▾

验证码: rr

查 询

2014年1月到2014年12月商品统计表

(金额: 美元)

商品名称	计量单位	数量	金额
28046190 其他含硅量≥99.99%的硅	千克	2,304,786	42,697,498

注: 商品在指定时段内如未发生实际进出口, 则商品在该时段的查询结果将不在表中显示

声明: 所提供的信息仅作为参考、不得用于行政或司法程序。

商品统计

您还有 798 / 800 次查询未使用

起止时间: 2015 年
01 月 一
12 月进出口: ☒ 进 ☐ 出 ☐ 进出
☐ ☐ ☐

商品: 28046190 选择商品 ▾

统计方式: ☐ 总量值
☒ 按国家
☐ 按地区
☐ 按口岸☒ 贸易额前100 ☐ 贸易量前
100
家:
选择国家 ▾

高级 ▾

查 询

2015年1月到2015年12月商品统计表

(金额: 美元)

商品名称	计量单位	年度	月份	国家	数量	金额
			01	133 韩国	3,867,031	78,548,117
				304 德国	2,490,020	58,483,079
				502 美国	1,682,807	25,490,836
				143 台澎金马关税区	667,139	17,803,215
				122 马来西亚	320,280	6,340,191
				326 挪威	216,949	2,603,386
				116 日本	48,175	1,376,689
				347 乌克兰	9,898	186,144
				701 国(地)别不详	7,000	157,500
				305 法国	4	5,483
			02	133 韩国	3,286,100	62,269,349
				304 德国	1,920,008	39,257,020
				502 美国	1,456,116	23,152,841
				143 台澎金马关税区	564,580	15,238,299
				116 日本	259,830	5,427,925
				122 马来西亚	60,300	1,141,758
				142 中国	8,400	160,440
				131 沙特阿拉伯	2,700	50,505
			03	133 韩国	4,223,541	77,177,155
				304 德国	2,938,256	73,344,769
				502 美国	1,571,668	31,337,179
				143 台澎金马关税区	638,545	16,649,552
				122 马来西亚	548,970	10,235,692
				326 挪威	271,636	3,259,638
				116 日本	76,395	1,940,908
				344 俄罗斯联邦	10,500	273,000
				347 乌克兰	13,649	180,290
				501 加拿大	1,500	30,090
				312 西班牙	1,000	21,000

28046190 其他含硅量≥99.99%的硅 [查看图表]	千克	2015	04	305	法国	0	20,533
				131	沙特阿拉伯	960	15,600
				142	中国	0	197
				304	德国	3,666,615	75,604,594
				133	韩国	3,795,549	64,781,972
				502	美国	1,579,262	35,166,740
				143	台澎金马关税区	924,299	22,726,223
				122	马来西亚	516,600	9,339,372
				116	日本	186,393	3,946,995
				326	挪威	217,372	2,608,453
				701	国(地)别不详	7,668	89,428
				131	沙特阿拉伯	1,800	34,200
			05	501	加拿大	1,500	25,500
				133	韩国	4,024,979	67,362,140
				304	德国	3,402,422	67,303,580
				502	美国	2,406,384	43,901,946
				143	台澎金马关税区	695,592	16,700,405
				122	马来西亚	290,880	4,849,848
				326	挪威	199,480	2,393,756
				116	日本	39,268	1,077,897
				701	国(地)别不详	17,008	441,681
				347	乌克兰	8,999	130,869
				115	以色列	1	21,617
				06	133	韩国	3,566,720
			304		德国	2,238,555	43,455,607
			502		美国	2,181,332	31,236,563
			143		台澎金马关税区	686,565	15,209,220
			116		日本	167,312	2,836,661
			326		挪威	235,392	2,824,703
			122		马来西亚	101,880	1,913,858
			131		沙特阿拉伯	106,320	1,232,797
			136		泰国	0	3,000
			309		荷兰	5	988
			142		中国	0	437
			07		133	韩国	3,854,180
				304	德国	2,534,541	49,258,699
				143	台澎金马关税区	966,419	19,016,006
				122	马来西亚	365,700	7,469,777
				502	美国	306,095	3,754,269
				326	挪威	237,247	2,846,955
116	日本	157,648		2,516,347			
131	沙特阿拉伯	229,200		2,066,070			
701	国(地)别不详	38,000		1,637,800			
115	以色列	1		165,808			
133	韩国	4,768,757		74,757,320			
304	德国	2,020,925		36,192,398			
08	143	台澎金马关税区	785,528	12,466,119			
	122	马来西亚	528,300	8,703,261			
	502	美国	198,080	4,150,794			
	326	挪威	166,649	2,332,818			
	116	日本	86,193	1,656,666			
	131	沙特阿拉伯	6,300	87,165			
	115	以色列	1	43,233			
	136	泰国	0	3,000			

09	303	英国	0	848
	142	中国	1	184
	133	韩国	4,070,888	61,897,705
	304	德国	2,961,721	56,452,061
	143	台澎金马关税区	1,254,146	22,910,588
	502	美国	292,354	9,784,359
	122	马来西亚	265,320	3,847,639
	116	日本	110,906	2,842,607
	326	挪威	92,933	1,115,188
	131	沙特阿拉伯	77,400	527,084
10	501	加拿大	3,000	45,135
	132	新加坡	462	5,000
	142	中国	240	3,092
	304	德国	2,458,586	45,436,643
	133	韩国	2,962,444	44,874,998
	143	台澎金马关税区	1,071,128	20,849,862
	502	美国	257,260	8,518,198
	116	日本	58,155	823,424
	131	沙特阿拉伯	81,000	680,274
	326	挪威	37,298	447,568
11	122	马来西亚	12,600	189,000
	312	西班牙	1,000	27,000
	331	瑞士	7	3,014
	133	韩国	4,686,746	66,557,899
	304	德国	2,600,799	49,771,232
	143	台澎金马关税区	1,004,249	19,885,462
	502	美国	473,848	16,717,469
	122	马来西亚	749,340	10,836,300
	131	沙特阿拉伯	288,900	3,094,884
	326	挪威	149,069	1,788,822
12	116	日本	74,940	1,106,856
	136	泰国	0	1,500
	133	韩国	5,287,151	73,791,060
	304	德国	2,051,953	36,413,731
	143	台澎金马关税区	1,463,558	28,295,593
	122	马来西亚	843,390	11,750,655
	326	挪威	339,158	4,070,143
	131	沙特阿拉伯	276,300	2,926,069
	502	美国	97,426	2,077,995
	116	日本	82,604	1,057,338
	331	瑞士	1	201,019
	132	新加坡	1,794	35,864
	501	加拿大	939	14,127
	142	中国	14	1,972
	701	国(地)别不详	12	1,056
	303	英国	0	229

注：商品在指定时段内如未发生实际进出口，则商品在该时段的查询结果将不在表中显示

2015年1月到2015年12月商品统计表					(金额: 美元)
商品名称	计量单位	年度	月份	数量	金额
28046190 其他含硅量≥99.99%的硅 [查看图表]	千克	2015	01	9,309,303	190,994,640
			02	7,558,034	146,698,137
			03	10,296,620	214,485,603
			04	10,897,058	214,323,479
			05	11,085,013	204,183,739
			06	9,284,081	154,982,547
			07	8,689,031	149,251,000
			08	8,560,734	140,393,806
			09	9,129,370	159,430,458
			10	6,939,478	121,849,981
			11	10,027,891	169,760,424
			12	10,444,300	160,636,851

注: 商品在指定时段内如未发生实际进出口, 则商品在该时段的查询结果将不在表中显示

商品统计

您还有796 / 800次查询未使用

起止时间: 2015 年 01 月 —
12 月进出口: ☐ 进 ☒ 出 ☐ 进出
☐ ☐ ☐

商品: 28046190

选择商品 ▾

统计方式: ☒ 总值 ☐ 按国家 ☐
按地区 ☐ 按口岸

商品分国别、商品分地区、商品分口岸可在此进一步选择

高级 ▾

验证码: hkd

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2015年1月到2015年12月商品统计表

(金额: 美元)

商品名称	计量单位	数量	金额
28046190 其他含硅量≥99.99%的硅	千克	7,541,112	111,191,483

注: 商品在指定时段内如未发生实际进出口, 则商品在该时段的查询结果将不在表中显示

附件 7

海歌模糊搜索

海歌精确搜索

海运一搜

运价

名录

货盘

货代船期

船东船期

船东船期(散杂)

货物追踪

RFID查询

特别运输

物流服务

租船市场

潮汐查询

HOT

Seagler.com

整箱运价

装运港

卸货港

搜一下

您现在的位置: [首页](#) >> [整箱运价](#) >> [深圳嘉德信通国际物流有限公司上海分公司发布的整箱运价](#)

Shanghai[上海]——Rotterdam[鹿特丹]

运价发布公司: [深圳嘉德信通国际物流有限公司上海分公司](#)

20' GP 运价

40' GP 运价

40' HP 运价

公司优势: [专业危险品化工品海运空运国际快递](#)

1000

2000

2000

所属航线: [中国-欧洲 CHINA--EUROPE 航线](#)

集装箱种类: [普箱](#)

航期: [0](#)

截关日期: [电询](#)

限重: [20](#)

中转港: [直达](#)

所属船东: [电询](#)

有效期: [此航线运价至 \[2016-03-31 \] 前有效](#)

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联系人: [赵娟](#)

联系方式: [13916077390](#)

信息发布公司: [深圳嘉德信通国际物流有限公司上海分公司](#)

[进入公司主站](#)

运价发布公司简介

深圳嘉德信通国际物流有限公司上海分公司

信誉级别: [五星](#)

主营业务: [专业危险品化工品
海运空运国际快递](#)

信誉资质: [金牌订舱](#)

公司简介:

深圳市嘉信通国际物流有限公司成立于2005年, 是经中华人民共和国交通部批准的专业国际货运代理公司, 并已成功申请成为NVOCC (Non-Vessel Operating..

[公司主站](#)

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首页 » 航贸参数 » 进口货运保险普通货物费率表

进口货运保险普通货物费率表

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(一) 所有进口货物均按本费率表计算保险费，但如在指明货物费率表中的货物，承保一切险时还须加上指明货物费率计算保险费。有特殊规定的按特殊规定计收。

(二) 各种散装货物以及化肥、糖、粮谷、木材、油（包括油料）、活性畜、新鲜果菜，其保险责任均至卸货港口仓库或场地时终止。上述货物如需从港口转运到内地还需按转运内地费率加费的规定加费。

(三) 本表系按每百元计算。

(1)海运

地区	平安险 F . P . A	水渍险 W . A	一切险 A . R .
台湾、香港、澳门、南朝鲜、日本	0 . 08	0.12	0.25
大洋洲及亚洲国家和地区	0 . 10	0.15	0.35
加拿大、美国、欧洲	0 . 15	0.20	0.45
非洲及中南美洲	0 . 20	0.25	0.50

(2)陆运

地区	陆运	陆运一切险
香港、澳门	0 . 07	0 . 20
其它地区	0 . 15	0 . 40

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- 2 . O3变身CCEO？
- 3 . 韩进海运将出售资产改善金融情况
- 4 . 达飞将在2016年中获收购NO...
- 5 . 干散货运价指数八连涨难掩航运业...
- 6 . 2016年油轮市场炙手可热不再...
- 7 . 山东“十三五”期间不再规划沿海...
- 8 . 大连港迎新年首条新增外贸航线
- 9 . 东方海皇2015年4Q净亏七千...
- 10 . 嘉兴港集装箱吞吐量同比增长7....

在线视频

- 

辽宁卫视《辽宁新闻联播》报道第六届海峰类别:媒体报道
- 

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- 

大连电视台《大连新闻》报道第六届海峰类别:媒体报道
- 

东方卫视报道第五届全球海运峰会类别:媒体报道

航贸百科



危险货物标志



危险化学品标志

国际危规：

查询

Data

- By Country
- By Topic
- Indicators

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Cost to export (US\$ per container)

 DATABANK

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Cost measures the fees levied on a 20-foot container in U.S. dollars. All the fees associated with completing the procedures to export or import the goods are included. These include costs for documents, administrative fees for customs clearance and technical control, customs broker fees, terminal handling charges and inland transport. The cost measure does not include tariffs or trade taxes. Only official costs are recorded. Several assumptions are made for the business surveyed: Has 60 or more employees; Is located in the country's most populous city; Is a private, limited liability company. It does not operate within an export processing zone or an industrial estate with special export or import privileges; Is domestically owned with no foreign ownership; Exports more than 10% of its sales. Assumptions about the traded goods: The traded product travels in a dry-cargo, 20-foot, full container load. The product: Is not hazardous nor does it include military items; Does not require refrigeration or any other special environment; Does not require any special phytosanitary or environmental safety standards other than accepted international standards.

World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>)

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Private Sector

Documents to export (number)

Documents to import (number)

Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)

Ease of doing business index (1=most business-friendly regulations)

Export value index (2000 = 100)

Export volume index (2000 = 100)

1981-19851986-19901991-19951996-20002001-20052006-20102011-2015

Country name

±2011±2012±2013±2014

Afghanistan	3,545	3,545	4,645	5,045
Albania	745	745	745	745
Algeria	1,248	1,260	1,270	1,270
American Samoa				
Andorra				
Angola	2,050	2,050	2,060	2,060
Antigua and Barbuda	1,090	1,090	1,090	1,090
Argentina	1,480	1,650	1,650	1,770
Armenia	1,885	1,885	1,885	1,885
Aruba				
Australia	1,060	1,100	1,150	1,200
Austria	1,180	1,090	1,090	1,150
Azerbaijan	3,345	3,430	3,540	
Bahamas, The	1,005	1,005	1,005	1,005
Bahrain	810	810	810	810
Bangladesh	1,115	1,175	1,203	1,281
Barbados	810	810	810	810
Belarus	2,160	1,460	1,460	1,460
Belgium	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240
Belize	1,355	1,355	1,355	1,355
Benin	1,071	1,101	1,052	1,052

Help/Feedback

	Finland	590	590	615	615
	France	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,335
	French Polynesia				
	Gabon	1,945	1,945	2,045	2,145
	Gambia, The	991	1,030	1,040	1,040
	Georgia	1,355	1,355	1,355	1,355
	Germany	902	902	905	1,015
	Ghana	815	815	875	875
	Greece	1,078	1,040	1,040	1,040
	Greenland				
	Grenada	1,088	1,300	1,300	1,300
	Guam				
	Guatemala	1,127	1,307	1,435	1,355
	Guinea	915	915	915	915
	Guinea-Bissau	1,448	1,448	1,448	1,448
	Guyana	730	730	730	730
	Haiti	1,185	1,185	1,200	1,200
	Honduras	1,242	1,342	1,345	1,450
	Hong Kong SAR, China	575	575	590	590
	Hungary	1,015	885	885	885
	Iceland	1,532	1,465	1,530	1,530
	India	1,045	1,070	1,332	1,332
	Indonesia	644	644	595	572
	Iran, Islamic Rep.	1,275	1,470	1,470	1,350
	Iraq	3,550	3,550	3,550	3,550
	Ireland	1,109	1,135	1,160	1,160
	Isle of Man				
	Israel	610	620	620	620
	Italy	1,295	1,195	1,195	1,195
	Jamaica	1,410	1,500	1,530	1,580
	Japan	905	905	829	829
	Jordan	825	825	825	825
	Kazakhstan	3,130	4,685	4,885	5,285
	Kenya	2,055	2,255	2,255	2,255
	Kiribati	870	870	870	870
	Korea, Dem. Rep.				
	Korea, Rep.	680	665	670	670
	Kuwait	1,085	1,085	1,085	1,085
	Kyrgyz Republic	3,210	4,160	4,360	4,760
	Lao PDR	1,880	2,140	1,950	1,950
	Latvia	600	600	600	600
	Lebanon	1,050	1,080	1,080	1,080
	Lesotho	1,680	1,695	1,695	1,795

DOING BUSINESS

Measuring Business Regulations

Trading Across Borders in
Germany

EXPLORE ECONOMY DATA

Below is a detailed summary of the time and cost associated with the logistical process of exporting and importing goods. Under the new methodology introduced this year, *Doing Business* measures the time and cost (excluding tariffs) associated with three sets of procedures—documentary compliance, border compliance and domestic transport—within the overall process of exporting or importing a shipment of goods. In addition, the list of documents needed to trade internationally is provided below.

This information was collected as part of the [Doing Business project](#), which measures and compares regulations relevant to the life cycle of a small- to medium-sized domestic business in 189 economies. The most recent round of data collection was completed in June 2015.

▶ [Compare Germany to 188 other economies.](#)

More Information

[» Learn more about this economy](#)

[» Read the topic methodology](#)

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Characteristics	Export	Import
Product	HS 84 : Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	HS 8708: Parts and accessories of motor vehicles
Trade partner	China	Czech Republic
Border	Hamburg port	Germany- Czech Republic border crossing
Distance (km)	290	310
Domestic transport time (hours)	3	5
Domestic transport cost (USD)	500	520
Domestic transport speed (km/hour)	96.7	68.9
Domestic transport cost per distance (USD/km)	1.7	1.7

Export documents	Import documents
Bill of lading	CMR waybill
Commercial invoice	Commercial invoice
Customs Export Declaration	Intrastat
Packing list	Packing list

附件 8

非保密概要

附件 8：申请人同类产品生产、经营及财务数据。

本附件内容为申请书正文部分所提供的申请人的生产、经营和财务数据的底层数据，属于申请人的商业秘密，故申请保密。

在申请书公开版本的正文部分，已经以指数形式提供了上述数据的非保密概要，其他利害关系方可以合理理解。

附件 9

EU trade since 1988 by CN8 [DS-016890]

Last update 27.01.16
Extracted on 07.04.16
Source of data Eurostat

PARTNER FINLAND
PRODUCT 28046100
FLOW EXPORT
INDICATORS VALUE_IN_EUROS

REPORTER/PERIOD	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May. 2015	Jun. 2015	Jul. 2015	Aug. 2015	Sep. 2015	Oct. 2015	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan.-Dec. 2015
GERMANY (incl DD from 1991)	513,005	502,469	502,426	516,761	487,167	487,162	487,085	487,158	487,187	487,155	481,473	481,462	5,920,510

Special value:
;

not available

PARTNER FINLAND
PRODUCT 28046100
FLOW EXPORT
INDICATORS QUANTITY_IN_100KG

REPORTER/PERIOD	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May. 2015	Jun. 2015	Jul. 2015	Aug. 2015	Sep. 2015	Oct. 2015	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015	Jan.-Dec. 2015
GERMANY (incl DD from 1991)	199	197	197	201	189	189	189	189	189	189	186	186	2,300

Special value:
;

not available



Historical Exchange Rates

Average monthly **MIDPOINT** rates @ +/- 0%

DATE: Jan 1, 2015 ➤ Dec 31, 2015

INTERBANK: +/- 0%

PRICE: Midpoint

VALUES: Rate

FREQUENCY: Monthly

EUR / USD	
Period Average	1.11034
Period High	1.16394
Period Low	1.07341
December 2015	1.08964
November 2015	1.07341
October 2015	1.12245
September 2015	1.12367
August 2015	1.11339
July 2015	1.10066
June 2015	1.12204
May 2015	1.11646
April 2015	1.08060
March 2015	1.08279
February 2015	1.13500
January 2015	1.16394

➤ www.oanda.com/currency/historical-rates/

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附件 10

THIRD QUARTER 2015

Presentation

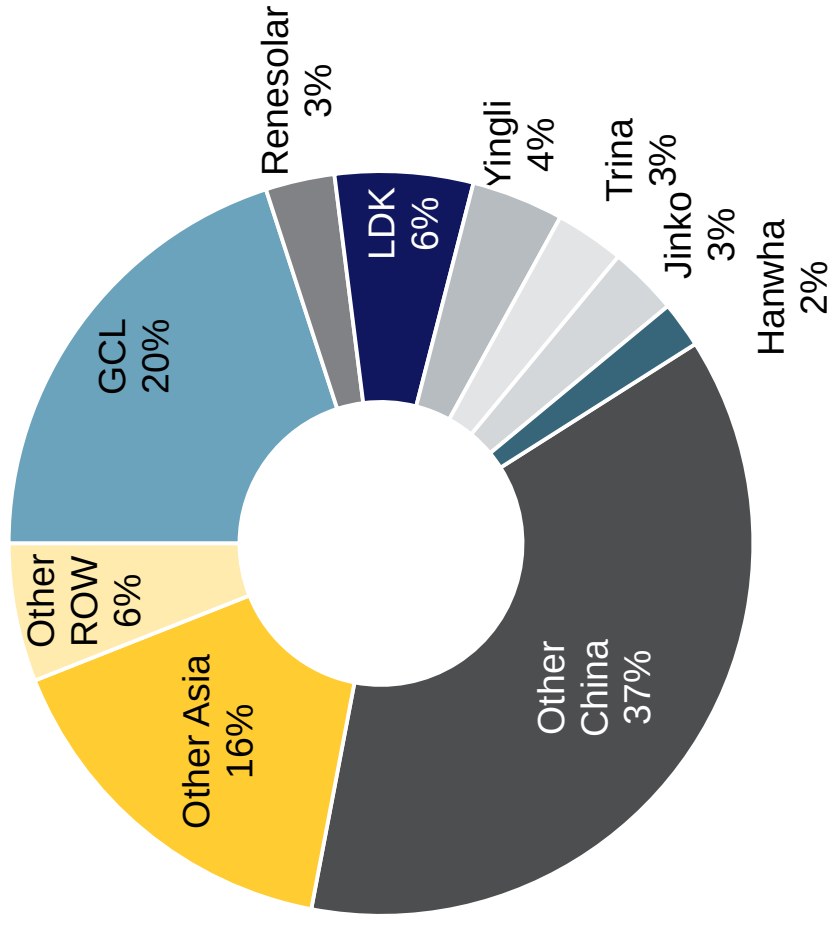
November 4, 2015

RECSILICON



Approximately 20% of Silicon Wafers Produced Outside China

- 2015 Wafer capacity estimated at 70 GW
 - China accounts for 78% of wafer production
- Wafer capacity outside China ~ 75k MT polysilicon



Source: GTM Research.

附件 11

非保密概要

附件 11：IHS Technology: PV Suppliers Tracker - Q4 2015。因该报告涉及版权和商业秘密，故申请保密。

该报告统计了全世界各硅片企业的产能、产量和产能利用率，其数据显示，以 2015 年硅片有效产能计，中国企业的全球产能占比为 81.6%，欧盟企业的全球产能占比为 1.9%。

附件 12

PRESS RELEASES

[Archive 2015](#)

[Archive 2014](#)

[Archive 2013](#)

PRESS RELEASES

[Go to selection page](#)

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WACKER Achieves Strong Sales Growth in Q3 2015 with Earnings Below Previous Year due to Lower Special Income

GROUP SALES FOR Q3 2015 REACH €1.36 BILLION, UP 10 PERCENT YEAR OVER YEAR

FAVORABLE EXCHANGE-RATE EFFECTS AND HIGHER VOLUMES LIFT SALES TREND

AT €264 MILLION, REPORTING-QUARTER EBITDA DOWN 24 PERCENT ON A YEAR AGO, PRIMARILY DUE TO LOWER SPECIAL INCOME

NET INCOME FOR Q3 2015 AMOUNTS TO €58 MILLION

FORECAST CONFIRMED: GROUP SALES FOR FULL-YEAR 2015 ARE EXPECTED TO INCREASE BY ABOUT 10 PERCENT, WITH EBITDA GROWING MODESTLY WHEN ADJUSTED FOR SPECIAL INCOME

Munich, Oct 29, 2015

In Q3 2015, Wacker Chemie AG achieved substantial sales growth year over year, especially thanks to higher volumes and favorable exchange-rate effects. The Munich-based chemical company posted sales of €1,357.9 million between July and September (Q3 2014: €1,232.2 million), up a good 10 percent. All divisions generated year-over-year sales increases in the reporting quarter. Sales were down 1 percent compared with Q2 2015 (€1,370.5 million), primarily because of somewhat lower semiconductor-wafer volumes.

WACKER's earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) in Q3 2015 amounted to €264.3 million (Q3 2014: €347.5 million), corresponding to an EBITDA margin of 19.5 percent (Q3 2014: 28.2 percent).

The main reason for this strong, almost 24-percent decline in EBITDA was lower special income from advance payments retained and damages received from solar-sector customers. Whereas special income came in at €92.3 million in Q3 2014, WACKER posted only €17.8 million for this item in the reporting quarter.

Compared with the second quarter (€329.0 million), Group EBITDA declined by just under 20 percent, with lower special income again being a key factor in this trend. In Q2 2015, WACKER had recognized €86.7 million for advance payments retained and damages received.

WACKER's earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) amounted to €125.5 million in Q3 2015 (Q3 2014: €196.3 million). That was a decrease of 36 percent and yielded an EBIT margin of 9.2 percent (Q3 2014: 15.9 percent). Here, again, the decrease was due to the lower amount of special income recognized at WACKER POLYSILICON. Adjusted for non-recurring effects, the WACKER Group's EBIT increased by just under 4 percent year over year. Net income for the reporting quarter amounted to €58.2 million (Q3 2014: €119.0 million) and earnings per share came in at €1.21 (Q3 2014: €2.43).

WACKER confirmed its forecast for full-year 2015. The company expects Group sales to rise by about 10 percent (2014: €4.83 billion) and thus surpass €5 billion for the first time ever. EBITDA on a comparable basis, i.e. adjusted for special income, is expected to increase slightly. Group net income is likely to be somewhat lower than a year ago because special income will probably not be as high this year as it was in 2014.

"After the first nine months of the year, we are well on track to achieve our targets for 2015," said CEO Rudolf Staudigl in Munich on Thursday. "Without doubt, the economic environment has become considerably more challenging in the last few months for us as well. However, recent weeks have once again shown that one of WACKER's greatest strengths lies in its broad portfolio of products and solutions for a large number of key industries. The good performance of our chemical business has been instrumental in compensating for – and cushioning – the impact of the challenges we face in the solar and semiconductor industries."

Regions

In the reporting quarter, Asia was once again by far the largest market for

WACKER products, with generating a good 42 percent of total Group sales (Q3 2014: 41 percent) there in the three months to September 2015. At €575.8 million (Q3 2014: €501.1 million), sales were up 15 percent year over year. All of the Group's business divisions exceeded their respective prior-year figures for sales in Asia, with growth being strongest for polymer products and silicones. The Group as a whole almost matched its sales figure for the preceding quarter (€577.4 million).

In Europe, WACKER achieved third-quarter sales of €316.5 million (Q3 2014: €293.4 million), up just under 8 percent year over year and almost 1 percent quarter over quarter (Q2 2015: €314.1 million). All of the business divisions exceeded their respective prior-year figures, except for WACKER POLYSILICON, where sales in Europe declined.

WACKER's sales in Germany came in at €173.6 million in the reporting quarter (Q3 2014: €174.8 million), nearly 1 percent lower than a year earlier, but almost 1 percent higher than in the preceding quarter (€172.1 million). Whereas business in semiconductor wafers and chemical products in Germany grew slightly overall, sales of polysilicon declined in this region.

Favorable exchange-rate effects continued to have a positive impact on sales in the Americas in Q3 2015. WACKER's third-quarter sales in that region amounted to €238.9 million (Q3 2014: €215.9 million), almost 11 percent more than a year ago. Compared with the previous quarter (€249.8 million), WACKER Group sales in the Americas declined by just over 4 percent. Somewhat lower volumes in individual product groups were one reason for this.

In total, WACKER generated over 87 percent of its third-quarter sales with customers outside Germany (Q3 2014: 86 percent).

Investments and Net Cash Flow

The WACKER Group invested €220.5 million in the third quarter of 2015 (Q3 2014: €152.9 million). That was 44 percent more than a year ago, and was the result of project-related factors and exchange-rate effects. The Group generated net cash flow of €36.2 million in Q3 2015 (Q3 2014: €178.4 million). Higher capital expenditures were the main reason for this decline of around €142 million. In addition to the Group's good operating performance, damages received at WACKER POLYSILICON had a positive influence on cash flow.

The scheduled expansion of polysilicon production capacities remained the focus of investment activities at the WACKER Group in the third quarter, with projects of this kind accounting for around 70 percent of total investment spending during the quarter. Construction of the new polysilicon site in Charleston, Tennessee (USA) continued throughout the third quarter. WACKER expects the facilities at this site – the biggest single investment project in the company's history – to start ramping up before the end of this year.

The company has expanded its production facilities for dispersions at Calvert City, Kentucky (USA), building a new reactor there with an annual capacity of 85,000 metric tons. Commissioning of the reactor began as planned in the reporting quarter. Capital expenditures for the new facilities and for infrastructure expansion amount to some €50 million.

Employees

Relative to Q2 2015, the number of WACKER employees worldwide changed only marginally during the third quarter of 2015. The Group had 17,021 employees as of September 30, 2015 (June 30, 2015: 16,928). At the end of the reporting quarter, WACKER had 12,321 employees in Germany (June 30, 2015: 12,378) and 4,700 at its international sites (June 30, 2015: 4,550).

Business Divisions

WACKER SILICONES significantly increased its sales and earnings in Q3 2015 compared with the prior-year quarter. Between July and September, the division generated total sales of €501.9 million (Q3 2014: €447.5 million), up a good 12 percent. Favorable exchange-rate effects and higher volumes were key reasons behind this sales gain. The division achieved better prices than a year ago in several product groups. Although customer demand was somewhat subdued at times, WACKER SILICONES' sales only fell by just under 1 percent quarter over quarter (Q2 2015: €506.3 million). In Q3 2015, EBITDA at WACKER SILICONES rose a good 17 percent to €81.6 million (Q3 2014: €69.5 million), mainly due to sales growth. The division beat its prior-quarter EBITDA (€77.3 million) by almost 6 percent. The EBITDA margin increased to 16.3 percent, after 15.5 percent in Q3 2014 and 15.3 percent in Q2 2015.

In Q3 2015, **WACKER POLYMERS** posted total sales of €313.0 million (Q3 2014: €288.0 million), up almost 9 percent. Significantly higher volumes overall and

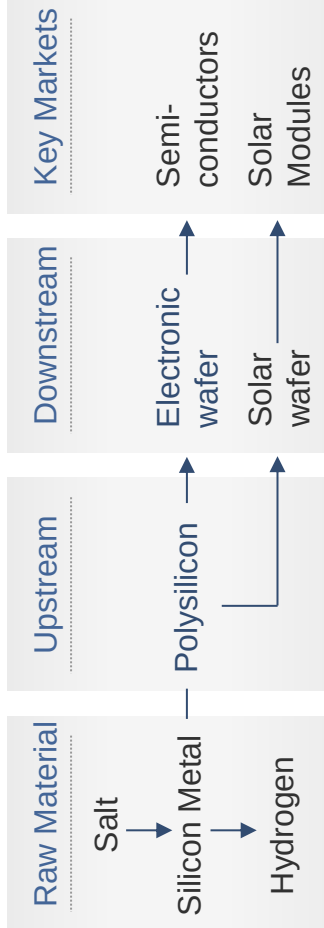
WACKER Fact Book 2015

Investor Relations, August 2015



Leading in Cost and Quality

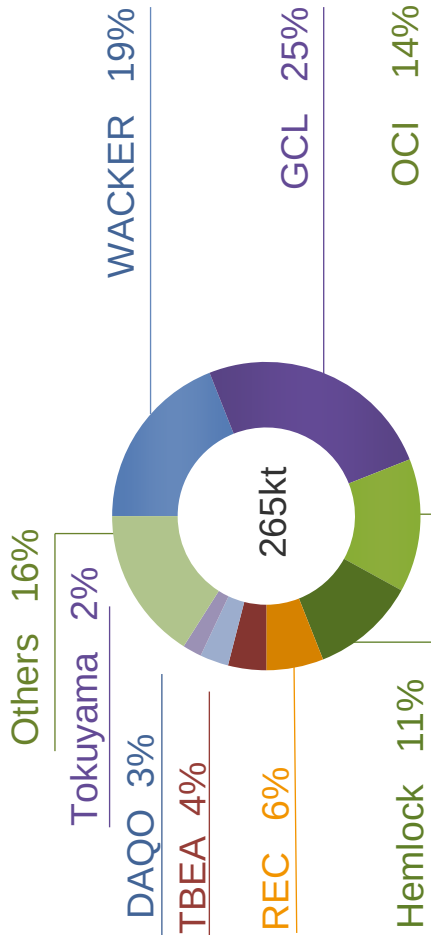
Production Chain



Global Footprint



Competitive Landscape 2014



Market Characteristics

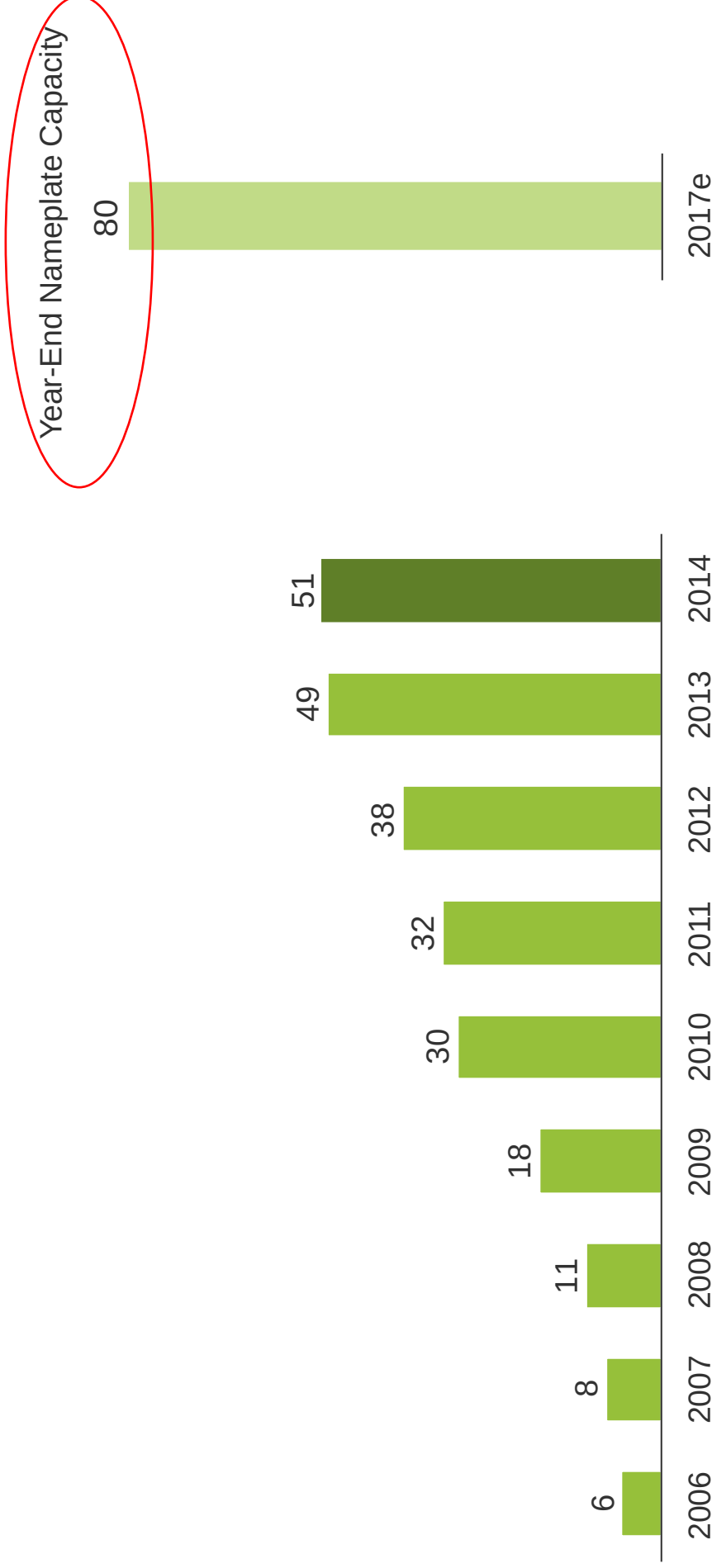
- ▶ PV market growth still intact driven by increasing competitiveness of PV electricity, despite declining subsidies
- ▶ Excellent product quality is key to highest conversion efficiencies in solar
- ▶ Cost and quality are both decisive for market success
- ▶ Intense competition further drives industry consolidation

Source: Industry announcements; WACKER estimate

Source: Industry announcements; WACKER estimate

Growing with the Market – Full Production Potential at all Platforms up to 150 kt

Actual Polysilicon Shipments and Planned Year-End Capacities (kt)



► The ramp of Poly 11 plant in Tennessee will start at the end of 2015



WACKER



Q2

Interim Report
January – June 2015



Published August 3, 2015

In the first six months of 2015, the division posted total EBITDA of €240.1 million (6M 2014: €267.9 million). That was a decrease of over 10 percent and yielded an EBITDA margin of 43.6 percent (6M 2014: 50.1 percent). In addition to the lower prices year over year for solar silicon, the main reason for this decline was that special income was lower. In the first half of 2014, a total of €114.0 million was posted for advance payments retained and damages received. The corresponding amount in the first six months of 2015 was €91.4 million.

Demand-Driven Expansion of Polysilicon Capacity Remains on Schedule

WACKER POLYSILICON's second-quarter investments totaled €168.8 million (Q2 2014: €57.2 million). The division continued to focus on the demand-driven expansion of production capacity.

Construction of the new polysilicon site in Charleston, Tennessee (USA) remained on schedule in the reporting quarter, with the ramp-up set to begin before year-end. The division is also expanding production capacity at Burghausen and Nünchritz in Germany by optimizing the processes in place there. WACKER POLYSILICON intends to increase its overall annual capacity for polysilicon to about 80,000 metric tons by 2017.

WACKER POLYSILICON had 2,249 employees as of June 30, 2015 (March 31, 2015: 2,168).



3rd Quarter 2015 – Conference Call Note

Dr. Joachim Rauhut (CFO), Dr. Tobias Ohler
October 29th, 2015

Full Capacity Utilization and Higher Shipments QoQ and YoY

WACKER POLYSILICON

Q3 2015 Comments



2015 Challenges and Opportunities

- Oversupply in the polysilicon market despite good end demand
- Lower prices due to inventory adjustments in the supply chain
- Q3 2015 includes €17.8m retained prepayments and damages (Q3 2014: €92.3m)
- EBITDA-Margin excluding special income at 27%
- Running at full utilization
- Pre-operational costs for Tennessee higher qoq and yoy
- €148 m capex in Q3, mainly for Tennessee
- Global PV Market size expected to reach about 55 GW
- Slightly higher FY sales
- Q4 should see ramp costs peaking. Full year effect on earnings from ramp costs expected at about €100m
- FY15 EBITDA below previous year, driven by lower special income and higher ramp costs
- Cost roadmap well on track
- **Poly 11 ramp proceeding as planned, with first material expected to be out at the end of the year**

Annual Report

2014

Harnessing Knowledge
to Ensure Quality

Europe



Major Markets and Competitive Positions

In its four biggest divisions in terms of sales, WACKER ranks among the world's top three suppliers. We are also the global market leader for several other products, such as VINNAPAS® dispersible polymer powders for the construction industry. Asia is the key sales region for our products, followed by Europe and the Americas.

Market Positions of WACKER's Divisions

WACKER SILICONES ranks a strong number 2 in the silicones market worldwide, and is the leading manufacturer in Europe. We are the global market leader for building-protection silicones. Offering a wide range of properties, silicones are used in every major industry. The largest growth potential lies in Asia, where rising living standards are boosting demand for silicone products.

WACKER POLYMERS is the world's largest producer of dispersions and dispersible polymer powders based on vinyl acetate-ethylene. Importantly, we are the only company in the market to have a complete supply chain for dispersions and powders in Europe, the Americas and Asia. In this market, too, we see the largest potential for growth in Asia. WACKER POLYMERS supplies not only the construction industry, but also the textile, adhesive, paint, surface-coating and carpet sectors.

WACKER's Competitive Positions

	Number 1	Number 2	Number 3
WACKER SILICONES	Dow Corning	WACKER/Momentive	Shin-Etsu
WACKER POLYMERS	WACKER (dispersible polymer powders/VAE dispersions)	Akzo Nobel (Elotex) (dispersible polymer powders)/Celanese (dispersions)	Dairen (dispersible polymer powders/dispersions)
WACKER POLYSILICON	GCL-Poly	WACKER	OCI
SILTRONIC	Shin-Etsu	Sumco	SILTRONIC

T 2.6

WACKER BIOSOLUTIONS is the global market leader in cyclodextrins and cysteine, and in polyvinyl acetate solid resins for gumbase. In the field of bacterial pharmaceutical protein production, we hold small but promising market positions that we are continually expanding. The newly acquired company Scil Proteins Production GmbH provides us with a platform for this development.

WACKER POLYSILICON operates in an intensely competitive and high volume-growth environment, chiefly shaped by solar-industry demand for polysilicon and market trends in the global solar sector. **Our production capacity was 52,000 metric tons in 2014.**

Siltronic is the world's third-largest manufacturer of silicon wafers and other products for the semiconductor industry. Its customers include all the major global semiconductor companies, which account for over 80 percent of our sales in this segment. In 2014, we improved our competitive position with the acquisition of a majority stake in Siltronic Wafer Pte. Ltd.

Strategy at Each Business Division

WACKER SILICONES

The strategy at WACKER SILICONES is focused on high utilization of our production capacity and increasing the proportion of value added, while keeping raw-material consumption the same. We have established differentiated marketing strategies for selling standard and specialty products.

This strategy is accompanied by the development of new products that should increasingly contribute to revenue in the coming years. We have set our research priorities accordingly and realigned our innovation portfolio. The Asian region is an important focus of our market activities. We have had five new teams installed in this area since 2013 to assist customers locally and increase our presence in the region.

WACKER POLYMERS

WACKER POLYMERS continues to firmly pursue its strategy of profitable growth in dispersions and dispersible polymer powders. The key is to develop regional production capacities for dispersions and polymer powders so that local and regional customer demand can be met both promptly and cost-effectively. To this end, it is important to develop product solutions that are specifically tailored to local application requirements. WACKER continued this systematic approach in 2014. In Germany, we are creating additional production capacity for dispersible polymer powders to meet growing demand, especially in Eastern European countries. An important aspect of our strategy is to develop new applications for our products, thereby also improving their properties so that they can replace other products.

WACKER BIOSOLUTIONS

WACKER BIOSOLUTIONS continues to concentrate on the pharmaceutical, agrochemical and food industries. We increasingly draw on chemical-biotech synergies to provide our customers with complete solutions for their specific market needs. The success of our products in the industries we serve is based on a strong customer focus. Consequently, the division's organizational structure is firmly oriented to customers and markets. WACKER BIOSOLUTIONS will focus even more on innovation to achieve future revenue growth. The acquisition of Scil Proteins Production GmbH in 2014 was a step toward strengthening our business in pharmaceutical proteins.

WACKER POLYSILICON

WACKER POLYSILICON's strategic aims are to maintain its quality and cost leadership as a hyperpure-polysilicon manufacturer, and to expand its production capacities in line with market growth. The Tennessee site, ready for production in 2016, will expand our capacities by another 20,000 metric tons. The cost position is a key factor for success in this competitive market, which is why we still focus on reducing costs through productivity improvements and on optimizing our supplier base.

SILTRONIC

At Siltronic, there are four coordinated strategic priorities. By concentrating on lead sites, we enhance capacity utilization and cost structures. With regard to individual wafer diameters, our focus is on the fast-growing 300 mm silicon wafer segment in Asia. The acquisition of a majority stake in Siltronic Silicon Wafer Pte. Ltd. will continue to boost our competitive position in this region. One ongoing strategic task is to implement productivity, cost-saving and flexibility initiatives to improve production processes and workflows. Investments in product developments are aimed at fulfilling the latest design-rule specifications and implementing quality-enhancing measures. Investments are lower than the amount of depreciation. Siltronic is no longer working on 450 mm technology.

Production

Year-on-Year Increase in Production Output

In 2014, production output increased compared with the previous year. WACKER POLYSILICON sold higher volumes than ever before. Our chemical divisions, too, saw their volumes increase and plant utilization was high, at over 80 percent. Apart from the temporary shutdown of a vinyl acetate monomer facility at WACKER POLYMERS at year-end, there were no major facility shutdowns in 2014. Production costs were up 5 percent. Maintenance costs were slightly above prior-year levels and totaled €370 million.

Plant Utilization in 2014

%	Plant Utilization
WACKER SILICONES	95
WACKER POLYMERS	85
WACKER POLYSILICON	100
SILTRONIC	90

T 3.51

Investments in new production facilities amounted to €572.2 million in 2014 (2013: €503.7 million), with most funds flowing into the expansion of our polysilicon facilities in Tennessee (USA), where a new polysilicon production site has been under construction since April 2011.

All of the projects announced for 2014 are now in operation.

Key Start-Ups

Location	Projects	Start-Up
Burghausen	Polysilicon cleaning plant	2014
Zhangjiagang	Emulsion plant	2014
Burghausen	Expansion of Silicones 1	2014
Nanjing	Solid resins	2014
Burghausen	New steam turbine	2014

T 3.52

Corporate Engineering is responsible for implementing all investment projects at WACKER.

Productivity Program Focused on Higher Plant Utilization

High productivity throughout the supply chain is a key to WACKER's success. WACKER boosts productivity along the entire supply chain via its Wacker Operating System (WOS) program. Our goal is to continue reducing specific operating costs every year, and 2014 saw the implementation of more than 650 projects in operational business and at corporate departments. Almost 500 of these concerned operational business, while the corporate departments accounted for 150. Last year, the focus of WOS was on improving plant utilization levels, specific energy consumption and raw-material yields, and on optimizing specific maintenance costs.

The level of inventories increased year on year to €426.5 million (Dec. 31, 2013: €388.6 million), a rise of 10 percent. This was mainly due to high plant-utilization rates. Similarly, trade receivables increased from €347.3 million to €377.3 million as business volumes grew.

Other receivables and other assets grew by 24 percent to reach €736.0 million (Dec. 31, 2013: €593.2 million), which included an amount of €636.0 million (Dec. 31, 2013: €475.6 million) in receivables from affiliated companies. This increase was due in part to ongoing financing provided by the production company Wacker Polysilicon North America, LLC, for construction work taking place at the new production site in Charleston, Tennessee (USA). This company is funded by its US parent, Wacker Chemical Corporation. Loans to Siltronic AG served, among other things, to finance the acquisition of Siltronic Silicon Wafer Pte. Ltd.

Other assets decreased by 10 percent to €96.3 million (Dec. 31, 2013: €107.4 million) and mainly comprised tax receivables, advance payments and reimbursement claims.

As of December 31, 2014, Wacker Chemie AG held €85.0 million in commercial paper, €75.0 million of which was for terms of less than three months. Wacker Chemie AG's cash on hand and demand deposits amounted to €28.8 million as of December 31, 2014 (Dec. 31, 2013: €337.8 million), with loans granted to subsidiaries being the main reason for this decline. Examples of financing therefore include the investments in the production plant at Charleston, Tennessee (USA) and the acquisition of a majority stake in Siltronic Silicon Wafer Pte. Ltd.

Equity amounted to €2.37 billion as of the reporting date (Dec. 31, 2013: €2.04 billion). That corresponds to an equity ratio of 46.3 percent (Dec. 31, 2013: 40.3 percent). At the annual Wacker Chemie AG shareholders' meeting, a resolution was passed to distribute €24.8 million in retained profit from 2013 as dividends. The remaining retained profit of €611.3 million was carried forward. Retained profit as of December 31, 2014 primarily comprised the current net income in 2014 of €349.2 million and the non-distributed profit of €611.3 million carried forward from 2013.

As expected, provisions for pensions and similar obligations continued to rise compared with the previous year, increasing by €38.0 million to €609.1 million (Dec. 31, 2013: €571.1 million). Other provisions increased in fiscal 2014 by 4 percent to €342.6 million (Dec. 31, 2013: €328.4 million). This balance-sheet item is comprised primarily of provisions for taxes, personnel and environmental protection. The reason for the increase was, in particular, additions to provisions for taxes and for personnel. Overall, provisions accounted for 19 percent of total equity and liabilities.

As of the reporting date, financial liabilities amounted to €949.9 million (Dec. 31, 2013: €1.11 billion). This decrease of 15 percent was attributable to a decline in liabilities due to affiliated companies, which fell by €241.0 million to €45.5 million as of the reporting date (Dec. 31, 2013: €286.5 million). A positive influence here was the dividend paid by Siltronic AG to Wacker-Chemie Dritte Venture GmbH. **Bank loans, on the other hand, rose to €899.4 million (Dec. 31, 2013: €819.1 million).** In Q3 2014, Wacker Chemie AG drew down a new long-term loan of €80.0 million. Overall, the share of financial liabilities in total equity and liabilities declined to 19 percent (Dec. 31, 2013: 22 percent).

Trade payables remained nearly constant in comparison with 2013, amounting to €153.1 million (Dec. 31, 2013: €155.9 million). Other liabilities decreased from €861.0 million in 2013 to €649.6 million at the reporting date. This was primarily due to the drop in

Statement of Cash Flows of the WACKER Group

For the Period January 1 to December 31

Statement of Cash Flows

€ million	Notes	2014	2013
Net income for the year		195.4	6.3
Depreciation and impairments/write-ups of noncurrent assets		599.0	564.4
Changes in provisions		87.0	47.3
Changes in deferred taxes		-40.7	-41.0
Other non-cash expenses and income		-48.7	-43.9
Result from disposal of noncurrent assets		9.5	3.2
Result from equity accounting and joint venture dividends		1.1	39.4
Changes in inventories		-64.3	95.8
Changes in trade receivables		-42.1	-22.5
Changes in other assets		28.2	13.1
Changes in other liabilities		-11.4	2.8
Changes in advance payments received		-227.8	-200.9
Cash flow from operating activities (gross cash flow)	21	485.2	464.0
Investment in intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, and investment property		-525.1	-567.1
Proceeds from the disposal of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment		1.9	4.9
Proceeds from the disposal of investments		0.1	7.0
Cash receipts and payments for acquisitions		25.8	-
Cash flow from long-term investing activities before securities		-497.3	-555.2
Payments for the acquisition of securities and fixed-term deposits		-128.6	-147.1
Cash receipts from the disposal of securities and fixed-term deposits		120.3	252.8
Cash flow from investing activities	21	-505.6	-449.5
Dividends paid		-24.8	-29.8
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		-0.9	-1.4
Bank loans raised		198.3	84.3
Bank loans repaid		-250.7	-124.7
Other financial liabilities raised		-	306.3
Other financial liabilities repaid		-10.5	-7.1
Cash flow from financing activities	21	-88.6	227.6
Changes due to exchange-rate fluctuations		3.1	-2.9
Changes in cash and cash equivalents	11	-105.9	239.2
At the beginning of the year		431.8	192.6
At the end of the year		325.9	431.8
Additional information on payment transactions included in the cash flow from operating activities			
Taxes paid		-188.9	-37.9
Interest paid		-52.1	-43.9
Interest received		22.1	13.4
Dividends received		4.0	3.5

T 5.5

€78.7 million) would have resulted from recognition. Of the loss carryforwards that are not realizable for tax purposes, the amount of €67.9 million (2013: €55.7 million) is unlimited as to time and amount. As of December 31, 2014, no deferred tax assets were recognized for tax-deductible temporary differences of €628.6 million (2013: €267.7 million). This change mainly concerns parts of the actuarial losses from the measurement of pension obligations recognized in other equity items in equity.

04 Development of Fixed Assets

2014						
€ million	Intangible assets	Property, plant and equipment	Investment property	Investments in joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method	Financial assets	Total
Acquisition or production cost						
Balance as of Jan. 1, 2014	141.9	10,658.9	11.7	18.9	244.4	11,075.8
Additions	4.4	567.8	–	–	–	572.2
Disposals	–3.3	–83.3	–	–	–4.9	–91.5
Transfers	2.8	–2.8	–	–	–	–
Changes in scope of consolidation	16.8	321.1	–	–	–142.2	195.7
Other changes ¹	–	–	–	–1.1	–	–1.1
Exchange-rate differences	3.8	370.8	–	2.7	9.1	386.4
Balance as of Dec. 31, 2014	166.4	11,832.5	11.7	20.5	106.4	12,137.5
Depreciation/amortization						
Balance as of Jan. 1, 2014	121.5	6,874.8	10.2	–	1.6	7,008.1
Additions	12.6	576.9	–	–	–	589.5
Impairment	0.6	8.9	–	–	–	9.5
Disposals	–2.9	–70.2	–	–	–	–73.1
Exchange-rate differences	1.7	130.8	–	–	–	132.5
Balance as of Dec. 31, 2014	133.5	7,521.2	10.2	–	1.6	7,666.5
Carrying amounts as of Dec. 31, 2014	32.9	4,311.3	1.5	20.5	104.8	4,471.0
Reduction in cost due to investment grant						470.8

¹ This item includes the changes resulting from application of the equity method.

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Provisions for pensions and similar obligations continued to rise compared with the previous year, increasing by €84.5 million to €693.6 million (Dec. 31, 2014: €609.1 million). This was chiefly due to the lower discount rate compared with the prior year. Other provisions decreased in 2015 by 4 percent to €328.8 million (Dec. 31, 2014: €342.6 million), and primarily comprised provisions for taxes, personnel and environmental protection. The main reason for this decline was the utilization of provisions for taxes. Overall, provisions accounted for 20 percent of total equity and liabilities.

As of the reporting date, financial liabilities amounted to €855.3 million (Dec. 31, 2014: €949.9 million). This decline of 10 percent was due mainly to repayment of bank loans. **Bank loans amounted to €756.1 million as of the reporting date (Dec. 31, 2014: €899.4 million).** Liabilities due to affiliated companies rose by €50.2 million to €95.7 million as of the reporting date (Dec. 31, 2014: €45.5 million). Overall, the share of financial liabilities in total equity and liabilities declined to 17 percent (Dec. 31, 2014: 19 percent).

Trade payables declined slightly year over year, to €148.0 million (Dec. 31, 2014: €153.1 million). Other liabilities decreased once again due to the drop in advance payments received under polysilicon contracts and totaled €450.0 million as of the closing date (Dec. 31, 2014: €649.6 million). Polysilicon deliveries for which we had already received advance payments from customers as well as income related to the termination of long-term supply contracts together amounted to €214.4 million. Advance payments received for polysilicon deliveries accounted for 8 percent of total equity and liabilities, and came to €403.1 million (Dec. 31, 2014: €617.5 million).

Deferred income came to €38.8 million as of year-end 2015 (Dec. 31, 2014: €39.0 million) and concerned an advance compensatory payment by Siltronic AG to Wacker Chemie AG in return for the transfer of employees to the latter.

Cash flow from operating activities rose year over year, from €428.2 million to €501.3 million – up 17 percent. This was mainly due to the lower level of working capital, especially as a result of reduced trade receivables and the fact that the year-over-year increase in inventories was only very low. Net income for 2015 includes higher non-cash expenses for pension provisions and other provisions. Non-cash income was roughly on a par with the prior year. As expected, advance payments received for polysilicon deliveries changed in the reporting year by €–214.4 million in line with the deliveries made and the advance payments retained in connection with terminated contracts.

At €–182.1 million, Wacker Chemie AG's cash outflow from investing activities was considerably lower than in 2014 (€–446.8 million). The main reason for this was the fact that a closed-end fund was largely sold, leading to a net cash inflow of €189.0 million. In addition, investments in property, plant and equipment declined marginally, to €135.2 million (2014: €151.9 million). The majority of the funds were used for ongoing investments at the Burg-hausen site. Financial investments remained below the prior-year level as well. In 2015, capital increases for Wacker Polysilicon North America, LLC were carried out via an intermediate holding company. These increases were necessary to complete construction of the polysilicon production site at Charleston, Tennessee (USA). Financial investments also included a capital increase for Wacker Chemicals (China) Company Ltd. (Holding), Shanghai.

Statement of Cash Flows of the WACKER Group

For the Period January 1 to December 31

Statement of Cash Flows

€ million	Notes	2015	2014
Net income for the year		241.8	195.4
Depreciation and impairments/write-ups of fixed assets		575.4	599.0
Result from disposal of fixed assets		-0.2	9.5
Other non-cash expenses and income		-39.1	-55.4
Result from equity accounting and joint venture dividends		-3.3	-2.9
Net interest result		24.5	37.8
Interest paid		-30.4	-45.5
Interest received		15.1	22.1
Income tax expense		164.9	169.8
Taxes paid		-218.7	-188.9
Dividends received		4.3	4.0
Changes in inventories		-40.3	-64.3
Changes in trade receivables		16.9	-42.1
Changes in non-financial assets		8.1	6.2
Changes in financial assets		49.7	7.5
Changes in provisions		84.7	70.8
Changes in non-financial liabilities		10.3	17.9
Changes in financial liabilities		-8.2	-27.9
Changes in advance payments received		-238.3	-227.8
Cash flow from operating activities (gross cash flow)	21	617.2	485.2
Investment in intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, and investment property		-820.7	-525.1
Proceeds from the disposal of intangible assets, and property, plant and equipment		5.1	1.9
Proceeds from the disposal of investments		-	0.1
Cash receipts and payments for acquisitions		-	25.8
Cash flow from long-term investing activities before securities		-815.6	-497.3
Cash receipts from the disposal of securities and fixed-term deposits		342.3	120.3
Payments for the acquisition of securities and fixed-term deposits		-218.1	-128.6
Cash flow from investing activities	21	-691.4	-505.6
Dividends paid		-74.5	-24.8
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		-1.4	-0.9
Cash receipts from the change in ownership interests in Siltronic AG		361.9	-
Bank loans raised		99.8	198.3
Bank loans repaid		-319.5	-250.7
Other financial liabilities repaid		-8.4	-10.5
Cash flow from financing activities	21	57.9	-88.6
Changes due to exchange-rate fluctuations		0.9	3.1
Changes in cash and cash equivalents	11	-15.4	-105.9
At the beginning of the year		325.9	431.8
At the end of the year		310.5	325.9

T 5.5

Loss carryforwards generated totaled €378.9 million (2014: €316.3 million). Of this amount, €360.4 million (2014: €316.3 million) was non-realizable, which is why no deferred tax assets were recognized. If they had been recognized, however, they would have amounted to €100.9 million (2014: €89.0 million). Of the loss carryforwards that are not realizable for tax purposes, the amount of €139.3 million (2014: €67.9 million) is unlimited as to time and amount. As of December 31, 2015, no deferred tax assets were recognized for tax-deductible temporary differences of €712.1 million (2014: €628.6 million). The change mainly concerns parts of the actuarial losses from the measurement of pension obligations recognized in other equity items in equity as well as of start-up costs for the plant in Charleston, Tennessee (USA) that are not immediately deductible.

04 Development of Intangible Assets/Property, Plant, and Equipment/ Investment Property and Investments in Associates Accounted for Using the Equity Method

2015

€ million	Intangible assets	Property, plant and equipment	Investment property	Investments in joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method	Total
Acquisition or production cost					
Balance as of Jan. 1, 2015	166.4	11,832.5	11.7	20.5	12,031.1
Additions	3.4	830.6	–	–	834.0
Disposals	–0.4	–80.8	–	–	–81.2
Transfers	7.9	–5.0	–	–	2.9
Other changes ¹	–	–	–	–1.0	–1.0
Exchange-rate differences	2.6	368.3	–	1.7	372.6
Balance as of Dec. 31, 2015	179.9	12,945.6	11.7	21.2	13,158.4
Depreciation					
Balance as of Jan. 1, 2015	133.5	7,521.2	10.2	–	7,664.9
Additions	13.2	562.4	–	–	575.6
Impairment	–	0.1	–	–	0.1
Disposals	–0.4	–75.9	–	–	–76.3
Reversals of impairment losses	–	–0.5	–	–	–0.5
Exchange-rate differences	1.5	139.2	–	–	140.7
Balance as of Dec. 31, 2015	147.8	8,146.5	10.2	–	8,304.5
Carrying amounts as of Dec. 31, 2015	32.1	4,799.1	1.5	21.2	4,853.9
Reduction in cost due to investment grant					481.4

¹ This item includes the changes resulting from application of the equity method.

附件 13



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State aid: Commission clears regional German investment aid for Wacker Chemie

Reference: IP/10/1130 Date: 15/09/2010

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IP/10/1130

Brussels, 15 September 2010

State aid: Commission clears regional German investment aid for Wacker Chemie

The European Commission has authorised, under EU state aid rules, €97.5 million in regional investment aid that the German authorities intend to grant to Wacker Chemie AG for the production of solar grade polysilicon in Nünchritz, eastern Germany. The project involves investments of €800 million for the construction of a new plant. The Commission found the measure to be compatible with the requirements of the Regional Aid Guidelines 2007-2013 (see [IP/05/1653](#)), and in particular with its rules on large investment projects. The positive impact of the investment on regional development will outweigh any potential distortions of competition brought about by the aid.

Wacker Chemie AG is the second largest producer of polysilicon in the world. It is extending its existing site in Nünchritz by building a solar grade polysilicon plant next to its silicone/silane plant. Solar grade polysilicon is the main raw material for the production of solar crystalline wafers, cells and modules that are part of an integrated solar energy system and that convert sunlight into electricity.

Wacker Chemie already has a polysilicon production plant in the German region of Bavaria but the new investment of €800 million is to be carried out in Nünchritz, Dresden, in East Germany, an area eligible for regional aid under Article 107(3)(a) of the EU Treaty as a region with an abnormally low standard of living and high unemployment.

The German authorities intend to grant aid on the basis of existing aid schemes but, as the aid amount - €97.5 million –is above the notification ceiling, the proposed aid had to be notified to the Commission for individual assessment and clearance.

The notified aid is in line with the applicable regional aid rules: in particular, the maximum allowable aid intensity for this large investment project is not exceeded and Wacker Chemie's market share on the world market for solar grade and overall polysilicon remains below 25% even after the investment. As the downstream photovoltaic market is growing at a double-digit rate, which is fairly above the EEA growth rate, the Commission also concluded that the additional production capacity created by the project would not raise state aid concerns. The Commission therefore concluded that the effect of the aid on competition is outweighed by its positive contribution to regional development.

The non-confidential version of the decision will be made available under the case number [N221/2009](#) in the [State Aid Register](#) on the [DG Competition](#) website once any confidentiality issues have been resolved. New publications of state aid decisions on the internet and in the Official Journal are listed in the [State Aid Weekly e-News](#).



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 15.09.2010
K (2010) 3946 final

In the published version of this decision, some information has been omitted, pursuant to articles 24 and 25 of Council Regulation (EC) No 659/1999 of 22 March 1999 laying down detailed rules for the application of Article 93 of the EC Treaty, concerning non-disclosure of information covered by professional secrecy. The omissions are shown thus [...].

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Subject: State aid N 221/2009 – DE – LIP – Wacker Chemie AG

1. PROCEDURE

- (1) By electronic notification registered on 9 April 2009 at the Commission (SANI/2641), the German authorities notified their intention to provide regional investment aid in favour of Wacker Chemie AG for setting up a plant to produce polysilicon for the solar industry in Nünchritz, Saxony, Germany.
- (2) On 4 June 2009 Germany submitted further information. By letters dated 16 June 2009 and 4 September 2009 the Commission services requested further information that was submitted by the German authorities on 16 July 2009 and 27 October 2009. A meeting took place between the German authorities and Commission services on 12 October 2009. On 25 November 2009 and 10 December 2009 the German authorities submitted further information necessary for the assessment of the notified aid. By letter dated 22 January 2010 the German authorities asked for a suspension of the assessment of the case until 31 March 2010 in view of new information which was submitted on 29 and 30 March 2010. By letter dated 7 May 2010 the Commission services requested further information that was submitted by letters of 12 and 14 May 2010. By letters dated 30 June 2010 and 13 July 2010 the Commission services requested further information that was submitted by letters of 6 July 2010 and 27 August 2010.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE AID MEASURE

- (3) The German authorities intend to promote regional development by providing regional investment aid amounting to EUR 97.5 million in nominal value to Wacker Chemie AG for setting up a plant to produce solar grade polysilicon. Total eligible investment amounts to EUR 800 million in nominal value.

- (4) The investment will take place in Nünchritz, Germany. Nünchritz (*Landkreis Meißen*) is situated in the *Regierungsbezirk Dresden* in the *Land Sachsen*, which is an assisted area in virtue of Article 107(3)(a) of the TFEU¹ with a standard regional aid ceiling for large enterprises of 30% gross grant equivalent (GGE) according to the German regional aid map².

2.1. The beneficiary

- (5) The beneficiary of the financial support is Wacker Chemie AG (hereafter "Wacker Chemie"), a global chemical group with its headquarters in Germany. Wacker Chemie is organised in the following business units³: Wacker Siltronic (producing silicon wafers for the semiconductor industry), Wacker Polymers (producing binding material and polymers for the construction and automotive sector), Wacker Silicones (silicone⁴ and silane for the chemical industry, cosmetic industry, textile and paper industry), Wacker Fine Chemicals (producing special chemicals for the bio technologic cosmetics, pharmacy and food industry) and Wacker Polysilicon (producing polycrystalline silicon for the semiconductor and solar industry).
- (6) The products of the Wacker Chemie group are used in a wide variety of industrial applications like automobile, transport, biotechnology, chemical raw materials, construction, electronics, machines, household equipment and textile industry. The production of polysilicon for the semiconductor and solar industry is concentrated in the same business unit Wacker Polysilicon. In its site in Burghausen, Wacker Polysilicon is producing polysilicon for both semiconductors as for solar industry. However, in its site in Nünchritz Wacker Chemie will produce polysilicon only for the solar industry. In 2008, the Wacker Chemie group had a turnover of more than EUR 4 billion and more than 15,000 employees. The business unit Wacker Polysilicon alone had a turnover of more than EUR 800 million and more than 1,200 employees in 2008.
- (7) Wacker Chemie is the second largest producer for polysilicon in the world. In Europe it is the main established producer for solar and electronic polysilicon.

¹ On 1 December 2009, Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty became Articles 107 and 108, respectively, of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), which entered into force that day. The two sets of provisions are, in substance, identical.

² Commission decision of 8 November 2006 on State aid case N 459/2006 - **Regional State aid map for Germany 2007-2013** (OJ C 295, 5.12.2006, p. 6).

³ Each business unit is consolidated in the balance sheet of Wacker Chemie.

⁴ "Silicone" (any of various polymeric organic silicon compounds obtained as oils, greases, or plastics and used especially for water-resistant and heat-resistant lubricants, varnishes, binders, and electric insulators) is to be distinguished from "silicon" (a tetravalent non-metallic element that occurs combined as the most abundant element next to oxygen in the earth's crust and is used especially in ferrosilicon for steelmaking, in other alloys, and in semiconductors). Definitions from internet dictionary <http://www.leo.org>.

2.2. The project

2.2.1. The notified project

- (8) Wacker Chemie is extending its site in Nünchritz by building a new plant for the production of solar grade polysilicon. Total capacity of the new plant will be 10 000 tons per year for an investment amounting to EUR 800 million (nominal value). By means of this investment Wacker Chemie is more than doubling its existing capacity of [...] * tons of solar polysilicon in 2008.
- (9) The project started on 1 October 2008 and is planned to be completed by 2012. Production will start in 2011 and full production is to be reached by the end of 2012.

2.2.2. Previous existing projects

- (10) The site in Nünchritz belongs to Wacker Chemie since 1998. Wacker Chemie is already producing there, via its business unit Wacker Silicones, silicone and silane products for the chemical, construction, paint, cosmetic, textile and paper industry and others. For the extension of its silicone/silane plant Wacker Chemie received regional aid that was subject of the transparency sheet MF 48/2008⁵. The non-notifiable aid was awarded on 2 August 2005⁶, but works for this extension investment only started in 2006. The eligible costs amounted to EUR 66 million and regional aid was granted in the amount of approx. EUR 6.9 million.
- (11) The German authorities claim that the notified project does not form a single investment project (in the meaning of point 60 of the Guidelines on National Regional Aid for 2007-2013⁷ - hereafter "RAG 2007") with the investment for the extension of the existing Wacker silicone/silane plant, basically arguing that even if the two plants use similar raw materials for their production, the output is different and is sold on separate relevant markets (silicone/silane is used in the construction, cosmetic, textile industry whereas solar grade polysilicon is used in the photovoltaic markets). There will be no supplies of intermediary products between the two plants. The hydrogen chloride cycle which will be created between the two plants, aims, according to Germany, at recycling the waste in order to respect the environmental requirements.

2.3. Technology

- (12) Polysilicon is produced from metallurgical silicon with a purity of 98%. This metallurgical silicon is crushed and in reaction with hydrogen carbonate gas it is transformed to trichlorsilane at a temperature of 300° C.

* Covered by the obligation of professional secrecy

⁵ Published on Commission website http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/register/msf_2009.pdf

⁶ Aid for this investment was granted on the basis of exempted aid schemes (in the form of a direct grant - Gemeinschaftsaufgabe N 642/2002 - and tax premium - IZ N 142a/2004). Aid awarding decision of 2 August 2005, modified on 18 August 2006, 17 December 2007 and 7 January 2009.

⁷ OJ C 54 of 4.3.2006, p. 13.

- (13) There are two main technologies for producing polysilicon from silicon gases: the Siemens reactor process and the fluidized bed reactor, or FBR method. In the Siemens reactor process, the silane or trichlorosilane gas is introduced into a thermal decomposition furnace (reactor) with high temperature polysilicon rods inside a cooled bell jar. The silicon contained in the gas will deposit on the heated rods, which gradually grow until the desired diameter has been reached. In the FBR process, silane or trichlorosilane gas is introduced into a tube-like reactor in which small polysilicon granules are suspended in the gas stream, referred to as the fluidized bed. The silicon contained in the gas deposits on the surface of the hot granules in the bed until the desired diameter has been reached. The end product is in the form of rods or chunks of polysilicon. The technology in the Siemens reactor was developed in the late 1950's, is widely implemented, accounting for a majority of the polysilicon production today, and currently produces a higher purity of material.
- (14) A third technology to produce polysilicon is the metallurgical purification of the raw silicon.
- (15) Wacker Chemie will use the Siemens reactor process in the new plant in Nünchritz. The production process of polysilicon has 4 stages: in a first stage, trichlorsilane is produced. The metallurgical silicon is crunched (less than [...]) and in reaction with gas hydrogen chlorite, trichlorsilane is produced at a temperature of 300° C. In a second stage, the trichlorsilane is distilled so that an ultra purity of 99.999999999 % is reached. After that in a third stage, the trichlorsilane is introduced into a thermal decomposition furnace (reactor) with high temperature ultra pure silicon rods (more than 1 000° C) inside a bell jar. The rods are more than [...] high with an initial diameter of [...]. The silicon contained in the gas will deposit on the heated rods, which gradually grow until a diameter of [...] has been reached. In the last stage, the grown silicon rods will be crunched in particles less than [...] and will be filtered. Finally, the produced chunked polysilicon will be specially packed for each customer.

2.4. Eligible costs

- (16) Total costs of the notified project amount, as mentioned above, to EUR 800 million in nominal value. The total amount of costs is considered eligible for regional aid.
- (17) The breakdown of the costs is the following:

Eligible project costs	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total (EUR)	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]

- (18) The German authorities confirmed that no aid will be requested for used equipment, as all eligible costs concern new assets.
- (19) Germany confirmed that the immaterial assets will only be used in the Nünchritz plant for which the aid is intended, that they will be regarded as amortizable assets and will be purchased from third parties under market

conditions. They will be included in the assets of the firm and remain in the Nünchritz plant for at least five years.

2.5. Financing of the project

- (20) The total project costs will be financed as follows:

Source	Amount (in million EUR, nominal values)
Own resources	316.125
Loan (Pool financing)	386.375
Public funding	97.500
Total	800.000

- (21) Wacker Chemie plans to finance the project using own resources, including an EIB bank loan, in addition to the aid applied for. The German authorities confirmed that the bank loan is free of any aid element, in particular that no public guarantee is attached to the loan.

2.6. Applied aid schemes

- (22) The aid for Wacker Chemie is granted in the form of an investment premium and a direct grant.
- (23) The investment premium is granted on the basis of the "Investitionszulagengesetz 2007" and its successor scheme "Investitionszulagengesetz 2010" (hereafter referred to as "IZ schemes"). The direct grant is based on the "36. Rahmenplan der Gemeinschaftsaufgabe - Verbesserung der regionalen Wirtschaftsstruktur" (hereafter referred to as "GA scheme").
- (24) The German authorities submitted a summary of the IZ scheme 2007 and the 36.GA scheme⁸ in conformity with Article 8 of the Block Exemption Regulation for regional investment aid.
- (25) For the IZ scheme 2010, the German authorities submitted a summary⁹ in conformity with Article 9 of the General block exemption Regulation.

2.7. Aid amount

- (26) The German authorities intend to grant regional aid in nominal value amounting up to EUR 97 500 000.

⁸ The summary of the "Investitionszulagengesetz 2007" was registered at the Commission under XR 6/2007 (OJ C 41, 24.2.2007, p. 9). The summary of the "36. Rahmenplan der Gemeinschaftsaufgabe - Verbesserung der regionalen Wirtschaftsstruktur" was registered at the Commission under XR 31/2007 (OJ C 102, 5.5.2007, p. 11).

⁹ Registered at the Commission under X 167/2008 (OJ C 280, 20.11.2009, p. 5).

	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Aid amount	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	97 500 000

- (27) The German authorities confirmed that no aid will be paid out before approval of the notified aid measure by the Commission.
- (28) It is indicated in the notification that the investment aid of EUR 97 500 000 will be disbursed by a direct grant of EUR 1 500 000 under the GA-Scheme and of an investment premium of EUR 96 000 000 under the IZ 2007 and 2010.
- (29) The beneficiary applied for aid on 19 September 2008 and the German authorities replied in writing on 23 September 2008 that, subject to the Commission's approval and subject to a more detailed verification, the project in principle meets the conditions of eligibility laid down in the applicable scheme.
- (30) The German authorities confirmed that the aid for the project will not be cumulated with aid received for the same eligible costs from other local, regional, national or Community sources.
- (31) In addition, the aid is granted under the condition that the beneficiary will maintain the investments in the assisted region for a minimum period of five years after completion of the investment project.

2.8. General provisions

- (32) The German authorities have committed to submit to the Commission:
- within two months of granting the aid, a copy of the signed aid contract between the granting authority and the beneficiary;
 - on a five-yearly basis, starting from the approval of the aid by the Commission, an intermediary report (including information on the aid amounts being paid, on the execution of the aid contract and on any other investment projects started at the same establishment/plant);
 - within six months after payment of the last tranche of the aid, based on the notified payment schedule, a detailed final report.

3. ASSESSMENT OF THE AID MEASURE AND COMPATIBILITY

3.1. Existence of aid

- (33) The financial support to Wacker Chemie will be given by the German authorities in the form of an investment premium and a direct grant. The support can thus be considered as given by the Member State and through State resources within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.
- (34) As the financial support is granted to a single company, Wacker Chemie, the measure is selective.
- (35) The financial support given to Wacker Chemie will relieve the company from costs which it normally would have had to bear itself and therefore the company benefits from an economic advantage.

- (36) The favouring of Wacker Chemie and its production by the German authorities over its competitors means that competition is distorted or threatened to be distorted.
- (37) The financial support from the German authorities will be given for investments resulting in the production of solar grade polysilicon. Since these products are subject to trade between Member States, the support given is likely to affect such trade.
- (38) Consequently, the Commission considers that the notified measure constitutes State aid to Wacker Chemie within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.

3.2. Legality and compatibility of the aid measure

- (39) By notifying the planned aid measure before putting it into effect, the German authorities respected their obligations under Article 108(3) TFEU and the individual notification requirement expressed in Article 7(e) of the Block Exemption Regulation for regional aid, and in Article 6(2) of the General Block Exemption Regulation.
- (40) Having established that the measure involves state aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU, it is necessary to consider whether the above mentioned measure can be found compatible with the internal market. As the measure relates to a regional investment aid, the Commission assessed it on the basis of the RAG 2007, and, more specifically, the provisions of section 4.3 of the RAG 2007 relating to large investment projects.

3.3. Compatibility with the general provisions of the RAG 2007

- (41) The aid is granted on the basis of, and in conformity with, the provisions of the above mentioned block-exempted aid schemes which respect the general compatibility criteria of the RAG 2007. In particular, the project comprises an initial investment within the meaning of the RAG 2007 as it concerns the extension of an existing establishment for the production of new, additional product. The costs eligible for investment aid are defined in line with the RAG 2007, and the rules on cumulation are respected.
- (42) In compliance with point 38 of the RAG 2007, the beneficiary applied for aid on 19 September 2008 and the authority responsible for administering the GA-scheme confirmed in writing on 23 September 2008 that the project meets the conditions of eligibility before starting works (1 October 2008).¹⁰
- (43) Wacker Chemie also has the obligation to maintain the investment in the region for a minimum of five years after completion of the project (point 40 of the RAG 2007). The beneficiary provides a financial contribution of at least 25% of the eligible costs in a form which is free of any public support (see table in paragraph (20) above) (point 39 of the RAG 2007).

¹⁰ Point 38 of the RAG is applicable only to the part of the aid that is granted on the basis of the GA scheme as the rest is granted on the basis of a fiscal measure (IZ scheme).

- (85) The German authorities indicate that over the last 5 years (2002-2007) before the start of the investment in 2008 the average annual growth rate of the apparent consumption of solar grade polysilicon was around 27.9% (volume terms) at worldwide level. As regards the EEA level, there is no statistical data available for the average annual growth rate of the apparent consumption of solar grade polysilicon. Therefore, the German authorities provide data for the consumption of overall polysilicon in the EEA in the last 5 years³⁶. According to these data, the average annual growth rate of the apparent consumption of polysilicon in the EEA in the last 5 years was 14.54% (volume terms).
- (86) The Commission considers that the photovoltaic market can be considered to constitute a good proxy for the solar grade polysilicon market, since solar polysilicon is the main raw material in the production chain in the photovoltaic market, and the market of the intermediate product normally closely follows the growth pattern of the market of the end product or of the overall market (the photovoltaic sector includes normally wafers, cells, modules and systems). Moreover, the photovoltaic market has been growing so rapidly (approx. 20%) during the period of reference that even a slightly different growth pattern for the solar grade polysilicon market in the EEA would not deviate in a way that it would be below the average annual growth rate of the EEA's GDP (4.51 % in volume terms over the 2002-2007 period, 2.38% in real terms).
- (87) Thus, the average annual growth rate of the apparent consumption of the product concerned (solar grade polysilicon) can be considered to have exceeded the average annual growth rate of the EEA's GDP during the period of reference (2002-2007).
- (88) Therefore, the aid measure is compatible with the provisions of point 68(b) of the RAG 2007.

4. CONCLUSION

- (89) The aid for the notified project is in line with the general provisions of the RAG 2007 and respects the conditions of a large investment project as defined therein. Consequently, the aid measure is compatible with Article 107(3)(a) of the TFEU.

5. DECISION

- (90) The Commission has decided on the basis of the foregoing assessment that the notified regional aid in favour of Wacker Chemie is compatible with the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.
- (91) The Commission reminds the German authorities of their commitment to submit to the Commission:
- within two months of granting the aid, a copy of the signed aid contract between the granting authority and the beneficiary;

³⁶ Based on Eurostat data for Prodcom code 24.13.11.53 (silicon with purity ≥99.99%).

- on a five-yearly basis, starting from the approval of the aid by the Commission, an intermediary report (including information on the aid amounts being paid, on the execution of the aid contract and on any other investment projects started at the same establishment/plant);
 - within six months after payment of the last tranche of the aid, based on the notified payment schedule, a detailed final report.
- (92) If this letter contains confidential information, which should not be disclosed to third parties, please inform the Commission within fifteen working days of the date of receipt. If the Commission does not receive a reasoned request by that deadline, you will be deemed to agree to the disclosure to third parties and to the publication of the full text of the letter in the authentic language on the Internet site:
http://ec.europa.eu/community_law/state_aids/state_aids_texts_de.htm

Your request should be sent by registered letter or fax to:

European Commission
Directorate-General for Competition
State Aid Greffe
B-1049 Brussels
Fax No: 32 2 296 12 42

Yours faithfully,

For the Commission

Joaquín ALMUNIA
Vice-President of the Commission

Authorisation for State aid pursuant to Articles 107 and 108 of the TFEU

Cases where the Commission raises no objections

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2010/C 312/02)

Date of adoption of the decision	15.9.2010
Reference number of State Aid	N 221/09
Member State	Germany
Region	Nünchritz
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Wacker Chemie GmbH
Legal basis	XR 31/07, XR 6/07, X 167/08
Type of measure	Individual aid
Objective	Regional development
Form of aid	Direct grant
Budget	Overall budget: EUR 97,5 million
Intensity	11,72 %
Duration (period)	2010-2013
Economic sectors	Chemical and pharmaceutical industry
Name and address of the granting authority	Sächsisches Staatsministerium für Wirtschaft und Arbeit Referat 31 Wilhelm-Buck-Straße 2 01097 Dresden DEUTSCHLAND
Other information	—

The authentic text(s) of the decision, from which all confidential information has been removed, can be found at:

http://ec.europa.eu/community_law/state_aids/state_aids_texts_en.htm

Date of adoption of the decision	12.10.2010
Reference number of State Aid	N 135/10
Member State	Austria
Region	Linz-Wels
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Aid for the Remediation of a Contaminated Site in Linz (AT)
Legal basis	Umweltförderungsgesetz, BGBl. Nr. 185/1993, zuletzt geändert durch BGBl. I Nr. 52/2009 Altlastensanierungsgesetz, BGBl. Nr. 299/1989, zuletzt geändert durch BGBl. I Nr. 52/2009 Förderungsrichtlinien 2008 für die Altlastensanierung oder -sicherung



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 16.07.2008

C(2008) 3510 final

In the published version of this decision, some information has been omitted, pursuant to articles 24 and 25 of Council Regulation (EC) No 659/1999 of 22 March 1999 laying down detailed rules for the application of Article 93 of the EC Treaty, concerning non-disclosure of information covered by professional secrecy. The omissions are shown thus [...].

PUBLIC VERSION

WORKING LANGUAGE

**This document is made available for
information purposes only.**

Subject: State aid N 773/2007 – DE- LIP - Wacker Schott Solar GmbH

Sir,

1. PROCEDURE

- (1) By electronic notification of 21 December 2007, registered the same day at the Commission, the German authorities notified to the Commission their intention to provide a regional investment aid in favour of Wacker Schott Solar GmbH, for the setting-up of two production plants of solar wafers in Jena, Thüringen, Germany, under the Guidelines on National Regional Aid for 2007-2013¹ (hereafter referred to as “RAG 2007”).
- (2) On 19 May 2008, a meeting took place between the Commission services and the German authorities. The Commission requested additional information by letter of 20 February 2008 and by letter of 8 May 2008, which was provided by the German authorities by letter of respectively 1 April 2008 and 4 June 2008.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE AID MEASURE

- (3) The German authorities intend to provide regional investment aid to **Wacker Schott Solar GmbH** (hereafter referred to as “Wacker Schott”) to support the development of production plants for the manufacturing of solar wafers. Solar wafers are intermediate

¹ OJ C 54 of 4.3.2006, p. 13
Seiner Exzellenz Herrn Frank-Walter STEINMEIER
Bundesminister des Auswärtigen
Werderscher Markt 1
D - 10117 Berlin

products used to make solar cells which in turn are used to make solar modules, which make it possible, as part of an integrated 'solar energy system', to convert sunlight into electricity (photovoltaic).

- (4) The financial support of the German authorities amounts to a maximum nominal amount of € 46 911 170 and is given by two different aid instruments (a direct grant and a tax allowance). The total eligible cost of the investment will amount to € 322 279 000 in nominal value.
- (5) The investment will take place in Eastern Germany, namely Jena in the land Thüringen which is a region in the sense of Article 87(3)(a) of the EC-Treaty with a maximum allowable aid intensity of 30 % GGE.²

2.1 The beneficiary

- (6) The beneficiary of the financial support is Wacker Schott, which is a newly created firm founded in March 2007. Wacker Schott is a Joint Venture (hereafter: "JV") which belongs for 50% to Wacker Chemie AG and for the other 50% to Schott Solar GmbH (hereafter referred to as "Schott Solar"), which in turn belongs to Schott AG.
- (7) Schott Solar is producing EFG solar wafers (in Alzenau and Billerica), solar cells out of EFG wafers (in Alzenau and Billerica) and solar cells out of multi-crystalline wafers (in Alzenau), "Dünnschicht"-modules (in Jena and Putzbrunn), solar modules from multi-crystalline solar cells (in Valasske Mezirici) and solar modules from EFG solar cells (in Billerica). Schott Solar has also a plant in Roseville but that is not a production plant as it is in charge of marketing and distribution.
- (8) Schott Solar belongs to Schott AG. Schott AG is an international technology group with main branches in Home Technology (hotplates for household equipment), Electronic packaging (components for the packaging of electronic devices), Pharmaceutical systems (glass tubes for the pharmaceutical industry), Advanced materials (elements from special glass for optical devices, special glass for architects, eyes optics, illumination and electronics), Fiber Optics (optical fibres for illumination, medical and automotive techniques), Flatt Glass (flatt glass for the household equipment industry), Solar (solar modules for the photovoltaic sector and components for the "solarthermie"). In 2005/2006, the Schott AG group had a turnover of more than € 2.2 billion, was active in 41 countries and had more than 16 500 employees.³ All solar activities of the Schott AG group are concentrated in Wacker Schott and Schott Solar.
- (9) Wacker Chemie AG is a global chemical group organised in the following business units: Siltronic (producing silicon wafers for the semiconductor industry), Polymers (producing binding material and polymers for the "building chemistry"/Bauchemie and automotive sector), Poly-silicon (producing Silicon and "Chlorsilane" for the semiconductor and solar industry), Silicones (silicon for the chemical industry, cosmetic industry, textile and paper industry), Fine Chemicals (producing special

² The German regional aid map was approved by the Commission by decision of 8 November 2006, case N459/2006 (JO C 295 of 05.12.2006, p. 6).

³ Annual Report 2005/2006, p. 0, 8 and 9.

chemicals for the bio technologic cosmetics, pharmacy and food industry). The products of the Wacker Chemie AG group are used in a wide variety of industrial applications like automobile, transport, biotechnology, chemical raw materials, construction, electronics, machines, household equipment and textile industry. In 2006, the Wacker Chemie AG group had a turnover of more than € 3.3 billion and more than 14 500 employees.⁴

2.2 The project

- (10) Wacker Schott is planning to create two production plants to manufacture solar wafers at two different locations in Jena, namely one in the Otto-Schott Strasse and another one in the Ilmstrasse. Total capacity of the new project would be 896 MWp.
- (11) The new establishment in the Otto-Schott Strasse will consist of two new buildings. In the Ilmstrasse, a production plant already existed with machinery which will not be eligible for aid in the current project. However, this plant will be extended with a new construction and this extension will be eligible for aid together with the new machinery used in this plant. At the extension in the Ilmstrasse, it is intended that the so-called solar silicon "ingots" will be produced (see point 38 in this decision).
- (12) The project started in 2007. At the beginning of 2008, the installation of equipment should start. First production is targeted for end 2008 and the investment project should be finalised by the end of 2011. Full production is planned to be reached in 2012.
- (13) Wacker Schott intends to create directly around 450 new jobs and indirectly more than 500 new jobs in the region. In the Land Thüringen the unemployment rate of 15,6% is nearly double as high as the average of 8,2% of the EU 27 and also nearly 50% higher than the national German average of 10.2 %.⁵

2.3 Legal basis

- (14) The aid for Wacker Schott is to be granted under existing aid schemes in the form of two instruments: a direct grant and an investment premium.
- (15) The direct grant will be based on the aid scheme "36. Rahmenplan der Gemeinschaftsaufgabe "Verbesserung des regionalen Wirtschaftsstruktur"" ("Improvement of the regional economic structure")⁶ (hereafter: GA-scheme).
- (16) The investment premium will be granted on the basis of the "Investitionszulagengesetz 2007" ("Law on investment premiums 2007")⁷ (hereafter: IZ 2007) and, if necessary its possible successor scheme.

⁴ Annual Report 2006, p. 0.

⁵ Data based on Eurostat figures of 2006.

⁶ In conformity with article 8 of the of the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1628/2006 of 24 October 2006 on the application of Articles 87 and 88 of the Treaty to national regional investment aid (Block Exemption Regulation for regional aid; OJ L 302 of 01.11.2006, p. 29), the German authorities submitted a summary of the aid that can be granted under their scheme, registered at the Commission under XR 31/2007. This summary was published in JO C 102 of 5 May 2007, page 11.

2.4 Investment costs

- (17) The notification states that the project involves a total eligible investment in nominal value of € 322 279 000.

Eligible project costs	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
New Building 1 Otto-Schott strasse	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
New Building 2 Otto-Schott strasse	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
New extension of Building in Ilmstrasse	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
New Machinery for New building 1 Otto-Schott strasse	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
New Machinery for New building 2 Otto-Schott strasse	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
New Machinery for New extended building Ilmstrasse	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
Total	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]

- (18) The total eligible investment costs indicated above exclude the costs of an already existing establishment in the Ilmstrasse and the second hand equipment/machines that Wacker Schott is taking over from some other companies within the Schott AG group. It is explicitly mentioned in the notification that the German authorities ensure that the costs of buying/taking over this establishments and the second hand equipment are not included in the total eligible investment costs of Wacker Schott on which basis the aid is calculated.

2.5 Aid amount and aid intensity

- (19) The German authorities intend to grant regional aid in nominal value amounting up to € 46 911 170 which is planned to be paid out from 2008 until 2011 included. This aid will be paid out as follows:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Aid amount	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	46 911 170

- (20) It is indicated in the notification that the investment aid of € 46 911 170 will probably be disbursed by a direct grant of € [...] under the GA-Scheme and of an investment premium € [...] under the IZ 2007.⁸

⁷ In conformity with article 8 of the of the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1628/2006 of 24 October 2006 on the application of Articles 87 and 88 of the Treaty to national regional investment aid (Block Exemption Regulation for regional aid; OJ L 302 of 01.11.2006, p. 29), the German authorities submitted a summary of the aid that can be granted under their scheme, registered at the Commission under XR 6/2007. This summary was published in JO C 41 of 24.02.2007, page 9.

⁸ The notification indicates that the total amount of aid might be granted by a different division between the mentioned aid schemes as it might depend on the exact investments made within a certain year and due to the fact that, for the moment, it is planned that after 2010 the IZ will cease to exist.

- (21) The beneficiary applied for aid for the first part of the project on 12 March 2007 and on 15 March 2007 the German authorities replied in writing that, subject to the Commission's approval and subject to a more detailed verification, the project in principle meets the conditions of eligibility laid down in the applicable scheme. On 24 July 2007 the beneficiary notified to the German authorities that the project would be extended with a second part for which they also want to receive aid. Therefore, on 31 July 2007, the German authorities replied in writing that, subject to the Commission's approval and subject to a more detailed verification, the second part of the project in principle also meets the conditions of eligibility laid down in the applicable scheme.

2.6 Financing of the project

- (22) The project costs will be financed as follows:

Source	Amount (in EUR)
Own resources	[...]
Grant under GA-Scheme and IZ	46 911 000
Bank loan (not covered by public guarantee)	[...]
Total	322 279 000

- (23) Wacker Schott is planning to finance the project using own resources and a bank loan from the EIB, in addition to the aid applied for. It is clear from the table above that Wacker Schott will make a contribution of at least 25% of the total eligible expenditure which will be free of any public support.

2.4 General provisions

- (24) The German authorities have committed to submit to the Commission:
- within two months of granting the aid, a copy of the signed aid contract between the granting authority and the beneficiary;
 - on a five-yearly basis, starting from the approval of the aid by the Commission, an intermediary report (including information on the aid amounts being paid, on the execution of the aid contract and on any other investment projects started at the same establishment/plant);
 - within six months after payment of the last tranche of the aid, based on the notified payment schedule, a detailed final report.

3. ASSESSMENT OF THE AID MEASURE AND COMPATIBILITY

3.1 Existence of aid

- (25) As the financial support given directly to Wacker Schott will be disbursed by the German authorities in application of the GA-scheme and the IZ, it can be considered as given by the Member State and through State resources within the meaning of Article 87 (1) of the EC Treaty,

- (26) This financial support given directly to Wacker Schott will relieve it from costs which it normally would have had to bear itself. Therefore Wacker Schott will **benefit** from an economic advantage over their competitors. By favouring in this way Wacker Schott and its production competition is distorted or threatened to be distorted in the sense of Article 87(1) of the EC Treaty.
- (27) The financial support from the German authorities will be given directly to Wacker Schott who is producing and selling i.a. solar wafers in the photovoltaic sector. The photovoltaic sector is subject to competition and trade between Member States. Therefore, the support given is likely to **affect trade** of products in the photovoltaic sector between Member States in the sense of Article 87(1) of the EC Treaty.
- (28) Consequently, the Commission considers that the notified measure constitutes State aid within the meaning of Article 87(1) of the EC Treaty to Wacker Schott.

3.2 Notification requirement

- (29) By notifying the measure, the German authorities complied with the individual notification requirement expressed in point 64 of the RAG 2007.
- (30) The Commission has therefore assessed the aid measure in accordance with the provisions of the RAG 2007.

3.3 Compatibility with general provisions of the RAG 2007

- (31) The project comprises an initial investment within the meaning of the RAG 2007 as it concerns the setting up of 2 new establishments and 1 extension of an existing establishment. The costs eligible for investment aid are defined (see table above) and the rules on cumulation⁹ are respected. Furthermore, Wacker Schott has applied for aid and the German authorities agreed to grant this aid subject to the Commission's approval before Wacker Schott started work on the project. It has the obligation to maintain the investment in the region for a minimum of five years after completion of the project. Wacker Schott provides a financial contribution of at least 25% of the eligible costs in a form which is free of any public support. As the aid to Wacker Schott is disbursed on the basis of aid schemes which are assumed to fall under the "Block Exemption Regulation for regional aid"¹⁰, the aid should be in principle in compliance with the general provisions of the RAG 2007 laid down under point 33 to 59 and 71 to 75.

3.4 Compatibility with the LIPs provisions of the RAG 2007

3.4.1 Aid intensity - point 67 of the RAG 2007

- (32) In the notification, the German authorities calculate the aid amount on the basis that the two investments to set up new establishments as well as the extension of the existing establishment constitute a single overall investment project.

⁹ See point 71 to 75 of the RAG 2007.

¹⁰ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1628/2006 of 24 October 2006 on the application of Articles 87 and 88 of the Treaty to national regional investment aid (OJ L 302 of 01.11.2006, p. 29).

- (63) The Commission has also to examine whether the investment project complies with point 68 (b) of the RAG 2007. In this context, the Commission will verify that the average annual growth rate of the apparent consumption of the product concerned over the last five years is above the average annual growth rate of the European Economic Areas's GDP.
- (64) The Germans provide data which indicates that over the last 5 years the average annual growth rate of the apparent consumption of the overall photovoltaic sector is clearly growing much faster than the average annual growth rate of the European Economic Areas's GDP.
- (65) As the geographic markets of solar wafers, solar cells and solar modules are worldwide it is very difficult to find data on these separate products markets at EEA level. However, the Commission cross-checked the calculations the German authorities provided based on data from the independent studies submitted for the whole photovoltaic market. Indeed, as the solar wafers, cells and modules are all intermediate products for the final end product which are the solar energy systems and the solar systems are currently mainly (approximately for 90%) still produced using the crystalline solar wafers, cells and modules, one can assume that if the overall photovoltaic market is growing very rapidly, the markets of the intermediate products is growing very rapidly. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of the apparent consumption in the EEA for the year 2001 to 2006 of the overall market for photovoltaic products is around 35%. This is so clearly above the CAGR of the European Economic Area's GDP for the same years (1.97%) that there should be no doubt that the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of the apparent consumption in the EEA for the same years for the intermediate products would also be clearly above this 1.97% even if there is no data available on these intermediate products in the EEA.
- (66) Therefore, on the basis of the figures stated above, the Commission concludes that the aid measure for the investment project of Wacker Schott is compatible with point 68 (b) of the RAG 2007.

3.5 Conclusion

- (67) The aid for the notified project is in line with the general provision of the RAG and respects the conditions of a large investment project as defined therein. Consequently, the aid measure is compatible with Article 87(3)(a) of the EC Treaty.

4. DECISION

- (68) The Commission has decided on the basis of the foregoing assessment that the regional aid in favour of Wacker Schott is compatible with the EC Treaty.
- (69) The Commission reminds the German authorities of their commitment to submit to the Commission:
- within two months of granting the aid, a copy of the signed aid contract between the granting authority and the beneficiary;
 - on a five-yearly basis, starting from the approval of the aid by the Commission, an intermediary report (including information on the aid amounts being paid,

on the execution of the aid contract and on any other investment projects started at the same establishment/plant);

- within six months after payment of the last tranche of the aid, based on the notified payment schedule, a detailed final report.

(70) If this letter contains confidential information, which should not be disclosed to third parties, please inform the Commission within fifteen working days of the date of receipt. If the Commission does not receive a reasoned request by that deadline, you will be deemed to agree to the disclosure to third parties and to the publication of the full text of the letter in the authentic language on the Internet site:
http://ec.europa.eu/community_law/state_aids/index.htm

Your request should be sent by registered letter or fax to:

European Commission
Directorate-General for Competition
State Aid Greffe
B-1049 Brussels
Fax No: 32 2 296 12 42

Yours faithfully,
For the Commission

Neelie KROES
Member of the Commission

Authorisation for State aid pursuant to Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty

Cases where the Commission raises no objections

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2008/C 243/02)

Date of adoption of the decision	11.3.2008
Reference number of the aid	N 469/07
Member State	France
Region	—
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Soutien de l'Agence de l'innovation industrielle en faveur du programme QUAERO
Legal basis	Régime N 121/06
Type of measure	Individual aid
Objective	Research and development, Culture
Form of aid	Direct grant, Reimbursable grant
Budget	Overall budget: EUR 98,973 million
Intensity	50 %
Duration	Until 31.12.2011
Economic sectors	Computer and related activities
Name and address of the granting authority	Agence de l'innovation industrielle 195, Bd Saint Germain F-75007 Paris
Other information	—

The authentic text(s) of the decision, from which all confidential information has been removed, can be found at:

http://ec.europa.eu/community_law/state_aids/

Date of adoption of the decision	16.7.2008
Reference number of the aid	N 773/07
Member State	Germany
Region	Thüringen
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Wacker Schott GmbH
Legal basis	Investitionszulagengesetz 2007 sowie etwaige Nachfolgeregelung 36. Rahmenplan der regionalen Wirtschaftsstruktur
Type of measure	Individual aid
Objective	Regional development
Form of aid	Direct grant, Tax advantage

Budget	Overall budget: EUR 46,91 million
Intensity	14,51 %
Duration	2007-2011
Economic sectors	Electrical and optical equipment
Name and address of the granting authority	Thüringer Aufbaubank Gorkistraße 9 D-99084 Erfurt Finanzamt Gera Hermann-Drechstraße D-07548 Gera
Other information	—

The authentic text(s) of the decision, from which all confidential information has been removed, can be found at:

http://ec.europa.eu/community_law/state_aids/

"Transparency system" for regional aid for large investment projects

Summary information regarding State aid granted by Member States and communicated in accordance with

Article 9(4) of the General Block exemption regulation (OJ L 214, 9.8.2008, p. 3) [or previously: Article 8(2) of the Block exemption regulation for regional aid (OJ L 302, 1.11.2006, p. 29)],

or point 65 of the Regional aid guidelines 2007-2013 (OJ C 54, 4.3.2006, p. 13) [or previously: point 36 of the Multisectoral framework on regional aid (OJ C 70, 19.3.2002, p. 8, as modified in OJ C 263, 1.11.2003, p. 3)]

Case number 2003	MS	Region	Aid beneficiary	Aid awarded on	Sector	Related aid scheme(s)	Aid instrument	Aid amount (EUR)	Aid intensity (%)
MF1/2003	UK	Waterton, Bridgend - Wales	Ford Motor Company Ltd	16.5.2005	NACE 34.10.12.00	N731/2000	Grant	29 145 135	10.50 GGE
Case number 2004	MS	Region	Aid beneficiary	Aid awarded on	Sector	Related aid scheme(s)	Aid instrument	Aid amount (EUR)	Aid intensity (%)
MF1/2004	PT	Península de Setúbal	AUTOEUROPA Portugal	29.12.2003	Prodcom 34.10	N667/1999, N247/2003	Tax relief	69 408 654	8.08 NGE
MF2/2004	DE	Sachsen-Anhalt	IDT Impfstoffwerk Dessau Tornau GmbH	8.7.2004	Prodcom 24.42.21.40/60	N209/1999, C72/1998, N297/1991	Grant	25 902 600	26.43 GGE
MF3/2004	BE	Liège (arrondissement)	SA TNT Express Worldwide Euro HUB	27.5.2004	NACE 63.21/23	N226/2000	Grant	17 964 000	13.03 NGE
MF4/2004	HU	Közép-Dunántúl	Denso Manufacturing Hungary Ltd		Prodcom 34.30	HU1/2003	Tax relief	11 200 000	12.00 GGE
MF5/2004	DE	Sachsen-Anhalt	Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetränke AG/Coca-Cola GmbH	5.5.2004	Prodcom 15.98.12.30	N209/1999, C72/1998, N336/2003	Grant	16 379 500	24.45 GGE
MF6/2004	IT	Basilicata	FIAT AUTO - Sata Melfi	22.7.2004	Prodcom 34.10	N715/1999	Grant	33 049 000	10.50 NGE
MF7/2004	IT	Campania	FIAT AUTO - Pomigliano d'Arco	22.7.2004	Prodcom 34.10	N715/1999	Grant	47 175 000	10.48 NGE
MF8/2004	IT	Lazio	FIAT AUTO - Cassino	22.7.2004	Prodcom 34.10	N715/1999	Grant	8 674 000	2.40 NGE
MF9/2004	ES	Andalucía	Renault España Sevilla	15.7.2004	Prodcom 34.30	N188/1987, N773/1999, N442/1999	Grant	33 880 240	12.53 NGE

Case number 2008	MS	Region	Aid beneficiary	Aid awarded on	Sector	Related aid scheme(s)	Aid instrument	Aid amount (EUR)	Aid intensity (%)
MF36/2008	ES	Castilla – La Mancha	Vestas Blades Spain	31.7.2008	NACE 29.56	XR57/2007	Grant	9 946 631	15.00 GGE
MF37/2008	ES	Castilla – La Mancha	BP Solar España sau	31.07.2008	NACE 31.6	XR57/2007	Grant	4 675 251	5.00 GGE
MF38/2008	HU	Észak-Alföld	TEVA Gyógyszergyár Zrt.	31.03.2008	NACE Rev. 1 24.42	N651/2006, XR47/2007, XR93/2007	Grant, tax allowance	32 437 380	33.76 GGE
MF39/2008	HU	Közép-Dunántúl	Alcoa Kőfém Kft.	19.09.2008	NACE 24.42, NACE 29.20, NACE 29.32 (Rev. 2)	N651/2006, HU1/2003	Grant, tax allowance	21 813 000	23.76 GGE
MF40/2008	BE	Hainaut	Ineos Feluy sprl	5.6.2008	NACE 24.14	XR85/2007	Grant, tax relief	10 182 344	10.88 GGE
MF41/2008	HU	Észak-Alföld	Jász-Plasztik Kft.	30.05.2008	NACE 25.24, 40.11 (Rev. 1)	N651/06, XR47/07, XR93/07	Grant, tax allowance	19 960 000	24.36 GGE
MF42/2008	IE	South East	Glaxosmithkline Dunganvan Ltd	11.7.2007	NACE 24.42	XR12/2007	Grant	1 350 000	1.39 GGE
MF44/2008	DE		HKWG Heizkraftwerk Glückstadt GmbH unter Mithaftung der Steinbeis Papier Glückstadt GmbH & Co KG (STPG KG)	16.10.2008	NACE 37.20	XR 31/2007	Grant	8 014 500	9.70 GGE
MF45/2008	UK	Clackmannanshire and Fife	Tullis Russell Papermakers Ltd and NPower Cogen Ltd	25.9.2008	NACE Rev. 1.1 40.1	XR15/2007	Grant	10 502 178	5.02 GGE
MF46/2008	DE	Sachsen	von Andenne Anlagentechnik GmbH	07.07.2006 12.11.2007	NACE 29.56	N642/02; N142a/2004 XR31/2007 XR6/2007	Grant	14 955 900	28.43 GGE
MF47/2008	DE	Sachsen	BAP Boysen Abgassysteme Plauen GmbH & co KG.	07.09.2007	NACE 34.30	XR31/2007 XR6/2007	Grant	15 035 400	23.93 GGE
MF48/2008	DE	Sachsen	Wacker Chemie AG – Werk Nünchritz	02.08.2005	NACE 24.66	N642/02; N142a/2004	Grant	13 127 332	21.88 GGE
MF49/2008	DE	Sachsen	Smith Kline Beecham Pharma GmbH & Co KG	20.09.2005	NACE 24.42	N642/02; N142a/2004	Grant	19 033 771	23.79 GGE

Last update of this list: 19.09.2012

Authorisation for State aid pursuant to Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty**Cases where the Commission raises no objections**

(2003/C 284/02)

(Text with EEA relevance)

Date of adoption of the decision: 24.6.2003**Member State:** Sweden**Aid No:** N 40/03**Title:** Measures to promote certain house building**Objective:** Stimulation of the construction of smaller rented dwellings in Sweden's growth regions and of student accommodation at college and university sites**Legal basis:** Proposition (lagförslag)**Budget:** Expenditure not determined (estimated absolute maximum net cost for the whole period of four years SKK 1,7 billion (EUR 184 million))**Aid intensity or amount:** Reduction of the construction costs of property owners by reimbursing a certain amount of the paid Value Added Tax through tax account**Duration:** 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2006

The authentic text(s) of the decision, from which all confidential information has been removed, can be found at

http://europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/sgb/state_aids

di Trento»), come aggiunto dall'articolo 66 della legge provinciale 19 febbraio 2002, n. 1 («Misure collegate con la manovra di finanza pubblica per l'anno 2002»)

Budget: EUR 2 000 000 by year**Duration:** 2003 to 2005

The authentic text(s) of the decision, from which all confidential information has been removed, can be found at

http://europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/sgb/state_aids**Date of adoption of the decision:** 18.9.2003**Member State:** France (Lorraine)**Aid No:** N 122/03**Title:** Fonds d'industrialisation de la Lorraine (FIL)**Objective:** *De minimis* — regional aid**Legal basis:** Loi de Finance**Budget:** EUR 9 million**Aid intensity or amount:**

— 15 % or 20 % nge in eligible areas

— *de minimis* aid outside eligible areas**Duration:** Until end 2006

The authentic text(s) of the decision, from which all confidential information has been removed, can be found at

http://europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/sgb/state_aids**Date of adoption of the decision:** 1.10.2003**Member State:** Italy (Province of Trento)**Aid No:** N 64/03**Title:** Granting of aid in support of combined transport**Objective:** To promote the development of rail combined transport in the territory of the Province of Trento through the reduction of the accessing costs to combined transport**Legal basis:** Articolo 16 bis della legge provinciale del 9 luglio 1993 («Disciplina dei servizi pubblici di trasporto in provincia

Date of adoption of the decision: 25.9.2003

Member State: Italy (Sardinia)

Aid No: N 597/02

Title: Business start-up aid

Objective: Aid for SMEs — regional aid

Legal basis: Progetto di Deliberazione della Giunta regionale in ordine alle direttive di attuazione della misura 4,3 C del POR Sardegna 2000-2006

Budget: EUR 10 million

Aid intensity or amount: Interest subsidy estimated to be equivalent to 13,08 % gge; aid below limits laid down by the regional aid map

Duration: Until 31 December 2006

The authentic text(s) of the decision, from which all confidential information has been removed, can be found at

http://europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/sgb/state_aids

Date of adoption of the decision: 1.10.2003

Member State: Germany

Aid No: N 642/02

Title: Renewal of the joint task scheme 'Improvement of the regional economic structure' in favour of firms in regions assisted under Article 87(3)(a) and (c) of the EC Treaty on the basis of Part II of the 31st outline plan

Objective: The scheme aims at the furthering of regional development by the award of aid for initial investment which creates or safeguards long-term jobs

Legal basis: Gesetz über die Gemeinschaftsaufgabe (GA) „Verbesserung der regionalen Wirtschaftsstruktur“ vom 6. Oktober 1969 in Verbindung mit den einschlägigen Bestimmungen von Teil II des 31. Rahmenplans zur GA

Budget: The main part of some EUR 5 billion for 2004 to 2006

Aid intensity or amount: Aid intensities are granted in accordance with the approved German regional aid map for 2004 to 2006. SMEs qualify for the SME supplement

Duration: From 1 January 2004 until 31 December 2006

The authentic text(s) of the decision, from which all confidential information has been removed, can be found at

http://europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/sgb/state_aids

Date of adoption of the decision: 17.9.2003

Member State: Germany

Aid No: N 644/h/02

Title: Extension of municipal economic infrastructure under the joint scheme for improving regional economic structures, together with Part II, point 7 of the general plan

(h) Site development for, and promotion of, public tourist infrastructure

Objective: Regional development

Legal basis: Gesetz über die GA „Verbesserung der regionalen Wirtschaftsstruktur“ vom 6. Oktober 1969 in Verbindung mit den einschlägigen Bestimmungen von Teil II Nummer 7 des jeweils geltenden Rahmenplans der GA „Verbesserung der regionalen Wirtschaftsstruktur“

Budget: Aid under the joint scheme (including for infrastructure measures) totals EUR 5 billion for 2004-06; only part of the aid is earmarked for this measure

Aid intensity or amount: The aid may represent up to 90 % of eligible costs

Duration: 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2006

The authentic text(s) of the decision, from which all confidential information has been removed, can be found at

http://europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/sgb/state_aids

Authorisation for State aid pursuant to Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty

Cases where the Commission raises no objections

(2005/C 235/03)

(Text with EEA relevance)

Date of adoption of the decision: 20.4.2005

Member State: Italy

Aid No: E9/2005

Title: RAI licence fee

Objective: Financing the public service broadcasting.

Legal basis: R.D.L. 21 febbraio 1938, n. 246 (convertito nella legge n. 880 del 1938)

Budget: The amount varies on an annual basis

Duration: Ongoing regime for the financing of the public service broadcasting entrusted to RAI.

Other information: Commission decision declaring that the licence fee regime constitutes an existing aid. In the light of the measures taken by the Italian authorities following the Commission request, this regime is currently compatible with the common market.

The authentic text(s) of the decision, from which all confidential information has been removed, can be found at:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/sgb/state_aids/

Date of decision: 14.6.2005

Member State: Poland

Aid No: N 16/2005

Title: Regional aid scheme for new investments in the tourism sector in Poland

Legal basis: Ustawa z dnia 20 kwietnia 2004 r. o Narodowym Planie Rozwoju, Dz.U. z 2004 nr 16, poz. 1206;

Rozporządzenie Ministra Gospodarki i Pracy w sprawie udzielania pomocy na wspieranie inwestycji w dziedzinie turystyki

Objective: Regional aid

Comments: Aid to tourism sector and recreational, cultural and sporting activities sector

Budget: PLZ 178 700 000 (EUR 37 300 000)

Comments: aid in form of direct grants

Aid intensity or amount: Gross: 30 %, 40 %, 50 %

Comments: Intensity as specified in the Polish regional state aid map: 30 %, 40 % of 50 %, depending on the region. 15 % bonus for SMEs.

Duration: From 2005 to 31.12.2006

The authentic text(s) of the decision, from which all confidential information has been removed, can be found at:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/sgb/state_aids/

Date of adoption of the decision: 12.7.2005

Member State: Austria

Aid No: N 77/2005

Title: Fernsehfilmförderungsfonds

Objective: audiovisual

Legal basis: §§ 9f — 9h KommAustria-Gesetz (KOG) und Richtlinien über die Gewährung von Mitteln aus dem Fernsehfilmförderungsfonds

Budget: EUR 7,5 million p.a.

Aid intensity or amount: 20 % aid intensity;

maximum aid amount: EUR 700 000 for feature films, EUR 200 000 for documentaries and EUR 120 000 for series (per episode)

Duration: 30.6.2007

The authentic text(s) of the decision, from which all confidential information has been removed, can be found at:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/sgb/state_aids/

Date of decision: 20.7.2004

Member State: Denmark

Aid No: N 90 /2004

Title: Particulate filters for lorries

Legal basis: Finanslov 2004, vedtaget den 18.12.2003

Objective: Environmental aid — Reduction of pollution (particulate emissions) for certain types of old and new lorries. According to the danish authorities, particulate emissions cause around 450 deaths a year (in Denmark).

Budget: DKK 100 000 (EUR 13 514)

Aid intensity: 30 %

Duration: From 1.1.2004 to 31.12.2005

The authentic text(s) of the decision, from which all confidential information has been removed, can be found at:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/sgb/state_aids/

Date of adoption: 18.5.2005

Member State: Spain

Aid No: N 101/2005

Title: Aid to investment for restructuring of declining industrial zones in assisted regions

Objective: Regional development — all sectors

Legal basis: Orden por la que se establecen las bases reguladoras de la concesión de ayudas para actuaciones de reindustrialización

Budget: EUR 400 million for period 2005-2008

Intensity or amount:

Andalucía	50%
Asturias	40%
Cantabria	35%/30%/25%/20%
Castilla y León	40%/37%/35%
Castilla La Mancha	40%/30%
Extremadura	50%
Galicia	40%
Murcia	40%
País Vasco	20%

Duration: until 31.12.2008

The authentic text(s) of the decision, from which all confidential information has been removed, can be found at:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/sgb/state_aids/

Date of adoption of the decision: 3.5.2005

Member State: Germany (*Sachsen-Anhalt*)

Aid No: N 122/2005

Title: Aid to CSG Solar AG

Objective: Regional aid

Legal basis: Gesetz über die Gemeinschaftsaufgabe (GA) 'Verbesserung der regionalen Wirtschaftsstruktur' vom 6. Oktober 1969 in Verbindung mit den einschlägigen Bestimmungen von Teil II des 31. Rahmenplans zur GA, zuletzt genehmigt bis 31. Dezember 2006 durch den Beschluss der Kommission N 642/2002 vom 1. Oktober 2003 (ABl. C 284 vom 27.11.2003, S. 2).

Investitionszulagengesetz im Jahr 2005, genehmigt durch den Beschluss der Kommission N 142a/2004 vom 19. Januar 2005 (noch nicht im Amtsblatt veröffentlicht)

Aid intensity: 15 % (SME bonus) of EUR 37 080 000 eligible costs

The authentic text(s) of the decision, from which all confidential information has been removed, can be found at:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/sgb/state_aids/

Date of adoption: 19.1.2005

Member State: Germany

Case number: N 142a/2004

Title: Law on investment premiums 2005 — standard rules

Objective: The scheme aims at regional development and provides fiscal premiums for investment in the five new *Länder* and in Berlin.

Legal basis: Investitionszulagengesetz 2005 in der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 24. März 2004 unter Berücksichtigung nachfolgender Änderungen

Budget: EUR 1 200 million

Intensity or amount: Between 12,5 and 27,5 % for initial investment. Only in 87(3)(a) and (c) — regions.

Duration: 24.3.2004 — 31.12.2006

The authentic text(s) of the decision, from which all confidential information has been removed, can be found at:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/sgb/state_aids/

附件 14



Regions

Topics

Project Cycle

**Projects to be
Financed**

Explanatory notes

Breakdown by region

Breakdown by sector

Projects Financed

Operations Evaluation

Solar Silicon Supply

Date of entry

19/02/2009

Promoter – Financial Intermediary

A private company active in the field of specialist chemicals production.

Location

► Germany

Description

Production capacity extension for photovoltaic grade silicon metal.

Objectives

The project will contribute to the development of the renewable energy in the EU and indirectly to the EU's policy objectives on climate change.

Comments

Sector(s)

► Industry

Proposed EIB finance (Approximate amount)

EUR 400 million.

Total cost (Approximate amount)

EUR 800 million.

Environmental aspects

The project has a minor environmental impact. Compliance with EU environmental directives and national laws shall be ensured.

Procurement

Promoter's procurement procedures are expected to be in line with current practice in private industry.

Status

Signed - 27/07/2009.

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Projects

► Construction of plant manufacturing high-purity solar-grade silicon for use in photovoltaic industry in Nünchritz (Saxony)



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Volume III

Statistical Report

The EIB Group's 2009 Annual Report consists of three separate volumes:

- the Activity and Corporate Responsibility Report, presenting the EIB Group's activity over the past year and future prospects;
- the Financial Report, presenting the financial statements of the EIB Group (under IFRS and EU Directives), the EIB, the Cotonou Investment Facility, the FEMIP Trust Fund, the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund, the Neighbourhood Investment Facility Trust Fund and the EIF, along with the related explanatory annexes;
- the Statistical Report, presenting in list form the projects financed and borrowings undertaken by the EIB in 2009, together with a list of the EIF's projects. It also includes summary tables for the year and over the last five years.

The Annual Report is also available on the Bank's website (www.eib.org/report).





Germany

Finance contracts signed: 9 802 million

Individual loans: 7 297 million

Credit lines: 2 505 million



Individual loans

Upgrading and expansion of municipal and regional power, gas and district heating grids in and around Mainz	Stadtwerke Mainz AG	110.0							
Construction of photovoltaic solar plant in Brandenburg region	Infrastruktur Turnow GmbH & Co. KG	110.0							
Fund for purchasing carbon credits generated by Programmes of Activities and Kyoto Protocol mechanism projects located in least developed countries	Special purpose entity/fund	50.0							
Upgrading and expansion of existing Berlin Schönefeld airport to become new single "Willy Brandt" Berlin-Brandenburg International Airport	Flughafen Berlin-Schönefeld GmbH	582.5							
Widening of A5 motorway between Baden-Baden and Offenburg	Land Baden-Württemberg	225.0							
Upgrading of Frankfurt Airport to accommodate Airbus A380	Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide	230.0							
Construction of container terminal at deepwater port of Wilhelmshaven on German Bight	Freie Hansestadt Bremen	62.4							
	Land Niedersachsen	262.6							
Small and medium-scale road works in Brandenburg	Land Brandenburg	200.0							
Upgrading and expansion of Europe's largest inland port	Duisburger Hafen AG	60.0							
Rollout of very high-speed glass fibre broadband networks (VDSL technology)	Arcor AG & Co. KG	410.0							
Rollout of alternative broadband access network infrastructure in Munich and Augsburg	Stadtwerke München GmbH	100.0							
Rehabilitation and extension of water and sewerage networks and refurbishment and upgrading of water and wastewater treatment plants in Berlin and neighbouring areas in Brandenburg	Berliner Wasserbetriebe - Anstalt des öffentlichen Rechts	130.0							
Rehabilitation and extension of water and sewerage network in Dresden	Stadtentwässerung Dresden GmbH	74.0							
Upgrading of flood prevention infrastructure and investments in water sector in North Rhine-Westphalia	Land Nordrhein-Westfalen	200.0							
Urban renewal programmes in Brandenburg	Investitionsbank des Landes Brandenburg	174.0							
R&D concerning drive train components for automotive industry (engines, power transmissions)	Volkswagen AG	400.0							
RDI activities focusing on formulation and carrier technologies for hospital care in Melsungen (Hessen)	B. Braun Melsungen AG	95.0							
R&D expenditure on medical care, clinical nutrition, infusion therapy and biopharmaceuticals during period 2007-2009	Fresenius Medical Care AG & Co. KGaA	50.0							
	Fresenius Kabi AG	50.0							
	Fresenius Biotech GmbH	50.0							
RDI in field of precision instrumentation and controls	Spectris plc	15.0							
Construction of containerboard production plant in Eisenhüttenstadt	Progroup AG	98.3							
Product RDI activities focusing on heat exchange technologies at several technical centres	GEA Group AG	150.0							
Construction of plant manufacturing high-purity solar-grade silicon for use in photovoltaic industry in Nünchritz (Saxony)	Wacker-Chemie GmbH	400.0							
Construction of manufacturing facilities for photovoltaic wafers, cells and modules in Erfurt and Arnstadt (Thuringia)	Robert Bosch GmbH	450.0							

[Regions](#)[Topics](#)[Project Cycle](#)[Projects to be
Financed](#)[Explanatory notes](#)[Breakdown by region](#)[Breakdown by sector](#)[Projects Financed](#)[Operations Evaluation](#)

Solarwafer Thuringen

Date of entry

24/01/2008

Promoter – Financial Intermediary

A private company in the field of silicon wafers production, Germany.

Location

» Germany

Description

Production capacity extension for advanced polycrystalline silicon wafers.

Objectives

The project will contribute to the development of renewable energy in the EU and indirectly to the EU's policy objectives on climate change.

Comments**Sector(s)**

» Industry

Proposed EIB finance (Approximate amount)

EUR 200 million.

Total cost (Approximate amount)

EUR 450 million.

Environmental aspects

The project has a significant positive environmental impact. Compliance with EU environmental directives and national laws shall be ensured.

Procurement

Not applicable for private sector.

Status

Signed - 05/06/2008.

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» Construction of manufacturing facilities for polycrystalline silicon wafers for use as pre-product for photovoltaic cells and modules in Jena, Thuringia



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Volume III

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Germany

Finance contracts signed: 6 919 million

Individual loans: 4 904 million

Credit lines: 2 015 million

2008	6 919
2007	6 536
2006	6 562
2005	7 040
2004	6 701



Individual loans

Construction of new, clean-coal steam-cycle power plant designed for co-generation of heat and power using hard coal, in Karlsruhe	EnBW Energie Baden-Württemberg AG	500.0							
Installation of 35 photovoltaic power units on flat roofs of logistics centres at 28 locations in Germany and 7 in Spain	DCM Energy GmbH & Co. Solar 1 KG	50.0							
Investment in new and existing underground natural gas storage facilities in north-west Germany (Epe and Etze) and Upper Austria on German border	E.ON AG	285.0							
Expansion and modernisation of Berlin Schönefeld Airport	Flughafen Berlin-Schönefeld GmbH	400.0							
Extension of container terminal in port of Bremerhaven along river Weser	Freie Hansestadt Bremen	56.0							
Modernisation of urban transport system in Berlin	Berliner Verkehrsbetriebe (BVG)	38.0							
Reconstruction and expansion of major maritime lock at port of Bremerhaven	Freie Hansestadt Bremen	120.0							
Upgrading of Frankfurt Airport to accommodate A380 Airbus	Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide	230.0							
Expansion of coverage and capacity of third-generation network (UMTS)	German Telecom Company	300.0							
Upgrading and extension of sewerage system of Entsorgungsverband Saar (EVS) in Saarland	Entsorgungsverband Saar	35.0							
Reconstruction and upgrading of sewerage systems in Hamburg and surrounding areas and modernisation of Köhlbrandhöft and Dradenau wastewater treatment plants	Hamburger Stadtentwässerung	30.0							
Financing of small and medium-scale infrastructure projects	KfW IPEX-Bank GmbH	100.0							
Research and development concerning float glass process technology and flat glass products in St. Helens, Merseyside (United Kingdom), and at two smaller R&D centres in Germany (Witten and Gelsenkirchen)	NSG UK Enterprises Ltd	8.1							
RDI activities focusing on formulation and carrier technologies for hospital care in Melsungen (Hessen)	German Pharmaceutical Company	30.0							
Design and production launch of two new passenger car models in Palmela (Portugal) and at R&D centre in Wolfsburg (Germany)	German Automotive Company	58.9							
Design and production launch of two new passenger car models in Palmela (Portugal) and at R&D centre in Wolfsburg (Germany)	German Automotive Company	36.1							
Construction of manufacturing facilities for polycrystalline silicon wafers for use as pre-product for photovoltaic cells and modules in Jena, Thuringia	Wacker Schott Solar GmbH	200.0							
Production of polycrystalline silicon wafers for use as pre-product for photovoltaic cells and modules in Freiberg, Saxony	Solarworld AG	75.0							
R&D activities concerning eight oncology drugs currently in clinical development in Berlin	German Pharmaceutical Company	450.0							
R&D activities combining leading-edge technologies and clinical trials of medical devices in Israel, United States, Europe and Asia	Special purpose entity/fund	3.3							
Research and engineering activities concerning automotive engine and transmission systems	German Automotive Company	400.0							
Construction, modernisation and equipping of R&D infrastructure for group's pharmaceutical operations in Europe	Sanofi-aventis	3.7							
Funded risk sharing facility for financing RDI projects	KfW IPEX-Bank GmbH	100.0							
Promotion of public research and investment in technology infrastructure and equipment in City State of Berlin	Land Berlin	300.0							



Regions

Topics

Project Cycle

Projects to be
Financed

[Explanatory notes](#)

[Breakdown by region](#)

[Breakdown by sector](#)

Projects Financed

Operations Evaluation

Wacker Silikon Sachsen

Date of entry

05/07/2002

Promoter – Financial Intermediary

Wacker-Chemie GmbH.

Location

- Germany
- Nünchritz (Saxony).

Description

The project comprises several investments aiming at the modernisation and expansion of the silicone production site, including the improvement of related infrastructure and of safety and environmental protection.

Objectives

The project aims at increasing the site's competitiveness, while reducing environmental impact of the activities.

Comments

Chemical industry.

Sector(s)

- Industry

Proposed EIB finance (Approximate amount)

Up to EUR 250 million.

Total cost (Approximate amount)

Up to EUR 500 million.

Environmental aspects

The modernisation of the site will result in improved efficiency and reduced emissions per product unit. The investment program falls under Annex II of the directive EC/97/11 and a full environmental impact assessment (EIA) is being carried out for each subproject involved. Environmental studies also comprise a comprehensive safety and environmental protection audit of the site, in accordance with Council Directive 96/82/EC.

Procurement

The promoter's procurement procedures, standard for the industry, consist in international enquiry amongst a short-list of pre-qualified contractors and of suppliers for the equipment, while civil works will be awarded through national tendering.

Status

Signed - 10/03/2003.

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Projects

- Modernisation and expansion of a silicone production site in Nünchritz (Saxony)



EUR 280.5 mio for the industrial sector in Saxony

Release date: 13 September 2002

Reference: 2002-071-EN

The EIB is lending, in cooperation with intermediary banks, EUR 250 million for the modernisation and expansion of the Wacker chemical plants in Nünchritz/Saxony and EUR 30.5 million for an IONITY AG battery production plant in Kamenz/Saxony.

The Wacker chemical project involves the expansion of manufacturing capacity for silicone products. The finance agreement was signed on Thursday 12 September 2002 by EIB Vice-President Wolfgang Roth and the Financial Director of the Wacker Group, Dr. Joachim Rauhut.

This investment aims to upgrade the plant's technology and production capacity to world standards and lay the basis for production of internationally competitive, leading-edge speciality products. It will clearly help to secure the existing 625 jobs at the Nünchritz plant, as well as creating around 240 new jobs, thereby enhancing the area's economic stability. Wacker is a global chemical company, employing over 17 500 people, 70% of whom are based in Germany.

The chemical sector is a major pillar of manufacturing industry in eastern Germany, accounting for 15% of the region's total production and providing directly or indirectly one in every three jobs. Since the early 1990s, employment in the sector has declined by 48%. With a workforce of more than 1400 at its production sites in Nünchritz und Freiberg, Wacker is Saxony's largest employer in the chemical sector.

The loan of EUR 30.5 million to IONITY AG concerns the construction and operation of a manufacturing facility for rechargeable lithium ion polymer batteries, mainly for the cellular handset and Smart Card markets. IONITY AG is a young, dynamic company located in Kamenz, near the Polish and Czech borders.

The loan will be made available to the company through Landesbank Sachsen.

The region of Kamenz is an area with high structural unemployment. Like the other new German Länder, the State of Saxony is therefore making efforts to attract value and employment-creating industries, although this is becoming increasingly difficult in the light of the international economic downturn. The new battery plant will generate approximately 130 jobs. Up to now, the market for these types of batteries has been dominated by far-eastern manufacturers.

By supporting these two projects, the European Investment Bank is furthering its objective of contributing to the development of areas grappling with structural difficulties, strengthening the competitiveness of companies and fostering small and medium-sized enterprises.

Based in Luxembourg, the European Investment Bank is the European Union's financing institution, mandated to underpin the Union's policy objectives. The Bank finances infrastructure expansion and modernisation, as well as the capital investment of European companies with a view to sharpening their international competitive edge and reinforcing their capacity for innovation. Aggregate EIB lending ran to some EUR 37 billion in 2001, with Germany attracting around EUR 6 billion, half of which absorbed by eastern Germany

To date, the EIB has provided Saxony with investment credits totalling around EUR 3 billion, 57% of which was earmarked for industrial facilities (Advanced Micro Devices/Dresden, Infineon Technologies/Dresden, Semiconductor 300/Dresden, Volkswagen AG/Zwickau and Chemnitz, Enso paper mill), 18% for energy projects (Leipzig gas supply, East Saxony gas supply, Dresden combined heat and power station, Leipzig power network), 11% for expansion of the telecommunications network and 7% or approximately EUR 200 million for construction and upgrading of hospitals.

Furthermore, in the past 6 years alone, the EIB has extended global loans amounting to EUR 806 million to partner banks in Saxony, notably Sächsische Aufbaubank and Landesbank Sachsen. These use the proceeds for financing investments of less than EUR 25 million undertaken by local authorities and SMEs.

The EIB has set up a support programme for reconstruction of the areas damaged by flooding in Germany, Austria, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Hungary.

An initial emergency framework loan totalling EUR 1 billion is currently being put into place for urgent action in the stricken areas. Once the extent of the damage has been pinpointed more accurately, a more comprehensive follow-up programme of up to EUR 4 billion will be brought forward. For outstanding EIB-financed projects impaired by the floods, loan terms and conditions can be adapted to the provisions of the support programme.

Loans for investment in the flood areas could cover on an exceptional basis up to 100% of external funding requirements. Moreover, these loans will be made available at highly favourable interest rates and with particularly long repayment periods of up to 30 years in some cases. The Bank will assist the reconstruction projects of public and private investors, and especially those of SMEs.

Eva Henkel

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GSM: +352 621 33 91 30

Projects

- Construction of a manufacturing facility for rechargeable batteries in Kamenz (Saxony)
- Modernisation and expansion of a silicone production site in Nünchritz (Saxony)

<http://www.eib.org/projects/press/2002/2002-071-eur-280-5-mio-for-the-industrial-sector-in-saxony.htm>



EIB Group

Projects financed in 2003 and statistics





Global loans

 regional development
  human capital
  European communications infrastructure