



FACT SHEET

Commerce Finds Dumping of Imports of Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing from the People's Republic of China, Germany, India, Italy, Korea, and Switzerland

- On April 10, 2018, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) announced its affirmative final determinations in the antidumping duty (AD) investigations of imports of cold-drawn mechanical tubing from the People's Republic of China (China), Germany, India, Italy, Korea, and Switzerland.
- The AD law provides U.S. businesses and workers with a transparent, quasi-judicial, and internationally accepted mechanism to seek relief from the market-distorting effects caused by injurious dumping of imports into the United States, establishing an opportunity to compete on a level playing field.
- Dumping occurs when a foreign company sells a product in the United States at less than its fair value.
- In the China investigation, Commerce calculated a dumping margin of 44.92 percent for mandatory respondent Zhangjiagang Huacheng Import & Export Co., Ltd., which it also assigned to the separate rate companies. The China-wide entity, which includes mandatory respondent, Jiangsu Hongyi Steel Pipe Co., Ltd., received a dumping margin of 186.89 percent, based on adverse facts available.
- In the Germany investigation, Commerce calculated a dumping margin of 3.11 percent for mandatory respondent BENTELER Steel/Tube GmbH/BENTELER Distribution International GmbH. Commerce calculated a dumping margin of 209.06 percent for mandatory respondents Mubea Fahrwerksfedern GmbH and Salzgitter Mannesmann Line Pipe GmbH using adverse facts available, as neither company provided Commerce with certain requested information. Commerce determined a dumping margin of 3.11 percent for all other producers and exporters of cold-drawn mechanical tubing from Germany.
- In the India investigation, Commerce assigned a dumping margin of 33.80 percent based on adverse facts available for mandatory respondent Goodluck India Limited. Commerce calculated a dumping margin of 8.26 percent for mandatory respondent Tube Products of India, Ltd., a unit of Tube Investments of India Limited. Commerce determined a dumping margin of 8.26 percent for all other producers and exporters of cold-drawn mechanical tubing from India.
- In the Italy investigation, Commerce assigned a dumping margin of 68.95 percent for mandatory respondents Dalmine S.p.A. and Metalfer S.p.A. based on adverse facts available. Commerce determined a dumping margin of 47.87 percent for all other producers and exporters of cold-drawn mechanical tubing from Italy.
- In the Korea investigation, Commerce assigned a dumping margin of 48.00 percent for mandatory respondent Sang Shin Ind. Co., Ltd., and Yulchon Co., Ltd. using adverse facts available, as Sang Shin did not provide Commerce with certain requested information and Yulchon did not cooperate to the best of its ability or provide information in the manner requested. Commerce determined a dumping margin of 30.67 percent for all other producers and exporters of cold-drawn mechanical tubing from Korea.

- In the Switzerland investigation, Commerce calculated a dumping margin of 12.05 percent for mandatory respondent Benteler Rothrist AG. Commerce calculated a dumping margin of 30.48 percent for mandatory respondent Mubea Präzisionsstahlrohr AG. Commerce determined a dumping margin of 13.55 percent for all other producers and exporters of cold-drawn mechanical tubing from Switzerland.
- Upon publication of the final affirmative determinations, Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to collect cash deposits equal to the applicable final dumping margins.
- Commerce found that “critical circumstances” exist with respect to Dalmine S.p.A. and Metalfer S.p.A., but not with respect to all other producers/exporters in Italy. Consequently, Commerce will instruct CBP to impose provisional measures retroactively on entries of cold-drawn mechanical tubing from Italy for Dalmine S.p.A. and Metalfer S.p.A., effective 90 days prior to publication of the preliminary determination in the *Federal Register*.
- Commerce found that “critical circumstances” exist with respect to Sang Shin Ind. Co., Ltd., Yulchon Co., Ltd. and for all other producers/exporters in Korea. Consequently, Commerce will instruct CBP to impose provisional measures retroactively on entries of cold-drawn mechanical tubing from Korea for Sang Shin Ind. Co., Ltd., Yulchon, and all other producers/exporters in Korea effective 90 days prior to publication of the preliminary determination in the *Federal Register*.
- Commerce found that “critical circumstances” exist with respect to the China-wide entity, including Jiangsu Hongyi Steel Pipe Co., Ltd., and the producers/exporters receiving a separate rate, but not with respect to Zhangjiagang Huacheng Import & Export Co., Ltd. Consequently, Commerce will instruct CBP to impose provisional measures retroactively on entries of cold-drawn mechanical tubing from China for the producers/exporters receiving a separate rate and the China-wide entity, effective 90 days prior to publication of the preliminary determination in the *Federal Register*.
- The petitioners are ArcelorMittal Tubular Products (OH), Michigan Seamless Tube, LLC (MI), PTC Alliance Corp. (PA), Webco Industries, Inc. (OK), and Zekelman Industries, Inc. (PA).
- The scope of these investigations covers cold-drawn mechanical tubing of carbon and alloy steel (cold-drawn mechanical tubing) of circular cross-section, 304.8 mm or more in length, in actual outside diameters less than 331mm, and regardless of wall thickness, surface finish, end finish or industry specification. The subject cold-drawn mechanical tubing is a tubular product with a circular cross-sectional shape that has been cold-drawn or otherwise cold-finished after the initial tube formation in a manner that involves a change in the diameter or wall thickness of the tubing, or both. The subject cold-drawn mechanical tubing may be produced from either welded (*e.g.*, electric resistance welded, continuous welded, etc.) or seamless (*e.g.*, pierced, pilgered or extruded, etc.) carbon or alloy steel tubular products. It may also be heat treated after cold working. Such heat treatments may include, but are not limited to, annealing, normalizing, quenching and tempering, stress relieving or finish annealing. Typical cold-drawing methods for subject merchandise include, but are not limited to, drawing over mandrel, rod drawing, plug drawing, sink drawing and similar processes that involve reducing the outside diameter of the tubing with a die or similar device, whether or not controlling the inside diameter of the tubing with an internal support device such as a mandrel, rod, plug or similar device. Other cold finishing operations that may be used to produce subject merchandise include cold-rolling and cold-sizing the tubing.

Subject cold-drawn mechanical tubing is typically certified to meet industry specifications for cold-drawn tubing including but not limited to:

(1) American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) or American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) specifications ASTM A-512, ASTM A-513 Type 3 (ASME SA513 Type 3), ASTM A-513 Type 4 (ASME SA513 Type 4), ASTM A-513 Type 5 (ASME SA513 Type 5), ASTM A-513 Type 6 (ASME SA513 Type 6), ASTM A-519 (cold-finished);

(2) SAE International (Society of Automotive Engineers) specifications SAE J524, SAE J525, SAE J2833, SAE J2614, SAE J2467, SAE J2435, SAE J2613;

(3) Aerospace Material Specification (AMS) AMS T-6736 (AMS 6736), AMS 6371, AMS 5050, AMS 5075, AMS 5062, AMS 6360, AMS 6361, AMS 6362, AMS 6371, AMS 6372, AMS 6374, AMS 6381, AMS 6415;

(4) United States Military Standards (MIL) MIL-T-5066 and MIL-T-6736;

(5) Foreign standards equivalent to one of the previously listed ASTM, ASME, SAE, AMS or MIL specifications including but not limited to:

(a) German Institute for Standardization (DIN) specifications DIN 2391-2, DIN 2393-2, DIN 2394-2);

(b) European Standards (EN) EN 10305-1, EN 10305-2, EN 10305-4, EN 10305-6 and European national variations on those standards (*e.g.*, British Standard (BS EN), Irish Standard (IS EN) and German Standard (DIN EN) variations, etc.);

(c) Japanese Industrial Standard (JIS) JIS G 3441 and JIS G 3445; and

(6) Proprietary standards that are based on one of the above-listed standards.

The subject cold-drawn mechanical tubing may also be dual or multiple certified to more than one standard. Pipe that is multiple certified as cold-drawn mechanical tubing and to other specifications not covered by this scope, is also covered by the scope of these investigations when it meets the physical description set forth above.

Steel products included in the scope of these investigations are products in which: (1) iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements; and (2) the carbon content is 2 percent or less by weight.

For purposes of this scope, the place of cold-drawing determines the country of origin of the subject merchandise. Subject merchandise that is subject to minor working in a third country that occurs after drawing in one of the subject countries including, but not limited to, heat treatment, cutting to length, straightening, nondestruction testing, deburring or chamfering, remains within the scope of these investigations.

All products that meet the written physical description are within the scope of these investigations unless specifically excluded or covered by the scope of an existing order. Merchandise that meets the physical

description of cold-drawn mechanical tubing above is within the scope of the investigation even if it is also dual or multiple certified to an otherwise excluded specification listed below. The following products are outside of, and/or specifically excluded from, the scope of these investigations:

(1) cold-drawn stainless steel tubing, containing 10.5 percent or more of chromium by weight and not more than 1.2 percent of carbon by weight;

(2) products certified to one or more of the ASTM, ASME or American Petroleum Institute (API) specifications listed below:

- ASTM A-53;
- ASTM A-106;
- ASTM A-179 (ASME SA 179);
- ASTM A-192 (ASME SA 192);
- ASTM A-209 (ASME SA 209);
- ASTM A-210 (ASME SA 210);
- ASTM A-213 (ASME SA 213);
- ASTM A-334 (ASME SA 334);
- ASTM A-423 (ASME SA 423);
- ASTM A-498;
- ASTM A-496 (ASME SA 496);
- ASTM A-199;
- ASTM A-500;
- ASTM A-556;
- ASTM A-565;
- API 5L; and
- API 5CT

except that any cold-drawn tubing product certified to one of the above excluded specifications will not be excluded from the scope if it is also dual- or multiple-certified to any other specification that otherwise would fall within the scope of these investigations.

The products subject to the investigations are currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under item numbers: 7304.31.3000, 7304.31.6050, 7304.51.1000, 7304.51.5005, 7304.51.5060, 7306.30.5015, 7306.30.5020, 7306.50.5030. Subject merchandise may also enter under numbers 7306.30.1000 and 7306.50.1000. The HTSUS subheadings above are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the investigations is dispositive.

- In 2016, imports of cold-drawn mechanical tubing from China, Germany, India, Italy, Korea, and Switzerland were valued at an estimated \$29.4, \$38.8, \$25.0, \$11.9, \$21.3, and \$26.2 million, respectively.
- The Final Decision Memorandum is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>, and to all parties in the Central Records Unit, Room B8024 of the main Department of Commerce building. Please refer to the following case

numbers: China A-570-058, Germany A-428-845, India A-533-873, Italy A-475-838, Korea A-580-892, Switzerland A-441-801.

NEXT STEPS

- The U.S International Trade Commission (ITC) is scheduled to make its final determinations on or about May 24, 2018.
- If the ITC makes affirmative final determinations that imports of cold-drawn mechanical tubing from China, Germany, India, Italy, Korea, and Switzerland materially injure, or threaten material injury to, the domestic industry, Commerce will issue AD orders. If the ITC makes negative determinations of injury, the investigations will be terminated.

FINAL DUMPING MARGINS:

COUNTRY	EXPORTER/PRODUCER	DUMPING RATES	
China	Zhangjiagang Huacheng Import & Export Co., Ltd.	44.92%	44.90%*
	Separate Rate Companies	44.92%	44.90%*
	China-Wide Rate (incl. Jiangsu Hongyi Steel Pipe Co., Ltd.)	186.89%	
Germany	BENTELER Steel/Tube GmbH/BENTELER Distribution International GmbH	3.11%	
	Mubea Fahrwerksfedern GmbH	209.06%	
	Salzgitter Mannesmann Line Pipe GmbH	209.06%	
	All Others	3.11%	
India	Goodluck India Limited	33.80%	
	Tube Products of India, Ltd., a unit of Tube Investments of India Limited	8.26%	5.87%*
	All Others	8.26%	5.87%*
Italy	Dalmine S.p.A.	68.95%	
	Metalfer S.p.A.	68.95%	
	All Others	47.87%	
Korea	Sang Shin Ind. Co., Ltd.	48.00%	
	Yulchon Co., Ltd.	48.00%	
	All Others	30.67%	
Switzerland	Benteler Rothrist AG	12.05%	
	Mubea Präzisionsstahlrohr AG	30.48%	
	All Others	13.55%	

* Rates are adjusted for export subsidies.

CASE CALENDAR:

EVENT	AD INVESTIGATION
Petitions Filed	April 19, 2017
DOC Initiation Date	May 9, 2017
ITC Preliminary Determinations	July 23, 2017
DOC Preliminary Determinations	November 15, 2017
DOC Final Determinations [^]	April 9, 2018
ITC Final Determinations	May 24, 2018
Issuance of Orders*	May 31, 2018

NOTE: Commerce preliminary and final determination deadlines are governed by statute. For AD investigations, the deadlines are set forth in sections 733(b) and 735(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. These deadlines may be extended under certain circumstances.

*This will take place only in the event of a final affirmative determination by the ITC.

[^] As explained in the Memorandum for the Record from Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, "Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government" (January 23, 2018), Commerce has exercised its discretion to toll deadlines for the duration of the closure of the Federal Government from January 20, through January 22, 2018. Therefore, the final date for this investigation has been tolled by 3 days and all other deadlines have been adjusted accordingly.

IMPORT STATISTICS:

CHINA	2014	2015	2016
Volume (metric tons)	26,012	24,283	20,954
Value (USD)	42,490,567	38,058,961	29,422,194
GERMANY			
Volume (metric tons)	12,506	20,041	19,427
Value (USD)	38,255,178	43,544,377	38,801,537
INDIA			
Volume (metric tons)	21,184	19,668	22,679
Value (USD)	30,420,154	26,196,056	24,998,287
ITALY			
Volume (metric tons)	4,369	8,509	6,488
Value (USD)	12,816,463	20,572,099	11,874,237
KOREA			
Volume (metric tons)	9,263	9,690	10,072
Value (USD)	24,276,275	18,569,262	21,336,857
SWITZERLAND			
Volume (metric tons)	8,358	8,910	9,977
Value (USD)	23,867,619	25,720,585	26,179,986

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, accessed through Global Trade Atlas. (HTSUS 7304.31.3000, 7304.31.6050, 7304.51.1000, 7304.51.5005, 7304.51.5060, 7306.30.5015, 7306.30.5020, and 7306.50.5030) Some of the above HTSUS subheadings are basket categories and may cover both subject and non-subject merchandise.