



FACT SHEET

Commerce Initiates Antidumping Duty Investigations of Imports of Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Japan, Taiwan, and Turkey, and Countervailing Duty Investigation of Imports of Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Turkey

- On October 12, 2016, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) announced the initiation of the antidumping duty (AD) investigations of imports of steel concrete reinforcing bar from Japan, Taiwan, and Turkey, and countervailing duty (CVD) investigation of imports of steel concrete reinforcing bar from Turkey.
- The AD and CVD laws provide 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 and unfair subsidization of imports into the United States, establishing an opportunity to compete on a level playing field.
- For the purpose of AD investigations, dumping occurs when a foreign company sells a product in the United States at less than its fair value. For the purpose of CVD investigations, a countervailable subsidy is financial assistance from a foreign government that benefits the production of goods from foreign companies and is limited to specific enterprises or industries, or is contingent either upon export performance or upon the use of domestic goods over imported goods.
- The petitioners are the Rebar Trade Action Coalition and its individual members: Bayou Steel Group (LA), Byer Steel Group, Inc. (OH), Commercial Metals Company (TX), Gerdau Ameristeel U.S. Inc. (FL), Nucor Corporation (NC), and Steel Dynamics, Inc. (IN).
- The merchandise subject to these investigations is steel concrete reinforcing bar imported in either straight length or coil form (rebar) regardless of metallurgy, length, diameter, or grade or lack thereof. Subject merchandise includes deformed steel wire with bar markings (*e.g.*, mill mark, size, or grade) and which has been subjected to an elongation test.
- The subject merchandise includes rebar that has been further processed in the subject country or a third country, including but not limited to cutting, grinding, galvanizing, painting, coating, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigations if performed in the country of manufacture of the rebar.
- Specifically excluded are plain rounds (*i.e.*, nondeformed or smooth rebar). Also excluded from the scope is deformed steel wire meeting ASTM A1064/A1064M with no bar markings (*e.g.*, mill mark, size, or grade) and without being subject to an elongation test.
- At the time of the filing of the petition, there was an existing countervailing duty order on steel reinforcing bar from the Republic of Turkey. *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar From the Republic of Turkey*, 79 Fed. Reg. 65,926 (Dep't Commerce Nov. 6, 2014) (2014 Turkey CVD Order). The scope of this countervailing duty investigation with regard to rebar from Turkey covers only rebar produced and/or exported by those companies that are excluded from the 2014 Turkey CVD Order. At the time

of the issuance of the 2014 Turkey CVD Order, Habas Sinai ve Tibbi Gazlar Istihsal Endustrisi A.S. was the only excluded Turkish rebar producer or exporter.

- The subject merchandise is classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) primarily under item numbers 7213.10.0000, 7214.20.0000, and 7228.30.8010. The subject merchandise may also enter under other HTSUS numbers including 7215.90.1000, 7215.90.5000, 7221.00.0017, 7221.00.0018, 7221.00.0030, 7221.00.0045, 7222.11.0001, 7222.11.0057, 7222.11.0059, 7222.30.0001, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6030, 7227.90.6035, 7227.90.6040, 7228.20.1000, and 7228.60.6000.
- HTSUS numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes; however, the written description of the scope remains dispositive.
- In 2015, imports of steel concrete reinforcing bar from Japan, Taiwan, and Turkey, were valued at an estimated \$108.69 million, \$17.57 million, and \$674.40 million, respectively, for a combined total of \$800.66 million.

NEXT STEPS

- The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) is scheduled to make its preliminary injury determinations on or before November 4, 2016.
- If the ITC determines that there is a reasonable indication that imports of steel concrete reinforcing bar from Japan, Taiwan, and/or Turkey, materially injure, or threaten material injury to, the domestic industry, the investigations will continue and Commerce will be scheduled to make its preliminary CVD determination in December 2016 and its preliminary AD determinations in February 2017, unless the statutory deadlines are extended. If the ITC’s preliminary determinations are negative, the investigations will be terminated.

ALLEGED DUMPING MARGINS:

COUNTRY	DUMPING MARGINS
Japan	204.91 to 209.46 percent
Taiwan	84.66 percent
Turkey	66.55 percent

ESTIMATED SUBSIDY RATE:

COUNTRY	SUBSIDY RATE
Turkey	Above <i>de minimis</i> *

* *de minimis* = less than 1% for developed countries, less than 2% for developing countries.

CASE CALENDAR:

EVENT	AD INVESTIGATIONS	CVD INVESTIGATIONS
Petitions Filed	September 20, 2016	September 20, 2016
DOC Initiation Date	October 11, 2016†	October 11, 2016†
ITC Preliminary Determinations*	November 4, 2016	November 4, 2016
DOC Preliminary Determinations	February 28, 2017	December 15, 2016
DOC Final Determinations	May 15, 2017†	February 28, 2017
ITC Final Determinations**	June 28, 2017	April 14, 2017
Issuance of Orders***	July 5, 2017	April 21, 2017

NOTE: Commerce preliminary and final determination deadlines are governed by statute. For CVD investigations, the deadlines are set forth in sections 703(b) and 705(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For AD investigations, the deadlines are set forth in sections 733(b) and 735(a) of the Act. These deadlines may be extended under certain circumstances.

†Where the deadline falls on a weekend/holiday, the appropriate date is the next business day.

* If the ITC makes a negative preliminary determination of injury, the investigations are terminated.

**This will take place only in the event of final affirmative determinations from Commerce.

***This will take place only in the event of final affirmative determinations from Commerce and the ITC.

IMPORT STATISTICS:

Japan	2013	2014	2015
Volume (metric tons)	23,335	85,248	242,336
Value (USD)	12,343,572	46,634,213	108,693,228
Taiwan	2013	2014	2015
Volume (metric tons)	38	5,935	36,900
Value (USD)	40,575	3,465,576	17,571,124
Turkey	2013	2014	2015
Volume (metric tons)	650,049	890,130	1,474,457
Value (USD)	381,283,433	520,527,898	674,398,479

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, accessed through Global Trade Atlas (HTSUS 7213.10.0000, 7214.20.0000, and 7228.30.8010).

Imports of steel concrete reinforcing bar may also enter under HTSUS 7215.90.1000, 7215.90.5000, 7221.00.0017, 7221.00.0018, 7221.00.0030, 7221.00.0045, 7222.11.0001, 7222.11.0057, 7222.11.0059, 7222.30.0001, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6030, 7227.90.6035, 7227.90.6040, 7228.20.1000, and 7228.60.6000. These HTSUS subheadings are basket

categories that may cover a significant amount of non-subject merchandise and therefore have been excluded for purposes of reporting import statistics above.

Note: Commerce has an existing CVD order on steel concrete reinforcing bar from Turkey. The above import statistics are based on HTSUS subheadings that may also cover products subject to the existing CVD order.