



## FACT SHEET

### **Commerce Initiates Antidumping Duty Investigations of Prestressed Concrete Steel Rail Tie Wire from the People's Republic of China, Mexico, and Thailand**

- On May 14, 2013, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) announced the initiation of antidumping duty (AD) investigations of imports of prestressed concrete steel rail tie wire from the People's Republic of China (China), Mexico, and Thailand.
- The AD law provides U.S. businesses and workers with a transparent and internationally approved 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.
- 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.
- The petitioners for these investigations are Insteel Wire Products Company (NC) and Davis Wire Corporation (WA).
- The product covered by the scope of these investigations is high carbon steel wire; stress relieved or low relaxation; indented or otherwise deformed; meeting at a minimum the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) A881/A881M specification; regardless of shape, size, or other alloy element levels; suitable for use as prestressed tendons in concrete railroad ties ("PC tie wire"). High carbon steel is defined as steel that contains 0.6 percent or more of carbon by weight.
- PC tie wire is classified under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 7217.10.8045, but may also be classified under subheadings 7217.10.7000, 7217.10.8025, 7217.10.8030, 7217.10.9000, 7229.90.1000, 7229.90.5016, 7229.90.5031, 7229.90.5051, and 7229.90.9000. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the investigations is dispositive.
- Imports of PC tie wire are classified under HTSUS subheadings that are basket categories and cover a wide variety of non-subject wire products. Therefore, the publicly available import statistics below may vary significantly from actual imports of PC tie wire. In 2012, imports of PC tie wire from China, Mexico, and Thailand were valued at an estimated \$35.6 million, \$14.7 million, and \$373 thousand, respectively.

#### **NEXT STEPS**

- The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) is scheduled to make its preliminary injury determinations on or before June 7, 2013.

- If the ITC determines that there is a reasonable indication that imports from China, Mexico, and/or Thailand materially injure, or threaten material injury to, the domestic industry, the investigations will continue, and Commerce will be scheduled to make its preliminary determinations in September 2013, unless the statutory deadline is extended. If the ITC preliminary determinations are negative, the investigations will be terminated.

#### **ALLEGED DUMPING MARGINS:**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>DUMPING MARGINS</b>
<b>CHINA</b>	<b>67.43 percent</b>
<b>MEXICO</b>	<b>159.44 percent</b>
<b>THAILAND</b>	<b>53.72 percent</b>

#### **CASE CALENDAR:**

<b>EVENT</b>	<b>DATE</b>
<b>Petitions Filed</b>	<b>April 23, 2013</b>
<b>DOC Initiation Date</b>	<b>May 13, 2013</b>
<b>ITC Preliminary Determinations*</b>	<b>June 7, 2013</b>
<b>DOC Preliminary Determinations</b>	<b>September 30, 2013</b>
<b>DOC Final Determinations†</b>	<b>December 16, 2013</b>
<b>ITC Final Determinations**</b>	<b>January 28, 2014</b>
<b>Issuance of Orders***</b>	<b>February 4, 2014</b>

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.

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

\*If the ITC makes negative preliminary determinations of injury, the investigations are terminated.

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

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

**IMPORT STATISTICS:**

<b>CHINA</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Volume (metric tons)</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>27,000</b>
<b>Value (USD)</b>	<b>23,372,000</b>	<b>28,378,000</b>	<b>35,571,000</b>
<b>MEXICO</b>			
<b>MEXICO</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Volume (metric tons)</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>
<b>Value (USD)</b>	<b>7,829,000</b>	<b>8,396,000</b>	<b>14,685,000</b>
<b>THAILAND</b>			
<b>THAILAND</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Volume (metric tons)</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Value (USD)</b>	<b>381,000</b>	<b>401,000</b>	<b>373,000</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, accessed through Global Trade Atlas. (HTSUS 7217.40.8045, 7217.10.7000, 7217.10.8025, 7217.10.8030, 7217.10.9000, 7229.90.1000, 7229.90.5016, 7229.90.5031, 7229.90.5051, and 7229.90.9000). These HTSUS subheadings are basket categories and cover a wide variety of non-subject wire products. As such, the import statistics above may vary significantly from actual imports of prestressed concrete steel rail tie wire.