



## FACT SHEET

### **Commerce Initiates Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Imports of Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Belarus, Italy, Korea, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom**

- On April 18, 2017, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) announced the initiation of antidumping duty (AD) investigations of imports of carbon and alloy steel wire rod from Belarus, Italy, Korea, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom, and companion countervailing duty CVD investigations of imports of carbon and alloy steel wire rod from Italy and 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 Gerdau Ameristeel US Inc. (FL), Nucor Corporation (NC), Keystone Consolidated Industries (TX), and Charter Steel (WI).
- The merchandise covered by these investigations are certain hot-rolled products of carbon steel and alloy steel, in coils, of approximately round cross section, less than 19.00 mm in actual solid cross-sectional diameter. Specifically excluded are steel products possessing the above-noted physical characteristics and meeting the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) definitions for (a) stainless steel; (b) tool steel; (c) high-nickel steel; (d) ball bearing steel; or (e) concrete reinforcing bars and rods. Also excluded are free cutting steel (also known as free machining steel) products (*i.e.*, products that contain by weight one or more of the following elements: 0.1 percent or more of lead, 0.05 percent or more of bismuth, 0.08 percent or more of sulfur, more than 0.04 percent of phosphorous, more than 0.05 percent of selenium, or more than 0.01 percent of tellurium). All products meeting the physical description of subject merchandise that are not specifically excluded are included in this scope.
- The products under investigation are currently classifiable under subheadings 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020, 7227.90.6030, and 7227.90.6035 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Products entered under subheadings 7213.99.0090 and 7227.90.6090 of the HTSUS also may be included in this scope if they meet the physical description of subject merchandise. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope is dispositive.

- In 2016, imports of carbon and alloy steel wire rod from Belarus, Italy, Korea, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom were valued at an estimated \$10.4 million, \$12.2 million, \$45.6 million, \$32.3 million, \$7.1 million, \$40.7 million, \$41.4 million, \$55 million, \$7 million, and \$20.5 million, respectively.

**NEXT STEPS**

- The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) is scheduled to make its preliminary injury determinations on or before May 12, 2017.
- If the ITC determines that there is a reasonable indication that imports of carbon and alloy steel wire rod from Belarus, Italy, Korea, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and/or the United Kingdom materially injure, or threaten material injury to, the domestic industry in the United States, the investigations will continue, and the Department will announce its preliminary CVD determinations in June 2017 and its preliminary AD determinations in September 2017, though these dates may be extended. If the ITC’s determinations are negative, the investigations will be terminated.

**ALLEGED DUMPING MARGIN:**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>DUMPING MARGINS</b>
<b>Belarus</b>	<b>161.75 percent to 280.02 percent</b>
<b>Italy</b>	<b>18.89 percent</b>
<b>Korea</b>	<b>33.96 percent to 43.25 percent</b>
<b>Russia</b>	<b>214.06 percent to 756.93 percent</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>128.66 percent to 142.26 percent</b>
<b>Spain</b>	<b>32.70 percent</b>
<b>Turkey</b>	<b>37.67 percent</b>
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>21.23-44.03 percent</b>
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	<b>84.10 percent</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>147.63 percent</b>

## ESTIMATED SUBSIDY RATE:

COUNTRY	SUBSIDY RATE
Italy	Above <i>de minimis</i> *
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	March 28, 2017	March 28, 2017
DOC Initiation Date	April 17, 2017	April 17, 2017
ITC Preliminary Determinations*	May 12, 2017	May 12, 2017
DOC Preliminary Determinations	September 5, 2017†	June 21, 2017
DOC Final Determinations	November 20, 2017†	September 5, 2017†
ITC Final Determinations**	January 2, 2018	October 19, 2017
Issuance of Orders***	January 9, 2018	October 26, 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:**

<b>BELARUS</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Volume (metric tons)	0	8,218	32,098
Value (USD)	0	2,891,618	10,447,009
<b>ITALY</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Volume (metric tons)	314	223	30,085
Value (USD)	481,267	256,802	12,197,582
<b>KOREA</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Volume (metric tons)	98,907	116,901	92,504
Value (USD)	62,412,884	59,063,380	45,598,605
<b>RUSSIA</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Volume (metric tons)	11,185	6,221	93,732
Value (USD)	6,767,392	1,990,581	32,345,643
<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Volume (metric tons)	0	41,233	20,002
Value (USD)	0	16,933,498	7,053,438
<b>SPAIN</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Volume (metric tons)	28,829	72,553	71,364
Value (USD)	19,663,846	45,162,839	40,721,509
<b>TURKEY</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Volume (metric tons)	190,596	235,127	89,355
Value (USD)	116,601,073	118,914,522	41,437,292
<b>UKRAINE</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Volume (metric tons)	13,268	71,716	146,466
Value (USD)	7,593,872	32,193,311	55,020,251
<b>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Volume (metric tons)	25	16,032	20,102
Value (USD)	16,922	5,938,202	6,995,365

<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Volume (metric tons)	64,754	41,283	46,830
Value (USD)	40,631,184	21,658,292	20,510,915

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, accessed through Global Trade Atlas. (HTSUS 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3093, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020, 7227.90.6030, and 7227.90.6035.)