

檔		保存年限
號	/ /	

駐美國代表處經濟組 函

受文者：經濟部國際貿易局

發文日期：中華民國109年5月7日

發文字號：經美字第1090000371號

速別：普通件

密等及解密條件或保密期限：

附件：如文（經美1090000371_Attach1.pdf, 經美1090000371_Attach2.pdf, 經美1090000371_Attach3.pdf, 經美1090000371_Attach4.pdf）

主旨：陳報美國商務部公告啟動對自我國在內等15國進口之預應力混凝土鋼絲線反傾銷及平衡稅調查事，敬請查照。

說明：

- 一、相關文號：本組本(2020)年4月20日經美字第1090000317號函。
- 二、美商務部於本年5月7日公告啟動旨揭反傾銷及平衡稅調查，我國產品遭控之反傾銷稅率為23.89%。涉案產品之美國海關進口稅則號列(HTSUS)為7312.10.3010及7312.10.3012。過去3年美國自我國進口涉案產品之金額為：970,175美元、4,827,496美元及2,976,345美元。
- 三、美國國際貿易委員會(ITC)將於本年6月1日前，就本案之產業損害作成初步認定。倘若ITC認定涉案產品造成國內產業損害或有造成損害之虞，則商務部將續行調查並預計於本年7月13日公布本案平衡稅調查初判結果，另預計於本年9月24日公告本案反傾銷稅調查初判結果。
- 四、檢附商務部通知本組之啟動調查公告、新聞稿、事實簡表如附件，併請卓參。

經濟部
國際貿易局

國際貿易局 109/05/08



1097013793

正本：經濟部國際貿易局

副本：電子公文交換章
2020/05/08 09:12:17

國際
貿易局



INTERNATIONAL
T R A D E
ADMINISTRATION



Home | [Press release](#) |

U.S. Department of Commerce Initiates Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Imports of Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from 15 Countries

Press Release

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE INITIATES ANTIDUMPING DUTY AND COUNTERVAILING DUTY INVESTIGATIONS OF IMPORTS OF PRESTRESSED CONCRETE STEEL WIRE STRAND FROM 15 COUNTRIES

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 7, 2020

Contact: Office of Public Affairs

Phone: 202-482-3809

WASHINGTON – Today, the U.S. Department of Commerce announced the initiation of antidumping (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) investigations to determine whether prestressed concrete steel wire strand (PC strand) from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan,

Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Arab Emirates are being dumped in the United States, and to determine if producers in Turkey are receiving unfair subsidies.

The petitions were filed by Insteel Wire Products Company (Mount Airy, N.C.), Sumiden Wire Products Corporation (Dickson, Tenn.), and Wire Mesh Corporation (Houston).

This is the second-largest set of petitions filed simultaneously for a single product since 2001. The largest, for common alloy aluminum sheet, was submitted to Commerce in March.

In the AD investigations, Commerce will determine whether imports of PC strand from these 15 countries are being dumped in the U.S. market at less than fair value. The alleged dumping margins are as follows:

- 60.40 percent for Argentina
- 86.09 percent for Colombia
- 29.72 percent for Egypt
- 72.28 percent for Indonesia
- 30.61 percent for Italy
- 39.57 percent for Malaysia
- 30.86 percent for the Netherlands
- 194.40 percent for Saudi Arabia
- 155.10 percent for South Africa
- 38.57 percent for Spain
- 23.89 percent for Taiwan
- 53.11 percent for Tunisia
- 53.65 percent for Turkey
- 17.70 and 53.83 percent for Ukraine
- 170.65 percent for the United Arab Emirates

In the CVD investigation from Turkey, Commerce will determine whether Turkish producers of PC strand are receiving unfair government subsidies. Commerce will investigate 21 subsidy programs, including tax programs, government provision of goods for less than adequate remuneration, import substitution subsidies, grants, and government provided loans.

If Commerce makes affirmative findings in these investigations, and if the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) determines that dumped and/or unfairly subsidized U.S. imports of PC strand from these 15 countries materially injure, or threaten material injury to, the U.S. industry, Commerce will impose duties on those imports in the amount of dumping and/or unfair subsidization found to exist.

The 2019, imports of PC strand from the countries under investigation were approximately valued as follows:

- \$2.3 million for Argentina
- \$9.6 million for Colombia
- \$345.9 thousand for Egypt
- \$5.4 million for Indonesia
- \$10.2 million for Italy
- \$26.1 million for Malaysia
- \$1.6 million for the Netherlands
- \$1.4 million for Saudi Arabia
- \$6.7 million for South Africa
- \$15.6 million for Spain
- \$3.0 million for Taiwan
- \$9.9 million for Tunisia
- \$13.1 million for Turkey
- \$986.5 thousand for Ukraine
- \$2.3 million for the United Arab Emirates

Read the fact sheet on today's initiations.

Next Steps:

During Commerce's investigations into whether PC strand from these 15 countries are being dumped and/or unfairly subsidized, the ITC will conduct its own investigations into whether the U.S. industry and its workforce are being injured by such imports. The ITC will make its preliminary determinations by June 1. If the USITC preliminarily determines that there is reasonable and indication of material injury or threat of material injury, then Commerce's

investigations will continue, with the preliminary CVD determination scheduled for July 10, and preliminary AD determinations scheduled for September 23, unless these deadlines are extended.

If Commerce preliminarily determines that dumping and/or unfair subsidization is occurring, then it will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection to start collecting cash deposits from all U.S. companies importing PC strand from these 15 countries, as appropriate.

Final determinations by Commerce in these cases are scheduled for September 23, for the CVD investigation, and December 7, for the AD investigations, but these dates may be extended. If Commerce finds that products are not being dumped or unfairly subsidized, or the USITC finds in a final determination there is no injury to the U.S. industry, then the investigations will be terminated, and no duties will be applied.

The strict enforcement of U.S. trade law is a primary focus of the Trump administration. Since the beginning of the current administration, Commerce has initiated 254 new AD and CVD investigations – this is a 234 percent increase from the comparable period in the previous administration.

The AD and CVD laws provide American businesses and workers with an internationally accepted mechanism to seek relief from the harmful effects of unfair pricing and unfair subsidization of imports into the United States. Commerce currently maintains 525 antidumping and countervailing duty orders which provide relief to American companies and industries impacted by unfair trade.

Foreign companies that price their products in the U.S. market below the cost of production or below prices in their home markets are subject to AD duties. Foreign companies that receive financial assistance from foreign governments that benefits their production of goods, 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, are subject to CVD duties.

The U.S. Department of Commerce's Enforcement and Compliance unit within the International Trade Administration is responsible for vigorously enforcing U.S. trade laws and does so through an impartial, transparent process that abides by international rules and is based on factual evidence provided on the record.

Email Updates

Subscribe to get the latest ITA news items delivered straight to your inbox.

Follow Us

SUBSCRIBE NOW

For U.S. Businesses

EXPORT SOLUTIONS

Virtual Services

Learn How to Export

Research Foreign Markets

Network & Learn at Events

Find Buyers & Partners

Explore eCommerce Resources

Obtain Financing

Negotiate an Export Sale

Navigate Shipping and Logistics

Comply with U.S. and Foreign Regulations

Perform Due Diligence

Protect Intellectual Property

Resolve Export Problems

RESEARCH CENTER

Research By Industry

Research By Country

Research by Region

Focus on Global Steel Trade

Trade Data & Analysis

Industry Trade Advisory Center

REGULATIONS & AGREEMENTS

U.S. Export Regulations

Foreign Regulations

Trade Agreements

RESOLVE A TRADE PROBLEM

Resolve a Foreign Trade Barrier

U.S. Antidumping & Countervailing Duties

Facing a Foreign AD/CVD or Safeguard Investigation?

[Get Help With Foreign Subsidies](#)

[Protect Your Intellectual Property](#)

[Advocating for U.S. Business Abroad](#)

ATTEND AN EVENT

[Network & Learn at Events](#)

[Meet Buyers at Events](#)

[Events by Industry](#)

[Services for Trade Event Organizers](#)

[Foreign Direct Investment Attraction Events](#)

NEWS & HIGHLIGHTS

[Press](#)

[Blog](#)

[Success Stories](#)

LET OUR EXPERTS HELP

[Services for U.S. Companies New to Exporting](#)

[Services for U.S. Companies Currently Exporting](#)

[Services for Trade Event Organizers](#)

[Services for U.S. Associations & EDOs](#)

[Foreign-Trade Zones](#)

For International Businesses

BUY FROM THE USA

[Find a Supplier - All Other Industries](#)

[Find a Supplier - Textiles & Apparel](#)

INVEST IN THE USA

Why Invest in the USA

Inform Your Investment

Industry Spotlight

News

Find an Expert

The **International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce**, manages this global trade site to provide access to ITA information on promoting trade and investment, strengthening the competitiveness of U.S. industry, and ensuring fair trade and compliance with trade laws and agreements. External links to other Internet sites should not be construed as an endorsement of the views or privacy policies contained therein. This site contains PDF documents. A **PDF reader** is available from Adobe Systems Incorporated.

USA.gov

FOIA

Privacy Program

EEO Policy

Disclaimer

Information Quality Guidelines

International Trade Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce
1401 Constitution Ave NW
Washington, DC 20230



INTERNATIONAL
TRADE
ADMINISTRATION

FACT SHEET

Commerce Initiates Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Imports of Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from 15 Countries

- On May 7, 2020, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) announced the initiation of imports of prestressed concrete steel wire strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Arab Emirates, and a countervailing duty (CVD) investigation of imports of prestressed concrete steel wire strand from Turkey.
- The AD and CVD laws provide U.S. businesses and workers with an 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 Insteel Wire Products Company (Mount Airy, NC), Sumiden Wire Products Corporation (Dickson, TN), and Wire Mesh Corporation (Houston, TX).
- The scope of these investigations is provided in Appendix I.
- The Initiation Decision Checklists are 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>. Please refer to case numbers:

A-357-822 for the AD investigation for Argentina,
A-301-804 for the AD investigation for Colombia,
A-729-804 for the AD investigation for Egypt,
A-560-837 for the AD investigation for Indonesia,
A-475-843 for the AD investigation for Italy,
A-557-819 for the AD investigation for Malaysia,
A-421-814 for the AD investigation for the Netherlands,
A-517-806 for the AD investigation for Saudi Arabia,
A-791-826 for the AD investigation for South Africa,
A-469-821 for the AD investigation for Spain,
A-583-868 for the AD investigation for Taiwan,
A-723-001 for the AD investigation for Tunisia,
A-489-842 for the AD investigation for Turkey,
C-489-843 for the CVD investigations for Turkey,
A-823-817 for the AD investigation for Ukraine, and
A-520-809 for the AD investigation for the United Arab Emirates.

NEXT STEPS

- The U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) is scheduled to make its preliminary injury determinations on or before June 1, 2020.
- If the USITC determines that there is a reasonable indication that imports of prestressed concrete steel wire strand from any of the 15 countries materially injure, or threaten material injury to, the domestic industry, the investigations will continue, and Commerce will be scheduled to announce its preliminary CVD determination on July 13, 2020, and its preliminary AD determinations on September 24, 2020, although these dates may be extended. If the USITC's determinations are negative, the investigations will be terminated.

ALLEGED DUMPING MARGINS:

COUNTRY	DUMPING MARGINS
Argentina	60.40 percent
Colombia	86.09 percent
Egypt	29.72 percent
Indonesia	72.28 percent
Italy	30.61 percent
Malaysia	39.57 percent
Netherlands	30.86 percent
Saudi Arabia	194.40 percent
South Africa	155.10 percent
Spain	38.57 percent
Taiwan	23.89 percent
Tunisia	53.11 percent
Turkey	53.65 percent
Ukraine	17.70 to 53.83 percent
United Arab Emirates	170.65 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	CVD INVESTIGATION	AD INVESTIGATIONS
Petitions Filed	April 16, 2020	April 16, 2020
ITA Initiation Date	May 6, 2020	May 6, 2020
ITC Preliminary Determinations*	June 1, 2020†	June 1, 2020†
ITA Preliminary Determinations	July 10, 2020	September 23, 2020
ITA Final Determinations	September 23, 2020	December 7, 2020
ITC Final Determinations**	November 9, 2020†	January 21, 2021
Issuance of Orders***	November 16, 2020†	January 28, 2021

NOTE: Commerce's 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.

* 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 from Commerce.

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

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

IMPORT STATISTICS:

ARGENTINA	2017	2018	2019
Volume (KG)	0	996,228	2,778,454
Value (USD)	\$0	\$956,922	\$2,295,376
COLOMBIA	2017	2018	2019
Volume (KG)	12,087,906	10,995,377	10,813,444
Value (USD)	\$8,985,505	\$10,389,701	\$9,572,086
EGYPT	2017	2018	2019
Volume (KG)	0	0	439,203
Value (USD)	\$0	\$0	\$345,888
INDONESIA	2017	2018	2019
Volume (KG)	287,559	4,694,582	6,300,631
Value (USD)	\$187,281	\$4,400,977	\$5,379,607
ITALY	2017	2018	2019
Volume (KG)	9,628,555	6,721,997	11,024,643
Value (USD)	\$6,880,032	\$6,870,906	\$10,185,049

MALAYSIA	2017	2018	2019
Volume (KG)	32,046,838	31,050,937	30,743,985
Value (USD)	\$22,852,459	\$29,233,820	\$26,090,500
NETHERLANDS	2017	2018	2019
Volume (KG)	1,421,249	897,343	1,310,122
Value (USD)	\$1,667,152	\$1,177,521	\$1,619,809
SAUDI ARABIA	2017	2018	2019
Volume (KG)	3,507,164	8,432,924	1,654,414
Value (USD)	\$2,304,091	\$7,282,161	\$1,378,312
SOUTH AFRICA	2017	2018	2019
Volume (KG)	9,263,285	9,238,362	8,121,502
Value (USD)	\$6,196,119	\$8,197,044	\$6,722,081
SPAIN	2017	2018	2019
Volume (KG)	12,069,496	7,190,463	18,965,650
Value (USD)	\$8,300,797	\$7,085,022	\$15,583,467
TAIWAN	2017	2018	2019
Volume (KG)	1,174,406	4,842,587	2,852,399
Value (USD)	\$970,175	\$4,827,496	\$2,976,345
TUNISIA	2017	2018	2019
Volume (KG)	10,428,696	11,508,866	11,418,282
Value (USD)	\$7,535,595	\$10,967,029	\$9,899,657
TURKEY	2017	2018	2019
Volume (KG)	13,779,344	12,650,421	16,315,967
Value (USD)	\$9,510,508	\$11,690,690	\$13,082,835
UKRAINE	2017	2018	2019
Volume (KG)	239,786	1,988,883	1,268,085
Value (USD)	\$172,925	\$1,835,965	\$986,525
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	2017	2018	2019
Volume (KG)	2,060,014	277,773	3,122,714
Value (USD)	\$1,732,714	\$249,996	\$2,272,312

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, accessed through Global Trade Atlas (HTSUS 7312.10.3010 and 7312.10.3012).

Appendix I:

The scope of the investigations is as follows:

The merchandise covered by these investigations is prestressed concrete steel wire strand (PC strand), produced from wire of non-stainless, non-galvanized steel, which is suitable for use in prestressed concrete (both pre-tensioned and post-tensioned) applications. The product definition encompasses covered and uncovered strand and all types, grades, and diameters of PC strand. PC strand is normally sold in the United States in sizes ranging from 0.25 inches to 0.70 inches in diameter. PC strand made from galvanized wire is only excluded from the scope if the zinc and/or zinc oxide coating meets or exceeds the 0.40 oz./ft² standard set forth in ASTM-A-475.

The PC strand subject to these investigations is currently classifiable under subheadings 7312.10.3010 and 7312.10.3012 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of these investigations is dispositive.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration
Washington, D.C. 20230

Case No: A-583-868
Investigation
Public Document
AD/CVD I: AV

May 7, 2020

Mr. James Chih-Tang Tsai, Counselor
Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States
4201 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016
cttsai2@moea.gov.tw

Dear Mr. Chih-Tang Tsai:

I am writing to you on behalf of Enforcement and Compliance, a unit of the United States Department of Commerce. On May 6, 2020, we initiated an investigation to determine whether imports into the United States of prestressed concrete steel wire strand from Taiwan are being sold at dumped prices. Dumping occurs when imported merchandise is sold in, or for export to, the United States at less than the normal value of the merchandise, *i.e.* the United States price is less than the fair value of the merchandise. We initiated the investigation based on a petition filed by Insteel Wire Products Company, Sumiden Wire Products Corporation, and Wire Mesh Corp, on April 16, 2020.

We shall now determine whether sales of the merchandise under consideration in or to the United States are being dumped. If so, the U.S. International Trade Commission (the Commission) will decide whether those dumped imports are injuring the United States industry. If we find that sales are made at dumped prices, and the Commission finds that the dumped imports are a cause of injury, we shall issue an antidumping duty order.

We are enclosing for your records a copy of the notice of *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, the Republic of Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Arab Emirates: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations*, which will be published in the *Federal Register* shortly.



If you require any assistance or clarification in this matter, please contact me at (202) 482-3208.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'AV', with a horizontal line extending to the right from the end of the signature.

Alex Villanueva, Senior Director
AD/CVD Operations, Office I
Enforcement & Compliance

Attachment

BILLING CODE: 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

A-357-822, A-301-804, A-729-804. A-560-837, A-475-843, A-557-819, A-421-814, A-517-806, A-791-826, A-469-821, A-583-868, A-723-001, A-489-842, A-823-817, A-520-809

Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, the Republic of Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Arab Emirates: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce

DATES: Applicable May 6, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alex Villanueva; AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-3208.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petitions

On April 16, 2020, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) received antidumping duty (AD) petitions concerning imports of prestressed concrete steel wire strand (PC strand) from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, the Republic of Turkey (Turkey), Ukraine, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) filed in proper form on behalf the petitioners,¹ domestic producers of PC

¹ Insteel Wire Products, Sumiden Wire Products Corporation, and Wire Mesh Corp. (collectively, the petitioners).

strand.² The Petitions were accompanied by a countervailing duty (CVD) petition concerning imports of PC strand from Turkey.³

Between April 21 and 23, 2020, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petitions in separate supplemental questionnaires.⁴ The petitioners filed responses to the supplemental questionnaires on April 27, 2020.⁵

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioners allege that imports of PC strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and the UAE are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) within the meaning of section 731 of the Act, and that imports of such products are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the PC strand industry in the United States. Consistent with section 732(b)(1) of the Act, the Petitions are accompanied by information reasonably available to the petitioners supporting their allegations.

² See Petitioners' Letter, "Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Arab Emirates - Petition for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties," dated April 16, 2020 (the Petitions).

³ *Id.*

⁴ See Commerce's Letters, "Petition for the Imposition of Antidumping Duties on Imports of Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Arab Emirates: Supplemental Questions," dated April 21, 2020 (General Issues Supplemental); and Country-Specific Supplemental Questionnaires: Argentina Supplemental, Colombia Supplemental, Egypt Supplemental, Indonesia Supplemental, Italy Supplemental, Malaysia Supplemental, the Netherlands Supplemental, Saudi Arabia Supplemental, South Africa Supplemental, Spain Supplemental, Taiwan Supplemental, Tunisia Supplemental, Turkey Supplemental, and the United Arab Emirates Supplemental, dated April 21, 2020, April 22, 2020, or April 23, 2020. Commerce did not request additional information with respect to Ukraine.

⁵ See Petitioners' Country-Specific Supplemental Responses, dated April 27, 2020; see also Petitioners' Letter, "Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Arab Emirates - Petitioners' Amendment to Volume I Concerning General Issues," dated April 27, 2020 (General Issues Supplement).

Commerce finds that the petitioners filed the Petitions on behalf of the domestic industry, because the petitioners are interested parties, as defined in section 771(9)(C) of the Act. Commerce also finds that the petitioners demonstrated sufficient industry support for the initiation of the requested AD investigations.⁶

Periods of Investigation

Because the Petitions were filed on April 16, 2020, the period of investigation (POI) for these AD investigations is April 1, 2019 through March 31, 2020, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1).⁷

Scope of the Investigations

The products covered by these investigations are PC strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and the UAE. For a full description of the scope of these investigations, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Comments on the Scope of the Investigations

As discussed in the *Preamble* to Commerce's regulations, we are setting aside a period for interested parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.*, scope).⁸ Commerce will consider all comments received from interested parties and, if necessary, will consult with interested parties prior to the issuance of the preliminary determinations. If scope comments include factual information,⁹ all such factual information should be limited to public information. To facilitate preparation of its questionnaires, Commerce requests that all interested parties submit such comments by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on May 26, 2020, which is 20 calendar

⁶ *See infra*, section on "Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions."

⁷ *See* 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1).

⁸ *See Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Rule*, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*).

⁹ *See* 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) (defining "factual information").

days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments, which may include factual information, must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on June 5, 2020, which is ten calendar days from the initial comment deadline.

Commerce requests that any factual information parties consider relevant to the scope of the investigations be submitted during this period. However, if a party subsequently finds that additional factual information pertaining to the scope of the investigations may be relevant, the party may contact Commerce and request permission to submit the additional information. All such submissions must be filed on the records of the concurrent AD and CVD investigations.

Filing Requirements

All submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS), unless an exception applies.¹⁰ An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the time and date it is due.

Comments on Product Characteristics

Commerce is providing interested parties an opportunity to comment on the appropriate physical characteristics of PC strand to be reported in response to Commerce's AD questionnaires. This information will be used to identify the key physical characteristics of the subject merchandise in order to report the relevant costs of production accurately, as well as to develop appropriate product-comparison criteria.

¹⁰ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures*, 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011); see also *Enforcement and Compliance; Change of Electronic Filing System Name*, 79 FR 69046 (November 20, 2014) for details of Commerce's electronic filing requirements, effective August 5, 2011. Information on help using ACCESS can be found at <https://access.trade.gov/help.aspx> and a handbook can be found at https://access.trade.gov/help/Handbook_on_Electronic_Filing_Procedures.pdf.

Interested parties may provide any information or comments that they feel are relevant to the development of an accurate list of physical characteristics. Specifically, they may provide comments as to which characteristics are appropriate to use as: (1) general product characteristics, and (2) product comparison criteria. We note that it is not always appropriate to use all product characteristics as product comparison criteria. We base product comparison criteria on meaningful commercial differences among products. In other words, although there may be some physical product characteristics utilized by manufacturers to describe PC strand, it may be that only a select few product characteristics take into account commercially meaningful physical characteristics. In addition, interested parties may comment on the order in which the physical characteristics should be used in matching products. Generally, Commerce attempts to list the most important physical characteristics first and the least important characteristics last.

In order to consider the suggestions of interested parties in developing and issuing the AD questionnaires, all product characteristics comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on May 26, 2020, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on June 5, 2020. All comments and submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically using ACCESS, as explained above, on the record of each of the AD investigations.

Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions

Section 732(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. Section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act provides that a petition meets this requirement if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (i) at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (ii) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or

opposition to, the petition. Moreover, section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act provides that, if the petition does not establish support of domestic producers or workers accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, Commerce shall: (i) poll the industry or rely on other information in order to determine if there is support for the petition, as required by subparagraph (A); or (ii) determine industry support using a statistically valid sampling method to poll the “industry.”

Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines the “industry” as the producers as a whole of a domestic like product. Thus, to determine whether a petition has the requisite industry support, the statute directs Commerce to look to producers and workers who produce the domestic like product. The International Trade Commission (ITC), which is responsible for determining whether “the domestic industry” has been injured, must also determine what constitutes a domestic like product in order to define the industry. While both Commerce and the ITC must apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product,¹¹ they do so for different purposes and pursuant to a separate and distinct authority. In addition, Commerce’s determination is subject to limitations of time and information. Although this may result in different definitions of the like product, such differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to law.¹²

Section 771(10) of the Act defines the domestic like product as “a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this title.” Thus, the reference point from which the domestic like product

¹¹ See section 771(10) of the Act.

¹² See *USEC, Inc. v. United States*, 132 F. Supp. 2d 1, 8 (CIT 2001) (citing *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd. v. United States*, 688 F. Supp. 639, 644 (CIT 1988), *aff’d* 865 F.2d 240 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

analysis begins is “the article subject to an investigation” (*i.e.*, the class or kind of merchandise to be investigated, which normally will be the scope as defined in the petition).

With regard to the domestic like product, the petitioners do not offer a definition of the domestic like product distinct from the scope of the investigations.¹³ Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that PC strand, as defined in the scope, constitutes a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.¹⁴

In determining whether the petitioners have standing under section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act, we considered the industry support data contained in the Petitions with reference to the domestic like product as defined in the “Scope of the Investigations,” in the appendix to this notice. To establish industry support, the petitioners provided their 2019 production of the domestic like product, as well as the 2019 production of Strand-Tech Manufacturing, Inc., a supporter of the Petitions.¹⁵ The petitioners compared the production of the supporters of the Petitions to the estimated total production of the domestic like product for the entire domestic industry.¹⁶ We relied on data provided by the petitioners for purposes of measuring industry support.¹⁷

¹³ See Volume I of the Petitions at 19-20 and Exhibits GEN-4 and GEN-5; *see also* General Issues Supplement at 4.

¹⁴ For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis as applied to these cases and information regarding industry support, *see* country-specific AD Initiation Checklists at Attachment II, Analysis of Industry Support for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Arab Emirates (Attachment II). These checklists are dated concurrently with this notice and on file electronically via ACCESS.

¹⁵ See Volume I of the Petitions at 4 and Exhibits GEN-2 and GEN-3; *see also* General Issues Supplement at 4 and Exhibit GEN-SUPP-3.

¹⁶ See Volume I of the Petitions at 4 and Exhibits GEN-1 through GEN-3; *see also* General Issues Supplement at 3-4 and Exhibits GEN-SUPP-2 and GEN-SUPP-3.

¹⁷ See Volume I of the Petitions at 4 and Exhibits GEN-1 through GEN-3; *see also* General Issues Supplement at 3-4 and Exhibits GEN-SUPP-2 and GEN-SUPP-3. For further discussion, *see* Attachment II of the country-specific AD Initiation Checklists.

Our review of the data provided in the Petitions, the General Issues Supplement, and other information readily available to Commerce indicates that the petitioners have established industry support for the Petitions.¹⁸ First, the Petitions established support from domestic producers (or workers) accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product and, as such, Commerce is not required to take further action in order to evaluate industry support (*e.g.*, polling).¹⁹ Second, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(i) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petitions account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product.²⁰ Finally, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(ii) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petitions account for more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the Petitions.²¹ Accordingly, Commerce determines that the Petitions were filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 732(b)(1) of the Act.²²

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioners allege that the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product is being materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, by reason of the imports of the subject merchandise sold at LTFV. In addition, with regard to Colombia, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia,

¹⁸ See Volume I of the Petitions at 4 and Exhibits GEN-1 through GEN-3; *see also* General Issues Supplement at 3-4 and Exhibits GEN-SUPP-2 and GEN-SUPP-3. For further discussion, *see* Attachment II of the country-specific AD Initiation Checklists.

¹⁹ See Attachment II of the country-specific AD Initiation Checklists; *see also* section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act.

²⁰ See Attachment II of the country-specific AD Initiation Checklists.

²¹ *Id.*

²² *Id.*

South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Turkey, the petitioners allege that subject imports exceed the negligibility threshold provided for under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.²³ With regard to Argentina, Egypt, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Ukraine, and the UAE, while the allegedly dumped imports from each of these countries do not individually exceed the statutory requirements for negligibility, the petitioners provide data demonstrating that the aggregate import share from these seven countries is 8.4 percent, which exceeds the seven percent threshold established by the exception in section 771(24)(A)(ii) of the Act.²⁴ Therefore, the subject imports from these countries are not negligible for purposes of the material injury analysis in these Petitions.²⁵

The petitioners contend that the industry's injured condition is illustrated by a significant and increasing volume of subject imports; declining market share; underselling and price suppression; lost sales and revenues; declines in production, shipments, capacity utilization, and employment; and declining financial performance.²⁶ We assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, causation, as well as negligibility, and we have determined that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence, and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.²⁷

²³ See Volume I of the Petitions at 21-22 and Exhibit GEN-11.

²⁴ Section 771(24)(A)(ii) of the Act states “{i}mports that would otherwise be negligible under clause (i) shall not be negligible if the aggregate volume of imports of the merchandise from all countries described in clause (i) with respect to which investigations were initiated on the same day exceeds 7 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported in to the United States during the applicable 12-month period.”

²⁵ See Volume I of the Petitions at 21-22 and Exhibit GEN-11.

²⁶ See Volume I of the Petitions at 25-39 and Exhibits GEN-9 and GEN-12 through GEN-16.

²⁷ See country-specific AD Initiation Checklists at Attachment III, Analysis of Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Arab Emirates (Attachment III).

Allegations of Sales at LTFV

The following is a description of the allegations of sales at LTFV upon which Commerce based its decision to initiate AD investigations of imports of PC strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and the UAE. The sources of data for the deductions and adjustments relating to U.S. price and normal value (NV) are discussed in greater detail in the country-specific AD Initiation Checklists.

U.S. Price

For Argentina and Taiwan, the petitioners based export price (EP) on the average unit value of publicly available import data. For Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and the UAE, the petitioners based EP or constructed export price (CEP), as applicable, on pricing information for sales of, or sales offers for, PC strand produced in and exported from each country. The petitioners made certain adjustments to U.S. price to calculate a net ex-factory U.S. price.²⁸

Normal Value²⁹

For all countries, the petitioners based NV on a home market price quote obtained through market research for PC strand produced in and sold, or offered for sale, in each country within the applicable time period.³⁰ For Ukraine, the petitioners provided information indicating that the price quote was below the COP and, therefore, the petitioners also calculated NV based on constructed value (CV).

²⁸ See country-specific AD Initiation Checklists.

²⁹ In accordance with section 505(a) of the Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015 (TPEA), amending section 773(b)(2) of the Act, for these investigations, Commerce will request information necessary to calculate the constructed value and cost of production (COP) to determine whether there are reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that sales of the foreign like product have been made at prices that represent less than the COP of the product. Commerce no longer requires a COP allegation to conduct this analysis.

³⁰ See country-specific AD Initiation Checklists.

For further discussion of CV, *see* the section “Normal Value Based on Constructed Value.”

Normal Value Based on Constructed Value

As noted above, the petitioners provided information indicating that the price charged for PC strand produced in and sold, or offered for sale, in Ukraine was below the COP.

Accordingly, the petitioners also based NV on CV.³¹ Pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, the petitioners calculated CV as the sum of the cost of manufacturing, selling, general, and administrative expenses, financial expenses, and profit.³²

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by the petitioners, there is reason to believe that imports of PC strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and the UAE are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. Based on comparisons of EP or CEP, as applicable, to NV in accordance with sections 772 and 773 of the Act, the estimated dumping margins for PC strand for each of the countries covered by this initiation are as follows: (1) Argentina – 60.40 percent; (2) Colombia – 86.09 percent; (3) Egypt – 29.72 percent; (4) Indonesia – 72.28 percent; (5) Italy – 30.61 percent; (6) Malaysia – 39.57 percent; (7) the Netherlands – 30.86 percent; (8) Saudi Arabia – 194.40 percent; (9) South Africa – 155.10 percent; (10) Spain – 38.57 percent; (11) Taiwan – 23.89 percent; (12) Tunisia – 53.11 percent; (13) Turkey – 53.65 percent; (14) Ukraine – 17.70 and 53.83 percent; and (15) the UAE – 170.65 percent.³³

³¹ *See* country-specific AD Initiation Checklists for details of calculations.

³² *See* Ukraine AD Initiation Checklist.

³³ *See* country-specific Initiation Checklists for details of calculations.

Initiation of LTFV Investigations

Based upon the examination of the Petitions and supplemental responses, we find that they meet the requirements of section 732 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating AD investigations to determine whether imports of PC strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and the UAE are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. In accordance with section 733(b)(1)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(b)(1), unless postponed, we will make our preliminary determinations no later than 140 days after the date of this initiation.

Respondent Selection

In the Petitions, the petitioners named one company in Argentina, two companies in Colombia, three companies in Egypt, four companies in Indonesia, seven companies in Italy, three companies in Malaysia, one company in the Netherlands, two companies in Saudi Arabia, one company in South Africa, two companies in Spain, five companies in Taiwan, one company in Tunisia, three companies in Turkey, one company in Ukraine, and two companies in the UAE³⁴ as producers/exporters of PC strand.

Following standard practice in AD investigations involving market economy countries, in the event Commerce determines that the number of exporters or producers in any individual case is large such that Commerce cannot individually examine each company based upon its resources, where appropriate, Commerce intends to select mandatory respondents in that case based on U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data for U.S. imports under the appropriate

³⁴ See Volume I of the Petitions at Exhibit GEN-8.

Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States numbers listed in the “Scope of the Investigations,” in the appendix.

On May 4, 2020, Commerce released CBP data on imports of PC strand from Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Taiwan, Turkey, and the UAE under Administrative Protective Order (APO) to all parties with access to information protected by APO and indicated that interested parties wishing to comment on the CBP data must do so within three business days of the publication date of the notice of initiation of these investigations.³⁵ Commerce will not accept rebuttal comments regarding the CBP data or respondent selection.

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(b). Instructions for filing such applications may be found on Commerce’s website at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/apo>.

The petitioners identified one company in Argentina as the producer/exporter of PC strand (*i.e.*, Acindar Industria De Sinai S.A.), one company in the Netherlands as the producer/exporter PC strand (*i.e.*, Nedri Spanstaal BV), one company in South Africa as the producer/exporter of PC strand (*i.e.*, Scaw Metals Group), one company in Tunisia as the producer/exporter of PC strand (*i.e.*, Ste. Ten. De Trefilage Maklada), and one company in Ukraine as the producer/exporter of PC strand (*i.e.*, PJSC PA Stalkanat Silur), and provided independent third-party information as support.³⁶ We currently know of no additional producers/exporters of PC strand from Argentina, the Netherlands, South Africa, Tunisia, and Ukraine. Accordingly, Commerce intends to individually examine all known producers/exporters in the investigations from these countries (*i.e.*, the companies cited above).

³⁵ See Memorandum, “Antidumping Duty Investigation of PC strand: Release of Customs Data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection,” dated May 4, 2020.

³⁶ See Volume I of the Petitions at Exhibit GEN-8; *see also* General Issues Supplement at 3 and Exhibit GEN-SUPP-1.

Parties wishing to comment on respondent selection for Argentina, the Netherlands, South Africa, Tunisia, and Ukraine must do so within three business days of the publication of this notice in the *Federal Register*. Commerce will not accept rebuttal comments regarding respondent selection for Argentina, the Netherlands, South Africa, Tunisia, and Ukraine. Comments must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically-filed document must be received successfully in its entirety via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. ET on the specified deadline.

Distribution of Copies of the AD Petitions

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(f), copies of the public version of the AD Petitions have been provided to the governments of Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and the UAE via ACCESS. To the extent practicable, we will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the AD Petitions to each exporter named in the AD Petitions, as provided under 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

ITC Notification

We will notify the ITC of our initiation, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determinations by the ITC

The ITC will preliminarily determine, within 45 days after the date on which the AD Petitions were filed, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of PC strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and/or the UAE are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.³⁷ A negative ITC determination for any country

³⁷ See section 733(a) of the Act.

will result in the investigation being terminated with respect to that country.³⁸ Otherwise, these AD investigations will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

Submission of Factual Information

Factual information is defined in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) as: (i) evidence submitted in response to questionnaires; (ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by Commerce; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)–(iv). Section 351.301(b) of Commerce’s regulations requires any party, when submitting factual information, to specify under which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted³⁹ and, if the information is submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information already on the record, to provide an explanation identifying the information already on the record that the factual information seeks to rebut, clarify, or correct.⁴⁰ Time limits for the submission of factual information are addressed in 19 CFR 351.301, which provides specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. Interested parties should review the regulations prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.

Particular Market Situation Allegation

Section 504 of the TPEA amended the Act by adding the concept of particular market situation (PMS) for purposes of CV under section 773(e) of the Act.⁴¹ Section 773(e) of the Act states that “if a particular market situation exists such that the cost of materials and fabrication or other processing of any kind does not accurately reflect the cost of production in the ordinary

³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ *See* 19 CFR 351.301(b).

⁴⁰ *See* 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

⁴¹ *See* TPEA, Pub. L. No. 114-27, 129 Stat. 362 (2015).

course of trade, the administering authority may use another calculation methodology under this subtitle or any other calculation methodology.” When an interested party submits a PMS allegation pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, Commerce will respond to such a submission consistent with 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v). If Commerce finds that a PMS exists under section 773(e) of the Act, then it will modify its dumping calculations appropriately.

Neither section 773(e) of the Act, nor 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v), set a deadline for the submission of PMS allegations and supporting factual information. However, in order to administer section 773(e) of the Act, Commerce must receive PMS allegations and supporting factual information with enough time to consider the submission. Thus, should an interested party wish to submit a PMS allegation and supporting new factual information pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, it must do so no later than 20 days after submission of a respondent’s initial section D questionnaire response.

Extensions of Time Limits

Parties may request an extension of time limits before the expiration of a time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the expiration of the time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301. For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. ET on the due date. Under certain circumstances, we may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, we will inform parties in a letter or memorandum of the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. An extension request must be made in a separate, stand-alone

submission; under limited circumstances we will grant untimely-filed requests for the extension of time limits. Parties should review *Extension of Time Limits; Final Rule*, 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013), available at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm>, prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.⁴² Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).⁴³ Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable certification requirements.

Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. On January 22, 2008, Commerce published *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Documents Submission Procedures; APO Procedures*, 73 FR 3634 (January 22, 2008). Parties wishing to participate in these investigations should ensure that they meet the requirements of these procedures (e.g., the filing of letters of appearance as discussed at 19 CFR 351.103(d)). Note that Commerce has temporarily modified certain portions of its requirements for serving documents containing business proprietary information, until May 19, 2020, unless extended.⁴⁴

⁴² See section 782(b) of the Act.

⁴³ See *Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*). Answers to frequently asked questions regarding the *Final Rule* are available at http://enforcement.trade.gov/tlei/notices/factual_info_final_rule_FAQ_07172013.pdf.

⁴⁴ See *Temporary Rule Modifying AD/CVD Service Requirements Due to COVID-19*, 85 FR 17006 (March 26, 2020).

This notice is issued and published pursuant to sections 732(c)(2) and 777(i) of the Act,
and 19 CFR 351.203(c).

Dated: May 6, 2020

/S/ Jeffrey I. Kessler

Jeffrey I. Kessler
Assistant Secretary
for Enforcement and Compliance

Appendix

Scope of the Investigations

The merchandise covered by these investigations is prestressed concrete steel wire strand (PC strand), produced from wire of non-stainless, non-galvanized steel, which is suitable for use in prestressed concrete (both pretensioned and post-tensioned) applications. The product definition encompasses covered and uncovered strand and all types, grades, and diameters of PC strand. PC strand is normally sold in the United States in sizes ranging from 0.25 inches to 0.70 inches in diameter. PC strand made from galvanized wire is only excluded from the scope if the zinc and/or zinc oxide coating meets or exceeds the 0.40 oz./ft² standard set forth in ASTM-A-475.

The PC strand subject to these investigations is currently classifiable under subheadings 7312.10.3010 and 7312.10.3012 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of these investigations is dispositive.