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**SIMA Registry and Disclosure Unit**  
Trade and Anti-dumping Programs Directorate  
Canada Border Services Agency  
100 Metcalfe Street, 11th Floor  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L8  
Canada

**Centre de dépôt et de communication des  
documents de la LMSI**  
Direction des programmes commerciaux et  
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100, rue Metcalfe, 11e étage  
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Canada

# Submission received electronically

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# Soumission reçu électroniquement

Submission Date /  
Date de soumission

**November 21, 2022**

November 21, 2022

**NON-CONFIDENTIAL**

**VIA ONLINE**

SIMA Registry and Disclosure Unit  
Trade and Anti-dumping Programs Directorate  
Canada Border Services Agency  
100 Metcalfe Street, 11<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L8

Dear Madam/Sir:

**Re: Request for Re-investigation Concerning *Certain Sucker Rods from China***

On behalf of Apergy Canada ULC – Alberta Oil Tool Division (“AOT”), we hereby request that the Canada Border Services Agency (“CBSA”) initiate a re-investigation of the measure in force against certain sucker rods originating in or exported from the People’s Republic of China (“China”) (“*Sucker Rods I*”).<sup>1</sup>

In *Sucker Rods I*, the CBSA determined normal values for Chinese sucker rods based on the period of investigation (“POI”) of January 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018.<sup>2</sup> Since then, there has not been any re-investigation or normal value review of Chinese sucker rods, meaning that the normal values are substantially outdated by as much as over five years. In the meantime, there has been a significant increase in both the cost of production and the selling prices of sucker rods, further diminishing the effectiveness and relevance of the outdated normal values. This is reflected in the volume of imports of sucker rods from China, which reached its highest point in 2022 since the Finding was put in place. As further elaborated below and pursuant to CBSA Memorandum D14-1-8, we therefore respectfully submit that a re-investigation of sucker rods from China is highly warranted and should be conducted prior to the expiry review of the Finding<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> SR 2018 IN (November 14, 2018), *Certain Sucker Rods* (CBSA).

<sup>2</sup> SR 2018 IN (November 14, 2018), *Certain Sucker Rods* (CBSA) at para 12.

<sup>3</sup> It is most likely that the CITT will issue the Notice of Expiry Review in August or September of 2023, based on the schedule of Measures in Force and Expiry Timelines at the Tribunal’s website.

**I. CHANGES IN THE COST OF PRODUCTION OF SUCKER RODS**

Sucker rods are produced using carbon or alloy special bar quality (“SBQ”) steel bars.<sup>4</sup> During the POI of the original investigation, the fob mill price for 1-inch round 4100 series (alloy) SBQ was US\$[ ]~[ ] per cwt, and the fob mill price for 1-inch round 1000 series (carbon) SBQ was US\$[ ]~[ ] per cwt. The SBQ prices stayed relatively stable around this range until April 2021, when the pandemic-induced demand and supply conditions resulted in the monthly average 4100 series alloy SBQ price increasing to approximately US\$[ ] per cwt and 1000 series carbon SBQ price increasing to US\$[ ] per cwt. The SBQ prices have continued to increase at this incredible pace, with the monthly average 4100 series alloy price reaching approximately US\$[ ] per cwt in June 2021, US\$[ ] per cwt in November 2021, and peaking at US\$[ ] per cwt by May 2022; and with the monthly average 1000 series carbon SBQ price reaching approximately US\$[ ] per cwt in June 2021, US\$[ ] per cwt in November 2021, and peaking at US\$[ ] per cwt by May 2022. While the prices have retreated somewhat from the peak, the average monthly October 2022 SBQ prices remain at an elevated level, with 4100 series alloy price of US\$[ ] per cwt and 1000 series carbon price of US\$[ ] per cwt, which are approximately [ ] percent of the prices at the end of March 2018.<sup>5</sup>

Figure 1: SBQ prices from 2016 to October 2022 (US\$/cwt)<sup>6</sup>



<sup>4</sup> SR 2018 IN (November 14, 2018), *Certain Sucker Rods* (CBSA) at paras 25, 38.

<sup>5</sup> Confidential Attachment 1.

<sup>6</sup> Confidential Attachment 1.

Information available to AOT also confirms that there has been a similar significant increase in SBQ prices in Asia. Specifically, as early as in July 2021, SeAH Besteel, a Korean SBQ producer,<sup>7</sup> was expected to turn its first profit in four years as a result of “increasing special steel prices” fuelled by “increasing input costs, such as for scrap”.<sup>8</sup> The increase of the price of special steel continued in early 2022, when SeAH Besteel and SeAH Changwon Special Steel both increased their special steel prices (including the price of steel bars) by KRW 200,000~600,000 per tonne in April;<sup>9</sup> and through the third quarter, as financial analysts estimated continued increase in the average selling price of special steel “as a result of increasing scrap price”.<sup>10</sup>

AOT has also experienced exponential increase in its SBQ costs in tandem with the market SBQ prices. Specifically, AOT and its U.S. affiliate Norris Rods source [ ] from [ ]. AOT and Norris Rods’ SBQ purchase price from [ ], which has remained within a relatively narrow range from [ ] to [ ], has started to increase significantly since then, [ ] as summarized below:

Period		AOT’s Average Monthly SBQ Costs by Grade (US\$/cwt)			
		[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2017		[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2018		[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2019		[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2020		[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2021	Q1	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
	Q2	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
	Q3	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
	Q4	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2022	Q1	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
	Q2	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
	Q3	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

The [ ] SBQ [ ] in the table above represent AOT and Norris Rods’ [ ] of steel, making up more than [ ] of total volumes since 2017. Importantly, these costs are also the costs at which Norris Rods sources SBQ from [ ] for its production in the United States, which is directly indicative of the increase in the surrogate normal values for the Chinese sucker rods during this period.

<sup>7</sup> Public Attachment 2.  
<sup>8</sup> Public Attachment 3.  
<sup>9</sup> Public Attachment 4.  
<sup>10</sup> Public Attachment 5.

## II. CHANGES IN THE SELLING PRICES OF SUCKER RODS

During the original investigation, the CBSA found that the conditions of paragraph 20(1)(a) of the *Special Import Measures Act* (“SIMA”) exist in the steel oil and gas products sector in China, which includes sucker rods.<sup>11</sup> As a result, the CBSA determined Chinese exporters’ normal values in accordance with subparagraph 20(1)(c)(i) of SIMA using the domestic sales of like goods of producers in the surrogate countries, including the United States.<sup>12</sup> In the absence of like goods, the CBSA determined normal values under subsection 29(1) of SIMA using domestic sales of the closest matching products in the surrogate countries, including the United States.<sup>13</sup>

Due to the significant increase in the cost of production of sucker rods as noted above, the selling prices of sucker rods have undergone a significant increase in the United States. Specifically, the average monthly sales price of Norris Rods (AOT’s affiliated manufacturer of sucker rods in the United States) for its U.S. sales of sucker rods from the U.S. production, has increased by [ ] percent from US\$[ ] per piece in January 2017 to US\$[ ] per piece in the month of October 2022 before increasing again to US\$[ ] in the month to date November. On a model-specific basis:

- the average monthly sales price of Norris Rod’s top sucker rod product in terms of sales revenue in the United States (namely [ ], which accounted for approximately [ ] percent of total sales revenue since 2017) increased from US\$[ ] per piece in January 2017 to US\$[ ] per piece in October 2022, before increasing even further in November month to date to US\$[ ] per piece—[ ]—for the total increase of over [ ] percent during this period; and
- other top five products by sales revenue (namely [ ]), which together accounted for over [ ] of Norris Rods’ total U.S. sucker rod sales revenue since 2017, have all experienced sales price increase of [ ] to [ ] percent from January 2017 to November month to date 2022.

<sup>11</sup> SR 2018 IN (November 14, 2018), *Certain Sucker Rods* (CBSA) at para 133.

<sup>12</sup> SR 2018 IN (November 14, 2018), *Certain Sucker Rods* (CBSA) at paras 22, 135-136.

<sup>13</sup> SR 2018 IN (November 14, 2018), *Certain Sucker Rods* (CBSA) at paras 22, 136, 138.

### **III. THE ELAPSED TIME SINCE NORMAL VALUES WERE LAST ISSUED AND THE CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF SUBJECT IMPORTS**

Since the original investigation that was concluded on November 29, 2018 based on a POI of January 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018, there has not been any re-investigation or normal value review of Chinese sucker rods despite the significant changes in market conditions as discussed above. This has rendered the normal values outdated and increasingly diminished the effectiveness of the normal values, which is reflected in the increase of subject imports.

According to the CBSA's enforcement data, Chinese sucker rod imports practically evaporated in 2018 following the Finding at the end of 2017, recording total value for duty monitored of \$79,678 for close to nil, *i.e.*, zero, quantity monitored. However, by 2020, the value for duty monitored increased by close to 850 percent, reaching \$673,399 for 1,269 kg of monitored imports, and it stayed at this elevated level in 2021 at \$541,711.<sup>14</sup> According to Statistics Canada's import data, Chinese sucker rods imports for the first nine months of 2022 have already surpassed the full year level in 2020/2021, reaching \$792,482 in value.<sup>15</sup>

### **IV. THE TIMING OF THE EXPIRY REVIEW**

According to the CBSA Memorandum D14-1-8, the CBSA will generally conduct a re-investigation if there is an expiry review potentially upcoming.<sup>16</sup> The expiry date of the Finding concerning certain sucker rods from China is December 13, 2023. Pursuant to section 76.03(1) of the *SIMA*, the Canadian International Trade Tribunal ("CITT") shall initiate an expiry review before the expiry of five years, being December 13, 2023 in the case of Sucker Rod 1. Given the schedule of Measures in Force and Expiry Timelines at the Tribunal's website, it is most likely that the CITT will issue the Notice of Expiry Review in August or September of 2023.<sup>17</sup> To date, there has not been a full re-investigation or even a normal value review during the life of the measure.

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<sup>14</sup> **Public Attachment 6.**

<sup>15</sup> **Public Attachment 7.**

<sup>16</sup> CBSA Memorandum D14-1-8, "Re-investigation and Normal Value Review Policy" (July 19, 2019) at para 15.

<sup>17</sup> See [Measures in force and expiry time lines - Canadian International Trade Tribunal \(citt-tcce.gc.ca\)](https://www.citt-tcce.gc.ca), which shows that a total of 14 findings/orders are scheduled to expire within the 15 month period from January 2023 to March 2024 and that the Tribunal has earmarked tentative dates for the issuance of the Notice of Expiry Review for the first 5 of these proceedings over 5 consecutive months. Under this sequencing, the date for the issuance of the Notice of Expiry Review for *Sucker Rods I* would be in August 2023 or September 2023 at the latest.

SIMA Registry  
November 21, 2022  
Page 6

The outcome of the re-investigation will assist in the upcoming expiry review. Specifically, the CBSA will collect recent detailed export and import data which will help refine the CBSA's enforcement statistics and inform the assessment of the likelihood of continuation/resumption of dumping and subsidization of Chinese sucker rods. These data will be relied upon not only by AOT, as a domestic producer, but all parties and the CITT in the expiry proceeding. Furthermore, completing the re-investigation ahead of the expiry review will allow the CBSA to make any necessary SIMA duty assessments.

\*\*\*

As always, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned if you have any questions.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'H. Lee', written over a horizontal line.

Hugh Seongseok Lee  
Cassidy Levy Kent (Canada) LLP

## ATTACHMENT 1

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Fastmarkets, Hot-rolled Special Bar Quality Prices from 2016 to October 2022

*This Attachment has been designated confidential in its entirety,  
due to the copy-right nature of the document.*

## **ATTACHMENT 2**

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**SBQ**

At SGI, we market steel bar products sourced from our affiliate SeAH Besteel - the top Korean manufacturer of special steel. Our products form key components in the automotive, construction, manufacturing, and energy industries.

- We supply a wide range of standard rolled and forged materials, producing more than 3 million tons every year.
- Our products are known for their durability, resistance against wear and impact, and high degree of toughness, as well as reduced weight.
- SeAH Besteel makes it all—carbonized steel, H Steel, alloy steels, special purpose steel, bearing steel, and tool steel.

PROCESS	MAIN FACILITY	AVAILABLE SIZES	AVAILABLE SIZES (in metric)
Steel Making	100t / 150t EAF, VD, RH		
Continuous Casting	Bloom, Billet & Ingot Caster	Φ5.9"- 8.3" □6.3"/7.1"/15.4" x 20.1"	Φ150-210mm □160/180/390 x 510mm
Rolling	Small & Large Bar Mill	Φ5/8" - 13 3/4"	Φ16-350mm
Open Die Forging	2,000 / 4,000 / 13,000t		

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SeAH\_Besteel\_Products.pdf

[Contact us](#)

## **ATTACHMENT 3**

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The following is a translation of an excerpt of **Public Attachment 3**, Financial News, “SeAH Besteel Predicts the First Profitability Turnaround in 4 Years as Special Steel Price Increases” (July 4, 2021):

**Page 1 (highlight)**

- Expectation is on the rise for a profitability turnaround for SeAH Besteel as a result of increasing demand in key sectors and increasing special steel price.

According to F&Guide on the 4th, a financial information service, SeAH Besteel’s estimated second quarter operating income (consolidated basis) of KRW 65.4 billion is expected to be 224.21% better than the same period last year. During the same period, revenue would have seen an increase of 57.43% to KRW 887.9 billion, resulting in a profit of KRW 45.2 billion. The company reported an operating income of KRW 38 billion in the first quarter, which is an increase of 253.5% from the same period last year, which means that the rally is expected to continue.

The reason for the improvement in the operating result is considered to be increasing demand following the recovery of demand sectors such as automobiles and construction, as well as increasing special steel prices. Special steel is manufactured by adding nickel and other materials to carbon steel for extra strength, and it is used primarily for automobile or machinery parts. SeAH Besteel has a market share close to 50% in the domestic market. Mr. Kim Hyun Wook, an analyst at Shinhan Finance and Investment stated that “SeAH Besteel’s sales will exceed 500,000 tonnes for the first time in 3 years as a result of diversified demand portfolio” and added that “the company’s sales price has also continued to increase in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter due to increasing input costs, such as for scrap”.

# 세아베스틸, 특수강 가격 뛰자 4년만에 실적턴어라운드 예고

fn [fnnews.com/news/202107041749378819](https://fnnews.com/news/202107041749378819)

파이낸셜뉴스입력 2021.07.04 17:49수정 2021.07.04 17:49

2021년 7월 4일

2분기 전년비 영업이익 244% 꺾춤

## 세아베스틸 영업이익 추정치 (단위 : 원)

자료 : 에프앤가이드

	2021년 2분기	2021년 연간
영업이익	654억	2117억
전년동기 대비 증감률	224.21%	흑자전환

전방산업 수요 개선과 특수강 가격 인상으로 세아베스틸의 실적 반등 기대감이 고조되고 있다.

4일 금융정보업체 에프앤가이드에 따르면 세아베스틸의 올해 2·4분기 연결기준 영업이익은 전년동기대비 244.21% 증가한 654억원으로 추정된다. 같은 기간 매출액은 57.43% 증가한 8879억원, 순이익은 452억원의 흑자전환이 예상된다. 지난 1·4분기 253.5% 증가한 380억원의 영업이익을 올린데 이어 호실적이 지속될 전망이다.

자동차·건설 등 수요산업 회복과 특수강 제품 가격 인상이 실적 호조의 배경으로 분석된다. 특수강은 탄소강에 니켈 등을 첨가해 강도를 높인 철강재로 자동차·기계 부품 등에 주로 사용된다. 세아베스틸은 내수 시장에서 50%에 달하는 시장 점유율을 보이고 있다. 김현욱 신한금융투자 연구원은 "세아베스틸은 전방의 고른 수요로 인해 특수강의 분기 판매량이 약 3년만에 50만톤(t)을 넘어설 것"이라며 "철스크랩을 비롯 원재료의 가격 강세가 이어지면서 2·4분기에도 판가 인상이 지속됐다"고 설명했다.

또 특수강 봉강의 수입량이 감소한 점도 긍정적인 요인으로 작용하고 있다. 철강업계에 따르면 5월 특수강 봉강 수입량은 전월대비 45% 감소하고, 수입가격은 17% 상승했다. 5월 1일부터 중국이 철강제품에 대한 수출 증치세(부가가치세) 환급을 취소하며 수입산 특수강 봉강 가격이

큰 폭으로 올랐다.

이에 따라 세아베스틸은 2018년 이후 4년만에 연간 실적의 턴어라운드가 예상된다. 올해 연간 기준 영업이익은 2117억원으로 흑자전환이 예상된다. 세아베스틸은 현대제철이 특수강 상업 생산을 시작한 2017년 영업이익 1885억원을 낸 뒤 2018년 558억원, 2019년 439억원, 2020년 빅배스(Big Bath, 잠재부실 손실처리) 단행으로 32억원의 영업손실을 기록한 바 있다.

세아베스틸 관계자는 "계절적 성수기 진입으로 수요산업의 견조한 성장 등 예상돼 판매량 증가는 지속될 전망"이라며 "제조원가 감소 효과로 영업이익 확대가 기대된다"고 밝혔다.

한편, 강관 제품을 만드는 세아제강도 올해 2·4분기 영업이익이 전년동기대비 50.93% 늘어난 809억원을 기록할 것으로 전망된다.

Tap to unmute

세아그룹은 강관 중심의 세아제강지주와 특수강 중심의 세아홀딩스 등 2개 지주회사 체재를 갖췄다. 3세 경영자인 이주성 세아제강 부사장(이순형 세아그룹 회장의 장남)과 이태성 세아홀딩스 부사장(고 이운형 세아그룹 선대 회장의 장남)의 사촌 간 독립 경영이 이뤄지고 있다.

mjk@fnnews.com 김미정 기자

**이 시간 핫클릭**

※ 저작권자 © 파이낸셜뉴스, 무단전재-재배포 금지

많이 본 뉴스

- 종합
- 정치
- 경제
- 사회



## **ATTACHMENT 4**

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The following is a translation of an excerpt of **Public Attachment 4**, Kiwoon Investment, “Chinese Steel Price Continues to Increase as Zinc Price Skyrockets: First Week of April (March 26 ~ April 1)” (April 5, 2022):

**Page 1 (highlight)**

- An upward trend in the distribution price spread across domestic steel bar products like rebar and H beam, while hot-rolled coil and plate distribution prices continue to set a new high record, as domestic steel makers have announced a series of price increases in April.
- Domestic steel maker trend: Hyundai Steel increased rebar prices by KRW 26,000 (KRW 1,048,000 after the increase), small H beam by KRW 50,000 and large H beam by KRW 100,000 (KRW 1,450,000 for a small H beam after the increase), and SeAH Besteel and Changwon Special Steel increased their special steel prices by KRW 500,000~600,000 starting in April.

**Page 1 (first highlight)**

- Domestic steel maker trend: Hyundai Steel increased rebar prices by KRW 26,000 (KRW 1,048,000 after the increase), small H beam by KRW 50,000 and large H beam by KRW 100,000 (KRW 1,450,000 for a small H beam after the increase), and SeAH Besteel and Changwon Special Steel increased their special steel prices by KRW 500,000~600,000 starting in April.

**Page 1 (second highlight)**

- SeAH Besteel increased its special steel prices by KRW 500,000~600,000, carbon steel products prices by KRW 50,000, and alloy steel products prices by maximum KRW 600,000 starting in April.
- On the other hand, SeAH Changwon Special Steel increased the price of stainless steel bar and wire rod by KRW 600,000 per tonne, and increased the price of 200/400 steel bar and wire rod by KRW 200,000.

# 새로나온 글

[invest.kiwoom.com/inv/29423](https://invest.kiwoom.com/inv/29423)

2022-04-05

중국 철강가격 상승 지속, 아연 급등

4월 1주차 (3.26 ~ 4.1)

## ■철강: 코로나 우려에도 중국 철강가격 완만한 상승 지속

▶ 중국 철강시장은 상해 코로나 봉쇄와 3월 제조업 PMI 부진에도 경기회복에 대한 기대감이 뒷받침되며 2주째 완만한 상승세 지속. 코로나 봉쇄에 따른 경기회복 둔화 우려에도 중국 철강 선물시장은 예상보다 견조. 다음주는 5일까지 청명절 연휴로 6일(수)부터 개장

- 원재료가격은 철광석이 중국 최대 철강도시 당산시의 코로나 봉쇄완화소식에 연중 고점수준을 회복, 반면 호주 강점탄은 이번주에도 약세가 이어지며 1개월래 최저치로 하락해 중국 spot 열연마진은 회복

- 4월 국내 철강사들의 연이은 가격인상 소식에 국내 열연/후판 유통가격 신고가 행진, 철근/H형강 등 봉형강 유통가격도 상승기조 확산

◆ 국내 메이커 동향: 현대제철 4월 철근가격 2.6만원 인상(인상후 104.8만원)하고 H형강도 소형 5만원, 대형 10만원 인상(인상후 소형은 145만원). 세아베스틸/창원특수강 4월부터 특수강 5~60만원 인상

◆ 현대제철이 고철가격 상승분 2.2만원과 전기료 인상분 0.4만원을 반영해 4월 철근가격을 톤당 2.6만원 인상. 한편, 기준가격과는 별도로 강종별, 규격별로 엑스트라를 재조정해 실질적인 인상폭은 2.6만원+α에 이를 것으로 업계는 내다봄

## ■비철/귀금속: 러-우 협상 기대감에 품목별 차별화

▶ 주간 비철은 러-우 협상 기대감과 중국 제조업 PMI 부진속에 2주째 품목별 혼조. 러시아 생산비중이 높은 알루미늄/니켈은 하락한 반면 아연/연은 상승세 지속. 특히 아연은 \$4,300대 돌파하며 2006년역사적 고점 \$4,515에 근접

▶ 주간 귀금속은 안전자산 선호 약해지며 하락. 비트코인은 주중 한때 4.8만불로 연중 최고치 돌파했으나 31일 EU가 가상자산 전송 규제조항을 의결 이후 상승폭 반납하며 3일 오전기준 4.6만불대로 후퇴

▶ 중국내 탄산리튬, 황산코발트 등 이차전지 금속가격이 2주 연속 약보합세 보이며 약 2년간의 가팔랐던 상승랠리가 마무리될 조짐

- 금요일 가격은 전일대비 구리 -0.2%, 아연 +4.0%, 연 +1.4%, 니켈 +3.5%, 금 -0.6%, 은 -0.7%

## ■Global Peer 추가: 중국 코로나 봉쇄에 전반적 약세

▶ 철강: Arcelormittal -4.6%(시장대비 -5.1%), Nippon Steel -6.6%(-4.8%), Baosteel +3.9% (+1.7%), Angang(HK) +1.9%(-1.0%), US steel -1.6%(-1.7%)

▶ 비철: Alcoa -1.5%(시장대비 -1.5%), Mitsui Mining -6.8%(-4.9%), Glencore +0.3%(-0.4%), ZhuZhou Smelter +1.6%(-0.6%)

## ■주요 뉴스

▶ 국내 메이커 동향: 현대제철 4월 철근가격 2.6만원 인상(인상후 기준가격 104.8만원)하고 H형강도 소형 5만원, 대형 10만원 인상(인상후 소형은145만원). 세아베스틸/세아창원특수강 4월부터 특수강가격 5~60만원 인상

▶ 현대제철이 고철가격 상승분 2.2만원과 전기료 인상분 0.4만원을 반영해 4월 철근가격을 톤당 2.6만원 인상. 2월 2.9만원, 3월 3.1만원에 이어 3개월 연속 인상이며 인상 후 기준가격은 104.8만원

- 또한, 기준가격과는 별도로 강종별, 규격별로 엑스트라를 재조정해 실질적인 인상폭은 2.6만원+α에 이를 것으로 업계는 내다봄

- 한편, 본격적인 철근 성수기 진입에도 최근 유연탄 공급차질에 따른 시멘트 재고부족으로 건설공사가 지연될 가능성도 제기되고 있어 철근업계 고민

▶ 세아베스틸, 4월부터 특수강가격 5~60만원 인상. 탄소강 계열은 5만원, 합금강은 최대 60만원 인상

- 한편, 세아창원특수강은 니켈가격 상승 반영해 4월부터 300계 스테인리스 봉강/선재가격 톤당 60만원 인상하고 200계/400계 봉강/선재가격은 톤당 20만원 인상

▶ 현대제철이 소유하고 있는 성수동 삼표레미콘 부지가 6월까지 공장이 철거되고 서울시 주도하에 개발 본격화. 현대제철은 부지매각에 따른 현금 유입 기대

▶ 중국 대련선물거래소(DCE)가 수요일부터 투기적 거래에 대한 철광석 선물거래 증거금과 거래세를 인상. 단 철광석 선물가격은 큰 변동은 없었음

▶ 글로벌 에너지대란에도 미국내 철강 공급부족에 따라 세일업체들이 생산량을 빠르게 끌어올리지 못하고 있다고 블룸버그가 보도

- 미국내 강관가격은 최근 2년간 3배이상 급등했으며 올해 들어서도 역사상 최고가 행진 지속 중. 국내 강관사들의 미국향 수출 호조 지속

▶ 중국 구리제련소구매연합(CSPT), 2분기 구리 TC/RC(제련/정련수수료)를 \$80/8cent 에 합의해 1분기 \$70/70cent에서 14.3% 인상

▶ 고려아연과 LG화학의 전구체 합작법인이 이르면 4월에 발표될 것으로 한국철강신문 보도. 온산공단에 연산 2만톤 규모의 설비를 시작으로 2024년부터 생산을 시작할 계획

▶ LME, 러시아 제재 일환으로 일부 러시아산 비철금속의 영국내 LME 창고 입고를 금지. 이는 영국이 러시아산 금속에 대해 35%의 추가 수입관세부과를 부과한 이후 시행된 조치

▶ 유럽 최대 구리 제련사 Aurubis사가 Norilsk Nickel사를 포함한 러시아 정광공급업체들과의 거래를 종료할 계획이라고 발표

▶ 조 바이든 미국 대통령이 전기차 배터리 등 생산에 필요한 필수 광물을 증산하기 위해 한국

전쟁 때 만든 국방물자조달법(DPA)을 발동할 예정이라고 언론 보도

- 블룸버그에 따르면 바이든 대통령은 이르면 31일 DPA를 발동해 리튬, 니켈, 흑연, 코발트, 망간을 생산하는 미국 기업에 7억5천만 달러를 지원할 방침

◆ 주요지표

철강	단위	종가	-1W(%)	-1M(%)
중국 열연 유통	CNY	5,316	2.0	4.3
중국 철근 유통	CNY	5,112	3.0	4.6
SHFE 철근 선물	CNY	5,109	3.7	11.3
한국 열연 유통	천원	1,400	3.7	16.7
한국 철근 유통	천원	1,133	2.5	2.3
철광석 현물	USD	159.5	5.6	0.3
DCE 철광석 선물	CNY	907	5.2	29.4
호주 강점탄 현물	USD	480	-10.9	-14.2
중국 제철용 코크스	CNY	3,740	0.0	12.0
DCE 강점탄 선물	CNY	3,219	3.6	20.4
고철 일본내수	JPY	60,757	1.2	13.0
중국 빌렛	CNY	4,940	2.5	4.0
중국 흑연 전극봉	CNY	21,750	0.9	10.1
중국 합금철(FeMn)	CNY	11,900	0.0	0.0
중국 철강유통재고	천톤	1,848	-0.9	-1.5

비철/귀금속 등	단위	종가	-1W(%)	-1M(%)
LME 구리선물	USD	10,354	0.8	2.9
LME 아연선물	USD	4,339	6.7	15.8
LME 연(납)선물	USD	2,450	4.2	1.7
LME 니켈선물	USD	33,223	-6.4	32.3
금	USD	1,926	-1.7	-1.0
은	USD	24.6	-3.5	-2.9
LME 코발트선물	USD	82,000	0.0	10.8
탄산리튬	CNY	471,500	-0.2	1.9
중국 아연 spot TC	USD	175.0	12.9	54.9
중국 연 spot TC	USD	83.0	0.0	0.0
달러인덱스	pt	98.6	-0.2	1.3
국제유가(WTI)	USD	99.3	-14.0	-4.0

주가	단위	종가	-1W(%)	-1M(%)
POSCO	원	288,000	-3.8	-0.9
Baosteel	CNY	6.9	3.9	-8.4
Nippon Steel	JPY	2,134	-6.6	-2.2
ArcelorMittal	EUR	29.8	-4.6	2.4
US Steel	USD	37.8	-1.6	31.3
BHP	AUD	52.4	5.3	4.7
Glencore	GBP	508	0.3	12.2
ZhuZhou Smelter	CNY	9.5	1.6	-17.2
Tokai Carbon	JPY	1,137	-1.9	0.4
UMICORE	EUR	39.9	2.1	7.6

[220404\\_Steel\\_Weekly.pdf](#)

#### 투자컨텐츠팀

투자상담 서비스와 모바일 투자정보, 채널K 증권방송 등 콘텐츠를 제작/운영하고 있습니다.



이 글을 읽은 투자자는

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55%

45%

- 1. 4%
- 2. 13%
- 3. 27%
- 4. 38%
- 5. 18%

- 남자
- 여자
- 20대
- 30대
- 40대
- 50대
- 60대

< 뒤로가기

원문보기 

## **ATTACHMENT 5**

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The following is a translation of an excerpt of **Public Attachment 5**, Hankyung News, “Shinhan Increases SeAH Besteel Target Price as SeAH Besteel’s Special Steel ASP is Expected to Increase” (August 29, 2022):

**Page 1 (highlight)**

- Shinhan Finance and Investment has increased the target share price of SeAH Besteel (holding company) to KRW 25,000 and kept its investment opinion at “buy” stating that the average selling price (ASP) of special steel is expected to rise as a result of increasing scrap price.

According to Mr. Park Kwang Rae, an analyst of Shinhan Finance and Investment on the 29<sup>th</sup>, “as a result of increasing scrap price, SeAH Besteel will be able to maintain the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter ASP in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter as well” and he added that “seasonality and heavy rain will reduce the demand from the construction and heavy industries sector, but our analysis shows that automobile demand is recovering as supply chain stabilizes”.

Supply-demand conditions that can be discerned from an index of shipment/inventory turn also show that there is a short-term recovery unlike in other steel products. The 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter revenue and operating income is expected to be KRW 190 billion and KRW 53.9 billion respectively.

# 세아베스틸지주 특수강 ASP 상승 전망에 목표가↑신한

[hankyung.com/finance/article/2022082937816](http://hankyung.com/finance/article/2022082937816)

2022년 8월 29일

차은지 기자

입력 2022.08.29 08:19 수정 2022.08.29 08:19



신한금융투자는

세아베스틸지주

에 대해 철스크랩 가격 상승으로 특수강 평균판매가격(ASP) 상승이 예상된다며 투자의견은 '매수'를 유지하고 목표주가는 2만5000원으로 상향했다.

박광래 신한금융투자 연구원은 29일 "철스크랩 가격 상승으로 세아베스틸의 3분기 ASP는 2분기 수준을 유지할 수 있을 것"이라며 "계절적 비수기 및 폭우 영향으로 건설·중장비항 수요는 부진하겠으나 자동차항 물량은 공급망 안정화로 회복되고 있는 것으로 파악된다"고 말했다.

출하재고순환지수를 통해 파악할 수 있는 수급 상황도 다른 철강재들과 달리 단기적으로 반등하고 있는 것으로 나타나고 있다. 3분기 실적은 매출 1조900억원, 영업이익 539억원으로 예상된다.

장기적으로는 원전과 중동 에너지 시장으로의 진출이 기대된다. Orano, 한전기술과 사용후 핵연료 운반 및 저장용기(CASK) 제작 관련 업무협약(MOU)을 맺어 향후 관련 매출 발생이 예상된다. 2025년 4분기부터는 세아창원특수강과 사우디 산업투자공사가 합작 투자한 SeAH Gulf Special Steel Industries(SGSI)에서 스테인리스 무게목 강관 1만7000톤 생산이 시작된다.

박 연구원은 "원전 CASK와 사우디항 스테인리스 무게목 강관 생산은 당장 전사 실적을 유의미한 수준으로 개선시킬 수 있는 이벤트는 아니지만 오랜기간동안 지적되어 왔던 '성장동력 부재'라는 리스크를 경감시키는 데에는 긍정적으로 작용할 것"이라고 말했다.

차은지 한경닷컴 기자 chachacha@hankyung.com

#세아베스틸지주

## **ATTACHMENT 6**

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## Import statistics for SIMA measures in force

 [cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/mif-mev/mif-mev-stats-eng.html](https://cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/mif-mev/mif-mev-stats-eng.html)

As part of ongoing enforcement, the CBSA monitors and reviews imports that may be subject to *Special Import Measures Act* (SIMA) measures in force and will assess anti-dumping and countervailing duties as necessary.

The CBSA publishes annual statistics on total SIMA duties assessed by both importers and the CBSA. These statistics also include the value and quantity of imports potentially subject to SIMA duties that are being monitored by the CBSA, not all of which will be subject to a SIMA Measure in Force.



### How to read these tables

The amounts reported reflect the most accurate statistics available at the time they are reported. The annual, verified amounts may change significantly over time due to ongoing refunds, appeals, corrections, enforcement actions and other adjustments.

### Aluminum extrusions (AE): Dumping & countervailing (China)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$148,222,394	21,569,637 KG	\$25,203,985	5,263,448 KG	\$3,722,170
2020	\$105,894,463	14,226,335 KG	\$12,523,546	2,873,213 KG	\$3,928,350
2019	\$104,142,111	16,316,595 KG	\$8,660,277	3,375,242 KG	\$2,287,394
2018	\$93,387,500	13,230,34 KG	\$8,579,905	1,672,429 KG	\$3,865,007
2017	\$90,587,149	12,017,673 KG	\$9,960,681	1,966,491 KG	\$3,913,890

Annual total amounts

#### 2021 summary:

- The majority of the subject goods imported from cooperative exporters were priced at or above established normal values
- Some importers and some exporters contacted the CBSA prior to shipment to determine subjectivity

- Assessments were issued by the CBSA on subject goods where the importer did not self-assess correctly at time of entry or attempted to evade paying SIMA duties
- The majority of the non-subject goods imported consisted of further worked extrusions with permanent attachments which were either welded or riveted, or extrusions which comprised part of a kit for items such as gazebos, sun shelters, or shower doors/enclosures

**Carbon steel welded pipe (CSWP1): Dumping & countervailing (China)**

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$33,631,474	39,956,017 KG	\$52,328	33,646 KG	\$145,600
2020	\$11,439,063	11,180,907 KG	\$355,245	224,713 KG	\$680,215
2019	\$21,895,883	12,585,652 KG	\$417,016	319,185 KG	\$403,634
2018	\$20,545,226	15,648,655 KG	\$4,011,770	5,135,359 KG	\$13,516
2017	\$17,271,300	21,534,022 KG	\$126,551	123,787 KG	\$342,133

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- Identified HS codes overlap with goods imported under the piling pipe case
- There were a low volume of importations of subject goods
- Vast majority of imported non-subject carbon steel welded pipes were below 1/2” or over 6” in nominal diameter and/or were certified to a non-subject specification
- There were also a significant amount of seamless pipes, ready cut pipes/pipe nipples, EMT Conduit, Stainless Steel pipes, Seamless Casing, Hollow Structural Sections, DOM tubes, polyethylene double coated pipes
- The CBSA issued assessments where importers did not self-assess the anti-dumping and countervailing duties at the time of importation

**Carbon steel welded pipe 2 (CSWP2): Dumping (Chinese Taipei, India, Oman, Republic of Korea, Thailand and United Arab Emirates) & countervailing (India)**

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
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Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$125,299,739	92,107,294 KG	\$15,382,422	11,580,202 KG	\$97,791
2020	\$77,656,519	76,822,977 KG	\$31,024,329	30,616,985 KG	\$38,627
2019	\$116,239,860	266,914,514 KG	\$8,211,529	8,222,785 KG	\$188,320
2018	\$94,014,756	89,795,971 KG	\$60,339,150	60,908,639 KG	\$235,547
2017	\$36,271,828	32,721,761 KG	\$2,896,093	4,796,750 KG	\$453,342

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- Identified HS codes overlap with goods imported under the hollow structural steel
- High proportion of importations from cooperative exporters with established normal values
- Export prices were generally above normal values. Various importers contacted the CBSA prior to shipment in order to self-assess correctly
- The vast majority of non-subject goods imported were below 1/2” or over 6” in nominal diameter and/or were certified to a non-subject specification
- There were significant amounts of goods imported from specifically excluded exporters
- Significant importations of excluded goods such as seamless pipes, ready cut pipes/pipe nipples and mechanical tubes
- The CBSA issued assessments where importers did not self-assess the anti-dumping duty at the time of importation

### Carbon steel welded pipe 3 (CSWP3): Dumping (Pakistan, Philippines, Turkey, Vietnam)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$40,234,142	32,635,859 KG	\$32,603,550	25,590,791 KG	\$391,312
2020	\$19,487,974	18,493,803 KG	\$16,860,450	16,266,128 KG	\$109,939
2019	\$44,244,944	61,479,600 KG	\$21,752,609	36,145,652 KG	\$417,267

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- High proportion of importations from cooperative exporters with established normal values
- Export prices were generally above normal values
- The majority of importers correctly self-assessed anti-dumping duties applicable at time of entry
- The vast majority of non-subject goods imported were below 1/2” or over 6” in nominal diameter and/or were certified to a non-subject specification
- The CBSA issued assessments where importers did not self-assess the anti-dumping duty at the time of importation

### Cold-rolled steel (CRS): Dumping & countervailing (China, South Korea, Vietnam)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$7,363,854	50,076,011 KG	\$70,743	40,330 KG	\$55,737
2020	\$666,702	261,943 KG	\$49,590	39,032 KG	\$31,600
2019	\$2,044,424	844,067 KG	\$73,846	69,921 KG	\$64,530
2018	\$391,774	155,291 KG	\$0	0 KG	\$0

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- The HS codes monitored cover a vast number of subject and non-subject goods
- Vast majority of imports meet one of the exclusions
- Large increase in VFD/Quantity monitored due to one(1) very large transaction (goods excluded) and many low value misclassified goods

### Concrete reinforcing bar (RB1): Dumping (China, Republic of Korea, Turkey) & countervailing (China)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$264,079,637	301,110,973 KG	\$42,200,708	51,536,261 KG	\$31,291
2020	\$40,912,499	51,223,151 KG	\$14,825,895	23,183,716 KG	\$1,625
2019	\$90,400,185	135,528,392 KG	\$9,649,852	6,289,527 KG	\$1,264

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2018	\$317,428,783	268,657,937KG	\$20,302,067	29,153,267 KG	\$38,781
2017	\$140,494,827	78,230,341 KG	\$99,024,014	38,123,946 KG	\$1,888,133

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- The majority of the non-subject goods imported were plain round bar
- A significant amount of the subject goods imported were from cooperative exporters, most of which were priced at or above established normal values
- HS Codes were adjusted during the year

### Concrete reinforcing bar 2 (RB2): Dumping (Belarus, Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong, Japan, Portugal and Spain)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$725,320	480,631 KG	\$659,561	477,250 KG	\$3,289
2020	\$1,627,542	1,187,198 KG	\$1,475,858	1,156,378 KG	\$115,494
2019	\$37,288,689	46,288,791 KG	\$33,385,650	41,085,820 KG	\$85,701
2018	\$28,524,912	29,900,436 KG	\$14,715,485	8,306,486 KG	\$987,399
2017	\$7,292,245	13,295,875 KG	\$14,889	149,633 KG	\$7,305

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- The majority of the non-subject goods imported were plain round bar
- A significant amount of the subject goods imported were from cooperative exporters, most of which were priced at or above established normal values
- HS Codes were adjusted during the year

### Concrete reinforcing bar 3 (RB3): Dumping (Algeria, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$129,179,826	145,039,704 KG	\$119,592,847	134,614,318 KG	\$363,097

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

HS Codes were adjusted during the year

### Concrete reinforcing bar 4 (RB4): Dumping (Oman and Russia)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$0	-	\$0	-	\$0

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

No importations in 2021

### Copper pipe fittings (CPF): Dumping (China, Republic of Korea and United States) & countervailing (China)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$197,104,110	22,875,462 KG	\$10,339,310	1,498,321 KG	\$1,517,162
2020	\$159,757,002	124,165,769 KG	\$8,052,698	569,137 KG	\$974,027
2019	\$159,402,998	33,295,558 KG	\$16,855,641	967,708 KG	\$1,745,961
2018	\$172,423,490	60,975,603 KG	\$9,741,444	740,627 KG	\$3,931,339
2017	\$148,296,269	40,583,720 KG	\$5,541,172	340,223 KG	\$3,190,563

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- Several exporters with established normal values provide the CBSA with monthly reports of their shipments
- The majority of importers self-assessed anti-dumping and countervailing duties applicable at time of entry
- The majority of the subject goods imported from cooperative exporters were priced at or above established normal values

### Copper pipe fittings 2 (CPF2): Dumping & countervailing (Vietnam)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$771,844	49,479 KG	\$115	3.4 KG	\$240
2020	\$349,542	19,261 KG	\$12,950	546 KG	\$5,975
2019	\$454,351	60,018 KG	\$854	28 KG	\$1,235
2018	\$195,579	15,844 KG	\$2,373	50 KG	\$3,989

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

As in previous years, the volume of subject goods is relatively low, and overall importer compliance is very good

### Copper tube (CT): Dumping (Brazil, China, Greece, Mexico and Republic of Korea) & countervailing (China)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$26,687,845	1,919,223 KG	\$395,389	3,933 KG	\$10,898
2020	\$13,648,360	1,386,467 KG	\$265,117	20,652 KG	\$19,354
2019	\$15,890,968	1,566,053 KG	\$921,660	92,383 KG	\$2,219
2018	\$12,221,647	1,425,222 KG	\$2,515	125 KG	\$2,532
2017	\$11,838,279	1,212,069 KG	\$17,496	1,056 KG	\$14,440

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

The majority of the non-subject goods imported were industrial tubes or manufactured to a non-subject standard

**Corrosion-resistant steel sheet (COR): Dumping (China, Chinese Taipei, India and South Korea)**

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$227,872,499	118,617,369 KG	\$174,121,827	114,043,143 KG	\$3,161,153
2020	\$42,838,280	38,480,480 KG	\$26,252,470	1,853,435 KG	\$1,240,886
2019	\$25,054,447	20,065,200 KG	\$7,625,231	7,221,086 KG	\$175,943
2018	\$2,856,251	2,502,350 KG	\$174,270	178,602 KG	\$12,729

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- The majority of the non-subject goods imported meet one of the specific exclusions
- Assessments were issued by the CBSA on subject goods where the importer did not self-assess correctly at time of entry
- The majority of subject goods imported were from cooperative exporters, most of which were priced at or above established normal values
- The majority of importers self-assessed anti-dumping duties applicable at the time of entry
- Very large increase of subject goods were imported, most of which priced at or above established normal values

**Corrosion-resistant steel sheet 2 (COR2): Dumping & countervailing (Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam)**

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$162,055,748	108,745,962 KG	\$58,953,269	43,696,406 KG	\$853,613
2020	\$128,255	28,464 KG	\$5,401	4,000 KG	\$1,583

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- The majority of non-subject goods imported meet one of the specific exclusions
- Re-determinations were issued by the CBSA on subject goods where the importer did not self-assess correctly at time of entry
- The majority of subject goods imported were from cooperative exporters, most of which were priced at or above established normal values
- The majority of importers self-assessed anti-dumping duties applicable at the time of entry
- Very large increase due to full year of monitoring. 2020 stats only monitored 6 weeks of importations

### Dry wheat pasta (DWP): Dumping & countervailing (Turkey)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$11,791,436	15,249 MT	\$11,766,943	15,224 MT	\$57,746
2020	\$11,563,589	15,545 MT	\$11,289,833	15,190 MT	\$105,838
2019	\$9,233,844	13,034 MT	\$9,001,629	12,708 MT	\$263,922
2018	\$9,060,210	12,848 MT	\$6,609,471	9,505 MT	\$723,608

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- Three importers are responsible for significant volume of dry wheat pasta
- Most goods were imported at or above established normal values
- SIMA Duties are mostly countervailing duties

### Fabricated industrial steel components (FISC): Dumping (China, Republic of Korea and Spain) & countervailing (China)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$862,948,749	199,461 MT	\$5,848,084	1,141 MT	\$3,377,933
2020	\$633,708,993	163,790 MT	\$110,689	25 MT	\$49,644
2019	\$620,218,353	133,857 MT	\$1,578,157	286 MT	\$1,242,314

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2018	\$658,829,771	272,189 MT	\$814,206	147 MT	\$654,485
2017	\$537,440,748	181,802 MT	\$2,685,862	452 MT	\$997,348

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- The HS codes monitored correspond to a very large number of subject and non-subject goods
- The majority of non-subject types of monitored goods under HS codes range from small metal outlet liners to garage doors, gazebo sheds, gym equipment parts to roofing sheets
- For the HS codes in question, the units of measurement are variable: units, kilograms, blank fields, etc
- Various importers of subject goods contacted the CBSA prior to shipment, to find out if particular goods were “subject” or not, and to properly self-assess anti-dumping or countervailing duties
- SIMA duties include an amount remitted under the fabricated industrial steel components anti-dumping and countervailing duty remission order

### Fasteners (FAS): Dumping (China and Chinese Taipei) & countervailing (China)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$371,731,062	795,260,710 KG	\$38,381,087	128,644,493 KG	\$18,470,225
2020	\$296,632,815	209,936,564 KG	\$40,491,046	19,805,913 KG	\$12,953,893
2019	\$324,309,729	548,840,309 KG	\$92,173,864	135,171,192 KG	\$12,109,594
2018	\$290,888,422	597,323,759 KG	\$52,748,302	104,227,800 KG	\$12,616,824
2017	\$225,414,184	566,687,470 KG	\$42,538,234	111,973,701 KG	\$9,063,680

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- The majority of importers were aware of the measure in place and self-assessed anti-dumping and countervailing duties applicable at time of entry
- The majority of the subject goods imported from cooperative exporters were priced at or above established normal values
- The CBSA issued assessments on subject goods where the importer did not self-assess appropriately at time of entry
- Many importers and exporters of subject goods contacted the CBSA prior to shipment in order to determine the proper amount of anti-dumping and countervailing duty owing in order to self-assess accordingly
- The majority of the non-subject goods imported consisted of screws that are not within the specified dimensions, made of stainless steel, or specifically excluded from the Tribunal’s order
- CBSA observed a notable increase of subject goods imported and SIMA duties were assessed accordingly

<b>Year</b>	<b>Value for duty monitored</b>	<b>Quantity monitored</b>	<b>Value for duty subject</b>	<b>Quantity subject</b>	<b>SIMA duties</b>
2021	\$17,258,640	12,706,757 KG	\$47,476	35,654 KG	\$45,667
2020	\$5,515,155	3,586,688 KG	\$39,264	14,930 KG	\$31,469
2019	\$15,448,580	10,132,010 KG	\$25,182	28,000 KG	\$19,390
2018	\$13,860,809	9,513,865 KG	\$3,029	997 KG	\$1,584
2017	\$18,544,045	18,018,586 KG	\$26,159	7,771 KG	\$27,093

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- The majority of non-subject goods imported were either specifically excluded or had a thickness not within the specified range
- A significant quantity of the goods imported were misclassified
- The majority of importers self-assessed anti-dumping duties applicable at the time of entry

### **Gypsum board (GB): Dumping (United States of America)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Value for duty monitored</b>	<b>Quantity monitored</b>	<b>Value for duty subject</b>	<b>Quantity subject</b>	<b>SIMA duties</b>
2021	\$189,482,924	79,671,140 MTK	\$39,070,336	16,572,607 MTK	\$4,269,158

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2020	\$151,425,216	56,065,788 MTK	\$36,896,741	15,072,777 MTK	\$4,163,018
2019	\$150,195,755	49,447,865 MTK	\$35,545,475	13,572,346 MTK	\$4,184,786
2018	\$86,665,680	36,438,544 MTK	\$41,972,980	15,229,665 MTK	\$33,725
2017	\$109,222,186	452,444,426 MTK	\$35,915,948	144,095,089 MTK	\$3,060,087

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- The majority of subject goods are exported by 3 main co-operative exporters with normal values
- The CBSA uses shipment reports supplied by importers as part of enforcement and monitoring
- The SIMA duties include an amount of \$4,185,651 remitted under the gypsum board products anti-dumping duty remission order

### Grinding media (GM): Dumping & countervailing (India)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- Provisional duties were imposed from April 30, 2021 to August 27, 2021
- The Canadian International Trade Tribunal made a finding on August 27, 2021 that the goods are subject to anti-dumping duty and countervailing duty
- As a result of the limited number of parties involved, detailed information regarding the value, volume and SIMA duties assessed on subject imports cannot be divulged for confidentiality reasons

### Heavy plate (HP): Dumping (Chinese Taipei and Germany)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$62,015,964	44,896,577 KG	\$691,824	414,078 KG	\$1,018

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- CITT finding was issued on February 5th, 2021
- Large difference between VFD monitored and VFD subject due to overlap with Safeguards
- The majority of subject goods imported were from co-operative exporters, most of which were priced at or above established normal values
- The majority of non-subject goods had a thickness not within the specified range
- Very low number of subject goods imported

## Hollow structural sections (HSS): Dumping (Republic of Korea and Turkey)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$36,021,414	28,539,644 KG	\$2,619,505	2,285,476 KG	\$441,086
2020	\$43,450,386	41,145,120 KG	\$24,660	28,857 KG	\$5,831
2019	\$71,475,052	55,913,314 KG	\$3,759	1,089 KG	\$3,112
2018	\$97,125,671	75,187,923 KG	\$18,422,767	9,427,013 KG	\$206,320
2017	\$33,508,594	1,119,048,346 KG	\$36,637	23,794 KG	\$20,257

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- Identified HS codes overlap with goods imported under the carbon steel welded pipe cases
- The value and quantity monitored for 2021 is high due to significant amount of standard pipes (ASTM A53) imported from the Republic of Korea and Turkey (carbon steel welded pipe 3); and, as well as line pipe (API 5L) imported from the Republic of Korea (line pipe 2)
- The majority of non-subject goods imported were standard pipes, piling pipes, pipe fittings, welded casing or were not within the specified size range

- The CBSA issued assessments where importers did not self-assess the anti-dumping duty at the time of importation

### Large line pipe (LLP): Dumping (China, Japan) & countervailing (China)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$44,018,270	33,049,543 KG	\$16,107,360	9,413,343 KG	\$1,007,197
2020	\$38,674,377	26,819,225 KG	\$34,686,387	24,453,641 KG	\$11,454,763
2019	\$134,404,511	87,551,069 KG	\$69,923,366	43,103,598 KG	\$27,926,704
2018	\$58,225,624	46,141,650 KG	\$33,221,608	23,163,185 KG	\$9,258,730
2017	\$52,536,194	42,697,642 KG	\$8,455,653	5,915,052 KG	\$1,896,421

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- High proportion of importations from cooperative exporters with established normal values
- The majority of importers self-assessed anti-dumping duties applicable at time of entry
- Significant amounts of subject goods imported qualified under the exclusion provision of the CITT injury finding

### Large power transformers (TR): Dumping (Republic of Korea)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- As a result of the limited number of parties involved, detailed information regarding the value, volume and SIMA duties assessed on subject imports cannot be divulged for confidentiality reasons
- Normal values were calculated on a per-shipment basis by the CBSA
- Exporters of subject goods provided the documentation and information necessary to calculate normal values and margins of dumping
- Assessments were issued by the CBSA on subject goods where the importer did not self-assess appropriately at time of entry

### **Line pipe 1 (LP1): Dumping & countervailing (China)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Value for duty monitored</b>	<b>Quantity monitored</b>	<b>Value for duty subject</b>	<b>Quantity subject</b>	<b>SIMA duties</b>
2021	\$34,104,328	10,548,335 KG	\$18,288,275	2,121,507 KG	\$184,593
2020	\$24,277,969	16,493,849 KG	\$803,359	419,924 KG	\$2,613
2019	\$30,992,111	20,948,045 KG	\$27,251	15,407 KG	\$88,711
2018	\$53,867,915	44,607,301 KG	\$11,685,806	7,814,080 KG	\$525,025
2017	\$39,309,147	35,621,716 KG	\$30,032	16,536 KG	\$110,000

Annual total amounts

#### 2021 summary:

- Most goods imported were non-subject pipes; galvanized, below 2.375” outside diameter, excluded goods, certified to a non-subject specification, seamless hollow sections for further processing, seamless casing, seamless mechanical tubes or specialty large diameter pipes with non-subject specifications (ASTM A252)
- The CBSA issued assessments of anti-dumping and countervailing duties on subject line pipes where duties were not self-assessed at time of importation
- Stats represent incorrect quantity due to error in the reporting on several entries

### **Line pipe 2 (LP2): Dumping (South Korea)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Value for duty monitored</b>	<b>Quantity monitored</b>	<b>Value for duty subject</b>	<b>Quantity subject</b>	<b>SIMA duties</b>
2021	\$9,874,157	5,032,637 KG	\$9,074,695	4,644,856 KG	\$1,563,551
2020	\$15,290,959	7,439,807 KG	\$7,016,456	4,638,625 KG	\$1,488,180

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2019	\$41,530,760	34,118,976 KG	\$33,460,610	28,907,733 KG	\$1,600,071
2018	\$164,002,845	125,579,874 KG	\$138,833,187	106,164,815 KG	\$4,224,895

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- High proportion of importations from cooperative exporters with established normal values
- Significant amount of subject goods exported by cooperative exporters where the export prices were above the established normal values
- The majority of importers self-assessed anti-dumping duties applicable at the time of entry
- The CBSA issued assessments of anti-dumping duties on subject line pipes where duties were not self-assessed at time of importation

### Oil country tubular goods (OCTG1): Dumping & countervailing (China)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$35,638,470	15,402,439 KG	\$14,820,221	6,904,200 KG	\$242,899
2020	\$12,748,358	5,892,060 KG	\$5,895,085	2,838,624 KG	\$64,615
2019	\$39,924,065	18,302,057 KG	\$15,058,769	7,473,093 KG	\$499,257
2018	\$47,935,358	31,466,230 KG	\$24,496,636	23,134,211 KG	\$1,986,079
2017	\$41,632,785	19,111,074 KG	\$24,886,237	12,786,744 KG	\$24,824,800

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- The majority of non-subject goods imported were mechanical tubing
- A high amount of transactions were self-assessed correctly
- The majority of the subject goods imported were from cooperative exporters, most of which were priced at or above established normal values

- There is a crossover of HS codes and a noticeable amount of goods are subject to other cases such as Seamless Casing and Pup joints

## Oil country tubular goods 2 (OCTG2): Dumping (Chinese Taipei, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and Vietnam)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$143,785,636	107,317,081 KG	\$48,900,772	37,030,180 KG	\$756,940
2020	\$97,696,642	88,746,618 KG	\$10,488,610	12,806,367 KG	\$99,870
2019	\$223,989,973	345,020,087 KG	\$60,875,296	39,774,329 KG	\$40,793
2018	\$235,611,398	264,940,948 KG	\$34,324,723	31,640,314 KG	\$1,036,951
2017	\$152,960,526	1,948,472,193 KG	\$16,597,432	727,000,534 KG	\$552,817

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- There is a large crossover of HS codes and a large amount of goods being subject to other cases such as carbon steel welded pipe
- The majority of the non-subject goods imported were pup joints, mechanical tubing, line pipe, piling pipe and other various type of bars and pipes. These goods may have been subject to and assessed under other measures in force
- The majority of the subject goods imported were from cooperative exporters, most of which were priced at or above established normal values

## Photovoltaic modules and laminates (SML): Dumping & countervailing (China)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$52,151,664	46,186,680 units	\$187,230	11,130 units	\$89,218
2020	\$52,151,664	46,186,680 units	\$187,230	11,130 units	\$89,218
2019	\$50,215,526	44,178,403 units	\$892,023	142,225 units	\$117,763

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2018	\$89,393,871	217,093,007 units	\$411,278	121 units	\$183,320
2017	\$66,860,337	40,597,900 units	\$241,692	58 units	\$251,915

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- Assessments were issued by the CBSA on subject goods where the importer did not self-assess correctly at time of entry
- The majority of the non-subject goods imported were below 100 W
- Many importers of subject goods contacted the CBSA prior to shipment in order to determine the proper amount of anti-dumping and countervailing duty owing in order to self-assess accordingly
- The quantity monitored contains fully assembled Photovoltaic Modules and also cells on their own

### Piling pipe (PP): Dumping & countervailing (China)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$43,817,249	42,657,035 KG	\$422,267	264,529 KG	\$430,552
2020	\$23,043,023	18,636,286 KG	\$6,363,256	5,962,189 KG	\$6,368,357
2019	\$32,790,746	17,018,843 KG	\$4,123,918	2,571,701 KG	\$2,518,674
2018	\$23,025,271	16,015,494 KG	\$5,343,779	5,293,844 KG	\$13,788
2017	\$17,271,300	21,534,022 KG	\$71,121	99,108 KG	\$15,393

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- Identified HS codes overlap with goods imported under the carbon steel welded pipe 1 case
- Most of the imported non-subject goods were mechanical tubes, sheet piles, H piles, either too small or too large to be subject
- The CBSA issued assessments where importers did not self-assess the anti-dumping and countervailing duty at the time of importation

## Pup joints (PJ): Dumping & countervailing (China)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Annual total amounts

### 2021 summary:

As a result of the limited number of parties involved, detailed information regarding the value, volume and SIMA duties assessed on subject imports cannot be divulged for confidentiality reasons

## Refined sugar (SUG): Dumping (Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom and United States) & countervailing (European Union)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$36,070,219	80,900 MT	\$1,042,765	1,160 MT	\$666,634
2020	\$17,779,407	85,305 MT	\$3,948,155	18,182 MT	\$2,173,755
2019	\$22,413,463	145,807 MT	\$4,671,602	61,749 MT	\$2,107,540
2018	\$20,932,046	49,920 MT	\$5,712,793	4,405 MT	\$4,854,165
2017	\$17,820,962	47,634 MT	\$2,153,373	3,571 MT	\$1,035,801

Annual total amounts

### 2021 summary:

- The majority of importers were aware of the measure in place and self-assessed anti-dumping and countervailing duties applicable at time of entry
- There were many importations of excluded varieties of sugar such as: co-crystallized, flavoured, organic, pearl, etc

## Seamless casing (SC): Dumping & countervailing (China)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$21,383,146	13,829,892 KG	\$20,582,384	13,489,632 KG	\$236,658
2020	\$4,375,128	2,392,674 KG	\$4,023,999	2,200,804 KG	\$40,269
2019	\$9,293,749	5,223,474 KG	\$5,588,471	2,981,443 KG	\$73,947
2018	\$86,249,350	32,773,296 KG	\$78,260,905	29,741,189 KG	\$6,469,516
2017	\$118,414,630	64,434,507 KG	\$115,613,634	62,649,552 KG	\$56,651,242

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- The majority of the subject goods imported were from cooperative exporters, most of which were priced at or above established normal values
- Identified HS codes overlap with goods imported under the OCTG1, OCTG2 and pup joints

## Silicon metal (SM): Dumping & countervailing (China)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$8,346	1,802 KG	\$542	1 KG	\$1,273
2020	\$37,223	13,559 KG	\$268	1 KG	\$629
2019	\$94,650	10,792 KG	\$76,604	10,360 KG	\$191,313
2018	\$38,534	4,115 KG	\$2,490	9 KG	\$5,834
2017	\$19,370	619 KG	\$2,128	1 KG	\$5,002

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- There were very few subject goods imported
- The vast majority of goods imported were non-subject with many being misclassified goods such as sealants, rubber and caulk

- Subject goods were imported in very small quantities, and anti-dumping and countervailing duty was self-assessed correctly

### Small power transformers (SPT): Dumping (Chinese Taipei and South Korea)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- As a result of the limited number of parties involved, detailed information regarding the value, volume and SIMA duties assessed on subject imports cannot be divulged for confidentiality reasons
- Normal values were calculated on a per shipment basis by the CBSA
- Exporters of subject goods provided the documentation and information necessary to calculate normal values and margins of dumping
- Assessments were issued by the CBSA on subject goods where the importer did not self-assess appropriately at time of entry

### Stainless steel sinks (SSS): Dumping & countervailing (China)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$61,396,790	771,026 units	\$11,450,990	198,762 units	\$2,391,748
2020	\$43,190,940	909,409 units	\$6,309,950	114,734 units	\$915,674
2019	\$28,117,935	504,675 units	\$9,227,397	164,004 units	\$774,008
2018	\$48,640,544	588,386 units	\$6,566,387	126,203 units	\$1,091,539
2017	\$42,937,887	555,050 units	\$10,435,288	194,833 units	\$823,730

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- The majority of the non-subject goods imported were fabricated by hand or not within the specified size range
- The quantity reported is based on the best available information to the CBSA

### Steel grating (SG): Dumping & countervailing (China)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$454,584,444	161,518 MT	\$355,621	97 MT	\$404,600
2020	\$283,349,635	107,598 MT	\$8,370	2 MT	\$1,983
2019	\$295,509,455	91,747 MT	\$303,507	63 MT	\$155,454
2018	\$343,521,719	225,982 MT	\$628,805	152 MT	\$587,838
2017	\$262,517,535	142,070,275 KG	\$34,070	35,863 KG	\$2,835

Annual total amounts

#### 2021 summary:

- The HS codes monitored correspond to a very large number of subject and non-subject goods
- The majority of non-subject types of monitored goods under HS codes range from small metal outlet liners to garage doors, gazebo sheds, gym equipment parts to roofing sheets
- For the HS codes in question, the units of measurement are variable: units, kilograms, blank fields

### Steel plate 3 (PLA3): Dumping (China)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$8,590,916	9,177,282 KG	\$52,323	12,188 KG	\$35,226
2020	\$8,032,678	8,680,610 KG	\$0	0 KG	\$0
2019	\$8,499,930	8,733,000 KG	\$4,017	3,230 KG	\$3,221
2018	\$21,951,495	22,678,852 KG	\$111,860	29,149 KG	\$24,930
2017	\$18,468,264	20,637,604 KG	\$0	0 KG	\$0

## Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- The majority of the non-subject goods imported had a thickness not within the specified range or were specifically excluded
- A very low number of subject goods were imported

### Steel plate 5 (PLA5): Dumping (Bulgaria, Czech Republic and Romania)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$0	0 KG	\$0	0 KG	\$0
2020	\$0	0 KG	\$0	0 KG	\$0
2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2018	\$0	0 KG	\$0	0 KG	\$0
2017	\$1,233	186 KG	\$0	0 KG	\$0

## Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

No importations in 2021

### Steel plate 6 (PLA6): Dumping (Ukraine)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$4,814	1,450 KG	\$0	0 KG	\$0
2020	\$6,669	4,360 KG	\$4,971	4,075 KG	\$1,059
2019	\$1,810,910	1,966,000 KG	\$1,513,521	1,663,000 KG	\$227,028
2018	\$59,235	32,830 KG	\$0	0 KG	\$0
2017	\$16,893	8,909 KG	\$4,143	3,339 KG	\$883

## Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

The majority of the non-subject goods imported had a thickness not within the specified range or were specifically excluded

### Steel plate 7 (PLA7): Dumping (Brazil, Denmark, Indonesia, Italy, Japan and the Republic of Korea)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$65,882,127	53,940,987 KG	\$11,099,166	6,695,823 KG	\$202,798
2020	\$20,034,924	18,519,669 KG	\$3,123,805	3,594,384 KG	\$150,992
2019	\$31,070,034	27,948,358 KG	\$22,800,732	21,306,464 KG	\$104,604
2018	\$51,230,701	44,954,020 KG	\$263,348	345,626 KG	\$90,205
2017	\$23,971,415	27,784,532 KG	\$35,409	37,479 KG	\$10,131

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- The majority of the non-subject goods imported were either specifically excluded or had a thickness not within the specified range
- The majority of the subject goods imported were from cooperative exporters, most of which were priced at or above established normal values
- Assessments were issued by the CBSA on subject goods where the importer did not self-assess correctly at the time of entry
- Importers self-assessed anti-dumping duties applicable at the time of entry

### Sucker rods (SR): Dumping & countervailing (China)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$541,711	0 KG	\$73,967	0 KG	\$1,770
2020	\$673,399	1269 KG	\$208,644	227 KG	\$23
2019	\$411,515	34 KG	\$0	0 KG	\$0
2018	\$79,678	0 KG	\$7,574	0 KG	\$8,709

## Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

Most of the non-subject goods are couplings, pump parts, rods and bars

### Thermoelectric containers and warmers (TC): Dumping & countervailing (China)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$229,389,275	1,069,863 units	\$5,222,047	51,358 units	\$870,061
2020	\$156,411,632	1,149,282 units	\$3,650,372	40,210 units	\$690,107
2019	\$145,769,227	747,005 units	\$4,279,008	53,026 units	\$633,076
2018	\$144,050,979	857,628 units	\$3,116,747	43,090 units	\$267,136
2017	\$87,732,824	323,614 units	\$2,958,456	29,861 units	\$219,658

## Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- A significant amount of the subject goods imported were from cooperative exporters, most of which were priced at or above established normal values
- The CBSA issued assessments where importers self-assessed the anti-dumping duty, but not the countervailing duty applicable
- The majority of the non-subject goods imported were excluded goods containing compressors or refrigerants, including a significant quantity of refrigerators, freezers and display cases

### Unitized wall modules (UWM): Dumping & countervailing (China)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$20,434,781	406,881 MTK	\$0	0 MTK	\$0
2020	\$13,639,563	168,559 MTK	\$436	2 MTK	\$724
2019	\$13,466,045	326,644 MTK	\$1,025	2 MTK	\$1,198

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2018	\$24,991,933	1,364,986 KG	\$963,140	160,161 KG	\$70,723
2017	\$76,319,512	7,256,676 KG	\$979,895	180,172 units	\$298,429

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- The quantity reported is based on the best available information to the CBSA
- Normal values are established on a project basis
- The HS codes for unitized wall modules include a significant amount of HS Codes included in the aluminum extrusion case. Aluminum extrusion values have been removed from this measure in force

### Upholstered domestic seating (UDS): Dumping & countervailing (China and Vietnam)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$520,164,344	193,687 NMB	\$187,470,508	23,125 NMB	\$127,849,599

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- Data reported includes the provisional period
- The quantity reported is based on the best available information to the CBSA

### Wheat gluten (WG): Dumping (Australia, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Lithuania)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$9,537,967	3,638,608 KG	\$4,738,017	1,977,033 KG	\$968,428

Annual total amounts

2021 summary:

- Two HS codes are applicable for this case, however, each is recorded in different units of measure. As per the *Customs Tariff*, 1109.00.10.00 (within access) is measured in KGM and 1109.00.20.00 (over access) is measured in TNE. For reporting purposes, the quantity is listed in KGM
- Data reported includes the provisional period

## Whole potatoes (POT): Dumping (United-States)

Year	Value for duty monitored	Quantity monitored	Value for duty subject	Quantity subject	SIMA duties
2021	\$119,678,632	3,379,155 MT	\$7,672,685	315,756 MT	\$48,599
2020	\$45,550,859	836,828 MT	\$6,544,194	250,933 MT	\$23,510
2019	\$49,595,401	2,278,932 MT	\$539,355	50,216 MT	\$61,111
2018	\$50,181,063	620,978 MT	\$6,814,450	189,107 MT	\$91,565
2017	\$30,068,412	200,149 MT	\$8,386,904	98,613 MT	\$212,998

Annual total amounts

### 2021 summary:

- A significant amount of imported goods were non-subject as they were destined for use or consumption outside British Columbia
- There were many importations of excluded varieties of potatoes such as red, yellow or exotic
- There was a high rate of compliance given that this measure has been in force since 1984. The majority of importers were aware of the measure in place and self-assessed anti-dumping duty applicable at time of entry
- The CBSA's 2014 re-investigation introduced fixed normal values and, as a result, many exporters have been selling at or above normal values

### Date modified:

2022-11-14

## **ATTACHMENT 7**

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Sum of Value Row Labels	Column Labels 2022										2022 Total
	202201	202202	202203	202204	202205	202206	202207	202208	202209		
<b>8413.91.00.10</b>	\$ 105,288	\$ 97,481	\$ 58,422	\$ 93,099	\$ 124,266	\$ 17,323	\$ 170,477	\$ 12,537	\$ 113,589	\$ 792,482	
Sucker rods, pony rods or polished rods for oilfield pumps & parts thereof	\$ 105,288	\$ 97,481	\$ 58,422	\$ 93,099	\$ 124,266	\$ 17,323	\$ 170,477	\$ 12,537	\$ 113,589	\$ 792,482	
China	\$ 105,288	\$ 97,481	\$ 58,422	\$ 93,099	\$ 124,266	\$ 17,323	\$ 170,477	\$ 12,537	\$ 113,589	\$ 792,482	
<b>Grand Total</b>	\$ 105,288	\$ 97,481	\$ 58,422	\$ 93,099	\$ 124,266	\$ 17,323	\$ 170,477	\$ 12,537	\$ 113,589	\$ 792,482	