

EWRIS COMITÉ DE LIAISON DES INDUSTRIES DE CÂBLES D'ACIER DE L'UE LIAISON COMMITTEE OF E.U. WIRE ROPE INDUSTRIES

65, avenue Victor Hugo – 75116 PARIS – FRANCE

Tel : + 33 (0) 1 53 75 10 04 - Fax : + 33 (0) 1 53 75 10 02 - E-mail : ewris@ewris.com

Web site : <http://www.ewris.com>

REQUEST FOR A REVIEW

**(Article 11 § 2 of the Antidumping Council Regulation (EU)
N° 2016/1036 of 8 June 2016)**

**OF DEFINITIVE ANTIDUMPING MEASURES ON IMPORTS OF STEEL
ROPES AND CABLES INCLUDING LOCKED COIL ROPES, EXCLUDING
ROPES AND CABLES OF STAINLESS STEEL,
WITH A MAXIMUM CROSS-SECTIONAL DIMENSION EXCEEDING 3 MM
ORIGINATING IN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

REVISED EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Product Concerned and like product

1.1. Product Concerned

Product Concerned is all alike as in the original investigation and in the investigations which led to the continuation of imposition of the measures currently in force on imports of steel ropes and cables including locked coil ropes originating in PR China.

It is defined as follows: steel ropes and cables, including locked coil ropes, excluding ropes and cables of stainless steel, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeding 3 mm. These products are often referred to as Steel Wire Ropes (SWR). **They are currently falling within CN codes ex 7312 10 81, ex 7312 10 83, ex 7312 10 85, ex 7312 10 89 and ex 7312 10 98.**

In practise, the full 5 CN codes cover the Product Concerned. The analysis based on the full codes give an accurate idea of the situation of the Product Concerned.

The Product Concerned is used in a large variety of applications including lifting, fishing/ maritime/shipping, oil and gas industries, mining, forestry, aerial transport, civil engineering, construction (like cranes) and elevator. This list is only indicative.

The Product Concerned consists of three basic components:

- a) the steel **wire** that forms the strand,
- b) the **strands** that are wrapped around a core,
- c) and the **core** itself.

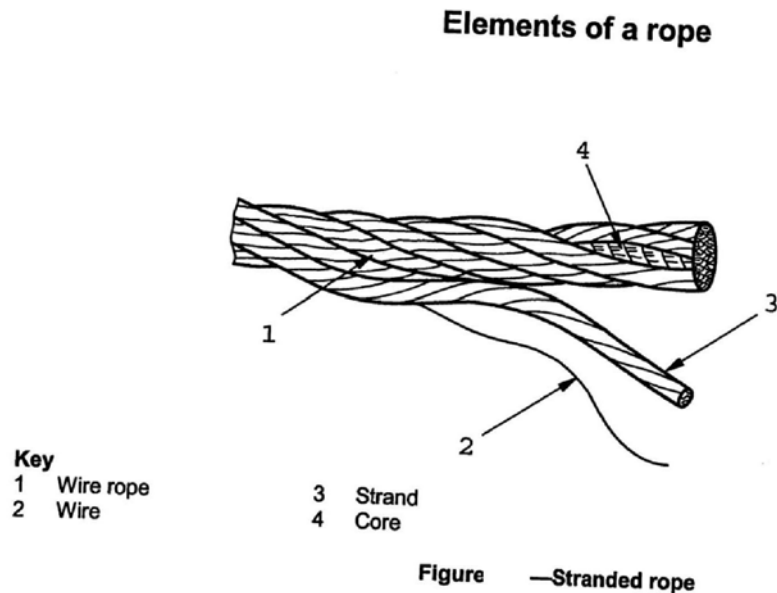
These components vary in design depending on the physical requirements of the intended application of the Product Concerned. A single strand can, in certain cases, be used as a steel wire rope.

There are different qualities of steel wire, with varying tensile strength and diameter. The steel wire may be galvanised (i.e. zinc coated) or bright (non coated).

The strand is obtained by closely twisting together several wires arranged in different geometric patterns or formations (e.g. "standard", "seal", "filler" and "warrington"). The quantity, size and quality of the steel wire, the specific construction of the rope, its diameter in millimetre establish the properties of each type of SWR.

The strands are usually assembled and wrapped around a core which can be of fibre (natural, usually in sisal, or synthetic, usually in PP (polypropylene), of steel, or of a combination of the two.

There are other technical specifications of the SWR such as the lay direction, whether there is pre-forming or other special properties (e.g. compacted, cable laid, rotation resistance). They are generally round in cross-section but may also be rectangular. The Product Concerned may be cut to length or fitted (hooks, rings), and may be covered with plastic.



1.1.1. Manufacturing process of Steel Wire Ropes & Cables

A wire rope is composed of strands laid around a central core in a helical (spiral) formation; each strand consists of a number of wires helically laid in a position around a strand centre (e.g. of wire or fibre).

A wire rope is described by its length, diameter, whether it is pre-formed, the number of strands and the nominal number of wires per strand, the finish, the grade of steel, the specific make-up of the strand (the formation of the wires within the strand), the type of core (fibre or metallic)...

- 3 stages in the manufacturing process:

- * raw material : the wire¹; also said "rope wire";
- * stranding : strands laid around the central element which is the core;
- * closing : formation of the wire rope by assembling the strands.

- Packaging: the wire rope is wound lengthways around wooden or steel reel or may be supplied in coil.

Several basic criteria allow the identification of a steel wire rope:

e.g. : * 6 x 19 = 6 strands of 19 wires;

and : * Fibre core (FC) or
Steel core (IWRC or WSC: Independent Wire Rope Core or Wire Strand Core);

and : * bright (also called non coated or non galvanized rope) or galvanized rope (also called zinc coated²); or otherwise
e.g. coated with plastics for example;

and : * the diameter of the rope: e.g.: 20 mm. The diameter of the wire is related to the diameter of the rope;

¹ Rod coming from the steel industry is processed. Some companies are "integrated" i.e. they process the rod into wire and wire ropes; others are non integrated.

² The galvanization occurs after thermal treatment and before the final processing stage. Either a galvanized wire, or a bright wire is obtained.

and : * classes of resistance: 1,770 N/mm² or 1,960 N/mm².

In addition, there are technical specifications (mass, breaking load, lay etc...) in accordance with National, European (CEN) or International (ISO) Standards.

Each class or group of wire rope has approximately the same number of wires in the strand and the same number of strands per rope although the diameter or shape of the wires in a strand may differ. Steel wire ropes can commonly be broken down into four main classes described by the number of strands in the rope and the nominal number of wires in each strand ; these are 6 x 7, 6 x 19, 6 x 36 and 8 x 19.

1.1.2. Manufacturing process of steel wire ropes and cables v/s CN codes of the Harmonised Tariff

a) STEEL ROD

CN codes applicable

CN code 72.13.91.90 mostly

CN code 72.13.91.70 very few

The rod comes from the steel industry; the rod is processed into wires ; some (few) EU wire rope producers are integrated i.e. they process the rod into wires; most of the rope manufacturers purchase the wires.

b) WIRES OF (IRON) OR NON ALLOY STEEL

CN codes applicable

CN code 72.17.10.90 mostly (non plated or coated wire)

CN code 72.17.20.90 mostly (plated or coated with zinc)

CN code 72.17.30.90 (plated or coated with other base metals i.e. galvan Zn95 A1 5 (95% zinc and 5% aluminium)

The wires are assembled together to form a strand which is an element of rope.

c) STRANDS ALSO CALLED STRANDED WIRES

CN codes applicable

CN code 73.12.10.61 (non coated)

CN code 73.12.10.65 (plated or coated with zinc)

CN code 73.12.10.69 (otherwise coated, for example with plastics)

The strand is an element of rope consisting of an assembly of wires of appropriate shape and dimensions laid helically in the same direction in one or more layers around a centre. Some ropes are not made by an assembly of strands but by an assembly of wires.

d) WIRE ROPES AND CABLES

including locked coil ropes (the term rope or the term cable are used in the same meaning) **of a maximum cross-sectional dimension exceeding 3mm.**

CN codes applicable

CN code 73.12.10.81 not coated or only plated with zinc exceeding 3 mm but not exceeding 12 mm;

CN code 73.12.10.83 not coated or only plated with zinc exceeding 12 mm but not exceeding 24 mm;

CN code 73.12.10.85 not coated or only plated with zinc exceeding 24 mm but not exceeding 48 mm;

CN code 73.12.10.89 not coated or only plated with zinc exceeding 48 mm;

CN code 73.12.10.98 otherwise coated (e.g. plastics) other

The assembly of the strands through the "closing" process, makes a rope or a cable.

Several rope types exist. Amongst them,

- Stranded ropes: an assembly of several strands laid helically in one or more layers around a core (single – layer rope) or centre (rotation - resistant or parallel - closed rope).
- Spiral ropes: an assembly of at least two layers of wires laid helically over a central core wire, built-up strand or parallel-lay strand.
- Ropes with coverings and/or fittings: a rope which is covered (coated) with a solid polymer.

1.2. Like product

As established in the original and last investigation re-conducting the AD measures, the Product Concerned produced and sold by the Chinese exporting producers on their domestic market and at exports, the Product Concerned produced and sold on the domestic market of the analogue country as well as those produced and sold by the Union producers in the EU are in all respects identical; they share the same basic physical, technical and chemical characteristics and end uses.

This is the result of the preceding investigation by the EU Commission. They compete with each other. They are considered to be like products within the meaning of Article 1(4) of the Regulation.

2. LIST OF KNOWN PARTIES TO THE INVESTIGATION

2.1. The Complainant

- TEUFELBERGER SEIL GmbH
- ZDB DRATOVNA A.S.
- RANDERS REB INTERNATIONAL A/S
- ARCELORMITTAL WIRE FRANCE
- BRIDON INTERNATIONAL GmbH (part of BRIDON BEKAERT ROPES GROUP)
- CASAR - DRAHTSEILWERK SAAR GmbH
- DRAHTSEILWERK GmbH
- DRAHTSEILWERK HEMER GmbH & CO KG
- GUSTAV WOLF
- PFEIFER DRAKO DRAHTSEILWERK GmbH
- WESTFALISCHE DRAHTINDUSTRIE GmbH – Syke
- WESTFALISCHE DRAHTINDUSTRIE GmbH – Dortmund Zwickau
- REDAELLI TECNA S.P.A.
- METALCAVI WIRE ROPES S.R.L.
- METAL-PRESS SRL
- REMER S.R.L.
- DRUMET LINY I DRUTY SP. Z.O.O.
- CORDOARIA OLIVEIRA SA
- SIRME SI CABLURI S.A.
- CABLES Y ALAMBRES ESPECIALES S.A.
- BRIDON INTERNATIONAL (now BRIDON BEKAERT ROPES GROUP)
- BRUNTON SHAW UK

2.2. Other EU producers

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| - METIZI J.S. Co. | - D. KORONAKI S.A. |
| - GROUPE FICADI | - N. LEVENTERIS S.A. |
| - VORNBAEUMEN Stahlseile GmbH | - ISCAR |
| - DIEPA DRAHTSEILWERK DIETZ | |
| - HAMBURGER DRAHTSEILEREI A. STEPPUHN GmbH | |

2.3. Chinese producers / exporters (non exhaustive list)

- | | |
|---|--|
| - NINGXIA HENGLI STEEL WIRE WIRE ROPE Co., Ltd. | - JULI SLING Co.,Ltd. |
| - GUIZHOU WIRE ROPE INC | - HUBEI FUXING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Co.,Ltd. |
| - JIANGSU FASTEN Co., Ltd. - FASTEN GROUP | - WUHAN WIRE ROPE Co. Ltd. |

- XIANGTAN STEEL GROUP STEEL WIRE ROPE Co. Ltd.
- ANSTEEL STEEL WIRE ROPE Co., Ltd.
- NANTONG SHENWEI STEEL WIRE ROPE Co. Ltd.
- JIANGSU SHENWANG GROUP Co., Ltd.
- JIANGSU LANGSHAN WIRE ROPE Co.Ltd.
- DSR WIRE Co. Ltd.
- XIANYANG BOMCO STEEL WIRE ROPE Co.,Ltd.
- CHINA NANTONG WANGYI METAL PRODUCTS Co., Ltd.
- JIANGSU SAFETY WIRE ROPE Co., Ltd
- KINGTALE TRADING
- CHINA NANTONG WANGYI METAL PRODUCTS Co., Ltd
- JIANGSU XINGLONG METAL PRODUCTS.,Ltd
- TIANJIN INNOVATION-STEEL STAINLESS STEEL TRADING Co., Ltd.
- JIANGYIN DEVELOP METAL PRODUCTS Co. Ltd.
- GUANGZHOU GANGLI STEEL WIRE & SLING Co. Ltd.
- STEEL WIRE ROPES CHINA

2.4. Importers into the EU (non exhaustive list)

- CABLERIES NAMUROISES
- VALIMAR Ltd.
- PEWAG S.R.O.
- DENWIRE ROPES APS
- ROPENHAGEN A/S
- SCANFI ApS
- BARCIET
- CORDERIE DOR SRL
- SENTECH INTERNATIONAL SARL
- BAOSTEEL EUROPE GmbH
- CERTEX GmbH
- DOLEZYCH GmbH & Co KG
- EWRIA, European Association of Wire Rope Importers
- HEKO INDUSTRIERZ GmbH
- INTERKABEL GmbH
- PFEIFER Seil- und HEBETECHNIK GmbH
- WADRA GmbH
- WALTER HERING KG
- KATRADIS VEP SA
- WIREROPE Ltd
- DIFAST SRL
- FRUTOP
- INCOFIL SRL
- MELKER Ltd
- DE RUITER STAALKABEL BV
- E.R.D. LEENMAN
- FRANKLIN OFFSHORE EUROPE BV
- FUNDEX GROUP
- HENDRIK VEDDER GROUP
- JURENCO EQUIPMENT B.V.
- LEGERO INTERN GROUP
- ROODENBERG STAALAKBELS BV
- ROPEBLOCK BV
- WYMEFA BV
- YMUIDEN STORES HOLLAND B.V.
- HEKO ROPES Srl
- Przedsiębiorstwo "GORALMET" - M. i J. Góral Sp. J.
- BEZABELA SA
- CABLES Y ESLINGAS
- CASAN COLOMAR
- ROPECO Ltd.
- SWR Ltd.

2.5. Users of the Product Concerned (non exhaustive list)

a) Crane constructors

- MANITOWOC
- SUNDERLAND, UK - GROVE EUROPE LTD.
(MANITOWOC CRANE GROUP)
- TEREX
- POTAIN
- LIEBHERR

b) Elevator companies

- OTIS
- SCHINDLER

c) Fishing industries

- DENHOLM FISHSELLING Ltd. T/a Pisces
- HANDELSMAATSCHAPPI J MARITIEM B.V.
- VISSERIJCOOPERATIE URK
- DEUTSCHE FISCHFANG UNION GmbH
- PAKHUS 5
- COSMOS TRAWL
- DEUTSCH FISCHFANG UNION GmbH
- MARINE SUPPLIERS & Co. Ltd.

d) Other users

- PFEIFER
- SPANSET
- PIKASOMA JSC
- MENNENS GRONINGEN BV
- ORONA, S.C.L.
- CERTEX

3. SUMMARY OF THE EXPIRY REVIEW REQUEST

The complainant introduces an expiry review request concerning the imports of Steel Wire Ropes originating in the PR China based on the proved facts that should the existing Anti-dumping measures ever lapse, there is a likelihood of continuation of dumping from and a likelihood of recurrence of injury.

- It was proved that dumping continued with 2 digits from PR China. Concerning the injury, the Anti-dumping measures proved some efficiency which leads the complainant to stress that in case Anti-dumping measures ever lapse, a serious injury would reoccur, putting into question the viability of the EU Industry and the employment situation.
- Huge spare capacities exist in PR China represented in 2015 9 times the EU market. Should the Anti-dumping measures lapse, it makes no doubt that imports originating in PR China will flood the market at dumped prices leading to closure of most EU producers which are SMEs. Moreover, AD measures apply to imports originating in PR China, into Turkey and Malaysia; this means that, should AD measures ever end in the EU, there would be a flood of imports by market deviations.
- PR China has circumvented the Anti-dumping duties in order to escape them by transshipping the Product Concerned via South Korea and Morocco. The Anti-dumping duties applicable at imports were extended to these countries. A recent message from a Chinese producer / exporter (2016) explains how to circumvent the Anti-dumping duties of 60,4% by transshipping via India.
- The EU Industry as a whole is still viable even though its financial results overall remain very poor; the situation would be worse in case the Anti-dumping measures lapsed. The EU market remains its traditional market even though exports outside EU remain significant which proves its competitiveness when trade is fair. This reinforces the complainant's allegation that should Anti-dumping measures ever lapse, the EU market would be in the hands of third country imports with the lack of certainty as far as the supplies would be concerned.
- The existence of the Anti-dumping measures as shown in the previous proceedings do not create injury to the importers (still having other large sources of supply) and to the users (very small percentage of the Steel Wire Ropes into their total costs).
- The necessity to re-conduct the existing Anti-dumping measures is also reinforced by the bad economic prospects in the PR China. The poor demand on both markets would lead to a boost of exports, notably to the EU. In addition, some sources quote a threat of increased downward pressure on the value of the Chinese currency. Moreover, the GDP forecast for the EU remains weak which means that, should AD measures end, the decreasing demand would benefit to dumped imports from PR China at the detriment of the Union Industry.
