International Advisory Services Group, Ltd.

May 4, 2006

David Spooner Assistant Secretary for Import Administration U.S. Department of Commerce, Central Records Unit, Room 1870 Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20230

Re: Rebuttal Comments in Response to Federal Register Notice of March 6, 2006 Regarding Antidumping Proceedings: Calculation of the Weighted Average Dumping Margin During an Antidumping Duty Investigation.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the European Confederation of Iron and Steel Industries (Eurofer), and its member companies and national associations (see attached list), I am pleased to submit the following comments in further response to the invitation published in the Federal Register of March 6, 2006 (71 Fed. Reg. 11,190). In addition to this original, we are enclosing the requested six (6) copies and a compact disk with the file in Word Perfect.

In our original submission, we took the simple and clear position that, as a matter of law and principle, the United States is obliged to end the use of "zeroing" in all phases of all antidumping proceedings. This applies whether the comparisons are being made average to average, transaction to transaction, or transaction to average. The sole exception permitted under WTO rules is in the case of "targeted dumping."

Nothing in the comments of other parties effectively rebuts that position. Moreover, the recent decision of the WTO Appellate Body $(AB)^1$ supports each element of our position, some explicitly and others as a matter of principle and logic. The AB ruled that the "zeroing" methodology is "inconsistent, as such, with Article 2.4.2 of the Anti-Dumping Agreement."² By the same rationale, there is no place for zeroing in antidumping comparisions, regardless of the method by which dumping margins are calculated.³

With regard to administrative reviews, the AB was equally definitive. Zeroing is not permissible in such reviews because it produces antidumping duty assessments that "exceed the foreign producers' or exporters' margins of dumping," in violation of Article 9.3 of the Anti-Dumping

Agreement. Consequently, the Department should end zeroing in all administrative reviews

¹Appellate Body Report, *United States - Laws, Regulations and Methodology for Calculating Dumping Margins* ("Zeroing"), WT/DS294/AB/R (Circulated April 18, 2006).

²Zeroing Appellate Body Report, para. 263(b).

³The sole exception, as we noted in our original comments, is the special case of "targeted dumping."

immediately⁴ and, where necessary to comply with Article 9.3, should refund cash deposits in excess of the non-zeroed dumping margin. In all cases in which, absent zeroing, there would have been no positive dumping margin in the original investigation, the Department should promptly rescind the order and all results reached to date, including inter alia, termination of any on-going administrative review and assessment proceedings and refund of all cash deposits.

These changes are required to bring US proceedings into line with WTO norms. Contrary to the opinion of some commenting parties, US law does not require zeroing. That was made clear by the United States Courts of Appeals in Timken v. United States when it ruled that the text of the antidumping statute "does not unambiguously require that dumping margins be positive numbers."⁵ In the proceedings before the WTO panel and AB, the United States itself argued that US law did not require zeroing. On the basis of this clear legal point, the Department should flatly reject all comments to the effect that zeroing is required by national law.

One party has argued that the United States should delay implementation of the zeroing changes while the Doha multilateral trade negotiations are underway.⁶ There seems to be no basis for this in law or negotiating logic. Such a position taken by the United States would encourage other parties to protect their WTO-inconsistent measures by tabling proposals in on-going WTO negotiations. Then, any WTO member could violate the rules on say, national treatment or export subsidies, merely by placing on the negotiating agenda a proposal to eliminate or revise the provision it found to be inconvenient. Such a position would protect scofflaws, complicate the negotiating process, and undermine the rule of law. The Department should reject this argument, which is pure nonsense.

Regarding the proposed change to transaction-to-transaction comparisons, we continue to believe that such a change is unnecessary and unwise. Transaction-to-transaction comparisons are a specialized tool intended to be used in limited circumstances, not as a general practice. Under US law, as we noted in our first comment, the preferred method of comparison is weighted average-toaverage. In any event, were the US to abandon its use of average-to-average comparisons, it would not escape its obligations under the WTO Antidumping Agreement to make a fair comparison without zeroing. Zeroing is the issue. Zeroing has been found to be in violation of the WTO. Zeroing should be eliminated, immediately and completely.

Eurofer appreciates this opportunity to comment once again on the proposed policy changes. Please feel free to contact me if you would like to discuss Eurofer's views in further detail.

Respectfully, submitted,

Charles H. Blum

Charles H. Blum U.S. Representative

⁴The same should apply for changed circumstances, new shipper and sunset reviews. ⁵Timken v. United States, 354 U.S. 1334, 1342(Fed. Cir. 2004). A subsequent Federal Circuit case, Corus Staal v. United States (395 F.ed 1343, 1346-7) upheld the Timken's view of zeroing as not required by the antidumping statute.

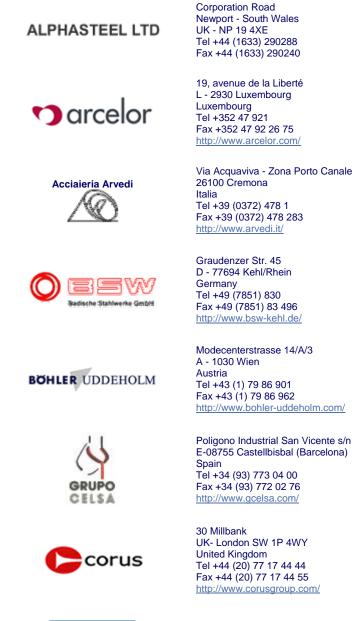
⁶Stewart & Stewart Comments, p.7.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN CONFEDERATION OF IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES (EUROFER)

| AUSTRIA Industrie | Fachverband der Bergwerke und Eisen erzeugenden |
|----------------------|---|
| BELGIUM | Groupement de la Sidérurgie - GSV |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | Hutnictvi Zeleza |
| FINLAND | Metallinjalostajat |
| FRANCE | Fédération Francaise de l'Acier |
| GERMANY | Wirtschaftsvereinigung Stahl |
| | Edelstahl - Vereinigung |
| GREECE | ENXE |
| HUNGARY | Magyar Vas- és Acélipari Egyesülés |
| ITALY | Federacciai |
| POLAND | Metallurgical Chamber of Industry and Commerce |
| SPAIN | Unión de Empresas Siderurgicas – UNESID |
| SWEDEN | Jernkontoret |
| UNITED KINGDOM | UK Steel |

Members

Companies





Havnevej 33 DK 3300 Frederiksværk Denmark Tel +45 47 77 03 33 Fax +45 47 72 40 03 http://www.dansteel.dk/







Via Bagutti 9 6900 Lugano Switzerland Tel : +41 (91) 911 56 00 Fax: +41 (91) 911 57 00 http://www.duferco.com/

Postfach 1580 D - 66748 Dillingen Germany

Tel +49 (6831) 470 Fax +49 (6831) 47 32 18 http://www.dillinger.de/

Vasmutér 1-3 PO Box 110 H-2401 Dunaújváros Dunai Vasmu Co. Hungary Tel +36 (25) 41 15 22 Fax +36 (25) 36 25 401 http://www.dunaferr.hu



Edelstahlwerke Südwestfalen GmbH





HALYVOURGIKI INC.





Mittal Steel Europe s.a.

Postfach 10 12 20, 57012 Siegen Obere Kaisertraße, 57078 Siegen Germany Tel +49 271 808 03 Fax +49 271 808 3000 http://www.ews-stahl.de/

Neue Hüttenstraße 1 D-49124 Georgsmarienhütte Germany Tel +49 (54 01) 39 0 Fax +49 (54 01) 39 44 25 http://www.gmh.de/

86A Othonos & Kokkota STR. P.O. BOX 51 020 GR - 145 61 Kifissia Greece Tel +30 (210) 628 34 00 Fax +30 (210) 801 56 14 http://www.halyvourgia.gr/

8 Dragatsaniou str. GR - 10559 Athens Greece Tel +30 (210) 32 37 811 Fax +30 (210) 33 01 967 http://www.halyvourgiki.com/

86A Othonos & Kokkota STR. P.O. BOX 51 020 GR - 145 61 Kifissia Greece Tel +30 (210) 628 34 00 Fax +30 (210) 628 34 90

Hofplein 20 NL - 3032 AC Rotterdam Netherlands Tel. +31 10 217 8800 Fax +31 10 217 8850 http://www.ispat.com/



Mittal Steel Ostrava a.s.



Mittal Steel Poland s.a.

















Vratimovská 689 707 02 Ostrava-Kuncice Czech Republic Tel +420 (69) 28 42 15 Fax +420 (69) 28 55 87 http://www.novahut.cz/

Chorzowska 50 40-121 Katowice Poland Tel +48 (32) 731 55 58 Fax +48 (32) 731 55 53 http://www.ipssa.pl/

1b, Muitas Str. LV-1010 Riga Latvia Tel + 371 (7) 32 51 90 Fax + 371 (7) 32 46 92 http://www.metalurgs.lv/

Industriestrasse 1 D-86405 Meitingen Telefon: ++49 (8271) 82 0 Telefax: ++49 (8271) 82 377 http://www.lech-stahlwerke.de/

Südbahnstraße 11, A-8020 Graz, Austria Tel +43 (316) 59 75-0 Fax +43 (316) 58 11 82 http://www.marienhuette.at/

Postbus 210 NL - 2950 AE Alblasserdam The Netherlands Tel +31 (78) 692 37 00 Fax +31 (78) 692 37 12 http://www.nedstaal.nl/

Viale Certosa, 249 I-20151 Milan Italy Tel +39 (02) 30 700 Fax +39 (02) 38 00 03 4§ http://www.fivagroup.com/

Bismarckstrasse 57-59 D - 66333 Völklingen Germany Tel +49 (6898) 10 0 Fax +49 (6898) 10 40 01 http://www.saarstahl.de/

Eisenhüttenstrasse, 99 D - 38239 Salzgitter Germany Tel +49 (5341) 21 01 Fax +49 (5341) 21 27 27 http://www.salzgitter-ag.de/



Tel +30 (210) 6861 111 Fax +30 (210) 6861 422 http://www.sidenor.gr/







ThyssenKrupp





Vstupny areal U.S.Steel Tel +421 (55) 673 48 21



voestalpine

Voest Alpine Strasse, 1 - Postfach 2 A - 4031 Linz Austria Tel +43 (732) 65 850 Fax +43 (732) 69 80 http://www.voestalpine.com/



Bezrucova 300 735 93 Bohumín The Czech Republic Tel +420 596 081 111 Fax +420 596 082 801 http://www.zdb.cz/

2840-996 Aldeia de Paio Pires Seixal Portugal Tel +351 (21) 227 85 00 Fax +351 (21) 227 85 05

Gerbiceva 98 SI - 1000 Ljubljana Slovenia Tel +386 (1) 242 98 00 Fax +386 (1) 242 98 55 http://www.sij.si/

Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse 100 D - 47166 Duisburg Germany Tel +49 (203) 521 Fax +49 (203) 522 51 02 http://www.thyssen-krupp-steel.com/

CZ-73970 Trinec The Czech Republic Tel +420 (659) 43 20 02 Fax +420 (659) 21 831 http://www.trz.cz

SK - 044 54 Kosice Slovakia Fax +421 (55) 673 15 39 http://www.usske.sk/

CZ-70602 Ostrava 6 The Czech Republic

Tel +420 (69) 52 597 Fax +420 (69) 52 066 http://www.vitkovice.cz