



**ANKARA DEMİR VE DEMİR DIŐI
METALLER
İHRACATÇILARI BİRLİĐİ**

Sayı: 21704200-TİM.OAİB.11.ARG7.2025/187-12444

Ankara, 11/12/2025

Konu: Kanada Karbon ve Alaşımli Çelik Teller Anti-Damping Soruőturması

Sayın Üyemiz,

BilindiĐi üzere Kanada tarafından, ülkemizin yanı sıra Çin, Çin Tayvanı, Hindistan, İtalya, Malezya, Portekiz, İspanya, Tayland ve Vietnam menşeli karbon ve alaşımli çelik teller ("carbon and alloy steel wire") ithalatına karşı bir anti-damping soruőturması yürütölmektedir. Konuya iliőkin olarak Ottawa Ticaret Müşavirliğimizden alınan bir yazıda; Kanada Sınır Hizmetleri Kurumu (CBSA) tarafından dampingin mevcudiyetine yönelik yürütölen soruőturma kapsamında 3 Aralık 2025 tarihli ekli bildirim ile nihai kararın açıklanmış olduĐu bildirilmiştir.

Buna göre, bir firmamız için %19,4, diĐer bir firmamız için %9,4 ve Türkiye'den diĐer firmalar için %45 oranında damping marjı hesaplanmıştır. CBSA'in gerekçeli kararının, nihai kararın yayımlanma tarihinden itibaren 15 gün içerisinde açıklanması beklenmektedir. DiĐer taraftan, bahse konu soruőturma kapsamında Kanada Uluslararası Ticaret Mahkemesi (CITT) tarafından ithalatın yerli sanayi üzerinde zarara yol açıp açmadığına iliőkin yürütölen soruőturma devam etmekte olup, CITT'nin nihai kararının 2 Ocak 2026 tarihinde açıklanması beklenmektedir.

Bilgilerini rica ederim.

Esra ARPINAR
Genel Sekreter V.

Ek: CBSA Nihai Karar

Ayrıntılı bilgi için: Zeynep KaraosmanoĐlu Çelik - Őef

Orta Anadolu İhracatçı Birlikleri Genel Sekreterliği

Ceyhun Atuf Kansu Cad. No: 120

06520 BALGAT ANKARA

Tel : (312) 447 27 40 Faks : (312) 446 96 05 - 447 01 80

e-posta : info@oaib.org.tr / www.oaib.org.tr

TİM TÜRKİYE
İHRACATÇILAR
MECİİSİ





SW 2025 IN

BY EMAIL: ottawa@ticaret.gov.tr; embassy.ottawa@mfa.gov.tr; ottawa@trade.gov.tr;
basbuga@ticaret.gov.tr

Halil İbrahim Karataş
Commercial Counsellor
Embassy of the Republic of Türkiye
197 Wurtemberg Street
Ottawa, ON K1N 8L9

December 3, 2025

Dear Halil İbrahim Karataş:

This refers to the notice dated September 4, 2025, informing you that the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) had made a preliminary determination of dumping with respect to certain carbon and alloy steel wire (“steel wire”) originating in or exported from the People’s Republic of China, the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu (“Chinese Taipei”), the Republic of India, the Italian Republic, the Federation of Malaysia, the Portuguese Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the Kingdom of Thailand, the Republic of Türkiye, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (“the subject countries”).

Today, pursuant to paragraph 41(1)(b) of the *Special Import Measures Act* (SIMA), the CBSA has made a final determination of dumping concerning steel wire from the subject countries.

A *Statement of Reasons*, which summarizes the information on which this decision was based and which describes, in general terms, the future activities related to the investigation, will be issued within 15 days on the CBSA’s website at www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima. A summary of the results of the final determination is contained in **Attachment 1** of this letter.

The Canadian International Trade Tribunal’s (CITT) inquiry into the question of injury to the Canadian industry is continuing, and it will issue its decision by January 2, 2026. Provisional duties will continue to be imposed on steel wire from the subject countries until the CITT renders its decision.

If there is an injury finding, subject goods released from the CBSA following the date of the CITT’s finding will be subject to anti-dumping duty. If the CITT finds that the dumped have not caused injury and do not threaten to cause injury, all proceedings will be terminated. In such circumstances, imports will not be subject to anti-dumping duty and all provisional duties paid or security posted will be returned.

.../2

Any person directly affected by this final determination may make an application to the Federal Court of Appeal pursuant to section 96.1 of SIMA to review and set aside the CBSA's decisions. The grounds for requesting judicial review are outlined in **Attachment 2** of this letter.

Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Walid Ben Tamarzizt, Assistant Director, SIMA Investigations Division at 613-862-0479, or by email at Walid.BenTamarzizt@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca.

Yours truly,



Sean Borg
A/ Executive Director
Trade and Anti-dumping Programs Directorate

ATTACHMENT

1. Margins of Dumping
2. Judicial Review under SIMA

ATTACHMENT 1

MARGINS OF DUMPING

Country of Origin or Export / Exporter	Margins of Dumping (% of Export Price)
China	
Ningbo King Power Industry Co., Ltd.	58.1%
Shanxi Yuci Broad Wire Products Co., Ltd.	42.7%
Tianjin Huayuan Metal Wire Products Co., Ltd.	45.2%
Tianjin Xuhua Plastic Products Co., Ltd.	44.9%
All Other Exporters	158.9%
Chinese Taipei	
All Exporters	158.9%
India	
All Exporters	158.9%
Italy	
All Exporters	158.9%
Malaysia	
Chin Herr Industries (M) Sdn Bhd	19.8%
Wei Dat Steel Wire Sdn Bhd	9.6%
All Other Exporters	36.4%
Portugal	
Fapricela - Industria de Trefilaria, S.A	12.9%
Ibermetais - Industria de Trefilagem, S.A.	11.7%
All Other Exporters	26.1%
Spain	
All Exporters	158.9%
Thailand	
TSN Wires Co., Ltd.	18.6%
All Other Exporters	38.0%
Türkiye	
BMS Birleşik Metal Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.	19.4%
Özyaşar Tel Ve Galvanizleme Sanayi A.Ş.	9.4%
All Other Exporters	45.0%
Vietnam	
Hoa Phat Steel Wire Co., Ltd.	5.7%
All Other Exporters	158.9%

Note: The margins of dumping reported in the table above are the margins determined by the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) for purposes of the final determination of dumping. These margins do not reflect the anti-dumping duty to be levied on future importations of dumped goods. In the event of an injury finding by the Canadian International Trade Tribunal, normal values have been provided to the exporters which provided sufficient information for future shipments to Canada and these normal values would come into effect the day after the injury

finding. Information regarding normal values of the subject goods should be obtained from the exporter. Imports of subject goods from exporters/producers that did not provide sufficient information to the CBSA during the dumping investigation and who are not listed in the table above will be subject to the All Other Exporters anti-dumping duty rate pursuant to a ministerial specification.

Normally, normal values will not be applied retroactively. However, normal values may be applied retroactively in cases where the exporter does not adjust export prices to account for increases in domestic prices and/or costs, or the parties have not advised the CBSA in a timely manner of substantial changes that affect values for SIMA purposes. Therefore, where substantial changes occur in prices, market conditions, costs associated with production and sales of the goods, the onus is on the concerned parties to increase the export price accordingly to ensure that any sale made to Canada is not only above the normal value but at or above selling prices and full costs and profit of the goods in the exporter's domestic market, and advise the CBSA of any substantial changes.

Please consult the *SIMA Self-Assessment Guide* at <https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/self-auto-eng.html>, for more detailed information explaining how to determine the amount of SIMA duties owing.

ATTACHMENT 2

JUDICIAL REVIEW UNDER THE *SPECIAL IMPORT MEASURES ACT*

Any person directly affected by a decision or final determination made by the President of the Canada Border Services Agency (President), pursuant to paragraph 41(1)(b) of the *Special Import Measures Act*, may ask to have the decision or final determination reviewed by the Federal Court of Appeal (Federal Court).

An application to the Federal Court may only be made on the grounds that, in making the final determination or decision, the President:

- (a) acted without jurisdiction, acted beyond the jurisdiction of the President or refused to exercise that jurisdiction;
- (b) failed to observe a principle of natural justice, procedural fairness or other procedure that the President was required by law to observe;
- (c) erred in law in making a decision, whether or not the error appears on the face of the record;
- (d) based a decision on an erroneous finding of fact that the President made in a perverse or capricious manner or without regard for the material before the President;
- (e) acted, or failed to act, by reason of fraud or perjured evidence; or
- (f) acted in any other way that was contrary to law.