

Brazil*Constructed Export Price*

The petitioners based constructed export price (CEP) on prices for sales of low-relaxation PC strand from a Brazilian producer, through its U.S. affiliate, to an unaffiliated U.S. purchaser. The petitioners calculated a single average U.S. gross unit price and deducted from it estimated costs for international freight and insurance charges, U.S. inland freight charges, harbor maintenance and merchandise processing fees, and imputed credit expenses to arrive at an average net U.S. price. Information regarding U.S. warehousing expenses, indirect selling expenses, inventory carrying expenses, and CEP profit was not reasonably available to petitioners; therefore, the petitioners did not deduct these items from the average gross unit price. Instead, as a conservative estimate of these expenses, the petitioners subtracted from the U.S. price an amount for the prevailing commission rate for PC strand sold in the United States via unaffiliated agents to foreign producers' unaffiliated U.S. customers.

Normal Value

With respect to the normal value (NV), the petitioners provided a home market price for low-relaxation PC strand that was obtained from a foreign market researcher familiar with Brazilian sales. *See Memorandum to the File from Magd Zalok, Case Analyst, concerning Telephone Conversation with Market Researcher Regarding the Petitions for Imposition of Antidumping: Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Brazil* (February 12, 2003). To calculate the NV, the petitioners adjusted the gross unit price for home market credit expenses and inland freight.

The estimated dumping margin for Brazil, based on a comparison of CEP and home market price, is 118.75 percent.

India*Constructed Export Price*

The petitioners based CEP on prices for low-relaxation PC strand from an Indian producer, through its U.S. affiliate, to unaffiliated U.S. purchasers. The petitioners calculated a single average gross unit price and deducted estimated costs for international freight and insurance charges, U.S. inland freight charges, harbor maintenance and merchandise processing fees, and imputed credit expenses to calculate an average net U.S. price. Information regarding U.S. warehousing expenses,

indirect selling expenses, inventory carrying expenses, and CEP profit were not reasonably available to the petitioners; therefore, the petitioners did not deduct these items from the average gross unit price. Instead, as a conservative estimate of these expenses, the petitioners subtracted from the U.S. price an amount for the prevailing commission rate for PC strand sold in the United States via unaffiliated agents to foreign producers' unaffiliated U.S. customers.

Normal Value

With respect to NV, the petitioners provided home market prices for low-relaxation PC strand produced that was obtained from a foreign market researcher familiar with Indian sales. *See Memorandum to the File from Victoria Schepker, Case Analyst, concerning Telephone Conversation with Market Researcher Regarding the Petitions for Imposition of Antidumping: Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from India* (February 7, 2003). The petitioners calculated an average gross unit price and adjusted the average price for home market credit expenses and inland freight.

The petitioners also provided information demonstrating reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that sales of PC strand in the home market were made at prices below the fully absorbed COP, within the meaning of section 773(b) of the Act, and requested that the Department conduct a country-wide sales-below-cost investigation.

Pursuant to section 773(b)(3) of the Act, COP consists of cost of manufacture (COM); selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses; financial expenses; and packing expenses. The petitioners calculated COM based on their own production experience, adjusted for known differences between costs incurred to produce PC strand in the United States and in India using publicly available data. For initiation purposes, we have recalculated the labor and electricity costs by first indexing the costs in the foreign denominated currency and then converting the costs to U.S. Dollars based on the prevailing exchange rate for the comparison period. To calculate SG&A, the petitioners relied on amounts reported in the financial statements, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2002, of Tata SSL Ltd., an Indian PC strand producer. To calculate financial expenses, the petitioners relied on amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2002, of Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd., an Indian PC strand producer. Based upon a

comparison of the price of the foreign like product in the home market to the calculated COP of the product, we find reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that sales of the foreign like product were made below the COP, within the meaning of section 773(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Act. Accordingly, the Department is initiating a country-wide cost investigation.

Pursuant to sections 773(a)(4), 773(b) and 773(e) of the Act, the petitioners also based NV for sales in India on CV. The petitioners calculated CV using the same COM, SG&A, and interest expense figures used to compute the Indian home market costs. Consistent with section 773(e)(2) of the Act, the petitioners included in CV an amount for profit based upon amounts reported by an Indian PC strand producer's financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2002.

The estimated dumping margin for India, based on a comparison of CEP and home market price, is 65.23 percent. The estimated dumping margin based on a comparison between CEP and CV is 102.07 percent.

Korea*Export Price*

The petitioners based export price (EP) on prices within the POI for sales of low-relaxation PC strand produced by two Korean companies and offered for sale to an unaffiliated U.S. customer. The petitioners averaged the gross prices, by company, and deducted from the average prices international freight and insurance expenses, U.S. customs duties, U.S. harbor maintenance and merchandise processing fees, and the U.S. inland freight expenses.

Normal Value

With respect to NV, the petitioners provided home market prices based on prices within the POI for sales of PC strand produced by two Korean companies and offered for sale to an unaffiliated customer. The price quotes are based on information gathered by a market researcher familiar with the Korean sales. *See Memorandum to the File from Magd Zalok, Case Analyst, concerning Telephone Conversation with Market Researcher Regarding the Petitions for Imposition of Antidumping: Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Korea* (February 11, 2003). To calculate the NV, the petitioners deducted inland freight from the home market prices, and, consistent with our statutory EP circumstances-of-sale calculation methodology, adjusted the home market prices for imputed credit and commissions by deducting