

Sayı: 17812098-TİM.AKİB.GSK.SAN.2025/679-6658
Konu: Kanada / Çelik Çember / Anti-Damping Soruşturması

Mersin, 23/12/2025

Sayın Üyemiz,

T.C. Ticaret Bakanlığı İthalat Genel Müdürlüğünden alınan bir yazıda, Kanada tarafından ülkemizin yanı sıra Çin, Güney Kore ve Vietnam menşeli “**Çelik Çember (Steel Strapping)**” ithalatına karşı bir anti-damping soruşturması ile Çin menşeli anılan ürünler ithalatına karşı bir sübvansiyon soruşturması yürütülmekte olduğu, 16 Eylül 2025 tarihinden bu yana ülkemiz menşeli ürünlere %42,3 oranında geçici önlem uygulandığı hatırlatılmaktadır.

Devamla, Ottawa Ticaret Müşavirliğimizden alınan bir yazıya atıfla, Kanada Sınır Hizmetleri Kurumundan (CBSA) alınan ve ekte yer alan bildirimde, CBSA tarafından başlatılan nihai soruşturma neticesinde, ülkemiz menşeli ürünlere %47,9 oranında damping marjı belirlendiği bildirilmektedir.

Öte yandan, Kanada Uluslararası Ticaret Mahkemesinin (CITT) dampingin zarara yol açıp açmadığına ilişkin nihai kararını 14 Ocak 2026 tarihinde vereceğini, bu tarihe kadar geçici önlemin yürürlükte kalacağı bildirilmektedir. CITT’nin zarar veya zarar tehdidi bulunduğu hükmetmesi halinde CBSA’nın belirlediği nihai önlem oranlarının yürürlüğe gireceği, zarar veya zarar tehdidi bulunmadığına hükmetmesi halinde ise soruşturmanın önlemsiz olarak kapatılacağı ifade edilmektedir.

Bilgilerini rica ederim.

Dr. Osman ERŞAHAN
Genel Sekreter Yrd.

Ek: Bildirim (4 sayfa)





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

December 15, 2025

Dear Halil İbrahim Karataş:

This refers to the notice dated September 16, 2025, informing you that the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) had made preliminary determinations of dumping respecting steel strapping originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China (China), the Republic of Korea (South Korea), the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam), and the subsidizing of steel strapping originating in or exported from China.

Today, pursuant to paragraph 41(1)(a) of the *Special Import Measures Act* (SIMA), the CBSA terminated the dumping investigation in respect of steel strapping exported from South Korea by Sam Hwan Steel Co., Ltd and from Vietnam by Sam Hwan Vina Co., Ltd., as the goods were not dumped. On the same day, pursuant to paragraph 41(1)(b) of the SIMA, the CBSA has made a final determination of dumping in respect of steel strapping originating in or exported from China, South Korea, Türkiye and Vietnam, for which the dumping investigation has not been terminated.

On the same day, pursuant to paragraph 41(1)(b) of the SIMA, the CBSA made a final determination of subsidizing of steel strapping originating in or exported from China.

A *Statement of Reasons*, which summarizes the information on which these decisions were based and which describes, in general terms, the future activities related to the investigations, 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 determinations 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 14, 2026. Provisional duties will continue to be imposed on subject goods until the CITT renders its decision. However, provisional duties will no longer be imposed on imports of goods for which the dumping investigation has been terminated. Any provisional duty paid, or security posted, will be refunded, as appropriate.

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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 and/or countervailing duties. If the CITT finds that the and/or subsidized goods 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 and/or countervailing duties and all provisional duties paid or security posted will be returned.

Any person directly affected by these final determinations 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 Shawn Ryan, A/Assistant Director, SIMA Investigations Division at 902-943-9978, or by email at Shawn.Ryan@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca.

Yours truly,



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

ATTACHMENT

1. Margins of Dumping and Amounts of Subsidy
2. Judicial Review under SIMA

ATTACHMENT 1

MARGINS OF DUMPING AND AMOUNTS OF SUBSIDY

Exporter	Margin of Dumping¹	Amount of Subsidy¹
China		
Juhong Packing Materials Jiangsu Co., Ltd	7.0 %	6.5 %
Qinhuangdao Jiashilun Packaging Materials Co., Ltd.	37.5 %	6.5 %
All other exporters	47.9%	6.5 %
South Korea		
Sam Hwan Steel Co., Ltd.	0 %	N/A
All other exporters	25.1 %	N/A
Türkiye		
All exporters	47.9 %	N/A
Vietnam		
Sam Hwan Vina Co., Ltd.	0 %	N/A
All other exporters	25.3 %	N/A
¹ Expressed as a percentage of export price.		

* A margin of dumping of less than 2% of the export price of the goods and an amount of subsidy of less than 1% of the export price of the goods are insignificant pursuant to section 2(1) of SIMA.

Note: The margins of dumping and amounts of subsidy reported in this table were determined by the CBSA for the purposes of the final decisions. These margins and amounts may not reflect the amount of anti-dumping or countervailing duties to be levied on future importations of dumped or subsidized goods. In the event of an injury finding by CITT, normal values and amounts of subsidy for future shipments to Canada will be provided to the exporters who provided sufficient information in their response to the CBSA RFIs, as appropriate. These normal values and amounts of subsidy would come into effect the day after an injury finding. Information regarding normal values of the subject goods and amounts of subsidy should be obtained from the exporters. Imports from any other exporters will be subject to an anti-dumping duty rate and a countervailing duty rate, as applicable, in accordance with a ministerial specification and in an amount equal to the margin of dumping or the amount of subsidy found for “all other exporters” at the final determinations.

Section 10 of SIMA directs that where the whole (or a portion of the) margin of dumping is attributable to an export subsidy, that portion of the margin of dumping shall not be leviable, collectable and payable as anti-dumping duty.

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](#) 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.