Non-Confidential

Case No. AD (OI) – 39/2025

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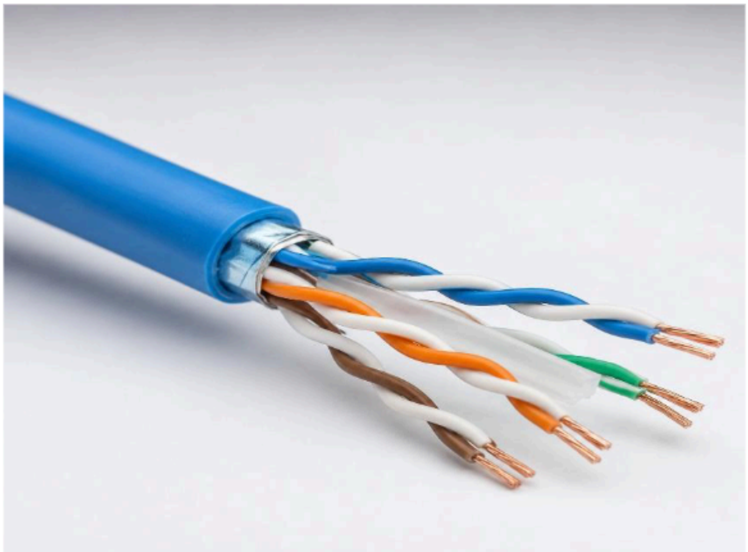
F. No. 6/44/2025-DGTR
Government of India
Department of Commerce
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Directorate General of Trade Remedies

FINAL FINDINGS

Anti-dumping investigation concerning imports of "Copper Data Cables" originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China



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F. No. 6/44/2025-DGTR
Government of India
Department of Commerce
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Directorate General of Trade Remedies

Dated: 16.09.2026

Subject: Anti-dumping investigation concerning imports of "Copper Data Cables" originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China-Final Findings

F. No. 6/44/2025-DGTR - Having regard to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 as amended from time to time (hereinafter referred to as the 'Act') and the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, framed thereunder, as amended from time to time (hereinafter referred as the "AD Rules, 1995"):

BACKGROUND OF THE CASE

1. M/s. Birla Cable Limited ("BCL") and M/s. Sterlite Technologies Limited ("STL") (hereinafter collectively referred to as 'applicants') filed an application, before the Designated Authority (hereinafter also referred to as the 'Authority') in accordance with the Act and the AD Rules, 1995, for initiation of an anti-dumping investigation concerning imports of "Copper Data Cables"(hereinafter also referred to as the 'product under consideration' or the 'PUC' or the 'subject goods') originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China ("China" or "PRC") (hereinafter also referred to as the 'subject country').

2. And whereas, in view of the duly substantiated application filed by the applicants, the Authority issued a public notice vide Notification No. 6/44/2025-DGTR dated 18th September 2025, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, initiating an anti-dumping investigation into imports of PUC from the subject country in accordance with Section 9A of Act read with Rule 5 of AD Rules, 1995 to determine the existence, degree and effect of any alleged dumping of the subject goods and to recommend the amount of anti-dumping duty, which if levied, would be adequate to remove the alleged injury to the domestic industry.

A. PROCEDURE

3. The procedure described below has been followed with regard to the investigation:

A.1 Initiation

i. The Authority notified the embassy of the subject country in India about the receipt of the present anti-dumping application before proceeding to initiate the investigation in accordance with Rule 5(5) of AD Rules, 1995.

ii. A request was made to DGCI&S and DG Systems to provide the transaction-wise details of imports of the subject goods for the injury period as well as the period of investigation. The Authority has relied on the DG Systems data for determination of the volume of imports and required analysis after due examination of the transactions.

iii. In accordance with Rule 6, upon examination of the application and finding prima facie evidence of dumping, injury, likelihood and causal link, the Authority issued a public notice dated 18th September 2025, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, initiating the anti-dumping investigation concerning the imports of the subject goods from the subject country.

iv. In accordance with Rule 6(2) of AD Rules, 1995, the Authority sent a copy of the initiation notification to the government of the subject country, through their embassy in India, known producers and exporters from the subject country, known importers/users, the domestic industry, other Indian producers as well as other interested parties, as per the addresses made available by the applicants and requested them to make their views known in writing within the prescribed time limits.

A.2 Period of Investigation

v. The period of investigation (POI) for the purpose of the present investigation is 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025 (12 months). The injury investigation period (IIP) covers a period of FY 2021-22, FY 2022-23, FY 2023-24 and the POI.

A.3 Circulation of non-confidential version of the application

vi. Pursuant to Rule 6(3) of AD Rules, 1995, the Authority furnished a copy of the non-confidential version of the application to the known producers/exporters and to the government of the subject country, through their embassy in India.

vii. Pursuant to Rule 6(4), questionnaires were issued to known producers, exporters, importers, and users of the PUC in India to obtain necessary information, including details of normal value and net export price. A copy of the non-confidential version of the application was provided to other interested parties, wherever requested.

A.4 Participation by the interested parties

viii. The following producers/exporters from the subject country have responded by filing questionnaire responses:

a. Jinhua Guanyang Electronic Technology Co. Ltd. ("JGET")
b. ZTC Technology (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.
c. ZTC Technology (Suzhou) Co. Ltd.
d. Ningbo Excellence Communicated Connector Co. Ltd.
e. Zhejiang Chaolian Electronic Co. Ltd.

f. Excellence Wire Industrial Co. Ltd
g. Crxconec Company Ltd

ix. The following importers/users have responded by filing questionnaire responses:
a. Amphenol FCI India Pvt. Ltd.
b. PV Lumens India Pvt. Ltd.

x. In response to the initiation notification, no association has participated or filed questionnaire submissions in the present investigation.

xi. A list of all interested parties that registered themselves within the prescribed timeline was uploaded on the website. All registered interested parties were directed to circulate the non-confidential version of all their submissions in the present proceedings with all other interested parties.

xii. An economic interest questionnaire was issued to all the known producers and exporters, importers, and the domestic industry. The economic interest questionnaire was also shared with the administrative line ministry.

xiii. Foreign producers, exporters and other interested parties who have not responded, or have not supplied information relevant to this investigation, have been treated as non-cooperative.

A.5 Further procedure

xiv. The non-confidential versions of the submissions filed by the various interested parties were circulated by the interested parties amongst themselves. A list of all the interested parties was uploaded on the DGTR website along with a request therein to all of them to email the non-confidential version of their submissions to all the other interested parties.

xv. In accordance with Rule 6(6), the Authority provided an opportunity to the interested parties to present their views orally in a hearing held on 23rd January 2026. The parties presenting their views in the oral hearing were directed to make written submissions of the views expressed orally, followed by rejoinder submissions.

xvi. The submissions made by the interested parties during the course of this investigation, to the extent supported with evidence and considered relevant to the present investigation, have been appropriately considered by the Authority, in this final findings.

xvii. In accordance with Rule 7 of AD Rules, 1995, the information provided by the interested parties on a confidential basis was examined with regard to the sufficiency of such confidentiality claims. On being satisfied, the confidentiality claims have been accepted wherever warranted and such information has been considered as confidential and not disclosed to the other interested parties. Wherever possible, parties providing information on a confidential basis were directed to provide sufficient non-confidential version of the information filed on a confidential basis.

xviii. In accordance with Rule 8, the accuracy of information and data provided by the domestic industry and interested parties were verified by the Authority during the course of the investigation to the extent considered relevant, practicable, and necessary. The verification of submitted data and documents forms the basis of the final finding and the Authority has relied on the verified data of the domestic industry for its analysis in the present proceedings.

xix. In accordance with Rule 6(8) of AD Rules, 1995, wherever an interested party has refused access to or has otherwise not provided information in a timely manner during the course of the present proceedings, or has significantly impeded the investigation, such parties have been considered as non-cooperative and recorded the findings on the basis of the facts available.

xx. The Authority sought comments on the scope of the PUC and PCN methodology within 15 days of intimation letter sent to the known exporters/importers, etc. dated 6th October 2025. Comments were received from the interested parties seeking enlargement of the scope of PUC, and no comments were received on PCN methodology. However, the Authority noted that the scope of the PUC cannot be extended beyond the definition considered at the stage of initiation and therefore, vide notification dated 28th October 2025, the Authority notified the scope of PUC and PCN as defined in the initiation notification.

xxi. The non-injurious price has been calculated based on the optimum cost of production and cost to produce and sell the domestic like article in India, based on the information furnished by the applicants and having regard to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and as per the principles laid down in Annexure III of the Rules.

xxii. All the arguments raised and information provided by all the interested parties to the extent that the same is supported with evidence and considered relevant to the present investigation have been considered.

xxiii. A disclosure statement dated 08.09.2026 was issued by the Authority, in accordance with Rule 16 of AD Rules, 1995, disclosing the essential facts under consideration in the matter relating to the present anti-dumping investigation. The comments to the disclosure statement received from all interested parties, to the extent found to be relevant and non-repetitive, have been considered in these final findings.

xxiv. '***' in this document, represents information furnished by an interested party on a confidential basis and so considered by the Authority under the AD Rules, 1995.

xxv. The exchange rate adopted by the Authority for the subject investigation is 1 US$ = ₹ 85.45.

B. PRODUCT UNDER CONSIDERATION AND LIKE ARTICLE

4. At the stage of initiation of the present investigation, the following was considered as the scope of the product under consideration:

> *"The product under consideration (hereinafter referred to as "PUC") in the present investigation is "all structured Copper Data Cables including CAT 5e, CAT 6, CAT 6A, CAT 7, CAT 7A and patch cords (hereinafter also referred to as "subject goods"). Copper Data Cable usually comprise of twisted pairs of copper conductors, insulated with polyethylene or other sheathing material, with or without the inclusion of braiding, drain wire, individual and/or overall foil shield, and a separator, used for the transmission of data and signals over local area networks ("LAN"). It includes both shielded and unshielded data cables, which are further categorized based on their performance such as CAT 5e, CAT 6, CAT 6A, CAT 7, CAT 7A and Patch Cord. Copper Data Cables are primarily*

used as LAN cables for high-speed data transmission, telecommunications, networking, audio-video transmission, etc."

B.1 Views of other interested parties

5. The following submissions have been made by the other interested parties:

i. The scope of PUC should also include CCA (Copper Clad Aluminium) & CCAM (Copper Clad Aluminium Magnesium) cables.

B.2 Views of the domestic industry

6. The following submissions have been made on behalf of the domestic industry:

i. The domestic industry has submitted that the Authority confirm the scope of the PUC as per the initiation notification

B.3 Examination by the Authority

7. The PUC in the present investigation is all structured Copper Data Cables including CAT 5e, CAT 6, CAT 6A, CAT 7, CAT 7A and patch cords. Copper Data Cable usually comprise of twisted pairs of copper conductors, insulated with polyethylene or other sheathing material, with or without the inclusion of braiding, drain wire, individual and/or overall foil shield, and a separator, used for the transmission of data and signals over local area networks ("LAN"). It includes both shielded and unshielded data cables, which are further categorized based on their performance such as CAT 5e, CAT 6, CAT 6A, CAT 7, CAT 7A and Patch Cord. Copper Data Cables are primarily used as LAN cables for high-speed data transmission, telecommunications, networking, audio-video transmission, etc.

8. The PUC is classified under Chapter 85 titled " Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles" under HS Codes 854449. The customs heading is indicative only and is not binding upon the scope of the PUC.

9. It is noted that no PCN methodology was proposed by the domestic industry in its application. Through Initiation Notification dated 18.09.2025, the Authority called for comments on the scope of the PUC and PCN methodology from all interested parties. It is noted that comments were received from K.M. Cables Pvt Ltd, &Ariflex Cables seeking clarification of the scope of PUC. However, no comments were received on PCN methodology proposed by the applicants. After examining the submissions, the Authority noted that the scope of the PUC cannot be extended beyond the definition considered at the stage of initiation, and therefore, vide notification dated 28th October 2025, the Authority

notified the final scope of PUC, and PCN methodology as defined in the Initiation Notification No. 6/44/2025-DGTR dated 18.09.2025.

10. The Authority notes that there are no known differences between the goods produced by the domestic industry and the goods imported from the subject country. The product produced by the domestic industry and imported from the subject country are comparable in terms of physical & chemical properties, functions & uses, product specifications, pricing, distribution & marketing and tariff classification of the goods. The Authority notes that the two are technically and commercially substitutable.

11. Therefore, the Authority holds that the subject goods produced by the domestic industry in India are "like article" to the subject goods being imported from the subject country, as defined under Rule 2(d) of the Rules. In view of the above the Authority holds that the product under consideration is the same as was defined in the initiation notification dated 18.09.2025, and is as under:

> *"The product under consideration (hereinafter referred to as "PUC") in the present investigation is "all structured Copper Data Cables including CAT 5e, CAT 6, CAT 6A, CAT 7, CAT 7A and patch cords (hereinafter also referred to as "subject goods"). Copper Data Cable usually comprise of twisted pairs of copper conductors, insulated with polyethylene or other sheathing material, with or without the inclusion of braiding, drain wire, individual and/or overall foil shield, and a separator, used for the transmission of data and signals over local area networks ("LAN"). It includes both shielded and unshielded data cables, which are further categorized based on their performance such asCAT 5e, CAT 6, CAT 6A, CAT 7, CAT 7A.and patch cords.Copper Data Cables are primarily used as LAN cables for high-speed data transmission, telecommunications, networking, audio-video transmission, etc."*

C. SCOPE OF THE DOMESTIC INDUSTRY & STANDING

C.1 Views of other interested parties

12. The following submissions have been made by the other interested parties:

i. The eligibility of STL should be examined under Rule 2(b) of the Anti-dumping Rules, 1995 ("AD Rules") after considering the imports made by them.

C.2 Views of the domestic industry

13. The following submissions have been made on behalf of the domestic industry:

i. STL has imported only a very small quantity of patch cords from China through its optical networking business division for captive use. Such imports constituted about 0.02% of total PUC imports into India and less than 0.01% of STL's production and sales, and do not alter STL's status as a domestic producer.
ii. Mere importation does not render a producer ineligible under Rule 2(b) of AD Rules. Placing reliance upon the decision of the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court in *Gujarat Fertilisers & Chemicals Ltd. v. Additional Secretary and Designated Authority*, it is submitted that the nature and purpose of imports and whether the entity remains predominantly a manufacturer are relevant considerations.
iii. BCL and STL together account for about 80% of total eligible domestic production and satisfy the requirements of Rule 2(b) and Rule 5(3) of the AD Rules.

C.3 Examination by the Authority

14. Rule 2(b) of the AD Rules, 1995 defines domestic industry as mentioned below:

> *' domestic industry 'means the domestic producers as a whole engaged in the manufacture of the like article and any activity connected therewith or those whose collective output of the said article constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of that article except when such producers are related to the exporters or importers of the alleged dumped article or are themselves importers thereof in such case the term 'domestic industry 'may be construed as referring to the rest of the producers'.*

15. The present application has been filed by Birla Cable Limited and Sterlite Technologies Limited. Apart from the applicant, there are multiple other producers of the like article in India, namely, Orient Cables India Ltd, Polycab India Ltd., Finolex Cables Limited, Commscope Connectivity India Pvt Ltd and Belden India Pvt Limited.

16. The Authority further notes that STL has imported an insignificant quantity of patch cords, a type of copper data cable from China PR. However, such imports constitute less than 0.01% of STL's total production. This limited import activity does not alter the nature of applicant's business from manufacturer to trader. Accordingly, STL is eligible to be considered as part of the domestic industry for the purpose of the present investigation. BCL has not imported the subject goods. Moreover, neither of the two constituents of the domestic industry are related to any of exporters / importers of the subject goods. Accordingly, BCL and STL constitute a major proportion in terms of Rule 2(b) of AD Rules, 1995, and constitute the domestic industry. Further, the application satisfies the requirement of standing in terms of Rule 5(3) of AD Rules, 1995.

D. <u>CONFIDENTIALITY</u>

D.1 Comments of the other interested parties

17. The other interested parties made the following submissions in this regard:

i. The domestic industry has failed to make disclosures prescribed under Trade Notice No. 10/2018, including information regarding the volume and value of production of other domestic producers and trends in capacity utilisation.
ii. The DI has not disclosed the per-unit cost of export sales in trend form and has also failed to provide the NIP calculation in the manner prescribed under the Trade Notice.
iii. Such non-disclosure prevents meaningful examination of the DI's standing, performance and injury claims and prejudices the right of interested parties to defend their interests.
iv. Despite objections regarding excessive confidentiality having been raised earlier, the domestic industry neither addressed the objections nor filed a revised non-confidential version rectifying the deficiencies.

D.2 Comments of the domestic industry

18. The domestic industry has made the following submissions in this regard:

i. The domestic industry has given proper and sufficient reasons for its confidentiality claims in the Statement of Confidentiality. It is submitted that costing and financial data are always business sensitive and cannot be summarised beyond the numbers themselves.
ii. The Cost Audit Reports contain highly sensitive financial details, including cost allocation methods, depreciation practices, and asset capitalization, disclosure of which would prejudice the domestic industry's commercial interests.
iii. The domestic industry cannot disclose details of import data as the same is based on third party market intelligence sources, disclosure of which is prohibited under S.135 AA of the Customs Act, 1962.
iv. The domestic industry has recirculated the correct range of NIP *vide* its submissions dated 10.11.2025.

D.3 Examination by Authority

19. With regard to the confidentiality of the information, Rule 7 of the Anti-dumping Rules provides as follows:

> *"Rule 7. Confidential Information - (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rules (2), (3) and (7) of rule 6, sub-rule (2) of rule 12, sub-rule (4) of rule 15 and sub-rule (4) of rule 17, the copies of applications received under sub rule (1) of rule 5, or any other information provided to the designated authority on a confidential basis by any party in the course of investigation, shall, upon the designated authority being satisfied as to its confidentiality, be treated as such by it and no such information shall be disclosed to any other party without specific authorisation of the party providing such information.*

(2) The designated authority may require the parties providing information on confidential basis to furnish non confidential summary thereof and if, in the opinion of a party providing such information, such information is not susceptible of summary, such party may submit to the designated authority a statement of reasons why summarisation is not possible.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (2), if the designated authority is satisfied that the request for confidentiality is not warranted or the supplier of the information is either unwilling to make the information public or to authorise its disclosure in a generalised or summary form, it may disregard such information."

20. The interested parties, in their various submissions, have raised the issues of confidentiality claims by other interested parties. The information provided by the interested parties on confidential basis was examined with regard to sufficiency of the confidentiality claims. On being satisfied, the Authority has accepted the confidentiality claims, wherever warranted and such information has been considered confidential and not disclosed to the other interested parties. Wherever possible, parties providing information on confidential basis were directed to provide sufficient non-confidential version of the information filed on confidential basis. The Authority made available the non-confidential versions of the evidence submitted by the various interested parties in the form of public file.

21. A list of all the interested parties was uploaded on DGTR's website along with the request to all of them to email the non-confidential version of their submissions to all other interested parties.

E. MISCELLANEOUS SUBMISSIONS

E.1 Comments of the other interested parties

22. The following submissions have been made by the other interested parties:

i. The Domestic Industry submitted revised Proforma IV-A data following the inconsistencies raised by interested parties. However, the revised data does not address concerns regarding the reliability of STL's information.

ii. It is requested that the Authority verify STL's interest cost and profitability data, which were stated to be irreconcilable and potentially incorrect.

E.2 Comments of the domestic industry

23. The following submissions have been made by the domestic industry:

i. Domestic industry has raised the issue that Ningbo Excellence failed to circulate the non-confidential version of its questionnaire response to the DI during the oral hearing followed by the written submissions made by the DI and has therefore, requested that its response should be rejected.

ii. In response to concerns raised during the oral hearing regarding inconsistencies in selling price trends, the DI submitted the individual and combined Proforma IV-A, and a copy of the same was also circulated to all interested parties.

iii. The increase in STL's interest cost is on account of STL's raw material procurement policy wherein STL's defers payment for the primary raw material copper sourced from its vendors and is recognized as a current liability.

iv. The interest cost/ per km is less than 5% of the total cost of sales. Accordingly, the same cannot be considered to be a cause of injury of the domestic industry.

E.3 Examination by the Authority

24. The Authority notes that para 22 of the Initiation Notification specifically requires all participating interested parties to circulate the non-confidential version of their responses and submissions to all other interested parties, including the domestic industry. It is noted that Ningbo Excellence has failed to circulate the non-confidential version of its questionnaire response to other interested parties, even after a specific objection raised in this regard by domestic industry in the oral hearing followed by written submissions. The Authority sought specific clarification from Ningbo Excellence and it has provided evidence of circulation of non-confidential version of its questionnaire response to other interested parties, including to the domestic industry.

25. With regards to the irreconcilability of STL's movement of interest cost and profitability data, the Authority notes that STL's interest cost has increased with increase in production. STL has explained that the cost for domestic sales has been arrived at by distributing the total cost of sales into domestic and export sales turnover ratio. With increasing domestic demand, STL's domestic sales turnover increased in absolute terms, leading to greater allocation of interest cost on its domestic sales. It was further explained that this interest cost is primarily related to STL's manufacturing cost i.e., procurement of copper for production of PUC.

F. NORMAL VALUE, EXPORT PRICE, AND DUMPING MARGIN

F.1 Comments of the other interested parties

26. The following submissions have been made by the other interested parties concerning the determination of normal value, export price and dumping margin:

i. The legal basis for applying non-market economy or surrogate country methodology to China was stated to have expired on 11 December 2016. Accordingly, normal value should be determined on the basis of actual Chinese domestic prices and costs, irrespective of whether market economy treatment has been formally claimed.
ii. DGTR's continued reliance on Para 7 of Annexure I to the AD Rules and construction of normal value on the basis of the domestic industry's costs is inconsistent with India's WTO obligations. Indian government is bound by the principle of *pacta sunt servanda* and the WTO findings in *EC–Fasteners* in support of the contention that surrogate methodology should not continue after expiry of the relevant provisions of China's Accession Protocol.
iii. The verified cost and price data furnished by cooperating Chinese producers should be used for determination of normal value.
iv. The dumping margins alleged by the domestic industry are based on estimated ex-factory export prices and landed values and do not reflect the commercial reality of exports made. The actual transaction-wise export prices and landed values furnished by the exporters are significantly higher than the estimates relied upon by the DI and, if they are considered, the dumping margins may be negative or *de minimis*.
v. Parties have requested for determination of individual dumping margins on the basis of their own verified data.
vi. The DI's aggregate price estimates are not representative of actual figures, as the actual export realisations are substantially higher than the alleged low landed value relied upon by the DI.
vii. Privately sourced import data is unreliable and the Authority should rely on DGCI&S data for examination of imports for purposes of dumping.

F.2 Views of the domestic industry

27. The following submissions have been made by the domestic industry concerning the determination of normal value, export price and dumping margin:

i. China PR continues to be a non-market economy and, in terms of Article 15 of China's WTO Accession Protocol, the burden lies on the participating exporters to establish that market economy conditions prevail. None of the participating exporters have claimed market economy treatment.
ii. The Authority should determine normal value for China in accordance with Para 7 of Annexure I to the AD Rules, 1995, on "any other reasonable basis", including the cost of

production of the Indian domestic industry with reasonable additions for administrative, selling and general expenses and profit.

iii. For construction of normal value, the Authority is requested to consider LME prices along with premium for copper and adjusted international prices for other raw materials.

iv. The Authority should adopt reasonable profits for constructed normal value, instead of 5% profit.

F.3 Examination by the Authority

28. Under section 9A(1)(c), the normal value in relation to an article means:

'i) The comparable price, in the ordinary course of trade, for the like article, when meant for consumption in theexporting country or territory as determined in accordance with the rules made under sub-section (6), or

ii) when there are no sales of the like article in the ordinary course of trade in the domestic market of the exporting country or territory, or when because of the particular market situation or low volume of the sales in the domestic market of the exporting country or territory, such sales do not permit a proper comparison, the normal value shall be either:

(a)comparable representative price of the like article when exported from the exporting country or territory or an appropriate third country as determined in accordance with the rules made under sub-section (6); orthe cost of production of the said article in the country of origin along with reasonable addition for administrative,selling and general costs, and for profits, as determined in accordance with the rules made under sub-section (6);

(b)Provided that in the case of import of the article from a country other than the country of origin and where the article has been merely transshipped through the country of export or such article is not produced in the country of export or there is no comparable price in the country of export, the normal value shall be determined with reference to its price in the country of origin.'

29. The Authority sent questionnaires to the known producers/exporters from the subject country, as well as to the appropriate diplomatic representative advising them to provide information in the form and manner prescribed by the Authority within the prescribed time limit.

30. The Authority notes that the following producer exporters of the subject goods have filed exporter's questionnaire responses from China PR:
    a. Jinhua Guanyang Electronic Technology Co. Ltd. ("JGET").
    b. ZTC Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
    c. ZTC Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd
    d. Ningbo Excellence Communicated Connector Co. Ltd.
    e. Excellence Wire Industrial Co., Ltd.
    f. Crxconec Company Ltd.

g. Zhejiang Chaolian Electronic Co., Ltd

F.3.1 Determination of Normal Value and Export Price

31. Article 15 of China's Accession Protocol in WTO provides as follows:

"Article VI of the GATT 1994, the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 ("Anti-Dumping Agreement") and the SCM Agreement shall apply in proceedings involving imports of Chinese origin into a WTO Member consistent with the following.

(a) In determining price comparability under Article VI of the GATT 1994 and the Anti-Dumping Agreement, the importing WTO Member shall use either Chinese prices or costs for the industry under investigation or a methodology that is not based on a strict comparison with domestic prices or costs in China based on the following rules:

(i) If the producers under investigation can clearly show that market economy conditions prevail in the industry producing the like product with regard to the manufacture, production and sale of that product, the importing WTO Member shall use Chinese prices or costs for the industry under investigation in determining price comparability;

(ii) The importing WTO Member may use a methodology that is not based on a strict comparison with domestic prices or costs in China if the producers under investigation cannot clearly show that market economy conditions prevail in the industry producing the like product with regard to manufacture, production and sale of that product.

(b) In proceedings under Parts II, III and V of the SCM Agreement, when addressing subsidies described in Articles 14(a), 14(b), l4(c) and l4(d), relevant provisions of the SCM Agreement shall apply; however, if there are special difficulties in that application, the importing WTO Member may then use methodologies for identifying and measuring the subsidy benefit which take into account the possibility that prevailing terms and conditions in China may not always be available as appropriate benchmarks. In applying such methodologies, where practicable, the importing WTO Member should adjust such prevailing terms and conditions before considering the use of terms and conditions prevailing outside China.

(c) The importing WTO Member shall notify methodologies used in accordance with subparagraph (a) to the Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices and shall notify methodologies used in accordance with subparagraph (b) to the Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

(d) Once China has established, under the national law of the importing WTO Member, that it is a market economy, the provisions of subparagraph (a) shall be terminated provided that the importing Member's national law contains market economy criteria as

of the date of accession. In any event, the provisions of subparagraph (a)(ii) shall expire 15 years after the date of accession. In addition, should China establish, pursuant to the national law of the importing WTO Member, that market economy conditions prevail in a particular industry or sector, the non-market economy provisions of subparagraph (a) shall no longer apply to that industry or sector."

32. The domestic industry has relied upon Article 15(a)(i) of China's the Accession Protocol as well as para 7 of Annexure I to AD Rules, 1995. The domestic industry has claimed that producers in China PR must be asked to demonstrate that market economy conditions prevail in their industry producing the like product with regard to the manufacture, production and sale of the product under consideration. It has been stated by the domestic industry that in case the responding Chinese producers are not able to demonstrate that their costs and price information are market-driven, the normal value should be calculated in terms of provisions of Para 7 and 8 of Annexure- I to the AD Rules.

33. It is noted that while the provision contained in Section 15 (a)(ii) has expired on 11.12.2016, the provision under Article 2.2.1.1 of WTO Anti-dumping Agreement read with the obligation under Section 15(a)(i) of the Accession Protocol require criterion stipulated in paragraph 8 of Annexure I of the AD Rules to be satisfied through the information/data to be provided in the supplementary questionnaire on claiming market economy treatment. It is noted that since the responding producers/exporters from China PR have not submitted response to the supplementary questionnaire the normal value computation is required to be done as per the provisions of paragraph 7 of Annexure I of the AD Rules, 1995.

34. The Authority notes that none of the participating producers/exporters have claimed market economy treatment in the present case. Accordingly, the normal value has been determined in accordance with Paragraph 7 of Annexure I to the AD Rules, which states as follows:

"7. In case of imports from non-market economy countries, normal value shall be determined on the basis of the price or constructed value in a market economy third country, or the price from such a third country to other countries, including India, or where it is not possible, on any other reasonable basis, including the price actually paid or payable in India for the like product, duly adjusted, if necessary, to include a reasonable profit margin. An appropriate market economy third country shall be selected by the designated authority in a reasonable manner keeping in view the level of development of the country concerned and the product in question and due account shall be taken of any reliable information made available at the time of the selection. Account shall also be taken within time limits; where appropriate, of the investigation if any made in a similar matter in respect of any other market economy third country. The parties to the investigation shall be informed without unreasonable delay of the aforesaid selection of the market economy third country and shall be given a reasonable period of time to offer their comments."

35. As noted above, Paragraph 7 lays down a hierarchy for determination of normal value with respect to non-market economy and provides that normal value shall be determined on the basis of the price or constructed value in a market economy third country or the price from

such a third country to other countries, including India or where it is not possible, on any other reasonable basis, including the price actually paid or payable in India for the like product, duly adjusted, if necessary, to include a reasonable profit margin. In the present case, there is no evidence of price or constructed value prevailing in a market economy third country brought forward by any interested party. Apart from the subject country in the present investigation, there are no imports of subject goods into India from other countries. Thus, imports into India from the market economy third country also could not be considered for determination of normal value.

36. Therefore, the Authority has determined normal value for China PR as per "price payable in India" as stipulated in Paragraph 7. It has been computed based on the cost of production of the domestic industry, duly adjusted, with reasonable addition for selling, general and administrative expenses, and profits. The normal value so determined is given below in the dumping margin table.

b) Export price for producers / exporters from China:

37. The cumulative volume reported by all participating exporters is merely 21,988 KM, representing only 11% of the total imports of the PUC from the subject country. Thus, producers/exporters accounting for a major share of exports from the subject country have not participated in the investigation.

i. **ZTC Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd and ZTC Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.**

38. ZTC Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. is a producer-exporter of the subject goods and has exported the subject goods directly and through its related entity ZTC Technology (Shanghai) Co. Ltd, which has also participated in the present investigation.

39. Suzhou has exported *** KM of subject goods to India. The producer exporter has claimed adjustments to its export price on account of inland transportation, port and other related expenses, credit cost and bank fee, whereas its related exporter has exported all goods at ex-works basis. The Authority has accepted the claimed adjustments after due verification. The net export price so determined has been mentioned in the dumping margin table below.

ii. Zhejiang Chaolian Electronic Co., Ltd. ("Chaolian")

40. Chaolian is a producer exporter of the subject goods (patch cords) and has made direct exports of only subject goods during the POI. Chaolian has exported *** KM of subject goods to India. It has claimed adjustments on account of inland transportation, port and other related expenses, credit cost, and bank charges. The Authority has accepted the claimed adjustments after due verification. The net export price so determined has been mentioned in the dumping margin table below.

iii. Ningbo Excellence Communicated Connector Co. Ltd. ("Ningbo Excellence")

41. Ningbo Excellence is a producer exporter of the subject goods and has made direct and indirect exports of patch cords (a type of copper data cable) during the POI. Ningbo Excellence has also exported subject goods manufactured by other producers as well. However, such other producers have not participated in the present investigation. Accordingly, the Authority has considered only such exports which have been manufactured by Ningbo Excellence for computation of its export price.

42. Ningbo Excellence has exported *** KM of self-manufactured patch cords. Ningbo Excellence has exported the goods through its related traders Excellence Wire and Crxconec Company Ltd. Ningbo Excellence, and its related exporters have claimed adjustments on account of port and other related expenses, credit cost and packing cost. The Authority has accepted the claimed adjustments after due verification. The net export price so determined has been mentioned in the dumping margin table below.

iv. Jinhua Guanyang Electronic Technology Co.Ltd. ("Guanyang")

43. Guanyang is a producer exporter of the subject goods (patch cords) and has made direct exports of subject goods during the POI. Guanyang has exported *** KM of subject goods to India. Guanyang has claimed adjustments on account of inland transportation, port and other related expenses, credit cost and bank charges. The Authority has accepted the claimed adjustments after due verification, The net export price so determined has been mentioned in the dumping margin table below.

<u>Export price for non-co-operative exporters/producers</u>

44. The export price for non-cooperative producers/exporters from China PR has been determined based on facts available in terms of Rule 6(8) of the AD Rules, 1995. The net export price so determined is mentioned in the dumping margin table below. The net export price so determined has been mentioned in the dumping margin table below.

F.3.2 Dumping Margin

45. Considering the normal value and the export price as determined above, the dumping margin for the producers of the product under consideration from the subject country has been determined as follows:

<u>Dumping Margin Table</u>

Producer	Normal value ($/KM)	Export Price ($/KM)	Dumping Margin($/ KM)	Dumping Margin (%)	Dumping Margin (Range)
ZTC Technology (Suzhou) Ltd Co. Ltd	***	***	(***)	(***)	Negative

Producer	Normal value ($/KM)	Export Price ($/KM)	Dumping Margin($/KM)	Dumping Margin (%)	Dumping Margin (Range)
Zhejiang Chaolian Electronic Co., Ltd.	***	***	(***)	(***)	Negative
Jinhua Guanyang Electronic Technology Co.Ltd	***	***	(***)	(***)	Negative
Ningbo Excellence Communicated Connector Co. Ltd	***	***	(***)	(***)	Negative
Others	***	***	***	***	70-80

G. ASSESSMENT OF INJURY

G.1 Views of other interested parties

46. The following submissions have been made by the other interested parties with respect to injury and causal link:

i. The determination of injury must be based on positive evidence and an objective and unbiased examination of the volume and price effects of the dumped imports and the consequent impact of such imports on the domestic industry.

ii. The material on record does not establish that the domestic industry has suffered material injury as a consequence of the subject imports.

iii. The increase in imports must be viewed in the context of the substantial increase in domestic demand for the PUC. The DI itself was able to increase its domestic sales significantly during the injury period, showing that imports have supplemented the growing demand rather than displaced domestic sales.

iv. The increase in imports, either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption, cannot by itself establish injury unless the imports are shown to have had a consequent adverse impact on the domestic industry.

v. Imports have fluctuated in response to market conditions, growth in demand and availability of domestic supply.

vi. Significant quantity of imports is made under the Advance Authorisation Scheme for use as raw material in downstream products that are subsequently exported. Such imports should be appropriately considered while assessing their impact.

vii. Imports from countries other than PRC have also been present and their effect must be separately examined before attributing injury.

viii. The decline in sales of other Indian producers cannot be attributed to imports from China PR when the applicant domestic industry itself has been able to substantially increase its domestic sales during the same period.

ix. The DI has failed to establish significant price depression or price suppression. Its cost of sales and net sales realisation have broadly moved in the same direction during the injury period.

x. The DI has been able to increase its selling prices while simultaneously increasing its domestic sales volumes. This is inconsistent with the contention that imports have significantly suppressed or depressed domestic prices.

xi. A decline in the landed value does not by itself establish injury where the DI has continued to increase its net sales realisation.

xii. Price undercutting or price underselling cannot be examined in isolation. Reliance has been placed on the decision of Hon'ble CESTAT in *Bridgestone Tyre Manufacturing vs. Designated Authority*.

xiii. The installed capacity has increased during the injury period which indicates continued expansion.

xiv. The production has increased substantially during the injury period. The increase in production, along with increased capacity, is inconsistent with the allegation that imports have adversely affected the ability of the DI to produce the subject goods.

xv. No material deterioration in capacity utilisation attributable to imports has been demonstrated.

xvi. The domestic sales volumes have increased substantially. Such growth demonstrates that the DI has been able to participate in the growth of the Indian market despite the presence of imports.

xvii. The increase in domestic sales corresponds with the increase in production and demand and therefore does not indicate any loss of sales attributable to the imports.

xviii. Inventory does not demonstrate injury. Inventories should be examined in relation to production and sales.

xix. Data of other domestic producers show a decline in inventories, which is inconsistent with the contention that imports have resulted in an inability to sell domestic production.

xx. Employment has increased during the injury period.

xxi. Salaries and wages have also increased.

xxii. Productivity has improved. Any marginal decline in productivity per employee is attributable to the increase in manpower.

xxiii. The DI has made substantial investments as reflected in the increase in capital employed net fixed assets and working capital. Such investment is inconsistent with the contention of suffering injury.

xxiv. Profitability must be examined comprehensively and not just on the basis of profit before tax.

xxv. Improvement in PBIT and PBDIT shows that the operations of the DI have remained healthy.

xxvi. Increase in interest costs has affected the profitability of the DI.

xxvii. Increase in depreciation reflects capital investment and expansion and is another factor affecting profitability which cannot be attributed to imports.

xxviii. Increase in working capital and financing costs have also contributed to the decline in profitability.

xxix. Decline in export sales constitutes a separate and independent factor affecting the performance of the domestic industry.

xxx. DI has recorded growth in capacity, production, domestic sales, employment, wages, productivity and investment, and therefore the overall economic performance.

xxxi. Adoption of fixed 22% return on capital employed for determination of NIP is excessive and does not reflect present economic conditions. A reasonable return should be based on the DI's actual profitability under normal competitive conditions and during periods unaffected by dumping.

xxxii. There is no causal link between the subject imports and injury. Any deterioration in profitability is attributable to increased finance costs, depreciation, export performance and other internal or independent factors.

G.2 Views of the domestic industry

47. The following submissions have been made by the domestic industry with regard to the injury and causal link;

i. DI has been suffering injury on account of dumped imports from China since FY 2023-24. The increase in subject imports has significantly outpaced the growth in Indian demand and the growth in sales.
ii. Demand increased substantially over the injury period, imports from China increased manifold and continuously throughout the injury period, with a sharp increase during the POI.
iii. Increase in imports cannot be attributed merely to growth in demand. DI has sufficient installed capacity to cater to the domestic demand and there is no demand-supply gap.
iv. Large share of the demand since 2022-23 has been captured by imports from China.
v. Increase in domestic sales during the POI was driven by growth in demand and does not negate injury. In the absence of dumped imports, the DI could have achieved significantly higher sales and production at fair prices.
vi. Imports have increased significantly not only in absolute terms but also relative to domestic production, domestic sales and consumption.
vii. Market share of imports increased consistently during the injury period, whereas the market share of DI and other producers declined.
viii. Decline in market share, despite significant growth in demand and availability of capacity, establishes adverse volume effect of imports.
ix. Improvement in sales should be seen in the context of the prices at which such sales were made. Since FY 2023-24, DI was forced to reduce margins to compete with low priced imports and made loss making sales to retain market share.
x. Copper constitutes approximately 70–80% of the cost of Copper Data Cables and is priced with reference to LME prices. Appropriate adjustment for movements in LME prices is necessary while examining domestic costs and prices.
xi. Price undercutting from China is positive and significant.
xii. Landed value declined substantially and reached its lowest level during the POI. At the same time, cost of sales increased, but net sales realisation could not increase commensurately.
xiii. Although production and domestic sales increased during the POI, such increases were substantially lower than the increase in demand.
xiv. Significant portion of the installed capacity remained unutilised during the POI despite substantial growth in demand. The DI was unable to fully utilise its available capacity because an increasing portion of the growing demand was captured by dumped imports from PRC.
xv. Inventories have increased since 2023-24. Although STL's inventory declined compared to the base year, inventories of both BCL and STL increased from 2023-24 to the POI
xvi. Profitability, cash profits and return on capital employed deteriorated significantly, particularly since 2023-24, and the DI incurred losses during the POI.
xvii. Improvement in sales and production came at the expense of profitability.
xviii. Reliance on improvement in PBIT and PBDIT does not appropriately reflect profitability. Due to STL's raw material procurement, its interest cost is directly

influenced by procurement of copper and increases with production. PBT therefore provides a more appropriate measure of profitability, and PBT has deteriorated.

xix. Increase in STL's interest cost arises from its procurement policy for copper, under which payments to suppliers are deferred and recognised as current liabilities, resulting in lower working capital and higher interest cost. Further, interest cost per kilometre constitutes only *** % of the total cost of sales and cannot explain the injury suffered.

xx. The increase in working capital and interest costs is broadly associated with the increase in production arising from higher demand and cannot be treated as an independent cause of injury.

xxi. The decline in sales of other domestic producers is also consistent with the increasing penetration of dumped imports.

xxii. The decline in export sales is not responsible for the injury suffered in the domestic market.

xxiii. Imports from other countries do not break the causal link. Apart from China, only Vietnam had meaningful import volumes, and imports from Vietnam did not satisfy the applicable quantitative threshold at the stage of initiation.

G.3 Examination by the Authority

48. Rule 11 of the AD Rules, 1995 read with Annexure II to the AD Rules, 1995 provides that injury determination shall involve examination of factors that may indicate injury to the domestic industry, taking into account all relevant facts, including the volume of dumped imports, their effect on prices in the domestic market for like articles and the consequent effect of such imports on the domestic producers of such articles. In considering the effect of the dumped imports on prices, it is considered necessary to examine whether there has been a significant price undercutting by the dumped imports compared with the price of the like article in India, or whether the effect of such imports is otherwise to depress prices to a significant degree or prevent price increases, which otherwise would have occurred, to a significant degree. For the examination of the impact of the dumped imports on the domestic industry in India, indices having a bearing on the state of the industry such as production, capacity utilization, sales volume, inventory, profitability, net sales realization, the magnitude and margin of dumping, etc. have been considered in accordance with Annexure II of the AD Rules, 1995.

G.3.1 Volume effect of dumped imports

a) Assessment of demand/ apparent consumption

49. The Authority has defined, for the purpose of the present investigation, demand or apparent consumption of the product concerned in India as the sum of the domestic sales of the domestic industry and imports from all sources. The demand so assessed is given in the table below:

Assessment of Demand

Particulars	Units	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	POI
China PR - Subject Country	KM	68,730	107,693	64,430	175,552
Non-dumped imports	KM				21,988
Imports from Non-Subject Countries	KM	11,739	12,811	6,145	15,954
Total Imports	KM	80,469	120,504	70,576	213,494
Sales of domestic Industry	KM	***	***	***	***
Trend	Indexed	100	99	105	138
Sales of other producers	KM	***	***	***	***
Trend	Indexed	100	88	78	70
Total Demand/Consumption	KM	***	***	***	***
Trend	Indexed	100	106	97	148

50. It is noted that there has been a significant increase in demand for the subject goods in the POI. The demand has increased almost 48% in the POI compared to the base year. At the same time, volume of subject imports from the subject country has increased by 187%.

b) Import Volumes from the subject country

51. With regard to the volume of the dumped imports, the Authority is required to consider whether there has been a significant increase in dumped imports, either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in India. For the purpose of injury analysis, the Authority has relied upon DG Systems data. The import volumes of the dumped subject goods from the subject country and share of the dumped imports during the injury investigation period are as follows:

Particulars	UOM	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	POI	POI Dumped Imports
China PR - Subject Country	KM	68,730	107,693	64,430	197,540	175,552
Non-subject Countries	KM	11,739	12,811	6,145	15,954	
Total Imports	KM	80,469	120,504	70,576	213,494	
Domestic Industry Sales	KM	***	***	***	***	
Trend	Indexed	100	99	105	138	
Sales of other domestic producers	KM	***	***	***	***	
Trend	Indexed	100	88	78	70	
Total demand	KM	***	***	***	***	
Trend	Indexed	100	106	97	148	

Subject Country imports in relation to						
Total Demand	%	***	***	***	***	***
Range		0-10%	0-10%	0-10%	20-30%	20-30%
Production	%	***	***	***	***	***
Range		10-20%	20-30%	10-20%	40-50%	30-40%
Total Imports	%	85%	89%	91%	93%	92%

52. It is noted that:
    a. The import volume from the subject country increased in 2022-23, decreased in 2023-24 and has significantly increased thereafter. The volume of imports of subject goods from the subject country is highest in the POI.
    b. The imports in relation to production and consumption increased in 2022-23, declined in 2023-24 and increased again in the POI.
    c. The imports of subject goods from the subject country in relation to total imports also increased from 85% in the base year to 93% in the POI. Out of the 93% total imports from China PR into India 86% imports were found to be dumped.

53. Other interested parties have contended that increase in imports was on account of increase in demand for the subject goods during the POI and that such imports have merely supplemented the domestic production of the subject goods. In this regard, the Authority notes that while demand increased by *** % between 2023-24 and the POI, subject imports increased by 207%, i.e., at almost four times the rate of growth in demand. In comparison, the domestic industry's sales increased by *** %. Consequently, notwithstanding the increase in its sales in absolute terms, the Indian industry's share in demand declined substantially from *** % in 2023-24 to *** % in the POI, whereas the share of subject imports increased from approximately *** % to *** %.

54. It is further noted that import prices of imports from the subject country significantly declined between FY 2023-24 and the POI. If imports were merely catering to the incremental demand, then there would be no reason for a decline in the domestic industry's market share. Further, the 51 % decline in landed price between FY 2023-24 and the POI also indicates that producers from subject country intended to capture the domestic industry's market share. Accordingly, it cannot be stated that dumped imports from China PR have merely supplemented the domestic supply of subject goods.

G.3.2. Price Effect of Dumped Imports

55. In terms of para (ii) of Annexure II to the AD Rules, 1995 with regard to the effect of the dumped imports on prices, the Authority is required to consider whether there has been a significant price undercutting by the dumped imports as compared with the price of the like product in India, or whether the effect of such imports is otherwise to depress prices to a significant degree or prevent price increase, which otherwise would have occurred, to a significant degree.

a) **Price Undercutting**

56. In order to determine whether the imports are undercutting the prices of the domestic industry, the Authority has compared the landed price of the subject imports with the net sales realisation of the domestic industry during the POI. The price undercutting so determined is provided below:

Price Undercutting					
POI	**Landed Price**	**Net Sales Realisation**	**Price Undercutting**	**Price Undercutting**	**Price Undercutting**
	₹/KM	**₹/KM**	**₹/KM**	**(%)**	**Range**
China PR	***	***	***	***	60-70

57. It is noted that the landed price of the subject imports from China PR during the POI was lower than the domestic industry's net sales realisation. The price undercutting is positive and significant.

b) **Price Suppression/ Depression**

58. For the purpose of analysing price suppression and depression, the Authority has examined the existence of price suppression and depression after comparing the cost of sales and the net sales realisation of the domestic industry with the landed value of the subject imports from the subject country. The same has been provided in the table below:

Price Suppression/ Price Depression					
Particulars	**UoM**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**POI**
Cost of Sales	₹/KM	***	***	***	***
Trend	Index	100	106	104	113
Landed Value	₹/KM	23,044	17,679	24,924	12,288
Trend	Index	100	77	108	53
Selling Price	₹/KM	***	***	***	***
Trend	Index	100	109	104	111

59. The cost of sales for the domestic industry has increased over the injury period with a slight decline in 2023-24. It is noted that during the POI, the landed price of subject imports from China PR was lower than the cost of sales and selling price of the domestic industry.While between the 2023-24 and the POI, the domestic industry's selling price increased from ₹*** /KM to ₹*** /KM, its cost of sales increased from ₹*** /KM to ₹*** /KM. The domestic industry was therefore unable to increase its selling price fully commensurate with the increase in costs and was compelled to sell below its cost of sales during the POI.

60. Other interested parties have argued that the domestic industry has been able to increase its selling price in the POI and that the same has increased with increase in cost of sales and accordingly, there is no injury to the domestic industry. It is noted that the subject imports

were significantly undercutting domestic prices at the same time that the domestic industry was unable to recover the increase in its costs. The fact that the domestic industry's NSR and sales volumes increased in absolute terms does not negate these adverse price effects, particularly when demand increased at a substantially higher rate, the domestic industry's market share declined, and subject imports captured an increasing share of the market.

61. The domestic industry has further explained that the subject goods are sold at copper LME + other RM and manufacturing cost. The cost of LME is directly passed onto the customers and hence, the reason for increase in net sales realization of the domestic industry was on account of increase in LME prices. The Authority has verified the same from the data submitted by the domestic industry. It is further noted that despite increase in net sales realization, the domestic industry has been making sales below cost.

G.3.3 Economic Parameters of the domestic industry

62. Annexure II to the AD Rules, 1995 provide that the examination of the impact of the dumped imports on the domestic industry should include an objective and unbiased evaluation of all relevant economic factors and indices having a bearing on the state of the industry, including actual and potential decline in sales, profits, output, market share, productivity, return on investments or utilization of capacity; factors affecting domestic prices, the magnitude of the margin of dumping; actual and potential negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth and the ability to raise capital investments. Accordingly, various injury parameters relating to the domestic industry are discussed herein below:

a. Production, capacity, capacity utlilisation, and sales volumes

Production, Capacity, Capacity Utilisation and Sales					
Particulars	**UoM**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**POI**
Installed Capacity (PUC+NPUC)	KM	***	***	***	***
Trend	Indexed	100	100	107	107
Production (PUC+NPUC)	KM	***	***	***	***
Trend	Indexed	100	94	94	114
Production PUC	KM	***	***	***	***
Trend	Indexed	100	99	100	126
Capacity Utilisation	%	***	***	***	***
Range	%	60-70	50-60	50-60	60-70
Domestic Sales	KM	***	***	***	***
Trend	Indexed	100	99	105	138

63. It is noted that with the increase in demand, the domestic industry has increased its capacity over the injury period. The production, capacity utilisation and domestic sales of the

applicants also increased during the POI compared to the previous years. This increase is in line with the increase in demand of the subject goods.

64. Other interested parties have argued that the domestic industry is not suffering from injury as it has been able to increase its sales volume along with the selling price during the POI. In this regard, the Authority notes that while the domestic industry has been able to increase its sales, such increase in sales was achieved by making sales at prices below cost of sales.

65. Other interested parties have also argued that the domestic industry was able to increase its installed capacity and production during the injury period which indicates that domestic industry's performance was not adversely affected by dumped imports. In this regard, the domestic industry has explained that it had carried out expansion in its capacity in line with the expected increase in Indian demand. Yet, despite having the capacity to cater to entirety of demand, more than 25% of domestic industry's capacity remains unutilized.

66. Further, as stated above, the increase in sales was achieved by making sales below cost of sales of the domestic industry. While between 2023-24 and the POI the domestic industry's sales in absolute terms increased by *** %, the share of subject imports from China PR increased by 207%, thus indicating it was imports of subject goods from the subject country which clearly benefited from the growth in Indian demand.

b. Market Share

67. Market share of the domestic industry and of imports are shown in the table below:

Market Share	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**POI**	**POI Dumped Imports**
Domestic industry	***	***	***	***	
Range	60-70%	60-70%	60-70%	60-70%	
Other Indian Producers	***	***	***	***	
Range	10-20%	10-20%	10-20%	0-10%	
Subject imports	***	***	***	***	***
Range	10-20%	20-30%	10-20%	20-30%	
Other Country Imports	***	***	***	***	
Range	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-10	

68. It is noted that the market share of the domestic industry has declined in the POI compared to FY 2023-24 despite a significant increase in demand. During the same period the market share of subject imports from China PR has significantly increased. Further, between FY 2023-24 and the POI, the volume of dumped imports from China PR has doubled from *** % to *** % thereby indicating that dumped imports from China PR have displaced the

market share of the domestic industry and other Indian producers. Notably, out of the *** % of the market share of the subject imports, *** % of the market share has been captured by the dumped imports.

c. Inventories

69. The inventory position of the domestic industry over the injury period is given in the table below:

Inventory					
Particulars	**UoM**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**POI**
Average Inventory	KM	***	***	***	***
Trend	Indexed	100	91	95	107

70. It is noted that average inventory of the domestic industry was highest during the POI.

d. Profitability, cash profits, and return on capital employed

71. Profitability, return on investment, and cash profits of the domestic industry over the injury period are given in the table below:

Profitability Parameters					
Particulars	**UoM**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**POI**
Cost of Sales	₹/KM	***	***	***	***
Trend	Index	100	106	104	113
NSR	₹/KM	***	***	***	***
Trend	Index	100	109	104	111
PBT	₹/KM	***	***	***	(***)
Trend	Index	100	497	10	(61)
PBIT	₹/KM	***	***	***	***
Trend	Index	100	257	91	113
PBDIT	₹/KM	***	***	***	***
Trend	Index	100	175	93	112
Cash Profit	₹/KM	***	***	***	***
Trend	Index	100	216	69	58
ROCE	%	***	***	***	***
Range	%	0-10	10--20	0-10	0-10

72. From the above, it is noted that:
   a. PBT has declined in the POI and has become negative.
   b. cash profits have declined during the injury period.

c. While the ROCE of the domestic industry had increased in 2022-23 by *** %, as compared to the base year, it had thereafter declined by *** % in 2023-24 and has remained almost at the same level during the POI.

d. The cost of sales of the domestic industry has increased over the injury period. However, cash profit and PBT has declined in the POI as the domestic industry was not able to increase its selling price in line with its increase in cost of sales. The domestic industry has claimed that it has not been able to increase its selling price to the extent of earning a reasonable profit due to the pressure from low priced imports.

73. Other interested parties have argued that injury to the domestic industry is on account of high interest cost of the domestic industry. In this regard, other interested parties have claimed that STL's interest cost has increased significantly even though it has not undertaken any expansion. Further, it has been argued that injury to the domestic industry is on account of abnormal increased cost. In this regard, the Authority notes that the interest cost incurred by STL is primarily attributable to working capital borrowing for procurement of copper (the primary raw material) and is not the consequence of extraordinary or unrelated financial decision. Such borrowings are an integral part of the production process and the day-to-day operations of the domestic industry.

e. Employment, productivity and wages

74. The position with regard to employment, wages and productivity of the domestic industry is as follows:

Labour and Productivity Parameters					
Particulars	**UoM**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**POI**
No. of Employees	Nos.	***	***	***	***
Trend	Index	100	76	75	96
Wages	₹ Lakhs	***	***	***	***
Trend	Index	100	76	91	148
Productivity per day	KM/day	***	***	***	***
Trend	Index	100	62	64	113

75. It is noted that the salary & wages and productivity increased in the POI in comparison to the 2023-24. The applicants have claimed that the same was on account of increase in production due to increase in demand:

f. Growth

Growth			
Particulars	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**POI**
Production	***	***	***
Domestic Sales	***	***	***

PBT	***	***	***
ROCE	***	***	***

76. It is noted that:
    i. The domestic sales and production of the domestic industry has shown positive growth in the POI due to increase in demand.
    ii. The profitability parameters of the domestic industry showed a negative growth in the POI compared to the 2022-23.

g. Impact on the ability to raise capital investment

77. The domestic industry has submitted that it has not been able to earn adequate return on profits and therefore, its ability to raise capital investments has been impaired significantly. The domestic industry has also asserted that on account of dumped imports, no new investment is being made as the domestic producers have not been able to earn return on the investments already made.

h. The magnitude of dumping

78. There is significant dumping of the subject goods from the subject country, which has impacted the conditions of fair competition in the market. The Authority notes that while the dumping margin determined for the participating exporters is negative, such exporters account for merely 11% of total imports of the PUC from the subject country. Their individual pricing behaviour is therefore, not representative of the overwhelming majority of imports.

G.3.4 Overall Assessment of Injury

79. The examination of imports of the subject product and the performance of the domestic industry shows the following:

    a. Imports of subject goods from the subject country have significantly increased in the POI as compared to the base year as well as the previous years. Producers/exporters accounting for a major share of exports from the subject country have not participated in the investigation.
    b. The volume of imports from the subject country has increased and was at its highest level in the POI.
    c. The production and domestic sales of the domestic industry have increased in the POI. However, despite a growth in Indian demand, the domestic industry has not been able to take advantage of it as a larger share of such demand was captured by subject imports from the subject country.
    d. The landed value of subject imports from the subject country in the POI is below the cost of sales and net sales realisation of the domestic industry. There is significant undercutting and price suppression.

e. The profitability of the domestic industry has declined in the POI.

H. NON-ATTRIBUTION ANALYSIS AND CAUSAL LINK

80. The Authority examined whether other factors listed under the AD Rules, 1995, could have caused injury to the domestic industry. The Authority has examined known factors other than the dumped imports and ascertain whether such factors could have been a cause of injury to the domestic industry, so that the injury caused by other factors, if any, is not attributable to the dumped imports. Factors which are relevant in this respect include, *inter alia*, the volume of subject goods not sold at dumped prices, contraction in demand or changes in the pattern of consumption, trade restrictive practices, changes in technology, the export performance of the domestic industry and the productivity of the domestic industry.

a) Volume and value of imports from third countries

81. Imports from subject country constitute more than 90% of total Indian imports into India. Further, imports of subject goods from all other countries are below *de-minimis* level individually. Thus, injury is not attributable to imports from third countries.

b) Contraction in demand

82. The demand for the subject goods has increased in period of investigation. Therefore, the domestic industry has not suffered injury due to a contraction in demand.

c) Pattern of consumption

83. It is noted that there has been no material change in the pattern of consumption of the product under consideration, which could have caused injury to the domestic industry.

d) Conditions of competition and trade restrictive practices

84. The Authority notes that there is no evidence of conditions of competition or trade restrictive practices that could have been responsible for the claimed injury to the domestic industry.

e) Developments in technology

85. The Authority notes that there has been no change in technology for the production of the subject goods that could have caused injury to the domestic industry.

f) Export performance of the domestic industry

86. The injury information examined hereinabove relates only to the performance of the domestic industry in terms of its domestic market. Thus, the injury suffered cannot be attributed to the export performance of the domestic industry.

g) Performance of other products

87. The Authority has considered the data relating only to the performance of the subject goods. Therefore, the performance of other products produced and sold is not a possible cause of injury to the domestic industry.

H.1 Factors establishing causal link

88. While other known factors listed under the AD Rules, 1995, have not caused injury to the domestic industry, the Authority notes that the following parameters show that injury to the domestic industry is caused by dumped imports.

i. The volume of subject imports from the subject country have increased during the POI compared to the base year
ii. The volume of subject imports from the subject country in relation to Indian production and consumption has increased during the POI.
iii. The landed price of imports of subject goods from subject country are below the selling price of the applicants, resulting in positive and significant price undercutting.
iv. The imports have suppressed the prices of the domestic industry in the POI
v. Dumped imports from the subject country have increased significantly in the POI in both absolute and relative terms.
vi. The domestic industry's cash profits and return on investments has declined and has earned negative profits during the POI.

89. The Authority, in view of the aforementioned concludes that there exists a causal link between the dumping of the subject goods from the subject country and injury to the domestic industry.

I. MAGNITUDE OF INJURY MARGIN

90. The Authority has determined the NIP for the domestic industry on the basis of principles laid down in the AD Rules, 1995 read with Annexure III, as amended. The NIP of the product under consideration has been determined by adopting the information/data relating to the cost of production provided by the domestic industry. The NIP has been considered for comparing the landed price from the subject country for calculating injury margin. For determining the NIP, the best utilisation of the raw materials and utilities has been considered over the injury period. Best utilisation of production capacity over the injury period has been considered. Extraordinary or non-recurring expenses have been excluded from the cost of production. A reasonable return (pre-tax @ 22%) on average capital

employed (i.e., average net fixed assets plus average working capital) for the product under consideration was allowed as pretax profit to arrive at the NIP as prescribed in Annexure III to the Rules, 1995.

91. Based on the landed price and the NIP determined as above, the injury margin as determined by the Authority is provided in the table below.

Injury Margin Table

Producer	Non-injurious Price ($/KM)	Landed Value ($/KM)	Injury Margin ($/KM)	Injury Margin (%)	Injury Margin (Range)
ZTC Technology (Suzhou) Ltd Co. Ltd	Not determined as dumping margin is negative.				
Zhejiang Chaolian Electronic Co., Ltd.					
Jinhua Guanyang Electronic Technology Co.Ltd					
Ningbo Excellence Communicated Connector Co. Ltd					
Other Producers and Exporters	***	***	***	***	50-60

J. DUTY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Public interest and Domestic Industry Interest

J.1 Views of other interested parties

92. The following submissions have been made by the other interested parties in this regard:

i. Copper Data Cables are critical inputs for telecom, broadband, data centres, digital connectivity, industrial automation and electronics manufacturing, and imposition of anti-dumping duty would increase input and project costs for these sectors.
ii. Higher costs would adversely affect digital infrastructure expansion, including the objectives of the Digital India initiative, and may ultimately increase costs for end consumers.
iii. Imports are necessary to supplement domestic supply and meet the growing demand for the PUC.
iv. Copper Data Cables are also used in government-funded and public infrastructure projects, and higher prices resulting from duty would increase procurement costs and public expenditure.

J.2 Views of the domestic industry

93. The following submissions have been made by the domestic industry in this regard:

i. Both STL and BCL possess UL Certification and are capable of supplying UL-certified PUC required by the user industry.
ii. The claim regarding significant impact of duty is unsupported by any disclosed calculation, as the underlying workings have been kept entirely confidential. In the absence of meaningful disclosure, such claims should not be considered.

J.3 Examination by the Authority

94. The Authority notes that the primary objective of anti-dumping duties is to rectify the injury inflicted upon the domestic industry by the unjust trade practices of dumping, thereby fostering an environment of open and equitable competition in the Indian market. This is not merely a regulatory measure, but a matter of national interest. The imposition or continuation of anti-dumping measures is not designed to curtail imports from the subject country arbitrarily. Rather, it is a mechanism to ensure a level playing field. The Authority acknowledges that the persistence of anti-dumping duties may influence the price levels of the product in India. However, it is crucial to note that the essence of fair competition in the Indian market will remain unscathed by the imposition of these measures. Far from diminishing competition, the continuation of anti-dumping measures serves to prevent the accrual of unfair advantages through dumping practices. It safeguards

the consumers' access to a broad selection of the subject goods. Thus, anti-dumping duties are not a hindrance but a facilitator of fair-trade practices.

95. The Authority issued the initiation notification, inviting views from all interested parties including importers, users and consumers. An Economic Interest Questionnaire was also prescribed to allow various stakeholders, including the domestic industry, producers/exporters and importers/users/consumers to provide relevant information concerning the present investigation, including the possible effect of anti-dumping duty on their operations.

96. The Authority notes that the purpose of imposition of anti-dumping duty, in general, is to eliminate injury caused to the domestic industry by the unfair trade practices of dumping so as to re-establish a situation of open and fair competition in the Indian market, which is in the general interest of the country. Imposition of anti-dumping measures does not aim to restrict imports from the subject country in any way. Trade remedial investigations are intended to restore equal competitive opportunities in the domestic market by ensuring a level playing field for domestic producers by the imposition of appropriate duties against trade distorting imports. At the same time, the Authority is aware that the impact of such duties is not limited to only the domestic producers of the PUC but also affects the users and consumers of the PUC. Moreover, the imposition of duties may introduce competition concerns domestically but can concurrently stimulate the emergence of new producers within the country.

97. The Authority notes that there is no demand supply gap for the subject goods in India. The Authority further notes that there are multiple producers of the subject goods in India, accordingly, even after imposition of duty, the Indian market would continue to be served by multiple domestic producers, duty-paid imports from the subject country and imports from non-subject countries.

98. Further, the Authority has assessed the impact of proposed anti-dumping duties on end users based on the information provided by participating user importer Amphenol FCI India Private Limited and notes as below:

Total Cost and profit of the end-product manufactured using the PUC	**UOM**	**Per Unit Cost**
Total Cost of end product	Rs./Nos.	***
Cost of PUC	Rs./Nos	***
40% ADD	Rs./Nos.	***
Increased cost due to ADD	Rs./Nos.	240-250
Selling price	Rs./Nos.	***
Profit on sales post ADD	%	***

ADD impact	%	0-5%

Source: Amphenol FCI User Questionnaire Response

99. Based on the above assessment, the Authority notes that the impact of the proposed anti-dumping duty on the user industry would be limited. As demonstrated above, the imposition of the proposed duty would result in an estimated decrease of approximately 0-5% in the profit margin of the end product manufactured using PUC, while the user industry would continue to earn a profit margin of approximately ***% on sales after absorbing the additional cost attributable to the proposed anti-dumping duty. Accordingly, the user industry would be in position to absorb such additional cost without any significant adverse impact on its operation and profitability. The imposition of anti-dumping duty would not restrict imports, create scarcity or impose a disproportionate burden on users. It would only ensure that imports enter India at fair prices and do not cause injury to the domestic industry. Accordingly, the Authority holds that the alleged adverse impact on users and consumers is unsubstantiated and overstated.

K. POST-DISCLOSURE COMMENTS

K.1 Views of the other interested parties

100. The following submissions have been made by the other interested parties:

a. JGET requests the Authority to retain the methodology and conclusions reached with respect to dumping margin determination and confirm the same in the final findings.
b. Ningbo Excellence requests the Authority to confirm its negative margins as determined by the Authority in the disclosure statement.
c. In the absence of positive dumping margin, the Authority is requested to recommend NIL anti-dumping duties for Zhejiang Chaolian Electronic Co.
d. ZTC requests the Authority to confirm its negative dumping/ injury margin and recommend NIL duties for ZTC in the final findings.
e. The domestic industry has not suffered from material injury during the injury period as is evident from the increase in installed capacity and production of the domestic industry.
f. The domestic industry has been able to maintain a consistent market share of 60-70% during the entirety of injury period which is inconsistent with the claim of injury.
g. The improvement in production, market share, productivity, and profitability clearly establishes that the Domestic Industry has performed positively during the POI and has not suffered material injury attributable to the subject imports.
h. The domestic industry is suffering due to internal factors and inter-se competition and any injury to the domestic industry is not attributable to the subject imports.
i. There are factors independent of the subject imports, including high interest costs, increased working capital requirements, and higher depreciation costs, that have adversely impacted on the profitability of the domestic industry.
j. The imposition of anti-dumping duties on subject imports would not be in the public interest. Imposition of duties would increase input costs for downstream industries, raise project costs, and adversely impact the competitiveness of Indian manufacturers and infrastructure project.
k. Any increase in costs due to anti-dumping duties would lead to higher procurement expenditure and could adversely impact the timely execution of such projects.

K.2 Views of the domestic industry

101. The following submissions have been made by the domestic industry:

a. The domestic industry requests the Authority to confirm its finding that the subject goods produced by the domestic industry are 'like article' to the subject goods imported from China PR in terms of Rule 2(d) of the AD Rules, 1995
b. The domestic industry requests the Authority to confirm that BCL and STL constitute the domestic industry and that the application satisfies the requirement of standing.
c. The domestic industry notes that the participating exporters account for only 11% of total exports to India and out of four participating exporters three have exported only patch cords to India.

d. The negative dumping margin of these exporters is solely on account of determination of dumping/ injury margin based on constructed normal value/ NIP of non-comparable products.
e. The domestic industry primarily manufactures copper data cable and a very limited quantity of patch cords (a special type of copper data cable) is manufactured by Birla Cable Limited. Compared to normal copper data cables which are usually traded in continuous lengths of 305m boxes, patch cords are sold in 0.5 – 1 metre length and have connectorized ends meant for connecting devices.
f. Given the significant difference in pricing and cost structure of patch cords vis-à-vis ordinary copper data cables, the Authority should have determined separate margins for patch cords and other copper data cables.
g. The domestic industry's production of patch cords constitutes 0-1% of its total production, thus, the weighted average constructed normal value as well as weighted average non-injurious price for copper data cables as a whole does not reflect the actual normal value or non-injurious price for patch cords.
h. While 3 of the 4 participating exporters have exported only patch cords, these exporters would likely be getting nil duty recommendation even for copper data cables which they have not exported at all.
i. The domestic industry requests that while recommending the duties, the Authority should factor in this difference and recommend nil duty only for patch cords for these exporters and the residual duty for other copper data cables should be made applicable even to these participating exporters.
j. The imports of the subject goods from China PR increased by 187% in the POI as compared to the base year, at a rate far outpacing the growth in Indian demand, despite the domestic industry possessing sufficient capacity to meet the entirety of Indian demand.
k. The domestic industry's market share in demand declined significantly in the POI even as demand increased, with the corresponding market share of subject imports increasing from single digits in the base year to almost 30% in the POI.
l. While production, capacity utilisation and domestic sales of the domestic industry improved in the POI in line with the rise in demand, this improvement was achieved only by selling below cost to retain market share, and more than 30-40% of installed capacity nevertheless remained idle.
m. The domestic industry's profitability, cash profits and return on capital employed have deteriorated sharply, with profit before tax turning negative in the POI, and its inventories have increased over the injury period despite low-capacity utilisation and rising demand.
n. There exists a clear causal link between the dumping of the subject goods from China PR and the injury suffered by the domestic industry, and that no other known factor has caused or contributed to such injury.
o. The Authority on the basis of the data furnished by the participating user, Amphenol FCI India Private Limited, has rightly concluded that the impact of the proposed anti-dumping duty on the user industry would be limited to a 0-5% reduction in the profit margin of the end-product, while the user industry would continue to earn a profit margin of approximately 45-55% on sales even if it absorbs the anti-dumping duty.
p. There is no demand-supply gap for the subject goods in India, that the domestic industry possesses sufficient capacity to cater to the entirety of Indian demand

q. The recommended anti-dumping duties seek to only ensure level playing field for the Indian domestic industry.

K.3 Examination by the Authority

102. The Authority has examined the post-disclosure submissions filed by the domestic industry and the other interested parties. The Authority notes that several submissions made at the post disclosure stage are reiterations of submissions already made during the investigation and already examined in the Disclosure Statement. The Authority has nevertheless considered all relevant comments to the extent they are supported by evidence on record and are material to the final determination.

103. With regards to domestic industry' request for recommendation of product category wise duty i.e., separate rate of duty for patch cords and other copper data cables, the Authority notes that at no stage neither the domestic industry or any other interested party had requested for formulation of PCNs or requested for product specific dumping or injury margin examination. Further, the Authority notes that injury/ dumping margin are to be determined for a product as a whole and not for separate categories of products unless PCNs have been formulated. Accordingly, the Authority disagrees with the submissions of the domestic industry.

104. Other interested parties have contended that the domestic industry is not suffering from any injury as it has been able to increase its installed capacity and production over the injury period. In this regard, the Authority notes that the domestic industry increased its installed capacity and PUC production over the injury period consequent to the increase in Indian demand for the subject goods. However, despite sufficient demand existing in India, the significant portion of the domestic industry's capacity remains unutilized.

105. It is further noted that between the base year and the POI, the volume of subject imports has increased by 187%. Further, between 2023-24 and the POI the landed price of dumped imports declined by 51%. The domestic industry has explained due to decline in landed prices, it was forced to make sales below its cost of sales. Thus, while the domestic industry was able to increase its sales, the same was achieved by making sales below cost.

106. With regards to the increase in PBIT and PBDIT, the Authority notes that the improvement is on account of increase in interest cost which is primarily attributable to working capital borrowing for procurement of copper, which has increased with the increased in production of the PUC and is not the consequence of extraordinary or unrelated financial decision. Accordingly, the same cannot be considered a cause of injury to the domestic injury. Further, the domestic industry's cash profits has also declined in the POI.

107. Other interested parties have also argued that the domestic industry is suffering injury on account of inter se competition amongst domestic producers. In this regard, the Authority notes that both STL and BCL have been able to increase their sales, albeit by making sales below cost of sales. Further, the decline in prices of the subject goods has been driven by imports of subject goods from PRC which between 2023-24 and the POI, declined by 51%, thus, undercutting the prices of the domestic industry. Accordingly, it cannot be considered that injury to the domestic industry is on account of inter se competition amongst domestic producers.

108. Amphenol FCI, user industry, participating in the investigation has claimed that imposition of anti-dumping duties would increase input costs for downstream users and adversely impact competitiveness of Indian manufacturers and infrastructure projects. In this regard, the Authority notes that Amphenol has only made a generic statement without presenting any substantive comments on the impact of the anti-dumping duties which was computed based on Amphenol FCI's data. Amphenol FCI, admittedly in its economic interest questionnaire has disclosed that it earns almost ***% profit on the end product. In such a case, imposition of duties would result in only a decline in profitability of the user industry, which given the huge profit margin, the user industry would be able to easily absorb. Accordingly, the Authority does not consider that imposition of anti-dumping would cause any significant impact on the end users.

L. CONCLUSION

109. Having examined the submissions filed by all interested parties and issues raised therein, and considering the facts available on record, the Authority concludes the following:
    a. The product under consideration in the present investigation is "all structured Copper Data Cables including CAT 5e, CAT 6, CAT 6A, CAT 7, CAT 7A and patch cords.
    b. The application seeking imposition of anti-dumping duties was filed by STL and BCL. STL and BCL account for major proportion of Indian copper data cable production in terms of Rule 2(b) of AD Rules, 1995 and Rule 5(3) of AD Rules, 1995
    c. The Authority has relied upon DG Systems data for the purpose of examination of imports of the subject goods, after due examination of the transactions.
    d. The dumping margin and injury margin determined for all participating producers/exporters from the subject countries is negative. The Authority notes that while the dumping margin determined for the participating exporters is negative, such exporters account for merely 11% of total imports of the PUC from the subject country. Their individual pricing behaviour is therefore, not representative of the overwhelming majority of imports.
    e. The domestic industry has suffered material injury during the period of investigation, as is evident from the following:
        i. The volume of dumped imports from the subject countries has increased in absolute as well as relative terms compared to the base year.
        ii. Despite increase in domestic industry's installed capacity over the injury period and increase in demand, significant portion of domestic industry's capacity remained idle in the POI.
        iii. The landed price of imports of subject goods from subject country are below the selling price of the applicants, resulting in positive and significant price undercutting.
        iv. Subject goods from the subject countries are suppressing the prices of the domestic industry.
    f. No other known factors have caused injury to the domestic industry and injury to the domestic industry is due to dumping of the subject imports into India.
    g. Imposition of anti-dumping duty shall be in the larger public interest, as no interested party has demonstrated that imposition of duty would cause disproportionate adverse impact on public interest.

M. RECOMMENDATION

110. The Authority notes that the investigation was initiated and notified to all interested parties and adequate opportunity was given to the domestic industry, exporters, importers and other interested parties to provide positive information on the aspect of dumping, injury and causal link. Having initiated and conducted the investigation into dumping, injury and causal link in terms of the provisions laid down under the Anti-Dumping Rules, the Authority is of the view that imposition of anti-dumping duty is required to offset dumping and injury. Therefore, Authority considers it necessary and recommends imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from the subject countries.

111. Having regard to the lesser duty rule followed by the Authority, the Authority recommends imposition of anti-dumping duty equal to the lesser of margin of dumping and the margin of injury, so as to remove the injury to the domestic industry. Accordingly, the Authority recommends imposition of anti-dumping duty on the imports of the subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject countries, from the date of notification to be issued in this regard by the Central Government, for a period of 5 years, equal to the amount indicated in Col. 7 of the duty table appended below:

DUTY TABLE

S.No.	Heading	Description	Country of Origin	Country of Export	Name of Producer	Amount (US$/MT)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	854449	Copper data cables*	China PR	Any	ZTC Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	NIL
2	do	do	China PR	Any	Jinhua Guanyang Electronic Technology Co. Ltd.	NIL
3	do	do	China PR	Any	Zhejiang Chaolian Electronic Co., Ltd.	NIL
4	do	do	China PR	Any	Ningbo Excellence Communicated Connector Co., Ltd.	NIL

5	do	do	China PR	Any	Any producer other than S. No. 1 to 4	86
6	do	do	Any Country other than China PR	China PR	Any	86

** All structured Copper Data Cables including CAT 5e, CAT 6, CAT 6A, CAT 7, CAT 7A and patch cords.*

Note - The application of the individual duty rates specified for the companies mentioned in the above shall be conditional upon presentation to customs authorities of a valid commercial invoice, on which shall appear a declaration dated and signed by an official of the entity issuing such invoice, identified by his/her name and function, drafted as follows:

"I, the undersigned, certify that the (volume) of (product concerned) sold for export to India covered by this invoice was manufactured by (producer name and address) in the (name of country). I declare that the information provided in this invoice is complete and correct." If no such invoice is presented, the duty applicable to all other producers shall apply. This requirement is without prejudice to the verification procedures independently undertaken by the Customs authorities under the applicable customs laws and regulations."

N. FURTHER PROCEDURE

112. An appeal against the determination of the Designated Authority in these final findings shall lie before the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act/Rules.

Amitabh Kumar
(Designated Authority)

Digitally signed by
Amitabh Kumar
Date: 16-09-2026
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