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WARTA KERAJAAN PERSEKUTUAN

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

**NOTIS PEMULAAAN PENYIASATAN DUTI ANTI-LAMBAKAN
BERKENAAN DENGAN IMPORT DAWAI KONKRIT
PRATEGASAN YANG BERASAL ATAU DIEKSPORT
DARI REPUBLIK RAKYAT CHINA DAN THAILAND**

***NOTICE OF INITIATION OF ANTI-DUMPING DUTY
INVESTIGATION WITH REGARD TO IMPORTS OF
PRESTRESSING CONCRETE WIRE ORIGINATING OR
EXPORTED FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
AND THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND***

DISIARKAN OLEH/
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ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CHAMBERS

AKTA DUTI TIMBAL BALAS DAN ANTI-LAMBAKAN 1993

NOTIS PEMULAAAN PENYIASATAN DUTI ANTI-LAMBAKAN BERKENAAN DENGAN
IMPORT DAWAI KONKRIT PRATEGASAN YANG BERASAL ATAU DIEKSPORT
DARI REPUBLIK RAKYAT CHINA DAN THAILAND

(AD 02/26)

MENURUT seksyen 20 Akta Duti Timbal Balas dan Anti-Lambakan 1993 [*Akta 504*] dan peraturan 7 Peraturan-Peraturan Duti Timbal Balas dan Anti-Lambakan 1994 [*P.U. (A) 233/1994*], Kerajaan telah menerima suatu petisyen yang mengatakan bahawa import dawai konkrit prategasan yang berasal atau diekспорт dari Republik Rakyat China dan Thailand (“dagangan subjek”) sedang dilambakkan di Malaysia yang menyebabkan kemudatan material kepada industri dalam negeri di Malaysia yang mengeluarkan keluaran serupa (“industri Malaysia”), dan Kerajaan telah memutuskan supaya suatu penyiasatan duti anti-lambakan dimulakan.

Petisyen

1. Petisyen itu telah dibuat oleh—

Southern PC Steel Sdn. Bhd.
No 5, Jalan Utas 15/7
Seksyen 15, 40200 Shah Alam
Selangor Darul Ehsan
Malaysia,

pengeluar dalam negeri dawai konkrit prategasan, bagi pihak industri Malaysia.

Dagangan subjek

2. (1) Dagangan subjek yang dikatakan sedang dilambakkan ialah dawai konkrit prategasan yang dikelaskan di bawah Kod Sistem yang Diharmonikan (“Kod H.S.”) dan Tatanama Tarif Berharmonis ASEAN (“AHTN”) 7217.10.3300.

(2) Kod H.S. dan AHTN yang dinyatakan dalam subperenggan (1) diberikan hanya untuk maklumat dan tidak mempunyai kesan mengikat terhadap pengelasan dagangan subjek.

Pengataan lambakan

3. (1) Pengataan lambakan adalah berdasarkan perbandingan antara nilai normal dagangan subjek di Republik Rakyat China dan Thailand dengan harga eksport yang bersamaan dengannya apabila dagangan subjek itu dieksport ke Malaysia.

(2) Berdasarkan perbandingan ini, margin lambakan sebagaimana yang dikatakan oleh pempetisyen adalah signifikan bagi pengeluar atau pengeksport itu.

Pengataan kemudaran

4. (1) Pempetisyen telah menyatakan dan memberikan keterangan bahawa import dagangan subjek dari Republik Rakyat China dan Thailand telah meningkat dari segi kuantiti mutlak.

(2) Dikatakan selanjutnya bahawa kesan lambakan itu, industri Malaysia telah mengalami kemudaran, yang antara lainnya, peningkatan jumlah import, pengurangan syer pasaran, penurunan harga, kemelesetan harga, kenaikan inventori, pengeluaran dan penggunaan kapasiti yang rendah, produktiviti yang rendah dan ketidakupayaan untuk menambah modal.

Tatacara

5. (1) Setelah menentukan bahawa terdapat kewujudan keterangan yang mencukupi untuk mewajarkan suatu penyiasatan duti anti-lambakan dimulakan dan penyiasatan sedemikian adalah demi kepentingan awam, Kerajaan memulakan penyiasatan menurut seksyen 20 Akta Duti Timbal Balas dan Anti-Lambakan 1993 dan subperaturan 7(1) Peraturan-Peraturan Duti Timbal Balas dan Anti-Lambakan 1994.

(2) Penyiasatan ini akan menentukan kewujudan, tahap dan kesan lambakan dagangan subjek yang dikatakan kepada industri Malaysia.

Soal selidik

6. (1) Bagi maksud mendapatkan maklumat yang disifatkan perlu bagi penyiasatan itu, Kerajaan akan menghantar soal selidik kepada—

- (a) industri Malaysia dan mana-mana persatuan pengeluar di Malaysia;
- (b) pengeluar atau pengeksport dagangan subjek dari Republik Rakyat China dan Thailand yang dinamakan dalam petisyen;
- (c) pengimport dan mana-mana persatuan pengimport yang dinamakan dalam petisyen; dan
- (d) Kerajaan Republik Rakyat China dan Thailand.

(2) Dalam apa-apa keadaan, semua pihak berkepentingan yang tidak dihubungi oleh Kementerian Pelaburan, Perdagangan dan Industri (MITI) hendaklah menghubungi MITI melalui e-mel untuk mengetahui sama ada mereka disenaraikan dalam petisyen ini.

(3) Jika perlu, pihak berkepentingan itu boleh memohon bagi soal selidik itu dengan mengenal pasti jenis aktiviti perniagaan mereka yang berkaitan dengan penyiasatan ini.

Pengumpulan maklumat

7. Semua pihak berkepentingan dijemput untuk memberikan pandangan mereka secara elektronik, khususnya dengan menjawab soal selidik yang dialamatkan kepada mereka dan dengan mengemukakan keterangan sokongan.

Penentusahan maklumat

8. Kerajaan boleh menentusahkan ketepatan maklumat yang dikemukakan semasa penyiasatan mengikut seksyen 40 Akta Duti Timbal Balas dan Anti-Lambakan 1993 dan peraturan 38 Peraturan-Peraturan Duti Timbal Balas dan Anti-Lambakan 1994.

Had masa

9. (1) Mana-mana pihak berkepentingan yang berhasrat untuk memohon soal selidik hendaklah berbuat demikian tidak lewat daripada lima belas hari selepas penyiaran notis ini dalam *Warta*.

(2) Semua pihak berkepentingan hendaklah menyatakan pandangan mereka secara elektronik dan mengemukakan maklum balas soal selidik dalam masa tiga puluh hari dari tarikh penyiaran notis ini dalam *Warta* sekiranya pandangan dan maklum balas itu hendak diambil kira semasa penyiasatan ini, melainkan jika dinyatakan sebaliknya.

Pengemukakan maklumat dan maklum balas soal selidik dan surat-menyurat

10. (1) Semua pengemukakan maklumat dan maklum balas soal selidik hendaklah dibuat secara elektronik melalui Sistem Pengurusan Penyiasatan Remedi Perdagangan (TRIMA), yang boleh diakses di <https://traderemedies.miti.gov.my>.

(2) Apa-apa pertanyaan lanjut dan surat-menyurat boleh dikemukakan kepada—

Pengarah
Seksyen Amalan Perdagangan
Kementerian Pelaburan, Perdagangan dan Industri (MITI)
Aras 9, Menara MITI
No. 7, Jalan Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah
50480 Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia

Nombor Telefon : (603) 6208 4633/4660/4642/4635
Nombor Faksimili : (603) 6211 4429
Alamat e-mel : alltps@miti.gov.my.

(3) Sekiranya pihak berkepentingan tidak memberikan maklumat yang perlu atau maklumat dan pandangan itu tidak diterima dalam bentuk yang memadai dalam had masa yang ditetapkan, Kerajaan boleh membuat penentuan awal atau muktamadnya berdasarkan fakta yang ada mengikut seksyen 41 Akta Duti Timbal Balas dan Anti-Lambakan 1993.

Bertarikh 28 Ogos 2026
[MITI.600-2/2/58(S)]; PN(PU2)529/JLD.34]

DATUK SERI JOHARI BIN ABDUL GHANI
Menteri Pelaburan, Perdagangan dan Industri

COUNTERVAILING AND ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES ACT 1993

NOTICE OF INITIATION OF ANTI-DUMPING DUTY INVESTIGATION WITH REGARD TO
IMPORTS OF PRESTRESSING CONCRETE WIRE ORIGINATING OR EXPORTED FROM
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND

(AD 02/26)

PURSUANT to section 20 of the Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties Act 1993 [*Act 504*] and regulation 7 of the Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties Regulations 1994 [*P.U. (A) 233/1994*], the Government has received a petition alleging that the imports of prestressing concrete wire originating or exported from the People's Republic of China and Kingdom of Thailand ("subject merchandise") are being dumped in Malaysia causing material injury to the domestic industry in Malaysia producing the like product ("Malaysian industry"), and the Government has decided that an anti-dumping investigation be initiated.

Petition

1. The petition was lodged by—

Southern PC Steel Sdn. Bhd.
No 5, Jalan Utas 15/7
Seksyen 15, 40200 Shah Alam
Selangor Darul Ehsan
Malaysia,

a domestic producer of prestressing concrete wire, on behalf of the Malaysian industry.

Subject merchandise

2. (1) The subject merchandise alleged to have been dumped in Malaysia is prestressing concrete wire classified under the Harmonised System Code ("H.S. Code") and ASEAN Harmonised Tariff Nomenclature ("AHTN") 7217.10.3300.

(2) The H.S. Code and AHTN specified in subparagraph (1) are given only for information and have no binding effect on the classification of the subject merchandise.

Allegation of dumping

3. (1) The allegation of dumping is based on a comparison between the normal values of the subject merchandise in the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Thailand with their corresponding export prices when the subject merchandise is exported to Malaysia.

(2) Based on this comparison, dumping margins as alleged by the petitioner are significant for those producers or exporters.

Allegation of injury

4. (1) The petitioner has stated and provided evidence that the imports of the subject merchandise from the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Thailand have increased in terms of absolute quantity.

(2) It was further alleged that effect of such dumping, the Malaysian industry has suffered injury, among others, an increased in import volume, reduction in market share, price undercutting, price depression, increase in inventory, low production and capacity utilisation, low productivity and the inability to raise capital.

Procedure

5. (1) Having determined that there is sufficient evidence exists to warrant an anti-dumping duty investigation be initiated and that such investigation is in the public interest, the Government initiates an investigation pursuant to section 20 of the Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties Act 1993 and subregulation 7(1) of the Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties Regulations 1994.

(2) The investigation will determine the existence, degree and effect of the alleged dumping of the subject merchandise to the Malaysian industry.

Questionnaire

6. (1) For the purpose of obtaining information deemed necessary for the investigation, the Government will distribute questionnaires to—

- (a) the Malaysian industry and any association of producers in Malaysia;
- (b) the producers or exporters of the subject merchandise from the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Thailand named in the petition;
- (c) the importers and any association of importers named in the petition; and
- (d) the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Thailand.

(2) In any event, all interested parties not contacted by the Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry (MITI) are invited to contact MITI by e-mail in order to find out whether they are listed in this petition.

(3) If necessary, such interested parties may request for the questionnaires by identifying the nature of their business activities relating to the investigation.

Collection of information

7. All interested parties are invited to make their views known by electronic means, in particular by responding to the questionnaires addressed to them and by providing supporting evidence.

Verification of information

8. The Government may verify the accuracy of information submitted during the investigation in accordance with section 40 of the Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties Act 1993 and regulation 38 of the Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties Regulations 1994.

Time limit

9. (1) Any interested party who desires to request for a questionnaire shall do so not later than fifteen days after the publication of this notice in the *Gazette*.

(2) All interested parties shall present their views by electronic means and submit questionnaire responses within the period of thirty days from the date of publication of this notice in the *Gazette* if such views and responses are to be taken into consideration during the anti-dumping duty investigation, unless otherwise specified.

Submissions of information, questionnaire responses and correspondences

10. (1) All submissions of information and questionnaire responses must be made by electronic means via Trade Remedies Investigation Management System (TRIMA), which can be accessed at <https://traderemedies.miti.gov.my>.

(2) Any request for clarification and correspondence may be directed to—

Director
Trade Practices Section
Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry (MITI)
Level 9, Menara MITI
No. 7, Jalan Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah
50480 Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia

Telephone number : (603) 6208 4633/4660/4642/4635
Facsimile number : (603) 6211 4429
E-mail address : alltps@miti.gov.my.

(3) If the interested parties do not provide the necessary information or the information and views are not received in an adequate form within the specified time limit, the Government may make its preliminary or final determination on the basis of the available facts in accordance with section 41 of the Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties Act 1993.

Dated 28 August 2026
[MITI.600-2/2/58(S)]; PN(PU2)529/JLD.34]

DATUK SERI JOHARI BIN ABDUL GHANI
Minister of Investment, Trade and Industry