



FACT SHEET

Commerce Finds Unfair Dumping of Glycine from Japan and the Republic of Korea

- On November 21, the Department of Commerce announced its affirmative final determinations in the antidumping duty investigations on imports of glycine from Japan and the Republic of Korea (Korea). Dumping occurs when a foreign company sells a product in the United States at less than fair value.
- Commerce determined that producers/exporters of glycine from Japan and Korea sold glycine in the United States at 165.34 to 280.57 percent, and 138.60 to 138.83 percent less than fair value, respectively. The final margins for all mandatory respondents in both countries are based on total adverse facts available because all respondents failed to fully cooperate.
- Commerce determined that critical circumstances exist with respect to all imports of glycine from Japan.
- As a result of these determinations, Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection to collect a cash deposit or bond based on the final rates.
- GEO Specialty Chemicals, Inc. (IN), is the petitioner for these investigations.
- Glycine is used as a sweetener/taste enhancer, buffering agent, reabsorbable amino acid, chemical intermediate, metal complexing agent, dietary supplement, and is used in certain pharmaceuticals.
- The scope of these investigations covers glycine in any form and purity level. Although glycine blended with other materials is excluded, glycine to which relatively small quantities of other materials have been added is covered by the scope. Glycine is classified under subheading 2922.49.4020 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).
- These investigations also cover precursors of dried crystalline glycine including, but not limited to, glycine slurry and sodium glycinate. Glycine slurry is classified under HTSUS subheading 2922.49.4020, and sodium glycinate is classified under subheading 2922.49.8000. While HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of these investigations is dispositive.
- From 2005 to 2006, imports of glycine from Japan and Korea increased 27.5 percent and 13.3 percent by volume, respectively. In 2006, imports of glycine from Japan were valued at an estimated \$3.1 million, and imports from Korea were valued at an estimated \$1.2 million.

NEXT STEPS

- The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) is scheduled to make its final injury determinations on or about January 4, 2008. If the ITC issues affirmative final determinations, Commerce will issue antidumping duty orders. If the ITC makes negative final injury determinations, these investigations will be terminated.

Final Dumping Margins:

COUNTRY	PRODUCER/EXPORTER	MARGIN
Japan	Nu-Scaan Nutraceuticals Co., Ltd.	280.57%
	Yuki Gosei Co., Ltd.	280.57%
	Showa Denko K.K.	280.57%
	Hayashi Pure Chemical Industries Co., Ltd.	280.57%
	CBC Co., Ltd.	280.57%
	Seino Logix Co., Ltd.	280.57%
	Estee Lauder Group Companies K.K.	280.57%
	Chelest Corporation	280.57%
	All Others	165.34%
Korea	Korea Bio-Gen Co., Ltd.	138.83%
	All Others	138.60%

Case Calendar:

EVENT	DATE
Petition Filed	March 30, 2007
Initiation Date	April 19, 2007
ITC Preliminary Determination	May 14, 2007
ITA Preliminary Determination	September 6, 2007
ITA Final Determination	November 20, 2007
ITC Final Determination	January 4, 2008
Publication of Order*	January 11, 2008

* This will take place only in the event of a final affirmative determination from the Department and the ITC.

Import Statistics:

COUNTRY		2004	2005	2006
JAPAN	Volume (kg)	343,000	929,000	1,184,000
	Value (\$US)	\$896,000	\$2,607,000	\$3,101,000
KOREA	Volume (kg)	481,000	450,000	510,000
	Value (\$US)	\$922,000	\$1,157,000	\$1,188,000

Source: U.S. International Trade Commission, Dataweb