

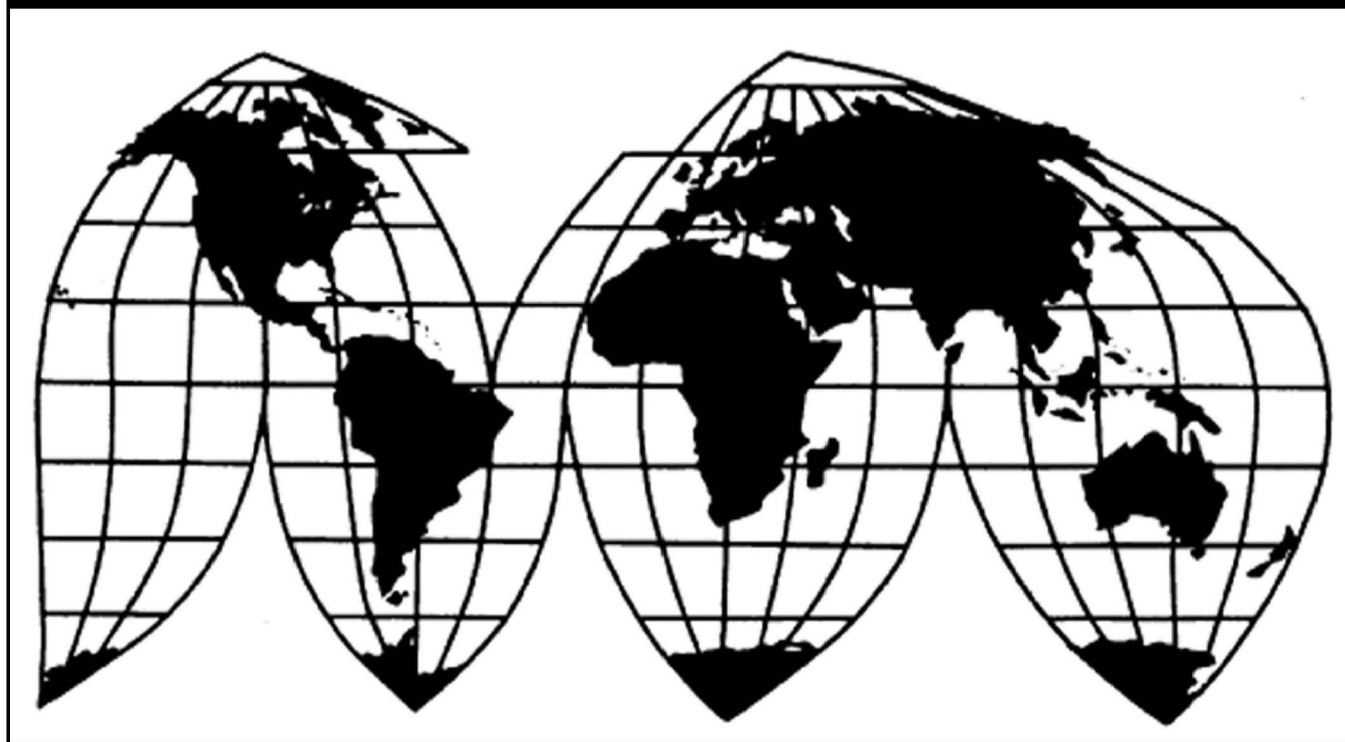
Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof from China

Investigation No. 731-TA-1557 (Final)

Publication 5317

April 2022

U.S. International Trade Commission



Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation No. 731-TA-1557 (Final)

Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof from China

DETERMINATION

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigation, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of certain mobile access equipment and subassemblies thereof (“mobile access equipment”) from China, provided for in subheadings 8427.10.80, 8427.20.80, 8427.90.00, and 8431.20.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”).²

BACKGROUND

The Commission instituted this investigation effective February 26, 2021, following receipt of antidumping and countervailing duty petitions filed with the Commission and Commerce by the Coalition of American Manufacturers of Mobile Access Equipment (“CAMMAE” or “the Coalition”).³ The Commission scheduled the final phase of these investigations following notification of a preliminary determination by Commerce that imports of mobile access equipment from China were being subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission’s investigations and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade

¹ The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

² 87 FR 9576 (February 22, 2022).

³ The Coalition is composed of JLG Industries, Inc. (“JLG”), Hagerstown, Maryland and Terex Corp. (“Terex”), Redmond, Washington.

Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the *Federal Register* of August 12, 2021 (86 FR 44402). In light of the restrictions on access to the Commission building due to the COVID–19 pandemic, the Commission conducted its hearing through written testimony and video conference on October 12, 2021. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The investigation schedules became staggered when Commerce did not align its countervailing duty investigation with its antidumping duty investigation. Following notification of a final determination by Commerce that imports of mobile access equipment from China were being subsidized within the meaning of section 705(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671d(a)),⁴ on December 3, 2021, the Commission issued a final affirmative determination in its countervailing duty investigation of mobile access equipment from China.⁵ Following notification of a final determination by Commerce that imports of mobile access equipment from China were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 735(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(a)),⁶ notice of the supplemental scheduling of the final phase of the Commission’s antidumping duty investigation was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the *Federal Register* of March 2, 2022 (87 FR 11730).

⁴ 86 FR 57809 (October 19, 2021).

⁵ 86 FR 70147 (December 9, 2021).

⁶ 87 FR 9576 (February 22, 2022).

Views of the Commission

Based on the record in the final phase of this investigation, we determine that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of certain mobile access equipment and subassemblies thereof (“MAE”) from China found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”).

I. Background

The Coalition of American Manufacturers of Mobile Access Equipment (“petitioner”), a trade association comprised of JLG Industries, Inc. and Terex Corp., domestic producers of MAE, filed antidumping and countervailing duty petitions in these investigations on February, 26, 2021.¹ The investigation schedules became staggered when Commerce did not align its countervailing duty investigation with its antidumping duty investigation.² Commerce published its final countervailing duty determination on October 19, 2021.³ This necessitated an earlier determination by the Commission in its countervailing duty investigation (the “leading investigation”). In that leading investigation, the Commission determined that subsidized subject imports threatened material injury to an industry in the United States.⁴

¹ Supplemental Confidential Report, Memorandum INV-UU-026 (Mar. 16, 2022) (“Supplemental CR”) at I-1 and n.1; Supplemental Public Report (“Supplemental PR”) at I-1 and n.1; and *Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof from China*, Inv. No. 701-TA-665 (Final), USITC Pub. 5242 (Dec. 2021) (“MAE Leading Determination”) at 3.

² See *Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof From the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 86 Fed. Reg. 41013 (July 30, 2021). Commerce will align antidumping and countervailing duty investigations filed on the same day and for the same product where the petitioner requests such an alignment. See 19 U.S.C. § 1671d (a)(1); see also 19 C.F.R. § 351.210(b)(4)(i). Petitioner did not request an alignment of these investigations.

³ *Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof from the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 86 Fed. Reg. 57809 (Oct. 19, 2021).

⁴ See MAE Leading Determination, USITC Pub. 5242.

Commerce subsequently issued its final antidumping duty determination on February 22, 2022.⁵ Pursuant to the statutory provision on staggered investigations, the record for each of these investigations closed on November 3, 2021, except that Commerce’s final antidumping duty determination regarding subject imports and the parties’ final comments concerning this determination have been added to the record.^{6 7}

II. Negligible Imports

Pursuant to Section 771(24) of the Tariff Act, imports from a subject country of merchandise corresponding to a domestic like product that account for less than 3 percent of all such merchandise imported into the United States during the most recent 12 months for which data are available preceding the filing of the petition shall generally be deemed negligible.⁸

During the 12-month period prior to the filing of the antidumping petition (February 2020 through January 2021), imports of MAE from China subject to the antidumping duty investigation accounted for 21.3 percent of total U.S. imports of MAE by quantity.⁹ Accordingly, we find that subject imports from China are not negligible.

⁵ Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof From the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, 87 Fed. Reg. 9576 (Feb. 22, 2022).

⁶ See 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(iii).

⁷ Petitioner filed supplemental comments concerning this determination. Petitioner’s Supplemental Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 764684 (Mar. 7, 2022). Foreign producers/exporters Zhejiang Dingli Machinery Co. Ltd. (“Dingli”), Lingong Group Jinan Heavy Machinery Co., Ltd. (“Lingong”), the U.S. affiliate to Lingong, LGMG North America Inc., and the China Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Machinery and Electronic Products Subcommittee of Mobile Access Equipment Exporters (collectively, “Chinese respondents”) jointly filed supplemental comments. Chinese Respondents’ Supplemental Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 764712 (Mar. 7, 2022). Additionally, California Manufacturing and Engineering Co. (“MEC”), an importer and domestic producer of subject merchandise, filed separate supplemental comments. MEC’s Supplemental Final Comments, EDIS Doc. 764708 (Mar. 7, 2022).

⁸ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(24)(A)(i).

⁹ Supplemental CR/PR at I-5 & Table I-3.

III. Material Injury

Section 771(7)(G)(iii) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”), provides that the Commission must make its material injury determinations in the trailing investigation on the basis of the same record as that in the leading investigation, except to the extent discussed above.¹⁰ Therefore, in this investigation, we adopt the findings and analyses from our determination and views in the leading investigation with respect to the issues of domestic like product, domestic industry, conditions of competition, and threat of material injury by reason of subject imports.^{11 12}

IV. Conclusion

Accordingly, we determine that an industry in the United State is threatened with material injury by reason of subject imports of MAE from China found by Commerce to be sold in the United States at LTFV.

¹⁰ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(iii).

¹¹ See MAE Leading Determination, USITC Pub. 5242.

¹² The statute additionally instructs the Commission to consider the “magnitude of the dumping margin” in an antidumping duty proceeding as part of its consideration of the impact of subject imports. 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii)(V). In its final antidumping duty determination with respect to subject imports from China, Commerce found estimated weighted-average dumping margins of 165.30 percent for Lingong; 31.70 percent for Dingli; 51.83 percent for Hunan Sinoboom Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd, Mantall Heavy Industry Co., Ltd, Noblelift Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd, Oshkosh JLG (Tianjin) Equipment Technology Co., Ltd, SANY Marine Heavy Industry Co., Ltd, Terex (Changzhou) Machinery Co., Ltd, and Xuzhou Construction Machinery Group Imp. & Exp. Co., Ltd; and 165.30 percent for all other producers/exporters of MAE in China. *Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof From the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 87 Fed. Reg. 9576 (Feb. 22, 2022); Supplemental CR/PR at Table I-2.

We have taken the magnitude of Commerce’s final dumping margins into account, and they do not require modification of the analysis in the *MAE Leading Determination*. Specifically, the dumping margins calculated by Commerce further supports our analysis of the price effects of subject imports, particularly the significant underselling and threat of price suppression, as set out in the *MAE Leading Determination*; in turn, the price effects found in the leading determination are especially probative to our assessment of the threatened impact of subject imports on the domestic industry. See *MAE Leading Determination*, USITC Pub. 5242 at 50-56.

Part I: Introduction

Background

This investigation results from a petition filed with the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (“USITC” or “Commission”) by the Coalition of American Manufacturers of Mobile Access Equipment (“CAMMAE,” “the Coalition,” or “Petitioner”)¹ on February 26, 2021, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of less-than-fair-value (“LTFV”) imports of certain mobile access equipment and subassemblies thereof (“mobile access equipment” or “MAE”) from China.² Table I-1 provides information relating to the background of this proceeding.^{3 4}

¹ The Coalition is composed of JLG Industries, Inc. (“JLG”), Hagerstown, Maryland and Terex Corp. (“Terex”), Redmond, Washington.

² For a complete description of the merchandise subject to this proceeding, see the section entitled “The Subject Merchandise” in Part I of Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof from China, Investigation No. 701-TA-665 (Final), USITC Pub. 5242 (Dec. 2021).

³ Pertinent Federal Register notices are referenced in app. A, and may be found at the Commission’s website (www.usitc.gov).

⁴ App. B presents a list of witnesses appearing at the Commission’s hearing for this proceeding.

Table I-1**MAE: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding**

| Effective date | Action |
|-----------------------|--|
| February 26, 2021 | Countervailing and antidumping petitions filed with Commerce and Commission; institution of the Commission's investigations (86 FR 12711, March 4, 2021) |
| March 18, 2021 | Commerce's notice of initiation of countervailing duty investigation (86 FR 15905, March 25, 2021) |
| March 18, 2021 | Commerce's notice of initiation of antidumping duty investigation (86 FR 15922, March 25, 2021) |
| April 12, 2021 | Commission's preliminary affirmative antidumping duty and countervailing duty determinations (86 FR 20196, April 16, 2021) |
| May 4, 2021 | Commerce's postponement of preliminary countervailing duty determination (86 FR 23681, May 2, 2021) |
| July 1, 2021 | Commerce's postponement of preliminary antidumping duty determination (86 FR 35059, July 1, 2021) |
| July 30, 2021 | Commerce's preliminary affirmative countervailing duty determination (86 FR 41013, July 30, 2021) |
| July 30, 2021 | Commission's scheduling of final phase countervailing duty and antidumping duty investigations (86 FR 44402, August 12, 2021) |
| September 30, 2021 | Commerce's preliminary affirmative antidumping duty determination (86 FR 54164, September 30, 2021) |
| October 12, 2021 | Commission's hearing |
| October 19, 2021 | Commerce's final affirmative countervailing duty determination (86 FR 57809, October 19, 2021) |
| November 10, 2021 | Commission's vote on countervailing duty investigation |
| December 3, 2021 | Commission's affirmative determination and views on countervailing duty investigation (86 FR 70147, December 9, 2021) |
| December 10, 2021 | Commerce's countervailing duty order (86 FR 70439, December 10, 2021) |
| February 22, 2022 | Commerce's final affirmative antidumping duty determination (87 FR 9576, February 22, 2022) |
| February 22, 2022 | Commission's supplemental scheduling of antidumping duty investigation (87 FR 11730, March 2, 2022) |
| March 24, 2022 | Commission's vote on antidumping duty investigation |
| April 8, 2022 | Commission's determination and views on antidumping duty investigation |

The information contained in this report is intended to be used in conjunction with data presented in the Commission’s report on *Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof from China*, Investigation No. 701-TA-665 (Final), USITC Publication 5242, December 2021, and its corresponding confidential report contained in Memorandum No. INV-TT-124, *Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof from China: Investigation Nos. 701-TA-665 and 731-TA-1557 (Final)* (October 29, 2021), revised by Memorandum No. INV-TT-125 (November 3, 2021).⁵ No new information except for Commerce’s final LTFV determination concerning MAE from China and party comments thereon are included in the record for this proceeding.⁶

Nature and extent of sales at LTFV

On February 22, 2022, Commerce published a notice in the Federal Register of its final determination of sales at LTFV with respect to imports from China.⁷ Table I-2 presents Commerce’s dumping margins with respect to imports of product from China.

Table I-2
MAE: Commerce’s final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from China; Rate for select companies

| Exporter | Producer | Estimated weighted-average dumping margin (percent) | Cash deposit rate (adjusted for subsidy offsets) (percent) |
|--|--|---|--|
| Lingong Group Jinan Heavy Machinery Co., Ltd | Lingong Group Jinan Heavy Machinery Co., Ltd | 165.30 | 165.10 |
| Zhejiang Dingli Machinery Co., Ltd | Zhejiang Dingli Machinery Co., Ltd | 31.70 | 31.54 |

Table continued.

⁵ App. C of this report reproduces summary data referenced in the Commission’s views on Investigation No. 701-TA-665.

⁶ Comments consistent with the statutory limitation for subsequently completed investigations were filed on behalf of (1) Petitioner; (2) domestic producer California Manufacturing and Engineering Co.; and (3) respondents Zhejiang Dingli Machinery Co., Ltd., Lingong Group Jinan Heavy Machinery Co., Ltd., LGMG North America Inc., and the China Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Machinery and Electronic Products Subcommittee of Mobile Access Equipment Exporters.

⁷ 87 FR 9576, February 22, 2022.

Table I-2 continued

**MAE: Commerce’s final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from China;
Separate rate applicable to non-select companies**

| Non-selected exporter receiving a separate rate | Producer supplying the non-selected exporter receiving a separate rate | Estimated weighted-average dumping margin (percent) | Cash deposit rate (adjusted for subsidy offsets) (percent) |
|---|---|--|---|
| Hunan Sinoboom Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd | Hunan Sinoboom Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd | 51.83 | 51.66 |
| Mantall Heavy Industry Co., Ltd | Mantall Heavy Industry Co., Ltd | 51.83 | 51.66 |
| Noblelift Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd | Noblelift Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd | 51.83 | 51.66 |
| Oshkosh JLG (Tianjin) Equipment Technology Co., Ltd | Noblelift Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd | 51.83 | 51.66 |
| Sany Marine Heavy Industry Co., Ltd | Sany Marine Heavy Industry Co., Ltd | 51.83 | 51.66 |
| Terex (Changzhou) Machinery Co., Ltd | Terex (Changzhou) Machinery Co., Ltd | 51.83 | 51.66 |
| Xuzhou Construction Machinery Group Imp. & Exp. Co., Ltd. | Xuzhou Construction Machinery Group Fire-Fighting Safety Equipment Co., Ltd. | 51.83 | 51.66 |
| China-wide entity | | 165.30 | 165.14 |

Source: 87 FR 9576, February 22, 2022.

Negligibility

The statute requires that an investigation be terminated without an injury determination if imports of the subject merchandise are found to be negligible.⁸ Negligible imports are generally defined in the Act, as amended, as imports from a country of merchandise corresponding to a domestic like product where such imports account for less than 3 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States in the most recent 12-month period for which data are available that precedes the filing of the petition or the initiation of the investigation. However, if there are imports of such merchandise from a number of countries subject to investigations initiated on the same day that individually account for less than 3 percent of the total volume of the subject merchandise, and if the imports from those countries collectively account for more than 7 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States during the applicable 12-month period, then imports from such countries are deemed not to be negligible.⁹

Table I-3 presents U.S. imports of MAE in the twelve-month period preceding the filing of the petition. Imports from China accounted for 21.3 percent of total imports of MAE by quantity during February 2020 through January 2021.

Table I-3
MAE: U.S. imports in the twelve-month period preceding the filing of the petition, February 2020 through January 2021

Quantity in short tons; Share of quantity is the share of total imports by quantity in percent

| Source of imports | Quantity | Share of quantity |
|--------------------|----------|-------------------|
| China direct | *** | *** |
| China indirect | *** | *** |
| China | 25,115 | 21.3 |
| Canada | *** | *** |
| Mexico | *** | *** |
| All other sources | *** | *** |
| Nonsubject sources | 92,893 | 78.7 |
| All import sources | 118,007 | 100.0 |

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires. See Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof from China, Investigation No. 701-TA-665 (Final), USITC Pub. 5242 (Dec. 2021), p. IV-8.

⁸ Sections 703(a)(1), 705(b)(1), 733(a)(1), and 735(b)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(a)(1), 1671d(b)(1), 1673b(a)(1), and 1673d(b)(1)).

⁹ Section 771 (24) of the Act (19 U.S.C § 1677(24)).

APPENDIX A
FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES

The Commission makes available notices relevant to its investigations and reviews on its website, www.usitc.gov. In addition, the following tabulation presents, in chronological order, Federal Register notices issued by the Commission and Commerce during the current proceeding.

| Citation | Title | Link |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| 86 FR 12711, March 4, 2021 | <i>Mobile Access Equipment From China; Institution of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Preliminary Phase Investigations</i> | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-03-04/pdf/2021-04439.pdf |
| 86 FR 15905, March 25, 2021 | <i>Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation</i> | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-03-25/pdf/2021-06181.pdf |
| 86 FR 15922, March 25, 2021 | <i>Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation</i> | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-03-25/pdf/2021-06180.pdf |
| 86 FR 20196, April 16, 2021 | <i>Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof From China; Determinations</i> | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-04-16/pdf/2021-07789.pdf |

| Citation | Title | Link |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| 86 FR 23681, May 4, 2021 | <i>Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Postponement of Preliminary Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation</i> | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-05-04/pdf/2021-09317.pdf |
| 86 FR 35059, July 1, 2021 | <i>Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Postponement of Preliminary Determination in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation</i> | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-07-01/pdf/2021-14046.pdf |
| 86 FR 41013, July 30, 2021 | <i>Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination</i> | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-07-30/pdf/2021-16332.pdf |
| 86 FR 44402, August 12, 2021 | <i>Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof From China; Scheduling of the Final Phase of Countervailing Duty and Anti-Dumping Duty Investigations</i> | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-08-12/pdf/2021-17162.pdf |

| Citation | Title | Link |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| 86 FR 54164, September 30, 2021 | <i>Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i> | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-09-30/pdf/2021-21257.pdf |
| 86 FR 57809, October 19, 2021 | <i>Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination</i> | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-10-19/pdf/2021-22705.pdf |
| 86 FR 70147, December 9, 2021 | <i>Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof From China; Determination</i> | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-12-09/pdf/2021-26623.pdf |
| 86 FR 70439, December 10, 2021 | <i>Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order and Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination</i> | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-12-10/pdf/2021-26890.pdf |

| Citation | Title | Link |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| 87 FR 9576, February 22, 2022 | <i>Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i> | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2022-02-22/pdf/2022-03660.pdf |
| 87 FR 11730, March 2, 2022 | <i>Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies Thereof From China; Supplemental Schedule for the Final Phase of Antidumping Duty Investigation</i> | https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2022-03-02/pdf/2022-04396.pdf |

APPENDIX B

LIST OF HEARING WITNESSES

CALENDAR OF PUBLIC HEARING

Those listed below appeared in the United States International Trade Commission's hearing via videoconference:

Subject: Certain Mobile Access Equipment and Subassemblies
Thereof from China

Inv. Nos.: 701-TA-665 and 731-TA-1557 (Final)

Date and Time: October 12, 2021 - 9:30 a.m.

CONGRESSIONAL APPEARANCES:

The Honorable David G. Valadao, U.S. Representative, 21st District, California

The Honorable Dr. John Joyce, U.S. Representative, 13th District, Pennsylvania

OPENING REMARKS:

Petitioner (**Laura El-Sabaawi**, Wiley Rein LLP)
Respondents (**Jordan C. Kahn**, Grunfeld, Desiderio, Lebowitz, Silverman & Klestadt LLP)

In Support of the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders:

Wiley Rein LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Coalition of American Manufacturers of Mobile Access Equipment

Frank Nerenhausen, President, JLG Industries, Inc.

Jeff Ford, Director, Global Strategy and Business Development, JLG Industries, Inc.

Tim Morris, Senior Vice President, Sales, Market Development and Customer Support, Americas, JLG Industries, Inc.

Simon Meester, President, Genie, A Terex Brand

Josh Meyer, Vice President, Global Sales, Terex Aerial Work Platforms

Dr. Seth T. Kaplan, President, International Economic Research LLC

Andrew Szamosszegi, Principal, Capital Trade, Incorporated

Timothy C. Brightbill)
Laura El-Sabaawi) – OF COUNSEL
Theodore P. Brackemyre)

**In Opposition to the Imposition of
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders:**

Mayer Brown LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

California Manufacturing and Engineering Co. (“MEC”)

David White, President, MEC

Deanne Hix, Vice President, Sales and Operations & Strategic Planning, MEC

Matthew McConkey)
Anjani Nadadur) – OF COUNSEL
Warren Payne)

Grunfeld, Desiderio, Lebowitz, Silverman & Klestadt LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Zhejiang Dingli Machinery Co., Ltd.
Zoomlion Heavy Industry Science and Technology Co., Ltd.
XCMG Import & Export Co., Ltd., SANY Marine Heavy Industry Co., Ltd.
Lingong Group Jinan Heavy Machinery Co., Ltd.
LGMG North America Inc.
the China Chamber of Commerce for Import Export of Machinery
and Electronic Products Subcommittee
(collectively, “Chinese Respondents”)

Craig Paylor, President and Chief Executive Officer, LGMG North America Inc.

James Dougan, Partner, ION Economics, LLC

Ned H. Marshak)
Jordan C. Kahn) – OF COUNSEL
Eve Q. Wang)

Akin Gump Strauss Haure & Feld LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Skyjack Inc. (“Skyjack”)

Matthew R. Nicely)
Daniel M. Witkowski) – OF COUNSEL
Brandon J. Custard)

**In Opposition to the Imposition of
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders (continued):**

Trade Pacific PLLC
Washington, DC
on behalf of

SANY America Inc.

Craig Moslander, Director of Engineering, SANY America, Inc.

Jarrod M. Goldfeder) – OF COUNSEL

REBUTTAL/CLOSING REMARKS:

Petitioner (**Timothy C. Brightbill**, Wiley Rein LLP)
Respondents (**Ned H. Marshak**, Grunfeld, Desiderio, Lebowitz, Silverman & Klestadt LLP)

-END-

APPENDIX C
SUMMARY DATA

Table C-1

MAE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2018-20, January to June 2020, and January to June 2021

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

| | Reported data | | | | | Period changes | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Calendar year | | Jan-Jun | | | Comparison years | | | Jan-Jun |
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2020 | 2021 | 2018-20 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
| U.S. consumption quantity: | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Producers' share (fn1)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** | ▼*** |
| Importers' share (fn1): | | | | | | | | | |
| China direct (fn2)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** |
| China indirect (fn2)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** |
| China..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** |
| Canada..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Mexico..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| All other sources..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Nonsubject sources..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| All import sources..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| U.S. consumption value: | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Producers' share (fn1): | | | | | | | | | |
| Fully domestic value..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** |
| Value added to imports..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** |
| Total..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** |
| Importers' share (fn1): | | | | | | | | | |
| China direct (fn2)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** |
| China indirect (fn2)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** |
| China..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** |
| Canada..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Mexico..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| All other sources..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** |
| Nonsubject sources..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| All import sources..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from: | | | | | | | | | |
| China direct (fn2): | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Value..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Unit value..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** | ▼*** |
| China indirect (fn2): | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** |
| Value..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** |
| Unit value..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| China: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | 38,009 | 36,965 | 25,885 | 13,107 | 23,012 | ▼(31.9) | ▼(2.7) | ▼(30.0) | ▲75.6 |
| Value..... | 153,224 | 153,431 | 104,708 | 51,279 | 99,973 | ▼(31.7) | ▲0.1 | ▼(31.8) | ▲95.0 |
| Unit value..... | \$4,031 | \$4,151 | \$4,045 | \$3,912 | \$4,344 | ▲0.3 | ▲3.0 | ▼(2.5) | ▲11.0 |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** | ▼*** |
| Canada: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Value..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Unit value..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** |
| Mexico: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Value..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Unit value..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▼*** |
| All other sources: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Value..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Unit value..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▼*** |
| Nonsubject sources: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | 198,229 | 182,482 | 92,090 | 42,297 | 73,665 | ▼(53.5) | ▼(7.9) | ▼(49.5) | ▲74.2 |
| Value..... | 1,370,284 | 1,281,853 | 659,723 | 315,124 | 524,247 | ▼(51.9) | ▼(6.5) | ▼(48.5) | ▲66.4 |
| Unit value..... | \$6,913 | \$5,403 | \$5,432 | \$5,836 | \$5,434 | ▼(21.4) | ▼(21.8) | ▲0.5 | ▼(6.9) |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▼*** |

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1 continued

MAE: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2018-20, January to June 2020, and January to June 2021

Quantity=short tons; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per short ton; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted

| | Reported data | | | | | Period changes | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------|
| | 2018 | Calendar year 2019 | 2020 | Jan-Jun 2020 | Jan-Jun 2021 | Comparison years 2018-20 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | Jan-Jun 2020-21 |
| U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from:--Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| All import sources: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | 236,238 | 219,447 | 117,976 | 55,404 | 96,676 | ▼(50.1) | ▼(7.1) | ▼(46.2) | ▲74.5 |
| Value..... | 1,523,508 | 1,435,284 | 764,431 | 366,403 | 624,220 | ▼(49.8) | ▼(5.8) | ▼(46.7) | ▲70.4 |
| Unit value..... | \$6,449 | \$6,540 | \$6,480 | \$6,613 | \$6,457 | ▲0.5 | ▲1.4 | ▼(0.9) | ▼(2.4) |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▼*** |
| U.S. producers': | | | | | | | | | |
| Average capacity quantity..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** | ▲*** |
| Production quantity..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Capacity utilization (fn1)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| U.S. shipments (fn3): | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity (fn3)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Value: | | | | | | | | | |
| Fully domestic value (fn3)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Value added to imports (fn3)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Total (fn3)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Unit value (fn3)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Export shipments: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** |
| Value..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Unit value..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** |
| Ending inventory quantity..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▼*** |
| Inventories/total shipments (fn1)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** |
| Production workers..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** |
| Hours worked (1,000s)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** |
| Wages paid (\$1,000)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** |
| Hourly wages (dollars per hour)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** |
| Productivity (pounds per hour)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Unit labor costs..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** |
| Net sales: | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Value..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Unit value..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Cost of goods sold (COGS)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Gross profit or (loss) (fn4)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| SG&A expenses..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** |
| Operating income or (loss) (fn4)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Net income or (loss) (fn4)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Unit COGS..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** |
| Unit SG&A expenses..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▲*** | ▼*** |
| Unit operating income or (loss) (fn4)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Unit net income or (loss) (fn4)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| COGS/sales (fn1)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▲*** | ▼*** |
| Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1)..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Capital expenditures..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** |
| Research and development expenses..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▲*** | ▼*** | ▲*** |
| Net assets..... | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | ▼*** | ▼*** | ▼*** | *** |

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeros, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as "--". Period changes preceded by a "▲" represent an increase, while period changes preceded by a "▼" represent a decrease.

fn1.--Reported data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.

fn2.--In this table, the term China direct relates to subject merchandise imported directly from China as reported by U.S. importers; whereas term China indirect relates to the subject merchandise (specifically Chinese subassemblies) imported *** from Canada embodied in complete MAE that were manufactured in Canada using the subject merchandise. The quantity and value reported for China indirect in this table relate to just the portion of the finished goods imported from Canada that was accounted for by the subject merchandise (i.e., the Chinese subassemblies).

fn3.--The quantity for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments reflects the quantity sold in the United States by U.S. producers of MAE using U.S.-produced subassemblies regardless of whether the MAE were sold as subassemblies or as complete units; The value for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments reflects the value sold in the United States by U.S. producers of MAE using U.S.-produced subassemblies plus the additional value added to either U.S.-produced or imported subassemblies from domestic assembly operations. Fully domestic value includes the additional value added by domestic assembly operations on U.S.-produced subassemblies, while the value added to imports includes the additional value added by domestic assembly operations on imported subassemblies. In measuring consumption and market share this methodology avoids reclassifying and/or double counting merchandise already reported once by U.S. producers or by U.S. importers. The unit value of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments is based on the fully domestic value.

fn4.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits; The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values represent a loss.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

