

AD/CVD: Understanding Third Country Cases



Within the world of antidumping and countervailing duties (AD/CVD) there is a subset of cases with a designation of “Third Country Cases”. It can be difficult to understand the circumstances where Department of Commerce (DOC) would establish these and how to properly use them in U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s (CBP) import entry process.

What are Third Country Cases and when do they apply?

In some scenarios, products from one country undergo additional processing in another country.



This processing can be substantive enough to change the country of origin in accordance with CBP’s [Rules of Origin](#), but the products may still fall under the scope for an AD/CVD case from the original country.



The product is imported with country of origin Mexico but still falls under the scope of an AD/CVD case for China: A570-158 Aluminum Extrusions

When this happens, and because the AD/CVD case reported on the entry must match the declared country of origin, the DOC establishes a third country case for that second country. DOC has created a third country case that flags for country of origin Mexico, but references China: A201-158 Aluminum Extrusions (China).

Antidumping Case

Country: China
Case No: A570-158
Short Case Name: Aluminum Extrusions
Official Case Name: Aluminum Extrusions
Scope: As defined in the Federal Register Notice for the case

Antidumping Third Country Case

Country: Mexico
Case No: A201-158
Short Case Name: Aluminum Extrusions (China)
Official Case Name: Aluminum Extrusions (People’s Republic of China)
Parent Principal Case: A570-158
Scope: As defined in the Federal Register Notice for the Parent Principal Case

These cases will look different in the [ACE Portal](#) and on the International Trade Administration (ITA) [website](#) because they will reference the “Parent Principal Case.” In the previous example, that means you would have to look at the details for case A570-158 to see the scope or event history.