

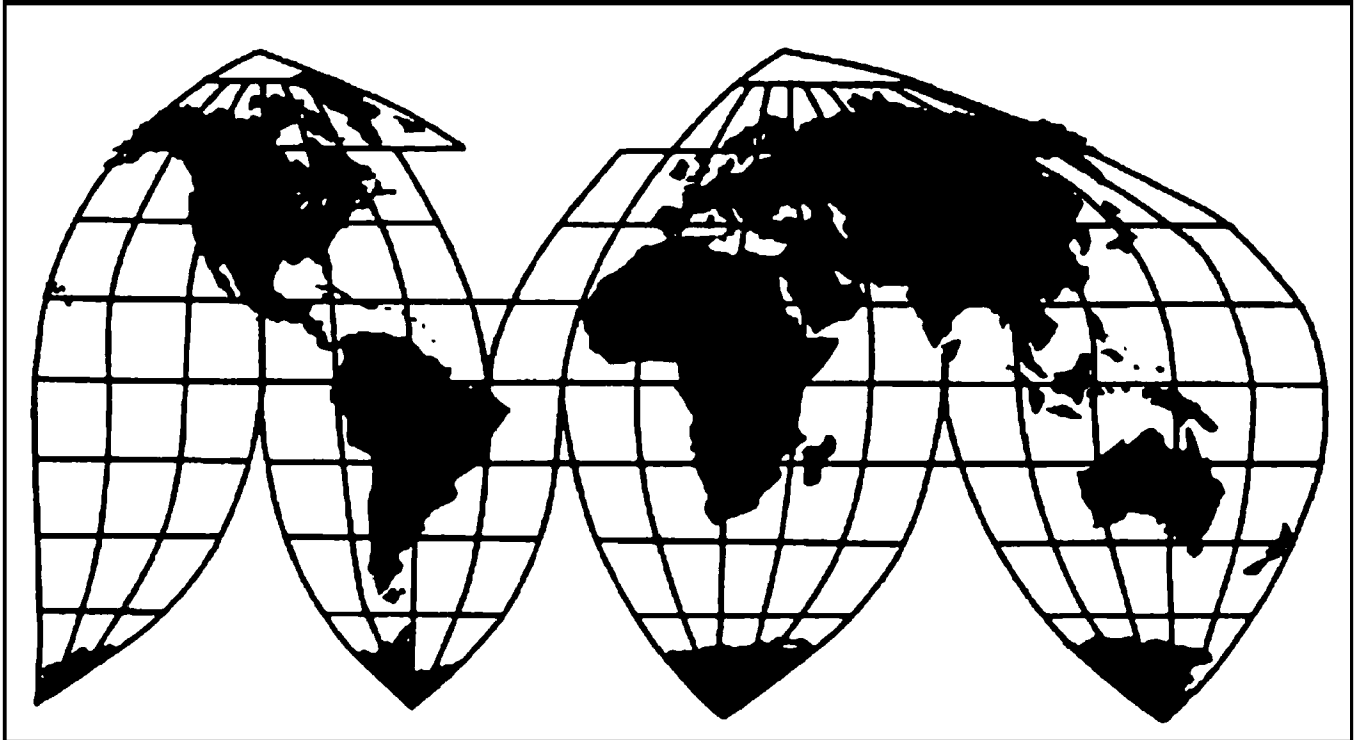
Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Ukraine

Investigation Nos. 731-TA-1505-1507, 1510-1511, 1513, and 1515 (Final)

Publication 5196

May 2021

U.S. International Trade Commission



Washington, DC 20436

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation Nos. 731-TA-1505-1507, 1510-1511, 1513, and 1515 (Final)

Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain,
Tunisia, and Ukraine

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, 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 materially injured by reason of imports of prestressed concrete steel wire strand (“PC strand”) from Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Ukraine, provided for in subheading 7312.10.30 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 these investigations effective April 16, 2020, following receipt of petitions filed with the Commission and Commerce by Insteel Wire Products Company, Mount Airy, North Carolina, Sumiden Wire Products Corporation, Dickson, Tennessee, and Wire Mesh Corporation, Houston, Texas with regard to imports of PC strand from 15 countries. The final phase of the investigations was scheduled by the Commission following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of PC strand from Turkey were subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)) and that imports of PC strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of

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

² The Commission also finds that imports subject to Commerce’s affirmative critical circumstances determination are not likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the antidumping duty order on Indonesia.

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 Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the *Federal Register* of October 8, 2020 (85 FR 63576). 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 December 10, 2020. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The investigations became staggered when Commerce: (i) postponed the final determinations for its antidumping duty investigations regarding PC strand from Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Ukraine; and (ii) reached earlier final antidumping and countervailing duty determinations concerning PC strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates. On January 25, 2021, the Commission issued final affirmative determinations in its antidumping and countervailing duty investigations of PC strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates (86 FR 7564, January 29, 2021). Following notification of final determinations by Commerce that imports of PC strand from Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Ukraine were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 735(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(a)),³ notice of the supplemental scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's antidumping duty investigations with respect to Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Ukraine 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* on April 21, 2021 (86 FR 20711).

³ *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Indonesia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, In Part*, 86 FR 18495, April 9, 2021; *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Italy: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 86 FR 18505, April 9, 2021; *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Malaysia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 86 FR 18502, April 9, 2021; *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From South Africa: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 86 FR 18497, April 9, 2021; *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Spain: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 86 FR 18512, April 9, 2021; *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Tunisia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 86 FR 18508, April 9, 2021; *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Ukraine: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 86 FR 18498, April 9, 2021.

Views of the Commission

Based on the record in the final phase of these investigations, we determine that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of prestressed concrete steel wire strand (“PC strand”) from Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Ukraine found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”). We also find that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports from Indonesia that are subject to Commerce’s affirmative critical circumstances determination.

I. Background

The petitions in these investigations, as well as petitions for antidumping duty investigations of imports of PC strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates, and a countervailing duty investigation of imports of PC strand from Turkey, were filed on April 16, 2020 by three domestic producers of PC strand, Insteel Wire Products Company, Sumiden Wire Products Corporation, and Wire Mesh Corporation (collectively, “Petitioners”). The investigation schedules became staggered, however, when Commerce: (i) postponed the final determinations for its antidumping duty investigations regarding PC strand from Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Ukraine (“the trailing investigations”); and (ii) reached earlier final antidumping and countervailing duty determinations concerning PC strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates (“the leading investigations”) in December 2020. This necessitated earlier final determinations by the Commission in the leading investigations than for PC strand in these trailing investigations. Commerce published its final affirmative determinations regarding subsidized and LTFV imports of PC strand in the leading investigations on December 11, 2020,¹ and the Commission issued its final affirmative determinations regarding subsidized and LTFV imports in the leading investigations on January 25, 2021.² Subsequently, Commerce published its final affirmative

¹ *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From the Republic of Turkey: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Negative Critical Circumstances Determination*, 85 Fed. Reg. 80005 (Dec. 11, 2020); *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, the Republic of Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates: Final Affirmative Determinations of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determinations, in Part*, 85 Fed. Reg. 80001 (Dec. 11, 2020).

² *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates*, 86 Fed. Reg. 7564 (Jan. 29, 2021); *Prestressed*

determination regarding LTFV imports of PC strand for the trailing investigations on April 9, 2021.³

Pursuant to the statutory provision on staggered investigations, the record for the current investigations on LTFV imports of PC strand from Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Ukraine closed on January 4, 2021, the same time as that for the leading investigations. The only additions to the record for these investigations are the final Commerce antidumping duty determinations on PC strand from Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Ukraine, and the parties' final comments concerning those determinations.⁴

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.⁵

During the 12-month period prior to the filing of the petition (April 2019 through March 2020), subject imports from six of the seven countries involved in the trailing investigations exceeded the three percent statutory negligibility threshold. Subject imports from Indonesia

Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-646 and 731-TA-1502-1504, 1508-1509, 1512, 1514, and 1516 (Final), USITC Pub. 5153 (Jan. 2021) ("*PC Strand Leading Determinations*").

³ *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Indonesia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, In Part*, 86 Fed. Reg. 18495 (Apr. 9, 2021); *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Italy: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 86 Fed. Reg. 18505 (Apr. 9, 2021); *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Malaysia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 86 Fed. Reg. 18502 (Apr. 9, 2021); *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From South Africa: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 86 Fed. Reg. 18497 (Apr. 9, 2021); *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Spain: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 86 Fed. Reg. 18512 (Apr. 9, 2021); *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Tunisia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 86 Fed. Reg. 18508 (Apr. 9, 2021); *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Ukraine: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 86 Fed. Reg. 18498 (Apr. 9, 2021).

⁴ See 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(iii).

⁵ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(24)(A)(i).

accounted for *** percent of total imports of PC strand, subject imports from Italy accounted for *** percent, subject imports from Malaysia accounted for *** percent, subject imports from South Africa accounted for ***, subject imports from Spain accounted for *** percent, and subject imports from Tunisia accounted for *** percent.⁶ Subject imports from each of these countries are above the three percent individual subject country statutory negligibility threshold applicable to an antidumping investigation.

Subject imports of PC strand from Ukraine, the remaining country involved in the trailing investigations, were below the three percent statutory threshold as these imports accounted for 1.0 percent of total imports of PC strand from April 2019 through March 2020.⁷ However, pursuant to the statute, imports from all countries as to which investigations were initiated on the same day that do not meet the three percent threshold may be aggregated for purposes of the negligibility analysis. Accordingly, we aggregate the seven subject countries eligible for aggregation under this provision for the purposes of negligibility: Ukraine and six of the countries involved in the leading investigations (Argentina, Egypt, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates). During the 12-month negligibility period, subject imports from these seven subject countries constituted an aggregated 9.0 percent of the volume of total PC strand imports.⁸

Accordingly, we find that the subject imports from Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Ukraine are not negligible.

III. Material Injury by Reason of Cumulated Subject Imports

Section 771(7)(G)(iii) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”), provides that the Commission must make its material injury determination in the trailing investigations on the basis of the same record as that in the leading investigations regarding PC strand, except to the extent discussed above.⁹ Therefore, in these investigations, we adopt the findings and analyses from our determinations and views regarding subject imports from the leading investigations with respect to the issues of domestic like product, domestic industry, cumulation, conditions of competition, and material injury by reason of cumulated subject imports.^{10 11}

⁶ *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Ukraine*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1505-1507, 1510-1511, 1513, and 1515 (Final), Confidential Report (“CR”), INV-TT-063 (May 4, 2021) and Public Report (“PR”), USITC Pub. 5196 (May 2021) at Table IV-2.

⁷ CR/PR at Table IV-2.

⁸ CR/PR at Table IV-2.

⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(G)(iii).

¹⁰ *PC Strand Leading Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5153.

Accordingly, we determine that the domestic industry producing PC strand is materially injured by reason of subject imports from Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Ukraine found by Commerce to be sold in the United States at LTFV.

¹¹ The statute additionally instructs the Commission to consider the “magnitude of the margin of dumping” in an antidumping duty proceeding as part of its consideration of the impact of imports. 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii)(V). In its final antidumping duty determination with regard to LTFV imports from Indonesia, Commerce calculated antidumping duty margins of 72.28 percent for PT Bumi Steel Indonesia and 5.76 percent for P.T. Kingdom Indah and for all others. *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Indonesia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, In Part*, 86 Fed. Reg. 18495 (Apr. 9, 2021). With regard to LTFV imports from Italy, Commerce calculated antidumping duty margins of 19.26 percent for CB Trafilati Acciai S.p.A and of 3.59 percent for WBO Italcables Societa Cooperativa and for all others. *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Italy: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 86 Fed. Reg. 18505 (Apr. 9, 2021). With regard to LTFV imports from Malaysia, Commerce calculated antidumping duty margins of 3.94 percent for Kiswire Sdn. Bhd.; 26.95 percent for Southern PC Steel Sdn. Bhd.; 6.42 percent for Wei Dat Steel Wire Sdn. Bhd.; and 5.13 percent for all others. *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Malaysia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 86 Fed. Reg. 18502 (Apr. 9, 2021). With regard to LTFV imports from South Africa, Commerce calculated antidumping duty margins of 155.10 percent for Scaw Metals Group and for all others. *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From South Africa: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 86 Fed. Reg. 18497 (Apr. 9, 2021). With regard to LTFV imports from Spain, Commerce calculated antidumping duty margins of 14.75 percent for Global Special Steel Products S.A.U. (dba Trenzasa y Cables de Acero PSC, S.L. (TYCSA)) and for all others. *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Spain: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 86 Fed. Reg. 18512 (Apr. 9, 2021). With regard to LTFV imports from Tunisia, Commerce calculated antidumping duty margins of 30.58 percent for Maklada Industries Maklada SA and for all others. *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Tunisia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 86 Fed. Reg. 18508 (Apr. 9, 2021). With regard to LTFV imports from Ukraine, Commerce calculated antidumping duty margins of 19.30 percent for PJSC PA Stalkanat-Silur and for all others. *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Ukraine: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 86 Fed. Reg. 18498 (Apr. 9, 2021). The Commission notes that no individual producers/exporters from any of the subject countries in these trailing investigations were excluded from Commerce’s final affirmative determinations.

We have taken the magnitude of these dumping margins into account, as well as other factors affecting domestic prices, and they do not require modification of the analysis in *PC Strand Leading Determinations*. See *PC Strand Leading Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5153. Specifically, our analysis of the price effects of the subject imports, particularly the underselling and loss of market share, as set out in *PC Strand Leading Determinations*, is especially probative to an assessment of the impact of subject imports and the lost sales experienced by the domestic industry. See *PC Strand Leading Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5153 at 25-28.

IV. Critical Circumstances

A. Legal Standards

In its final antidumping duty determination, Commerce found that critical circumstances exist with respect to PT Bumi Steel Indonesia, but not with respect to P.T. Kingdom Indah or all other producers of subject merchandise from Indonesia.¹² Because we have determined that the domestic industry is materially injured by reason of subject imports from this country, we must further determine “whether the imports subject to the affirmative {Commerce critical circumstances} determination ... are likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the antidumping {and/or countervailing duty} order{s} to be issued.”¹³

The SAA indicates that the Commission is to determine “whether, by massively increasing imports prior to the effective date of relief, the importers have seriously undermined the remedial effect of the order” and specifically “whether the surge in imports prior to the suspension of liquidation, rather than the failure to provide retroactive relief, is likely to seriously undermine the remedial effect of the order.”¹⁴ The legislative history for the critical circumstances provision indicates that the provision was designed “to deter exporters whose merchandise is subject to an investigation from circumventing the intent of the law by increasing their exports to the United States during the period between initiation of an investigation and a preliminary determination by {Commerce}.”¹⁵ An affirmative critical circumstances determination by the Commission, in conjunction with an affirmative determination of material injury by reason of subject imports, would normally result in the retroactive imposition of duties for those imports subject to the affirmative Commerce critical circumstances determination for a period 90 days prior to the suspension of liquidation.

The statute provides that, in making this determination, the Commission shall consider, among other factors it considers relevant,

(I) the timing and the volume of the imports,

(II) a rapid increase in inventories of the imports, and

¹² *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Indonesia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, In Part*, 86 Fed. Reg. 18495 (Apr. 9, 2021).

¹³ 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671d(b)(4)(A)(ii), 1673d(b)(4)(A)(ii).

¹⁴ SAA at 877.

¹⁵ *ICC Industries, Inc. v United States*, 812 F.2d 694, 700 (Fed. Cir. 1987), *quoting* H.R. Rep. No. 96-317 at 63 (1979), *aff’d* 632 F. Supp. 36 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1986). *See* 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671b(e)(2), 1673b(e)(2).

(III) any other circumstances indicating that the remedial effect of the {order} will be seriously undermined.¹⁶

In considering the timing and volume of subject imports, the Commission's practice is to consider import quantities prior to the filing of the petition with those subsequent to the filing of the petition using monthly statistics on the record regarding those firms for which Commerce has made an affirmative critical circumstances determination.¹⁷ No party raised critical circumstances arguments with respect to these trailing investigations.¹⁸

B. Analysis

We first consider the appropriate period for comparison of pre-petition and post-petition levels of the imports subject to the affirmative critical circumstances finding. In previous investigations, the Commission has relied on a shorter than six-month comparison period when Commerce's preliminary determination applicable to the country at issue fell within the six-month post-petition period the Commission typically considers.¹⁹ That situation, however, does not arise here.²⁰ We have therefore compared the volume of subject imports using a six-month comparison period, using the months immediately preceding and succeeding the petition filing month. Because the petition was filed on April 16, 2020, *i.e.*, in the second

¹⁶ 19 U.S.C. §§ 1671d(b)(4)(A)(ii), 1673d(b)(4)(A)(ii).

¹⁷ See *Lined Paper School Supplies from China, India, and Indonesia*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-442-43, 731-TA-1095-97, USITC Pub. 3884 at 46-48 (Sept. 2006); *Carbazole Violet Pigment from China and India*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-437 and 731-TA-1060-61 (Final), USITC Pub. 3744 at 26 (Dec. 2004); *Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from Vietnam*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1012 (Final), USITC Pub. 3617 at 20-22 (Aug. 2003).

¹⁸ See Petitioners' Supplemental Final Comments.

¹⁹ *Certain Hot-Rolled Steel Flat Products from Australia, Brazil, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, Turkey, and the United Kingdom*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-545-547, 731-TA-1291-1297 (Final), USITC Pub. 4638 at 49-50 (Sept. 2016); *Certain Corrosion-Resistance Steel Products from China, India, Italy, Korea, and Taiwan*, Inv. No. 701-TA-534-537 and 731-TA-1274-1278 (Final), USITC Pub. 4630 at 35-40 (July 2016); *Carbon and Certain Steel Wire Rod from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-512, 731-TA-1248 (Final), USITC Pub. 4509 at 25-26 (Jan. 2015) (using five-month periods because preliminary Commerce countervailing duty determination was during the sixth month after the petition).

²⁰ Commerce issued its initial preliminary determinations in the antidumping duty investigation with respect to Indonesia in November 2020, after the six-month post-petition period of May to October 2020. See *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Indonesia: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 85 Fed. Reg. 73676 (Nov. 19, 2020). There was no countervailing duty investigation with respect to imports of PC strand from Indonesia.

half of that month, we have included April 2020 in the pre-petition period.²¹ Therefore, the comparison periods are November 2019 through April 2020 (the pre-petition period) and May through October 2020 (the post-petition period).

The record does not include data for pre- and post-petition periods for PC strand imports from Indonesia limited to those imports subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstances determination.²² The record indicates that the volume of all imports of PC strand from Indonesia totaled *** pounds in the pre-petition period and *** pounds in the post-petition period, for an increase of *** percent.²³ However, based on the questionnaire response from PT Bumi Steel for interim 2020 (January to September 2020), imports of PC strand from PT Bumi Steel to the United States accounted for *** pounds of all subject imports of PC strand from Indonesia.²⁴ Therefore, imports of PC strand from Indonesia that were subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstances finding accounted for less than half of subject imports from Indonesia from January 2020 to October 2020.²⁵ Moreover, during the post-petition period, all subject imports of PC strand from Indonesia entered the United States in only May and June 2020, and not in the other four months of the post-petition critical circumstances comparison period (*i.e.*, July through October 2020). In addition, U.S. importers' end-of-period inventories of subject imports from Indonesia were the same in September 2020 and December 2019 at ***.²⁶

We recognize that although subject imports from Indonesia increased during the six-month post-petition period, the imports subject to Commerce's critical circumstances finding accounted for only a partial share of that increase. The increase in all subject imports also only occurred in the two months immediately after the petitions were filed. We find that imports

²¹ In its critical circumstances determinations in the leading investigations, the Commission likewise included April 2020 in the pre-petition period. *See PC Strand Leading Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5153 at n.174. As noted in those prior determinations, while the Commission notes that there is an element of seasonality to purchases of PC strand, it is not of such a degree to warrant departure from the general mode of comparing periods immediately preceding and succeeding the filing of the petition. *Id.*

²² The import data cover all subject imports of PC strand from Indonesia. CR/PR at Table IV-1 Note.

²³ CR/PR at Table IV-1.

²⁴ *See* PT Bumi Steel Indonesia Questionnaire Response, EDIS Doc. 727763 (Dec. 11, 2020) at II-8; CR/PR at Table IV-1.

²⁵ All subject imports of PC strand from Indonesia only entered in five months of the twelve-month pre- and post-petition periods (November and December 2019, and January, May, and June 2020). CR/PR at Table IV-1.

²⁶ CR/PR at Table C-1. In comparing interim 2019 to interim 2020, end-of-period inventories of subject imports from Indonesia were lower in interim 2020. CR/PR at Table C-1 (*** short tons in interim 2019 compared to *** in interim 2020).

subject to Commerce's critical circumstances finding are not of a degree, in either absolute or relative terms, that would undermine seriously the remedial effect of the antidumping duty order, given the small size of these imports relative to apparent U.S. consumption,²⁷ the small size of these imports relative to total subject imports and total imports in the post-petition period,²⁸ and in light of the low inventories throughout the period. There is also no indication of any other circumstances demonstrating that the remedial effect of the order will be or has been seriously undermined by the post-petition imports from PT Bumi Steel of Indonesia.

We thus find that subject imports from Indonesia subject to Commerce's critical circumstances determination are not likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the antidumping duty order, and we make a negative critical circumstances finding with regard to those imports.²⁹

²⁷ Apparent U.S. consumption of PC strand was *** pounds in 2019. Confidential Report, INV-SS-149 (Dec. 23, 2020) and *PC Strand Leading Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5153 at Table IV-12. Apparent U.S. consumption in the interim 2020 period was *** pounds. *Id.* Subject imports from Indonesia totaled *** pounds in interim 2020 (roughly *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption in interim 2020), of which imports from PT Bumi Steel subject to Commerce's critical circumstances finding accounted for less than half. See PT Bumi Steel Indonesia Questionnaire Response, EDIS Doc. 727763 (Dec. 11, 2020) at II-8; CR/PR at Table IV-1; Confidential Report, INV-SS-149 (Dec. 23, 2020) and *PC Strand Leading Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5153 at Table IV-12.

²⁸ Total subject imports from Indonesia represented *** percent of total subject imports during the May-September 2020 period (there were no reported imports from Indonesia in October 2020) and *** percent of total imports over the period. *Calculated from Confidential Report*, INV-SS-149 (Dec. 23, 2020) and *PC Strand Leading Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5153 at Table IV-11.

²⁹ Chair Kearns and Commissioner Karpel observe that the statute directs the Commission to consider the following factors in making this determination: "the timing and volume the imports, a rapid increase in the inventories of the imports, and any other circumstances indicating that the remedial effect of the antidumping order will be seriously undermined." 19 U.S.C. §1673d(b)(4)(A)(ii). In their analysis, they would therefore take into account a number of factors as appropriate to a given investigation (as directed by the statute) and do not necessarily give precedence to the pre- and post-petition subject import volumes. Among the factors they may consider, depending on the facts of the investigation and the available data, are the parties' arguments, subject import volumes relative to apparent U.S. consumption or production, monthly changes in subject import volume, subject import inventories (both absolute and relative to imports or shipments of imports), purchaser inventories, pricing, and the domestic industry's performance.

Chair Kearns and Commissioner Karpel concur that the record in this investigation does not support a finding that the imports from the several countries subject to Commerce's critical circumstance finding would undermine seriously the remedial effects of the order. Their finding in these investigations is based on record evidence regarding factors including pre-and post-petition subject import volumes relative to consumption, domestic production and total subject imports, as well as monthly changes in subject import volumes, subject import inventories, and pricing trends.

Chair Kearns and Commissioner Karpel note that imports of PC strand from Indonesia totaled *** million pounds in May 2020 and *** million pounds in June 2020. In 2019, average monthly imports

IV. Conclusion

For the reasons stated above, we determine that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of subject imports of PC strand from Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Ukraine found by Commerce to be sold in the United States at LTFV. We also find that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports from Indonesia that are subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstances determination.

from Indonesia were *** million pounds. *Calculated from Confidential Report, INV-SS-149 (Dec. 23, 2020) and PC Strand Leading Determinations, USITC Pub. 5153 at Table IV-11.* Therefore, in the post-petition period, there was one month (May) in which the import total approximated the average monthly total in the prior year, and there was one month (June) in which the import total was higher than the monthly 2019 average (and perhaps motivated by the pending preliminary determination). Chair Kearns and Commissioner Karpel find that the total in that month does not constitute a level of importation that could “undermine seriously” the remedial effects of the order.

With respect to pricing trends, they compared third-quarter 2019 pricing data to third-quarter 2020 pricing data, as recorded in the Staff Report at Tables V-3 and V-4 (quarterly pricing for Product 1 and Product 2, respectively). They note for Product 1, the average f.o.b. price of subject imports from Indonesia increased between the fourth quarter of 2019 (there were no reported pricing data for imports from Indonesia for the third quarter of 2019) and the third quarter of 2020. For Product 2, the average f.o.b. price of subject imports from Indonesia increased between the third quarter of 2019 and the third quarter of 2020. These trends are not reflective of aggressive pricing and do not support a finding that the remedial effect of the orders would be seriously undermined by post-petition subject imports from Indonesia.

Part I: Introduction

Background

These investigations result from petitions filed with the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (“USITC” or “Commission”) by Insteel Wire Products Company (“Insteel”), Mount Airy, North Carolina, Sumiden Wire Products Corporation (“Sumiden”), Dickson, Tennessee, and Wire Mesh Corporation (“WMC”), Houston, Texas, on April 16, 2020, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of prestressed concrete steel wire strand (“PC strand”)¹ by the Government of Turkey and less-than-fair-value (“LTFV”) imports of PC strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Arab Emirates (“UAE”). The following tabulation provides information relating to the background of these investigations.^{2 3}

¹ See the section entitled “The subject merchandise” in Part I of this report for a complete description of the merchandise subject in this proceeding.

² Pertinent *Federal Register* notices are referenced in appendix A and may be found at the Commission’s website (www.usitc.gov).

³ A list of witnesses that appeared at the hearing is presented in appendix B of this report.

Effective date	Action
April 16, 2020	Petitions filed with Commerce and the Commission; institution of Commission investigations (85 FR 22751, April 23, 2020)
May 6, 2020	Commerce's notice of initiation AD (85 FR 28605, May 13, 2020)
May 6, 2020	Commerce's notice of initiation CVD-Turkey (85 FR 28610, May 13, 2020)
June 1, 2020	Commission's preliminary determinations (85 FR 34648, June 5, 2020)
September 1, 2020	Commerce's postponement of preliminary determinations in the LTFV investigations—Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Ukraine (85 FR 55413, September 8, 2020)
September 14, 2020	Commerce's preliminary determination Turkey-CVD and preliminary affirmative critical circumstances determination, in part (85 FR 59287, September 21, 2020)
September 23, 2020	Commerce's preliminary determinations LTFV and preliminary affirmative critical circumstances determinations, in Part—Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and United Arab Emirates (85 FR 61722, September 30, 2020); Commerce's preliminary affirmative determination LTFV and negative preliminary determination of critical circumstances—Taiwan (85 FR 61726, September 30, 2020)
September 23, 2020	Scheduling of final phase of Commission investigations (85 FR 63576, October 8, 2020)
November 5, 2020	Alignment of final CVD determination--Turkey with AD determinations—Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Turkey, and UAE (85 FR 70585, November 5, 2020)

Effective date	Action
November 12, 2020	Commerce's preliminary determinations LTFV and preliminary negative critical circumstances determinations, postponement of final determinations, and extension of provisional measures—Italy, Spain, and Ukraine (85 FR 73679, 73683, and 73688, November 19, 2020); Commerce's preliminary affirmative determination LTFV and preliminary affirmative determination of critical circumstances, in part, postponement of final determination, and extension of provisional measures—Indonesia (85 FR 73676, November 19, 2020); Commerce's preliminary determinations LTFV, postponement of final determinations, and extension of provisional measures—Malaysia, South Africa, and Tunisia (85 FR 73674, 73681, and 73685, November 19, 2020)
December 11, 2020	Commerce's final determinations LTFV and final affirmative critical circumstances determinations, in part—Argentina, Colombia, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Turkey, and UAE (85 FR 80001, December 11, 2020); Commerce's final affirmative determination CVD and final negative critical circumstances determination (85 FR 80005, December 11, 2020)
December 10, 2020	Commission's hearing
January 8, 2021	Commission's vote (AD: Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates; AD and CVD: Turkey)
January 26, 2021	Commission's determinations and views; AD: Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates; AD and CVD: Turkey (86 FR 7564, January 29, 2021)
April 5, 2021	Commerce's final determinations, AD: Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Ukraine (86 FR 18495-18512, April 9, 2021)
April 9, 2021	Scheduling of final phase of Commission antidumping investigations (86 FR 20711, April 21, 2021)
May 11, 2021	Commission's vote, AD: Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Ukraine
May 24, 2021	Commission's views, AD: Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Ukraine

The information contained in this report is intended to be used in conjunction with data presented in the Commission's report of *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates: Investigation Nos. 701-TA-646 and 731-TA-1502-1504, 1508-1509, 1512, 1514, and 1516 (Final)*, USITC Publication 5153, January 2021 and its corresponding confidential version contained in memorandum No. INV-SS-149, *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Arab Emirates: Investigation Nos. 701-TA-646 and 731-TA-1502-1516 (Final)*, and revised by memoranda INV-TT-001 and INV-TT-002 (January 4, 2021).⁴ No new information except for Commerce's final determinations concerning PC strand from Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Ukraine and party comments thereon is included in the record for these proceedings.⁵

⁴ Appendix C of this report reproduces summary data referenced in the Commission's views.

⁵ The Commission received comments from the collective petitioners (Insteel Wire Products Company ("Insteel"), Mount Airy, North Carolina, Sumiden Wire Products Corporation ("Sumiden"), Dickson, Tennessee, and Wire Mesh Corporation ("WMC"), Houston, Texas).

Sales at LTFV

On April 9, 2021, Commerce published a notice in the *Federal Register* of its final determinations of sales at LTFV with respect to imports from Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Ukraine.⁶ Tables I-1 through I-7 present Commerce's dumping margins with respect to imports of product from Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Ukraine.

Table I-1

PC strand: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Indonesia

Exporter/producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
P.T. Kingdom Indah	5.76
PT Bumi Steel Indonesia	72.28
All others	5.76

Source: 86 FR 18495, April 9, 2021.

Table I-2

PC strand: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Italy

Exporter/producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
WBO Italcables Societa Cooperativa	3.59
CB Trafilati Acciai S.p.A	19.26
All others	3.59

Source: 86 FR 18505, April 9, 2021.

Table I-3

PC strand: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Malaysia

Exporter/producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Kiswire Sdn. Bhd.	3.94
Southern PC Steel Sdn. Bhd.	26.95
Wei Dat Steel Wire Sdn. Bhd.	6.42
All others	5.13

Source: 86 FR 18502, April 9, 2021.

⁶ 86 FR 18495-18512, April 9, 2021.

Table I-4**PC strand: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from South Africa**

Exporter/producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Scaw Metals Group	155.10
All others	155.10

Source: 86 FR 18497, April 9, 2021.

Table I-5**PC strand: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Spain**

Exporter/producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Global Special Steel Products S.A.U. (dba Trenzas y Cables de Acero PSC, S.L. (TYCSA))	14.75
All others	14.75

Source: 86 FR 18512, April 9, 2021.

Table I-6**PC strand: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Tunisia**

Exporter/producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
Maklada Industries Maklada SA	30.58
All others	30.58

Source: 86 FR 18508, April 9, 2021.

Table I-7**PC strand: Commerce's final weighted-average LTFV margins with respect to imports from Ukraine**

Exporter/producer	Final dumping margin (percent)
PJSC PA Stalcanat-Silur	19.30
All others	19.30

Source: 86 FR 18498, April 9, 2021.

Part IV: U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares

Critical circumstances

On April 9, 2021, Commerce issued its final antidumping determination¹ that “critical circumstances” exist with regard to imports of PC strand from Indonesia for imports of PC strand exported by PT Bumi Steel Indonesia, but do not exist with respect to P.T. Kingdom Indah or companies subject to the “all others” rate.

In these investigations, if both Commerce and the Commission make affirmative final critical circumstances determinations, certain subject imports may be subject to antidumping duties retroactive by 90 days from November 19, 2020, the effective date of Commerce’s preliminary affirmative AD determination for Indonesia. Table IV-1 and figure IV-1 present data for certain U.S. imports of PC strand from Indonesia, November 2019 to October 2020.

¹ 86 FR 18495, April 9, 2021.

Table IV-1

PC strand: U.S. imports subject to Commerce's final AD critical circumstances determinations for certain U.S. imports from Indonesia, November 2019 to October 2020

Month	Actual monthly quantity (1,000 pounds)	Outwardly cumulative subtotals (1,000 pounds)	Percentage change from comparable period (percent)
2019.-- November	***	***	
December	***	***	
2020.-- January	***	***	
February	***	***	
March	***	***	
April	***	***	
Petition file date: April 16, 2020			
May	***	***	---
June	***	***	---
July	***	***	---
August	***	***	▲ 1,010.5
September	***	***	▲ 459.0
October	***	***	▲ 124.4

Note: The percent increase or (decrease) over the comparable pre-petition period.

Note: U.S. imports include imports from Indonesia from all suppliers during critical circumstance period.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 7312.10.3010, and 7312.10.3012 accessed December 17, 2020.

Figure IV-1

PC strand: U.S. imports subject to Commerce’s final AD critical circumstances determinations for certain U.S. imports from Indonesia, November 2019 to October 2020

* * * * *

Negligibility

The statute requires that an investigation be terminated without an injury determination if imports of the subject merchandise are found to be negligible.² 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.³

From April 2019 to March 2020, the most recent 12-month period preceding the filing of the petitions in these investigations, imports from Colombia, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey individually accounted for more than three percent of total U.S. imports of PC strand. While imports from Argentina, Egypt, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Ukraine and UAE individually accounted for less than 3 percent of the total volume, collectively they accounted for 9.0 percent of the quantity of total U.S. imports of PC strand during April 2019 to March 2020. Table IV-2 presents the individual shares of total imports accounted for by subject countries by quantity during April 2019 to March 2020 based on official U.S. import statistics.

² 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)).

³ Section 771 (24) of the Act (19 U.S.C § 1677(24)).

Table IV-2

PC strand: U.S. imports in the twelve-month period preceding the filing of the petition, April 2019 to March 2020

Item	April 2019 through March 2020		
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)	Share quantity (percent)	Share of quantity of individually negligible sources (percent)
U.S. imports from.--			
Argentina	***	***	1.1
Colombia	***	***	---
Egypt	***	***	0.5
Indonesia	***	***	---
Italy	***	***	---
Malaysia	***	***	---
Netherlands	***	***	1.0
Saudi Arabia	***	***	2.3
South Africa	***	***	---
Spain	***	***	---
Taiwan	***	***	2.1
Tunisia	***	***	---
Turkey	***	***	---
Ukraine	***	***	1.0
UAE	***	***	1.0
Subject sources (trailing investigations)	***	***	--
Subject sources (leading investigations)	***	***	--
Subject sources	***	***	9.0
Nonsubject sources	***	***	---
All import sources	***	***	9.0

Note.—These calculations are based on the Commerce's final AD determinations for Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Ukraine ("trailing investigations") on April 9, 2021 (86 FR 18495-18512). Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" represent values greater than zero, but less than "0.05" percent.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and official U.S. import statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 7312.10.3010, and 7312.10.3012, accessed November 5, 2020.

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
85 FR 22751, April 23, 2020	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand ("PC strand") From Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and United Arab Emirates; Institution of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Preliminary Phase Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-04-23/pdf/2020-08576.pdf
85 FR 28605, May 13, 2020	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, the Republic of Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Arab Emirates: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-05-13/pdf/2020-10233.pdf
85 FR 28610, May 13, 2020	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From the Republic of Turkey: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-05-13/pdf/2020-10234.pdf

85 FR 34648, June 5, 2020	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and United Arab Emirates</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-06-05/pdf/2020-12153.pdf
85 FR 55413, September 8, 2020	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Ukraine: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-09-08/pdf/2020-19786.pdf
85 FR 59287, September 21, 2020	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire From the Republic of Turkey: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, Preliminary Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination, in Part</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-09-21/pdf/2020-20692.pdf
85 FR 61722, September 30, 2020	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates: Preliminary Affirmative Determinations of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Preliminary Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determinations, in Part</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-09-30/pdf/2020-21546.pdf

85 FR 61726, September 30, 2020	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Taiwan: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Negative Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-09-30/pdf/2020-21547.pdf
85 FR 63576, October 8, 2020	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand (PC Strand) From Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and United Arab Emirates; Scheduling of the Final Phase of Countervailing Duty and Antidumping Duty Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-10-08/pdf/2020-22308.pdf
85 FR 70585, November 5, 2020	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from the Republic of Turkey: Alignment of Final Countervailing Duty Determination With Final Less-Than-Fair-Value Determinations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-11-05/pdf/2020-24564.pdf
85 FR 73676, November 19, 2020	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Indonesia: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-11-19/pdf/2020-25482.pdf

85 FR 73681, November 19, 2020	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Tunisia: 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-2020-11-19/pdf/2020-25487.pdf
85 FR 73685, November 19, 2020	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Malaysia: 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-2020-11-19/pdf/2020-25484.pdf
85 FR 73674, November 19, 2020	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From South Africa: 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-2020-11-19/pdf/2020-25485.pdf
85 FR 73683, November 19, 2020	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Spain: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-11-19/pdf/2020-25486.pdf

85 FR 73679, November 19, 2020	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Italy: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-11-19/pdf/2020-25483.pdf
85 FR 73688, November 19, 2020	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Ukraine: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-11-19/pdf/2020-25488.pdf
85 FR 80005, December 11, 2020	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From the Republic of Turkey: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Negative Critical Circumstances Determination</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-12-11/pdf/2020-27310.pdf
85 FR 80001, December 11, 2020	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, the Republic of Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates: Final Affirmative Determinations of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determinations, in Part</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-12-11/pdf/2020-27311.pdf

86 FR 7564, January 29, 2021	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-01-29/pdf/2021-01964.pdf
86 FR 18495, April 9, 2021	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Indonesia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, In Part</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-04-09/pdf/2021-07365.pdf
86 FR 18505, April 9, 2021	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Italy: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-04-09/pdf/2021-07366.pdf
86 FR 18502, April 9, 2021	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Malaysia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-04-09/pdf/2021-07367.pdf
86 FR 18497, April 9, 2021	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From South Africa: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-04-09/pdf/2021-07368.pdf
86 FR 18512, April 9, 2021	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Spain: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-04-09/pdf/2021-07308.pdf

86 FR 18508, April 9, 2021	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Tunisia: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-04-09/pdf/2021-07364.pdf
86 FR 18498, April 9, 2021	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Ukraine: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-04-09/pdf/2021-07369.pdf
86 FR 20711, April 21, 2021	<i>Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, and Ukraine; Scheduling of the Final Phase of Antidumping Duty Investigations</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-04-21/pdf/2021-08178.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: Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand ("PC Strand") from Argentina, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and United Arab Emirates

Inv. Nos.: 701-TA-646 and 731-TA-1502-1516 (Final)

Date and Time: December 10, 2020 - 9:30 a.m.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT WITNESSES:

**Government of Ukraine
Department of Foreign Economic Activity and Trade Defense
Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine
Ukraine, Kyiv**

Elena Yushchuk, Head of the Defense on Foreign Markets Unit

EMBASSY APPEARANCE:

**Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia
Washington, DC**

Mr. Wijayanto, Commercial Attaché

OPENING REMARKS:

Petitioners (**Kathleen W. Cannon, Kelley Drye & Warren LLP**)

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

Kelley Drye & Warren LLP
Washington, DC
on behalf of

Insteel Wire Products Company
Sumiden Wire Products Corporation
Wire Mesh Corporation

H.O. Woltz III, President and Chief Executive Officer,
Insteel Wire Products Company

Richard Wagner, Vice President & General Manager,
Insteel Wire Products Company

E. Randy Plitt, National Sales Manager, Insteel Wire Products
Company

Jon Cornelius, Executive Vice President and General Manager,
PC Strand Division, Sumiden Wire Products Corporation

Jeff Feitler, Vice President, Sales & Marketing, Sumiden Wire
Products Corporation

Jordi Barrenechea, President, Wire Mesh Corporation

Gina E. Beck, Economist, Georgetown Economic Services LLC

Brad Hudgens, Economist, Georgetown Economic Services LLC

Kathleen W. Cannon)	
Paul C. Rosenthal)	
R. Alan Luberd)	– OF COUNSEL
Brooke M. Ringel)	
Elizabeth C. Johnson)	

CLOSING REMARKS:

Petitioners (**Kathleen W. Cannon**, Kelley Drye & Warren LLP)

-END-

APPENDIX C
SUMMARY DATA

Table C-1

PC strand: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2017-19, January to September 2019, and January to September 2020

(Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per 1,000 pounds; Period changes=percent—exceptions noted)

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			January to September		Comparison years			Jan-Sep
	2017	2018	2019	2019	2020	2017-19	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Importers' share (fn1):									
Argentina.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Colombia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Egypt.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	***	▲***	▲***
Indonesia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Italy.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Malaysia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Netherlands.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Saudi Arabia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
South Africa.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Spain.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Taiwan.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Tunisia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
UAE.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Importers' share (fn1):									
Argentina.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Colombia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Egypt.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	***	▲***	▲***
Indonesia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Italy.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Malaysia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Netherlands.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Saudi Arabia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
South Africa.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Spain.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Taiwan.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Tunisia.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Turkey.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
UAE.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
All import sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
U.S. imports from:									
Argentina:									
Quantity.....	---	2,196	6,125	6,125	230	▲***	▲***	▲178.9	▼(96.2)
Value.....	---	1,083	2,599	2,599	89	▲***	▲***	▲139.9	▼(96.6)
Unit value.....	---	\$493	\$424	\$424	\$388	▲***	▲***	▼(14.0)	▼(8.6)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Colombia:									
Quantity.....	26,649	24,241	23,840	18,644	8,875	▼(10.5)	▼(9.0)	▼(1.7)	▼(52.4)
Value.....	9,156	10,594	9,846	7,868	3,127	▲7.5	▲15.7	▼(7.1)	▼(60.3)
Unit value.....	\$344	\$437	\$413	\$422	\$352	▲20.2	▲27.2	▼(5.5)	▼(16.5)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Egypt:									
Quantity.....	---	---	968	409	2,807	▲***	---	▲***	▲586.1
Value.....	---	---	372	173	889	▲***	---	▲***	▲413.8
Unit value.....	---	---	\$384	\$423	\$317	▲***	---	▲***	▼(25.1)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	***	▲***	▼***
Indonesia:									
Quantity.....	634	10,350	13,890	11,655	4,474	▲2,091.1	▲1,532.6	▲34.2	▼(61.6)
Value.....	213	4,416	5,380	4,578	1,344	▲2,423.5	▲1,971.5	▲21.8	▼(70.6)
Unit value.....	\$336	\$427	\$387	\$393	\$300	▲15.2	▲26.9	▼(9.2)	▼(23.5)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▼***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1--Continued

PC strand: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2017-19, January to September 2019, and January to September 2020

(Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per 1,000 pounds; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			January to September		Comparison years			Jan-Sep
	2017	2018	2019	2019	2020	2017-19	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
U.S. imports from:--Continued									
Italy:									
Quantity.....	21,227	14,819	24,305	21,209	26,576	▲14.5	▼(30.2)	▲64.0	▲25.3
Value.....	7,379	7,382	10,984	9,707	9,974	▲48.9	▲0.0	▲48.8	▲2.8
Unit value.....	\$348	\$498	\$452	\$458	\$375	▲30.0	▲43.3	▼(9.3)	▼(18.0)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Malaysia:									
Quantity.....	70,651	68,456	67,779	52,724	31,598	▼(4.1)	▼(3.1)	▼(1.0)	▼(40.1)
Value.....	23,838	30,263	27,129	21,630	10,576	▲13.8	▲27.0	▼(10.4)	▼(51.1)
Unit value.....	\$337	\$442	\$400	\$410	\$335	▲18.6	▲31.0	▼(9.5)	▼(18.4)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Netherlands:									
Quantity.....	3,133	1,978	2,888	2,227	1,532	▼(7.8)	▼(36.9)	▲46.0	▼(31.2)
Value.....	1,907	1,300	1,800	1,413	872	▼(5.6)	▼(31.8)	▲38.5	▼(38.2)
Unit value.....	\$609	\$657	\$623	\$634	\$570	▲2.4	▲7.9	▼(5.2)	▼(10.2)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Saudi Arabia:									
Quantity.....	7,732	18,591	3,647	2,792	9,836	▼(52.8)	▲140.4	▼(80.4)	▲252.4
Value.....	2,575	7,698	1,422	1,117	3,084	▼(44.8)	▲198.9	▼(81.5)	▲176.2
Unit value.....	\$333	\$414	\$390	\$400	\$314	▲17.1	▲24.3	▼(5.8)	▼(21.6)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	***	***
South Africa:									
Quantity.....	20,422	20,367	17,905	11,841	15,848	▼(12.3)	▼(0.3)	▼(12.1)	▲33.8
Value.....	7,023	9,063	7,490	5,170	5,681	▲6.6	▲29.1	▼(17.4)	▲9.9
Unit value.....	\$344	\$445	\$418	\$437	\$358	▲21.6	▲29.4	▼(6.0)	▼(17.9)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Spain:									
Quantity.....	26,609	15,852	41,812	33,517	36,406	▲57.1	▼(40.4)	▲163.8	▲8.6
Value.....	9,437	7,703	16,501	13,507	12,539	▲74.8	▼(18.4)	▲114.2	▼(7.2)
Unit value.....	\$355	\$486	\$395	\$403	\$344	▲11.3	▲37.0	▼(18.8)	▼(14.5)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Taiwan:									
Quantity.....	2,589	10,676	6,288	5,400	6,416	▲142.9	▲312.3	▼(41.1)	▲18.8
Value.....	1,014	5,092	3,056	2,683	2,427	▲201.3	▲402.1	▼(40.0)	▼(9.6)
Unit value.....	\$392	\$477	\$486	\$497	\$378	▲24.0	▲21.8	▲1.9	▼(23.9)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Tunisia:									
Quantity.....	22,991	25,373	25,173	24,091	7,007	▲9.5	▲10.4	▼(0.8)	▼(70.9)
Value.....	7,683	10,967	9,900	9,546	2,252	▲28.8	▲42.7	▼(9.7)	▼(76.4)
Unit value.....	\$334	\$432	\$393	\$396	\$321	▲17.7	▲29.3	▼(9.0)	▼(18.9)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey:									
Quantity.....	30,378	27,889	35,971	24,943	25,335	▲18.4	▼(8.2)	▲29.0	▲1.6
Value.....	10,580	12,603	14,311	10,040	9,429	▲35.3	▲19.1	▲13.6	▼(6.1)
Unit value.....	\$348	\$452	\$398	\$403	\$372	▲14.2	▲29.8	▼(12.0)	▼(7.5)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Ukraine:									
Quantity.....	529	4,385	2,796	1,848	1,707	▲428.8	▲729.4	▼(36.2)	▼(7.6)
Value.....	187	1,836	987	672	524	▲429.0	▲884.4	▼(46.3)	▼(22.1)
Unit value.....	\$353	\$419	\$353	\$364	\$307	▲0.0	▲18.7	▼(15.7)	▼(15.6)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
UAE:									
Quantity.....	4,542	612	6,884	6,884	---	▲51.6	▼(86.5)	▲1,024.2	▼(100.0)
Value.....	1,891	250	2,359	2,359	---	▲24.8	▼(86.8)	▲843.5	▼(100.0)
Unit value.....	\$416	\$408	\$343	\$343	---	▼(17.7)	▼(1.9)	▼(16.1)	▼(100.0)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	***	▲***	▼***
Subject sources:									
Quantity.....	238,086	245,786	280,272	224,310	178,648	▲17.7	▲3.2	▲14.0	▼(20.4)
Value.....	82,884	110,251	114,134	93,061	62,807	▲37.7	▲33.0	▲3.5	▼(32.5)
Unit value.....	\$348	\$449	\$407	\$415	\$352	▲17.0	▲28.9	▼(9.2)	▼(15.3)
Ending inventory quantity.....	14,048	15,778	20,067	21,367	15,769	▲42.8	▲12.3	▲27.2	▼(26.2)
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1--Continued

PC strand: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2017-19, January to September 2019, and January to September 2020

(Quantity=1,000 pounds; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per 1,000 pounds; Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year		January to September			Comparison years			Jan-Sep
	2017	2018	2019	2019	2020	2017-19	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
U.S. imports from:--Continued									
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
U.S. producers':									
Average capacity quantity.....	1,001,930	1,035,415	1,095,415	746,555	746,555	▲9.3	▲3.3	▲5.8	---
Production quantity.....	682,215	711,687	638,869	440,526	510,059	▼(6.4)	▲4.3	▼(10.2)	▲15.8
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	68.1	68.7	58.3	59.0	68.3	▼(9.8)	▲0.6	▼(10.4)	▲9.3
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	71,654	79,428	72,900	63,425	63,485	▲1.7	▲10.8	▼(8.2)	▲0.1
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	10.6	11.3	11.3	10.5	9.4	▲0.6	▲0.6	▲0.0	▼(1.1)
Production workers.....	411	398	378	331	373	▼(8.0)	▼(3.2)	▼(5.0)	▲12.7
Hours worked (1,000s).....	953	973	886	619	663	▼(7.0)	▲2.1	▼(8.9)	▲7.1
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	19,203	20,634	19,413	13,464	15,126	▲1.1	▲7.5	▼(5.9)	▲12.3
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	\$20.15	\$21.21	\$21.91	\$21.75	\$22.81	▲8.7	▲5.2	▲3.3	▲4.9
Productivity (pounds per hour).....	715.9	731.4	721.1	711.7	769.3	▲0.7	▲2.2	▼(1.4)	▲8.1
Unit labor costs.....	\$28.15	\$28.99	\$30.39	\$30.56	\$29.66	▲8.0	▲3.0	▲4.8	▼(3.0)
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	673,152	705,013	645,796	452,331	506,442	▼(4.1)	▲4.7	▼(8.4)	▲12.0
Value.....	295,030	362,093	321,734	227,946	237,776	▲9.1	▲22.7	▼(11.1)	▲4.3
Unit value.....	\$438	\$514	\$498	\$504	\$470	▲13.7	▲17.2	▼(3.0)	▼(6.8)
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	259,821	325,278	312,447	222,041	214,959	▲20.3	▲25.2	▼(3.9)	▼(3.2)
Gross profit or (loss) (fn2).....	35,209	36,815	9,287	5,905	22,817	▼(73.6)	▲4.6	▼(74.8)	▲286.4
SG&A expenses.....	19,021	21,125	17,521	11,683	16,168	▼(7.9)	▲11.1	▼(17.1)	▲38.4
Operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	16,188	15,690	(8,234)	(5,778)	6,649	▼***	▼(3.1)	▼***	▲***
Net income or (loss) (fn2).....	14,904	14,374	(9,266)	(6,661)	4,673	▼***	▼(3.6)	▼***	▲***
Capital expenditures.....	36,113	8,423	13,797	11,302	3,724	▼(61.8)	▼(76.7)	▲63.8	▼(67.1)
Research and development expenses....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Net assets.....	245,912	251,394	242,568	NA	NA	▼(1.4)	▲2.2	▼(3.5)	NA
Unit COGS.....	\$386	\$461	\$484	\$491	\$424	▲25.3	▲19.5	▲4.9	▼(13.5)
Unit SG&A expenses.....	\$28	\$30	\$27	\$26	\$32	▼(4.0)	▲6.0	▼(9.5)	▲23.6
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn2).....	\$24	\$22	\$(13)	\$(13)	\$13	▼***	▼(7.5)	▼***	▲***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn2).....	\$22	\$20	\$(14)	\$(15)	\$9	▼***	▼(7.9)	▼***	▲***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	88.1	89.8	97.1	97.4	90.4	▲9.0	▲1.8	▲7.3	▼(7.0)
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1)....	5.5	4.3	(2.6)	(2.5)	2.8	▼(8.0)	▼(1.2)	▼(6.9)	▲5.3
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	5.1	4.0	(2.9)	(2.9)	2.0	▼(7.9)	▼(1.1)	▼(6.8)	▲4.9

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). Zeroes, 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.--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 and official U.S. import statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 7312.10.3010, and 7312.10.3012, accessed November 5, 2020.

