



United States International Trade Commission

Year in Review

The Commissioners

Daniel R. Pearson,
Chairman
Shara L. Aranoff,
Vice Chairman
Deanna Tanner Okun
Charlotte R. Lane
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Dean A. Pinkert

Fiscal Year 2007

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Message from the Chairman

I'm pleased to introduce the U.S. International Trade Commission's *Year in Review* for fiscal year 2007. Over the past 12 months, our agency has continued to meet the challenges posed by import injury investigations, sunset reviews, continued growth in unfair import injury investigations, and the demands placed upon our research program in order to provide timely responses to the Administration and Congress regarding trade issues.

In FY 2007, there were 73 active section 337 intellectual property investigations or ancillary proceedings, up slightly from 70 in FY 2006. Thirty-three new investigations were instituted in FY 2007, up from only 21 as recently as FY 2003. A significant portion of those new investigations involved high-tech products such as GPS devices, DVD players, and mobile telephone handsets, but complaints were filed involving products such as stringed musical instruments, bassinets, and sucralose. In addition, the Commission conducted its first public hearing on remedy in a section 337 investigation in over a decade. The two-day hearing provided a forum for a variety of public interests as well as the parties to the investigation. The Commission provides a unique forum for intellectual property disputes, and in the coming year the agency will strive to find ways to accommodate a growing docket while maintaining high standards of timeliness and comprehensiveness.

The Commission saw a significant increase in its import injury workload in the second half of FY 2007. For FY 2007 overall, the Commission instituted 32 title VII investigations. Thirteen of those newly instituted investigations were preliminary phase investigations, up from only five institutions in FY 2006. The Commission completed nine preliminary and three final investigations, along with six expedited sunset reviews, 10 full sunset reviews, and three other proceedings. Products under investigation included lemon juice, steel pipe, and tires. For its review of orders on hot-rolled steel products from 10 countries, the Commission successfully experimented with a two-day hearing format.

The Commission had 33 active industry and economic analysis investigations in FY 2007, up from 26 in FY 2006, and completed 14. Also during FY 2007, 85 articles, staff papers and formal presentations were completed. Commission staff completed 22 conference/working papers in FY 2007, a substantial increase over production in recent fiscal years. The Commission also maintained and updated its extensive repository of trade and tariff information, including the production and maintenance of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule and the on-line Tariff and Trade DataWeb. The Commission's trade information services group also prepared an extensive slate of legislative reports for Congress.

The Commission again received a clean opinion from the auditors of our FY 2007 financial statement. On an administrative front, the Commission continued development of its Continuity of Operations Plan and worked to increase the capacity and security of its data systems.

On a personal note, I'm privileged as Chairman to serve with such a highly skilled and dedicated workforce. FY 2007 saw the Commission's workforce faced with a difficult combination of rising workloads and fiscal limitations. Thanks to the ability and resourcefulness of the staff, this agency met those challenges. The Commission's continued success is possible only through the ongoing efforts of committed people. I look forward to addressing the challenges and opportunities of the coming year.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Daniel R. Pearson".

Daniel R. Pearson
Chairman

November 2007

The Commission

The ITC is an independent, quasi-judicial federal agency established by Congress with a wide range of trade-related mandates.

Under its factfinding authority, the ITC exercises broad investigative powers on matters of trade. In its adjudicative role, the ITC makes determinations with respect to certain unfair trade practices. Through its research, the ITC is also a national resource where trade data are gathered and analyzed. Information and analysis are provided to the executive branch and the Congress to assist them in developing U.S. trade policy.

The ITC's mission is threefold: to administer U.S. trade remedy laws in a fair and objective manner; to provide the President, the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), and the Congress with independent, quality analysis, information, and support on matters of tariffs and international trade and competitiveness; and to maintain the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) of the United States. In doing so, the ITC serves the public by implementing U.S. law and contributing to the development and implementation of sound and informed U.S. trade policy.

The ITC fulfills its mission and serves the nation through five major operations. These are:

- import injury investigations**, which involve determining whether certain unfairly traded imports (antidumping and countervailing duty investigations) as well as increased imports (global and bilateral safeguard investigations) injure or threaten to injure U.S. industries;
- intellectual property-based import investigations**, which involve directing actions, subject to Presidential disapproval, against certain unfair practices in import trade, such as patent and trademark infringement;
- industry and economic analysis**, which involves conducting objective analyses of major trade-related issues; estimating the probable economic effects of trade agreements; and analyzing the competitiveness of specific industries, seeking to identify economic factors within the industry as well as external factors that affect the industry's competitiveness;
- trade information services**, through which reliable and timely trade information and analysis is developed and delivered to the Commission, the Congress, the executive branch, and the general public; and
- trade policy support**, which involves direct technical support by ITC staff to the USTR, congressional committees and Members of Congress, interagency committees, and U.S. delegations to multilateral trade organizations, such as the World Trade Organization.

The six Commissioners are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for terms of nine years, unless appointed to fill an unexpired term. The terms are set by statute and are staggered so that a different term expires every 18 months. A Commissioner who has served for more than five years is ineligible for reappointment. No more than three Commissioners may be members of the same political party. The Chairman and the Vice Chairman are designated by the President and serve for a statutory two-year term. The Chairman may not be of the same political party as the preceding Chairman, nor may the President designate two Commissioners of the same political party as the Chairman and Vice Chairman.

The Commissioners

Daniel R. Pearson, a Republican of Minnesota, was designated Chairman of the ITC by President George W. Bush for the term ending June 16, 2008. He was appointed by President Bush on August 22, 2003, as a recess appointment. On November 21, 2004, he was confirmed by the U.S. Senate and was sworn in on December 7, 2004, for the Commission term ending June 16, 2011. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Pearson was Assistant Vice President of Public Affairs for Cargill, Inc., in Minneapolis, MN, where his work focused primarily on trade policy issues, including the World Trade Organization agricultural negotiations, the efforts of China and other countries to join the WTO, the global “level playing field” initiative for the oilseed sector, the U.S.-Mexico sweetener dispute, and the effects of domestic agricultural policies on U.S. competitiveness. Before his appointment to Assistant Vice President, he served as a policy analyst in the public affairs department from 1987 to 1998. From 1981 to 1987, Mr. Pearson was the agricultural legislative assistant to Senator Rudy Boschwitz in Washington, DC, where he was responsible for legislative and regulatory issues under the jurisdiction of the Senate Agricultural Committee. He also served as staff for the Subcommittee on Foreign Agricultural Policy, chaired by Senator Boschwitz. From 1979 to 1980, Mr. Pearson farmed in a diversified 800-acre operation with his father and brother in Ogilvie, Minnesota. His extensive experience encompasses both trade-related matters and hands-on agricultural work. He holds Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees in agriculture and applied economics from the University of Minnesota.

Shara L. Aranoff, a Democrat of Maryland, was designated Vice Chairman of the ITC by President George W. Bush for the term ending June 16, 2008. She was appointed by President Bush and sworn in as a member of the Commission on September 6, 2005, for the term ending December 16, 2012. Prior to her appointment, Ms. Aranoff was Senior International Trade Counsel on the Democratic staff of the U.S. Senate Committee on Finance, where she was responsible for legislative and policy issues on international trade and investment, including the Trade Act of 2002; negotiations involving the World Trade Organization, the Free Trade Area of the Americas, and numerous free trade agreements; trade remedy laws; Trade Adjustment Assistance; and trade-related environment and labor issues. From June 1993 until her Senate Finance Committee appointment in January 2001, she served as an Attorney-Advisor in the Office of the General Counsel at the U.S. International Trade Commission. Earlier in her career, Ms. Aranoff was an Associate at the Washington, DC, law firm of Steptoe & Johnson, specializing in international trade and public international law. Prior to that, she served as a judicial clerk for the Honorable Herbert P. Wilkins, Associate Justice, Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. Ms. Aranoff holds a bachelor of arts degree from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University. She received her J.D. from Harvard Law School. She attended the Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales at the University of Geneva in Switzerland as a Fulbright Scholar from 1984-1985.

Deanna Tanner Okun, a Republican of Idaho, was appointed by President Bill Clinton and sworn in as a member of the Commission on January 3, 2000, for the Commission term expiring on June 16, 2008. She served as Chairman of the ITC from June 17, 2002, to June 16, 2004, and as Vice Chairman of the ITC from June 17, 2004, through June 16, 2006, and from June 17, 2000, through June 16, 2002. Prior to her appointment, Ms. Okun served as counsel for international affairs to Senator Frank Murkowski (R-AK) from 1993 to 1999, where she was responsible for the international trade issues with which the Senator was involved as a member of the Senate Committee on Finance. She also handled international energy and foreign relations issues for the Senator in his position as Chairman of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. Earlier, Ms. Okun served as a legislative assistant to Senator Murkowski, responsible for his Foreign Relations Committee work, with an emphasis on East Asian affairs. Prior to her work with the Senator, Ms. Okun was an associate attorney and member of the International Trade Group at the Washington, DC, law firm of Hogan & Hartson. Earlier in her career, she was a research associate specializing in trade at the Competitive Enterprise Institute in Washington, DC. She holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in political science with honors from Utah State University and received her J.D. with honors from the Duke University School of Law.

Charlotte R. Lane, a Republican of West Virginia, was appointed by President George W. Bush and sworn in as a member of the Commission on August 27, 2003, as a recess appointment. On November 21, 2004, she was confirmed by the U.S. Senate and was sworn in on December 7, 2004, for the Commission term ending December 16, 2009. Prior to her appointment, Ms. Lane served as a member of the West Virginia Public Service Commission from 1997 to 2003 and was Chairman of that Commission from 1997 to 2001. She previously served as a Commissioner on the West Virginia Public Service Commission from 1985 to 1989. Ms. Lane served as a Member of the West Virginia House of Delegates from Kanawha County in the years 1979 to 1980, 1984, and 1990 to 1992. Ms. Lane has practiced law since 1972 in federal and state courts in West Virginia. She also served as Interim United States Attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia in 1987. Ms. Lane has been active in local and state organizations and previously served as president of the West Virginia Bar Association, president of the Charleston Rotary Club, and president of the Mid-Atlantic Conference of Regulatory Utility Commissioners. Ms. Lane holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Marshall University and received her Juris Doctor degree from West Virginia University College of Law.

Irving A. Williamson, a Democrat of New York, was appointed by President George W. Bush and sworn in as a member of the Commission on February 7, 2007, for a term ending June 16, 2014. Mr. Williamson has more than 40 years of experience in the international and trade policy fields. Prior to his appointment, he was for seven years President of Williamson International Trade Strategies, Inc., a New York-based consulting firm that advised clients on legal, policy, and regulatory issues affecting international trade and business. As a consultant, he worked with over 20 U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other donor-funded projects, advising countries on World Trade Organization (WTO) accession, compliance, and participation; he has also conducted WTO and other trade-related training programs all over the world. Much of his work focused on trade with Africa and the Middle East. From 1993 to 1998, Mr. Williamson was Deputy General Counsel in the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), where he served as chairman of the interagency Section 301 Committee, which investigated foreign trade barriers, and worked on implementing legislation for the WTO and the North American Free Trade Agreement. He served as acting general counsel for seven months, helping manage a 14-attorney office that was engaged in more than 30 dispute settlement proceedings and which was named best government international law office in May 1997. He played a role in developing President Bill Clinton's Partnership for Economic Growth and Opportunity in Africa initiative and represented USTR in negotiations with the Congress on the African Growth and Opportunity Act legislation. Following his USTR service, Mr. Williamson was Vice President for Trade, Investment, and Economic Development Programs at the Africa-America Institute in New York. From 1985-1993, he was the manager of trade policy for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. Prior to that, he served for 18 years as a Foreign Service Officer with the U.S. Department of State. Mr. Williamson holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in history from Brown University, a Master of Arts degree in international relations with an emphasis on African studies and international economics from the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, and a Juris Doctor degree from the George Washington University Law School.

Dean A. Pinkert, a Democrat of Virginia, was appointed by President George W. Bush and sworn in as a member of the Commission on February 26, 2007, for the term ending December 16, 2015. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Pinkert was a senior attorney in the Office of the Chief Counsel for Import Administration at the U.S. Department of Commerce. In that position, his work included serving as liaison with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, counsel to the Foreign Trade Zone program, advisor to the U.S. Trade Representative in various trade negotiations (including the softwood lumber negotiations), and litigation counsel in antidumping and countervailing duty matters before domestic and international tribunals. He was an attorney-advisor in the Office of the Chief Counsel for Import Administration at an earlier stage of his career. Between his Commerce Department positions, during 2001, Mr. Pinkert served as the Trade and Judiciary Counsel to Senator Robert C. Byrd (D-WV), and from 1998 through 2000, he was a senior associate in the Litigation and Trade group in the Washington, DC, office of King & Spalding, where he represented U.S. companies in antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. He also handled, and supervised, export control matters for the group. Mr. Pinkert holds a Bachelor of Arts degree with high honors from Oberlin College, a Juris Doctor degree with honors from the University of Texas School of Law, and a Master of Laws degree with merit from the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Introduction

Fiscal year 2007 at the U.S. International Trade Commission was highlighted by an intellectual property infringement caseload that continued to be heavy, a growing import injury caseload, and the Commission's first determination under a new African Growth and Opportunity Act requirement.

The Commission's section 337 investigation caseload has increased significantly over the last five years. That trend continued in FY 2007 and showed no signs of abating as the year ended. The Commission instituted 33 new section 337 investigations during the year and had a total of 73 active investigations and ancillary proceedings. A new administrative law judge, Carl Charnesky, joined the ITC during the year, and the Commission was preparing to welcome a fourth judge early in FY 2008. Information on the Commission's section 337 activity can be found starting on page 15 of this report.

At the same time, the Commission saw a resurgence of filings under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 (antidumping and countervailing duty investigations) after two years of few filings. Details on the 37 title VII petitions filed during FY 2007 can be found on page 14 of this report.

The Commission's Research and Economic Analysis program continued to produce quality reports and provide expert technical assistance to policymakers during FY 2007. The Commission also was required during the fiscal year to conduct its first investigations and render its first determination under amendments to the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) that the President signed into law in December 2006. In September, it made its first determination on the amount of regional African denim fabric that will be available during the 12-month period beginning October 1, 2007, for use in less developed beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries in the production of denim apparel receiving U.S. duty free treatment. As required, the Commission reported its determinations to the President and the U.S. Trade Representative. Further information on the Commission's new responsibilities under the AGOA can be found starting on page 17; details on other Research and Economic Analysis investigations underway during FY 2007 can be found starting on page 16.

Internally, the Commission's information technology activities yielded advancements in the development of an enterprise portal to coordinate the development, delivery, search, and control of all of the agency's web-based content as well as improvements to the Electronic Data Information System. The Commission's efforts to strengthen the security infrastructure of the agency's network also advanced during the year. The Commission also implemented a pilot program for a new performance management system during FY 2007. Details on these agencywide activities can be found starting on page 24.

Finally, the ITC welcomed two new Commissioners during FY 2007. Commissioner Irving A. Williamson was sworn in for the term expiring June 16, 2014, and Commissioner Dean A. Pinkert was sworn in for the term expiring December 16, 2015. Biographies of these two new Commissioners can be found on page 10 of this report. Commissioner Stephen Koplan and Commissioner Jennifer A. Hillman, whose terms had expired, departed the Commission when their successors came on board.

Part One: Commission Activities and Accomplishments

Operation 1: Import Injury Investigations

The ITC determines whether imports are injuring or threatening to injure U.S. industries under a number of trade laws. Import injury investigations at the ITC include antidumping and countervailing duty investigations and five-year (sunset) reviews under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; global safeguard (escape clause), China safeguard, and market disruption investigations under the Trade Act of 1974; bilateral safeguard investigations under section 302 of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Implementation Act of 1994; and investigations under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The Commissioners base their determinations in import injury investigations on the requirements of the appropriate law and the factual record built in each investigation. The Commissioners publish their opinions in import injury investigations, which are subject to judicial review (see appendix C for details on each investigation type).

In each investigation, the Commission and an investigative staff team (which includes a supervisory investigator, an investigator, an accountant/auditor, an economist, a commodity-industry analyst, and an attorney) develop a thorough record of the conditions of competition within the domestic market of the industry under investigation. The Commissioners and the staff team employ a variety of fact-gathering techniques, which include (but are not limited to) industry-specific questionnaires, telephone interviews, plant visits, consultations with technical and marketing specialists, statements by the parties, public hearings, and reviews of industry and market literature.

The investigative team collects and analyzes the extensive data in each investigation, then presents an objective and comprehensive report to the Commission. Data presented in the staff's report include (but are not limited to) the industry's productive capacity, actual production, capacity utilization, domestic and export shipments, inventories, imports, domestic market shares held by U.S. and foreign suppliers, employment, hours worked, productivity, wages and total compensation paid, unit labor costs, pricing, distribution channels, and full financial data on the U.S. companies producing the product under investigation. Somewhat more limited information about the foreign industry producing the product under investigation is also collected and analyzed.

In the course of import injury investigations, ITC staff work closely with officials at the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. Customs Service, parties to the investigations and their attorneys, and company officials for U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers of the product. In addition, members of Congress frequently testify at import injury hearings to enter the views and concerns of their constituents into the record of the investigation.

ITC determinations under the antidumping and countervailing duty and the five-year (sunset) review laws can be appealed to the Court of International Trade (and further appealed to the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit). ITC attorneys represent the Commission in these proceedings, and litigation is another critical aspect of the ITC's import injury investigation work. For information concerning import injury appeals during FY 2007, see appendix E.

Antidumping/countervailing duty investigations, five-year (sunset) reviews, and global safeguard investigations are the import injury investigations most frequently conducted by the ITC.

Antidumping/Countervailing Duty Investigations and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews

Under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930, U.S. industries may petition the government for relief from imports that are sold in the United States at less than fair value (“dumped”) or that benefit from countervailable subsidies provided through foreign government programs (“subsidized”). Dumping and subsidizing are considered unfair trade practices.

Under the law, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines whether the dumping or subsidizing exists, and, if so, the margin of dumping or amount of the subsidy. The ITC determines whether the dumped or subsidized imports materially injure or threaten to materially injure the U.S. industry. If both agencies make affirmative final determinations on their separate issues, Commerce will issue an antidumping duty order to address dumping or a countervailing duty order to address subsidies. Commerce is required to revoke an antidumping or countervailing duty order, or terminate a suspension agreement, after five years unless Commerce determines that revoking the order or terminating the suspension agreement would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping or subsidies and the ITC determines that revoking the order or terminating the suspension agreement would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time.

A more detailed explanation of the antidumping/countervailing duty laws, including the five-year (sunset) review process, is included in appendix C.

Thirty-seven title VII petitions were filed with the Commission in FY 2007. Twenty-eight concerned allegations of dumping and nine involved allegations of subsidies. The petitions covered a variety of products, including coated free sheet paper, sodium hexametaphosphate, glycine, steel nails, circular welded steel pipe, off-the-road tires, light-walled rectangular pipe and tube, laminated woven sacks, steel wire garment hangers, electrolytic manganese dioxide, lightweight thermal paper, raw flexible magnets, and polyethylene terephthalate film. The Commission also finished work on a number of other cases that had been filed during FY 2006. See appendix A for a complete list of investigations and accompanying details.

The ITC instituted 38 five-year (sunset) reviews during FY 2007. A list of reviews is presented in appendix A, and the status of each review also can be found on the ITC’s Internet site at www.usitc.gov.

Global Safeguard Investigations

Under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, domestic industries seriously injured or threatened with serious injury by increased imports may petition the ITC for import relief.

Section 201 does not require a finding of an unfair trade practice, as do the antidumping/countervailing duty laws. If the Commission makes an affirmative determination in a section 201 investigation, it recommends to the President relief that would remedy the injury and facilitate industry adjustment to import competition. The President makes the final decision whether to provide relief and the amount of relief.

Under section 204 of the law, the ITC conducts reviews to monitor industry adjustment during a period of relief granted under the global safeguard laws as well as to determine the effectiveness of relief provided under the laws at the conclusion of a relief period. A more detailed description of the global safeguard laws appears in appendix C.

The Commission instituted no global safeguard investigations or reviews during FY 2007.

China Safeguard Investigations

Section 421 was added to the Trade Act of 1974 by the U.S.-China Relations Act of 2000 and implements a transitional bilateral safeguard provision in the U.S.-China agreement relating

to China's accession to the World Trade Organization. Domestic producers can obtain relief under this provision if the Commission finds that Chinese products are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities or under such conditions as to cause or threaten to cause market disruption to the domestic producers of like or directly competitive products. Similar to global safeguard investigations, if the Commission makes an affirmative determination, it also proposes a remedy to the President.

The President makes the final decision concerning whether to provide relief to the U.S. industry and if so, the type and duration of relief.

The Commission instituted no China safeguard investigations during FY 2007.

NAFTA Implementation Act

Under section 312 of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Implementation Act, the Commission conducts investigations to determine whether a surge in imports from a NAFTA country or countries is undermining the effectiveness of a global safeguard relief action taken by the President. The Commission instituted no NAFTA safeguard (section 312) investigations during FY 2007.

Operation 2: Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations

Under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the ITC conducts investigations into certain alleged unfair practices in import trade. Most complaints filed under this provision involve allegations of patent infringement or trademark infringement. A more detailed explanation of section 337 is included in appendix C.

Parties to section 337 investigations include the complainants, the respondents, and an attorney from the ITC's Office of Unfair Import Investigations (OUII), whose role is to investigate the allegations in the complaint and to represent the public interest. Representation of the public interest is important because the remedies available in section 337 investigations may also affect nonparties and U.S. consumers.

Section 337 investigations are conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act and require formal evidentiary hearings before an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ). After the Commission has instituted an investigation, the matter is referred to the ITC's Office of the Administrative Law Judges. Cases are assigned to one of the ITC's four ALJs, who, after an extensive discovery process, holds a hearing. The judge considers the evidentiary record and the arguments of the parties and makes an initial determination, including findings of fact and conclusions of law. Temporary relief may be granted in certain cases.

The Commission may review and adopt, modify, or reverse the ALJ's initial determination. If the Commission does not review the judge's decision, it becomes the Commission's final determination.

If the Commission determines that there is a violation of section 337, it may issue remedial orders that would exclude the products from entry into the United States and/or order entities to cease and desist from certain actions. Those orders are effective when issued and become final 60 days after issuance unless disapproved for policy reasons by the U.S. Trade Representative within that 60-day period.

Section 337 investigations frequently involve complex factual and legal determinations. The spectrum of products and intellectual property rights that were the subject of section 337 investigations in FY 2007 was extremely broad. Many of the investigations that were active

during FY 2007 concerned products in high technology areas. Approximately one-third of the 73 active investigations involved products in the telecommunications and computer fields, such as baseband processor chips, wireless communication equipment, and flash memory devices. Additionally, several investigations involved consumer electronics products, such as GPS devices, personal computers, switches, and portable digital media players. There were also a number of investigations involving medical devices, including endoscopic probes, insulin delivery devices, and endodontic instruments. Other section 337 investigations active during the year focused on a variety of consumer items, including foam footwear, rechargeable lithium-ion batteries, bassinets, and stringed instruments.

During FY 2007, there were 73 active section 337 investigations and related (ancillary) proceedings. Of those 73, the Commission instituted 31 new section 337 investigations and two new ancillary proceedings based on previously concluded section 337 investigations. All but four of the section 337 matters active in FY 2007 involved allegations of patent infringement. Two of these patent-based investigations also included allegations of trade secret misappropriation, and three others included allegations of trademark or trade dress infringement. One investigation included allegations of patent, trademark, and copyright infringement. Four matters were based solely on allegations of trademark and/or trade dress infringement or dilution.

Six of the section 337 proceedings active during FY 2007 were ancillary proceedings. These consisted of one advisory opinion proceeding, one enforcement proceeding, and four investigations remanded from the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, one of which was an enforcement proceeding. In FY 2007, the Commission issued four general exclusion orders, five limited exclusion orders, and 14 cease and desist orders. The Commission also modified the civil penalty it had imposed in one investigation and imposed sanctions in another investigation. A full list of investigations and related proceedings completed appears in appendix A.

ITC determinations in section 337 investigations can be appealed to the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. ITC attorneys represent the Commission in these proceedings, and this appellate litigation is another critical aspect of the ITC's work under this operation. For information concerning section 337 appeals during FY 2007, see appendix E.

Operation 3: Industry and Economic Analysis

The ITC conducts research and analysis to support trade negotiators and policy decisionmakers. By maintaining the highest level of industry, economic, and regional trade expertise, the ITC has become a recognized leader in independent research and analysis through objective and timely studies. While most of the ITC's formal research is conducted through its general factfinding investigations under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the agency's work in this area also includes probable economic effect investigations under the Trade Act of 1974 as well as other major research initiatives, including an extensive array of staff publications, working papers, and research notes.

General Factfinding Investigations

Under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the ITC conducts general investigations on any matter involving tariffs or international trade.

These investigations include:

- probable effect studies, which analyze the likely effect of a proposed change in trade policy on U.S. trade levels, industry, and consumers (typically, these involve proposed multilateral trade agreements, free trade agreements between the United States and other countries, or changes in the tariff status of products under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences or NAFTA);

- industry assessments, which analyze specific U.S. industries and provide information such as industry profiles, trade levels and trends, government policies affecting the industry, and strengths and weaknesses relative to foreign industry;
- negotiation background information, which examines specific foreign industries or countries to identify existing foreign trade barriers and compiles other background information to assist U.S. trade negotiators;
- customs or nomenclature investigations, which examine current practice, seek public input, and propose alternative methods or structures in the areas of customs procedures or tariff nomenclature;
- trade agreement analysis and sanctions analysis; and
- country and industry monitoring.

ITC general factfinding investigations are generally conducted at the request of the U.S. Trade Representative, the U.S. Senate's Committee on Finance, or the U.S. House of Representatives' Committee on Ways and Means. The resulting reports convey the Commission's objective findings and independent analyses on the subjects investigated. The Commission makes no recommendations on policy or other matters in its general factfinding reports. Upon completion of each investigation, the ITC submits its findings and analyses to the requester. General factfinding investigation reports are subsequently released to the public, unless they are classified by the requester for national security reasons.

Investigative teams for general factfinding investigations typically include trade analysts, economists, and attorneys; nomenclature experts are also sometimes part of these teams. Fact-gathering techniques in ITC general factfinding investigations may include public hearings; written or phone surveys of U.S. producers, importers, and consumers; domestic and foreign fieldwork; interviews with industry, government, and academic experts; extensive literature review; and data compilation and analysis. Members of Congress often testify at Commission hearings in general factfinding investigations to share the views and concerns of their constituents. ITC Industry and Economic Analysis work incorporates numerous analytical approaches, including statistical (econometric) and simulation analyses. The type of simulation analysis used varies, depending on the nature of the investigation, and ranges from single-sector (partial equilibrium) to multisector and multicountry (general equilibrium). In order to support its general equilibrium modeling capabilities, the ITC uses both a global database and a more detailed (500 sector) database of the U.S. economy.

Probable Economic Effect Investigations

Under section 131 of the Trade Act of 1974, at the request of the President, the ITC investigates the effects on U.S. industries and consumers of possible tariff modifications resulting from trade agreements and of duty-free entry of specific products from developing countries under the Generalized System of Preferences.

Under section 2104(b) of the Trade Act of 2002, at the request of the USTR, the ITC assesses the probable economic effect on the U.S. industry producing the product concerned and on the U.S. economy as a whole of a tariff reduction on import-sensitive agricultural products.

Under section 2104(f) of the Trade Act of 2002, the ITC provides the President and the Congress with a report that assesses the likely impact on the U.S. economy as a whole and on specific industry sectors and the interests of U.S. consumers of proposed free trade agreements with foreign countries.

Other Investigations

Under section 112(c)(2) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), the ITC makes determinations relating to the commercial availability and use of regional fabric or yarn in lesser developed beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries in the production of apparel articles receiving U.S. preferential treatment under the AGOA.

The Commission conducted one investigation under these provisions during fiscal year 2007 with respect to denim fabric. In the case of denim fabric, Congress in the statute deemed such fabric to be available in commercial quantities during fiscal year 2007 in a specified amount. Accordingly, the Commission was required, before the end of fiscal year 2007, to determine whether the such denim will be available during fiscal year 2008, and, if so, the quantity that will be available. The Commission transmitted its determinations in that investigation to the President on September 25, 2007.

Other Major Research Initiatives

Under section 1205 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, the ITC is responsible for reviewing the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) and for recommending to the President modifications that it considers necessary or appropriate to conform the HTS with amendments to the global Harmonized System Convention.

The ITC periodically issues a series of detailed reports on thousands of products imported into and exported from the United States. These publications, known as Industry and Trade Summary reports, include information on product uses, U.S. and foreign producers, and customs treatments of the products being studied; they also analyze the basic factors bearing on the competitiveness of the U.S. industry in domestic and foreign markets.

In addition, ITC staff produce a variety of staff publications under the industry and economic analysis program that are intended to keep the Commission and trade policymakers in Congress and the executive branch informed of the latest developments in the international trade arena.

These staff publications represent the views of the individual staff authors and are not the views of the Commission or of any individual Commissioner. Publications of this genre include staff research papers, which are in-depth studies on topics of current interest. In addition, as a means of honing their analytical skills and staying current in their individual fields of specialization, ITC staff in the Offices of Economics and Industries produce working papers and ITC economists publish research notes, which are available to their peers and the public through the ITC's Internet site. During FY 2007, the ITC launched a new web-based journal that presents staff-authored articles on matters related to international trade. The *Journal of International Commerce & Economics* can be found at <http://www.usitc.gov/journal/index.htm>.

Some of the most significant general factfinding reports completed during the year are highlighted on the following pages. Detailed information on other ITC reports and publications completed during FY 2007 or pending on September 30, 2007, is provided in appendix B.

Studies on Special Areas of Congressional or USTR Interest

Probable Economic Effect of Duty-Free, Quota-Free Treatment for Imports of Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) (332-486)

On February 16, 2007, the USTR requested that the ITC assess the probable economic effect of allowing products from the world's least-developed countries to enter the United States

free of all duties and quotas. The USTR noted that members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) reached an agreement at the WTO Ministerial Conference in Hong Kong in December 2005 to provide duty-free, quota-free market access to products from LDCs, as defined by the United Nations. The United States will implement the initiative together with the results of the overall Doha Round multilateral trade negotiations. As requested, the ITC provided advice to the USTR as to the probable economic effect of providing duty-free, quota-free treatment for LDC imports on industries in the United States producing like or directly competitive products and on consumers. The investigation covered each article in chapters 1 through 97 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States for which U.S. tariffs or quotas will remain after the United States fully implements its Uruguay Round tariff commitments, taking into account preferential tariff treatment currently being provided to LDCs under the Generalized System of Preferences, the African Growth and Opportunity Act, and the Caribbean Basin Initiative programs. The ITC submitted its confidential report to the USTR in August 2007.

Further information:

http://www.usitc.gov/ext_relations/news_release/2007/er0314ee2.htm

U.S. Agricultural Sales to Cuba: Certain Economic Effects of U.S. Restrictions (332-489)

On March 16, 2007, the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate, requested that the ITC investigate and report on the effects of U.S. trade and travel restrictions on Cuban purchases of U.S. agriculture products. The ITC report, submitted in July 2007, provided an overview of Cuba's purchases of agricultural products since 2000, an analysis of the effects that U.S. restrictions on trade and travel to Cuba by U.S. citizens have on those Cuban purchases, and estimates of likely U.S. agricultural sales if such restrictions were lifted. The ITC found that the United States could provide more than half of Cuba's agricultural, fish, and forest product imports if certain U.S. trade and travel restrictions to Cuba were lifted. The U.S. share of such Cuban imports would rise from one-third to between one-half and two-thirds if the restrictions were lifted.

Further information:

http://www.usitc.gov/ext_relations/news_release/2007/er0719ee1.htm

View report: <http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/pubs/332/pub3932.pdf>

Sub-Saharan Africa: Factors Affecting Trade Patterns of Selected Industries (332-477)

On July 27, 2007, the USTR requested that the ITC complete a series of three annual reports that will provide brief overviews of the trends in Sub-Saharan African (SSA) exports in the agricultural, mining and manufacturing, and services sectors. Each report will provide profiles of SSA industries within those sectors producing certain products that have shown significant export shifts in recent years. Each industry profile will include an analysis of the leading SSA exporters, their key markets, the leading competitors, and the market and policy factors that have contributed to recent increases or decreases in the exports of these industries. The first report, submitted to the USTR in April 2007, covered industries that produce cut flowers; cocoa butter and paste; nuts (primarily cashews); prepared or preserved fish; acyclic alcohol; unwrought aluminum; textiles and apparel; petroleum gas (primarily liquified natural gas); flat-rolled steel; wood veneer sheets; financial services; and tourism.

Further information:

http://www.usitc.gov/ext_relations/news_release/2007/er0413ee1.htm

View report: <http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/Pubs/332/Pub3914.pdf>

Studies Analyzing Various Aspects of U.S. Trade Agreements and Other Special Trade Programs

Potential economywide and selected sectoral effects of proposed free trade agreements (TA-2104-23, 24, and 25)

The Trade Act of 2002 requires the ITC to prepare a report that assesses the likely impact of proposed free trade agreements on the U.S. economy as a whole and on specific industry sectors and the interests of U.S. consumers. The ITC's reports, which are public, are due to the President and the Congress no more than 90 days after the President signs the agreement, which he can do 90 days after he notifies the Congress of his intent to do so. During FY 2007, such studies included:

U.S.-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement: Potential Economy-wide and Selected Sectoral Effects, submitted to the USTR and Congress and released to the public in December 2006.

Further information:

http://www.usitc.gov/ext_relations/news_release/2006/er1215dd2.htm

View report: <http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/pubs/2104F/pub3896.pdf>

U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement: Potential Economy-wide and Selected Sectoral Effects, submitted to the USTR and Congress and released to the public in September 2007.

Further information:

http://www.usitc.gov/ext_relations/news_release/2007/er0920ee3.htm

View report: <http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/pubs/2104F/pub3949.pdf>

U.S.-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement: Potential Economy-wide and Selected Sectoral Effects, submitted to the USTR and the Congress and released to the public in September 2007.

Further information:

http://www.usitc.gov/ext_relations/news_release/2007/er0911ee1.htm

View report: <http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/pubs/2104F/pub3948.pdf>

Studies Analyzing the Competitiveness of U.S. Industry

Medical Devices and Equipment: Competitive Conditions Affecting U.S. Trade in Japan and Other Principal Foreign Markets (332-474)

On March 9, 2006, the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, requested that the ITC investigate and report on competitive conditions, including regulatory conditions, affecting the medical device industries of the United States, European Union, and Japan. The ITC report, submitted in March 2007, found that average regulatory approval times for new medical devices in Japan were longer than those in other principal global markets, and that may adversely affect U.S. medical device and equipment firms. The ITC report provided an overview of the global market for medical devices and equipment, including production, consumption, and trade; profiled the medical device and equipment industries in the United States and principal foreign producer countries, namely the European Union and Japan; analyzed U.S. trade in medical devices and equipment with major competitor countries, including a description of trade practices, regulatory measures such as product approvals, and government and private expenditures on medical research; and examined bilateral and multilateral trade agreements that have addressed regulatory issues in major foreign markets, including the Japanese market, and the implications for the U.S. medical device and equipment industry.

Further information:

http://www.usitc.gov/ext_relations/news_release/2007/er0328ee1.htm

View report: <http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/pubs/332/pub3909.pdf>

Studies Conducted on a Recurring Basis

Recent Trends in U.S. Services Trade, 2007 Annual Report
Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade (332-345)

On August 27, 1993, the Commission instituted on its own motion an annual investigation to review U.S. trade performance, focusing on changes in U.S. imports, exports, and trade balances of key agricultural and manufactured products and on changes in U.S. bilateral trade with major trading partners. In FY 1995, the ITC expanded the scope of its investigation and launched a separate publication focusing on the U.S. service sector, which accounted for 83 percent of gross domestic product and 85 percent of U.S. employment in the private sector in 2005.

The current report on services, published in June 2007, presented a statistical overview of U.S. trade in services and highlighted the services and geographic markets that contributed substantially to recent service trade performance. Separate chapters on specific service sectors described how each service is traded, compared recent trade performance to historical trends, identified trends and issues affecting competitive conditions in the industry, and summarized WTO members' negotiating proposals on the selected services. The industry-specific chapters covered architectural, engineering, and construction (A/E/C); audiovisual, computer and related; electricity; health care; retail; securities; and telecommunication services.

Further information:

http://www.usitc.gov/ext_relations/news_release/2007/er0628ee1.htm

View report: <http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/pubs/332/pub3925.pdf>

The ITC now presents its data and analysis regarding merchandise trade shifts in a concise web-based format that focuses more on reasons for key shifts in trade, provides more sector detail, and can be searched by country or commodity sector, according to each user's individual interests. In the FY 2007 update, users will find a comprehensive review of U.S. trade performance in 2006, focusing on changes in U.S. exports, imports, and trade balances of key natural resource, agricultural, and manufacturing industries, as well as changes in U.S. trade with major partners and groups. Also available are profiles of the U.S. industry and market for over 250 industry/commodity groups and subgroups, offering data for 2002-2006 on domestic consumption, production, employment, and trade.

Further information:

http://www.usitc.gov/ext_relations/news_release/2007/er0813ee1.htm

View report: <http://www.usitc.gov/tradeshifts/2007/default.htm>

The Year in Trade 2006

The ITC has submitted to the Congress an annual report on the operations of the trade agreements program for more than 50 years. The report, now known as *The Year in Trade*, provides the Congress with factual information on U.S. trade policy and administration. It also serves as a record of the major trade-related activities of the United States for use as a general reference by government officials and others with an interest in U.S. trade relations.

The Year in Trade 2006, published in August 2007, provided a practical review of U.S. international trade laws, a survey of actions under U.S. trade laws, a summary of the operation of the WTO, an overview of U.S. free trade agreements and negotiations, and a review of U.S. bilateral trade relations with major trading partners. The report also examined the operation of such programs as the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences, the African Growth and Opportunity Act, the Andean Trade Preference and Drug Eradication Act, and the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, as well as U.S. textile and apparel imports and

developments in textile and apparel trade with selected partners. The publication also included complete listings of antidumping, countervailing duty, intellectual property rights infringement, and section 301 cases undertaken by the U.S. government in 2006.

Further information:

http://www.usitc.gov/ext_relations/news_release/2007/er0806ee2.htm

View report: http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/pubs/year_in_trade/pub3927.pdf

Operation 4: Trade Information Services

The ITC's trade information services offer the Commission, policymakers, international trade negotiators, and the public a rich array of international trade-related resources. Through this operation, the ITC:

- maintains the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS), which provides the applicable tariff rates and statistical categories for all merchandise imported into the United States;
- develops and maintains the online interactive Tariff and Trade DataWeb, which provides worldwide interactive access to current and historical U.S. trade data;
- operates the ITC's Main Library, which has an extensive collection specializing in international trade matters and serves the Commission and the public;
- operates the Trade Remedy Assistance Office, which provides information to small businesses concerning the remedies and benefits available under U.S. trade laws and provides technical and legal assistance and advice to eligible small businesses seeking remedies; and
- prepares legislative analyses, known as "bill reports," which investigate the legal and economic effects of proposed tariff reductions and duty suspensions for specific products, for use by the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance during consideration of tariff-related legislation.

Under this operation, the ITC also contributes to the development of the International Trade Data System (ITDS), an integrated trade data system to be shared by all federal trade agencies; the maintenance of U.S. commitments under Schedule XX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade/World Trade Organization (GATT/WTO); the maintenance of an electronic version of the U.S. Schedule of Services under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS); and the preparation of the electronic database that supports U.S. submissions to the WTO Integrated Database.

The HTS is based on the international Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (known simply as the Harmonized System), a global tariff classification system that covers nearly all world trade in goods. The ITC generally publishes a new edition of the HTS annually and updates it as needed throughout the year. Each revision of the HTS is posted on the ITC's internet site (<http://www.usitc.gov/tata/hts/bychapter/index.htm>). During FY 2007, the agency published a preliminary version of the 2007 edition of the HTS (effective January 1, 2007) in electronic form only. The printed copy was delayed until February 2007 in order to include numerous temporary duty suspensions that became effective in early January 2007 and a large number of permanent amendments to the HTS that became effective on February 3, 2007. Electronic revisions were posted on April 1, 2007, and on July 1, 2007. The ITC delayed the printing of its mid-year supplement covering GSP amendments in the expectation that the President would implement the U.S.-Oman Free

Trade Agreement, which would affect nearly the entire HTS, in August or September. However, the Omani government delayed ratification of the agreement, and it was not implemented by the end of the fiscal year.

The ITC's Director of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements chairs the Committee for Statistical Annotation of the Tariff Schedules which also includes representatives of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Census Bureau. The committee analyzes and evaluates petitions requesting changes in HTS statistical reporting categories; it received 25 such petitions during FY 2007. The Director also chaired the World Customs Organization's Harmonized System Committee during the fiscal year.

The ITC continued to make its DataWeb available to the public on a full-time, free-of-charge basis. The ITC DataWeb is an interactive, self-service, Internet-based system that provides access to extensive tariff and trade data. The system provides tariff and trade data relied upon by ITC staff as well as by staff at various federal government agencies, congressional offices, U.S. trade negotiating groups, and U.S. embassies. The ITC DataWeb is also used extensively by educational institutions, the U.S. private sector, and numerous private and public entities in other countries.

The ITC DataWeb, updated monthly, integrates international trade transactions with complex tariff and customs treatment. Data are available on a monthly, quarterly, annual, or year-to-date basis and can be retrieved in a number of classification systems, including the Harmonized Tariff Schedule, the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), or the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). A "Commodity Translation Wizard" translates between these classification systems. The ITC DataWeb offers data on imports and exports; U.S. import duties, preferential tariff programs, and staged tariff reductions; U.S. trade by global region and by partner country; and detailed ITC trade database tables. It can be accessed at <http://dataweb.usitc.gov> or from the ITC's Internet site (www.usitc.gov).

Registrations on the DataWeb, including public registrations, continued to grow during FY 2007 and now total over 118,927 users. The system generates up to 90,000 data reports per month; about 11 percent of these are generated for government staff, and the remainder are generated for the general public, multilateral institutions, and universities.

The ITC's Main Library collection includes roughly 40,000 book and serial titles covering U.S. industry and international trade laws and practices, as well as numerous CD-ROM and on-line information databases. Although its primary mission is to support Commission research, the ITC's Main Library is open to the public.

During FY 2007, the ITC approved 162 bill reports for tariff-related bills introduced by the 109th Congress. The ITC also provided technical review of proposed omnibus legislation during the fiscal year. Information on tariff bill reports prepared by the ITC can be found on the ITC's Internet site at http://www.usitc.gov/tata/hts/other/rel_doc/bill_reports/index.htm.

The agency provided information and assistance to 82 business, public, academic, and congressional customers through the Trade Remedy Assistance Program during FY 2007.

Operation 5: Trade Policy Support

The ITC supports trade policymakers in the executive branch and in the Congress by providing technical expertise and objective information on international trade issues. The ITC offers technical advice through research, informal briefings and meetings, and testimony at congressional hearings. The agency also drafts Presidential proclamations and

other Presidential documents, as well as final decisions by various executive branch agencies that modify the HTS to implement congressional legislation or trade policy decisions of the executive branch.

On request, the Commission provides ITC staff for long-term detail assignments with the USTR and the Congress, which offers support and expertise to U.S. policymakers while developing the professional skills of ITC staff. ITC staff also serve as technical advisors on the interagency Trade Policy Staff Committee and its many subcommittees, all of which are chaired by the USTR. Through its activities in this area, the ITC supports U.S. trade policy formulation and U.S. representation in international fora.

During FY 2007, ITC staff were active participants in interagency committees and subcommittees and international organizations. The Commission responded to requests for technical support in more than 94 different issue areas, about the same as in FY 2006. The requests from USTR were more disparate than in past years. In addition to a very active WTO litigation schedule, the most common areas of inquiry from USTR involved implementation of existing Free Trade Agreements and negotiation of new agreements, support to negotiators of the Doha Round in a number of areas including Non-Agricultural Market Access and Rules, and the Generalized System of Preferences.

WTO dispute settlement and litigation issues required continued involvement of the agency, as, together with USTR attorneys, ITC attorneys participate in dispute settlement consultations, prepare briefs and other submissions, and appear in hearings before WTO panels and the appellate body. In addition, ITC staff provided support to the USTR in connection with both reviewing the antidumping, countervailing duty, and safeguard laws of other countries for consistency with WTO requirements and pursuing U.S.-initiated actions under the WTO dispute settlement procedures relative to the measures of other countries in those areas. ITC attorneys from the Office of the General Counsel provided technical assistance to the executive branch in conjunction with the Doha Round trade negotiations, particularly the activities of the Negotiating Group on Rules. More specifically, Commission staff provided support to executive branch officials by reviewing and helping draft U.S. submissions and talking points and attending formal meetings of the Negotiating Group on Rules in Geneva, Switzerland.

Throughout FY 2007, the Commission provided support and information to the Congress on a wide range of trade-related matters, responding to formal and informal requests for technical assistance, trade data and statistical information, explanations of U.S. trade laws, updates on ongoing investigations, and quick-response answers to diverse trade-related inquiries. The ITC responded to hundreds of congressional requests, formal and informal, for technical assistance during FY 2007. Forty-four Members of Congress appeared at Commission hearings during the year.

ITC staff participate in the World Customs Organization (WCO), an international organization headquartered in Brussels, Belgium, which oversees the continuous development and maintenance of the global Harmonized System (HS). ITC staff also represent the U.S. government on the central committee for nomenclature and classification matters (the Harmonized System Committee), the Technical Committee on Rules of Origin, and the HS Review Subcommittee.

Agencywide Accomplishments

During FY 2007, the ITC's information technology (IT) staff continued to develop an enterprise portal, which coordinates the development, delivery, search, and control of all of the agency's web-based content. Staff expanded the content management system component of the portal, allowing enterprise archiving and data retrieval for several Commission

offices. Staff also implemented improvements to the Commission's Electronic Data Information System, which is the premier application of the enterprise portal; these improvements enabled users to submit electronically the questionnaires used in the agency's import injury investigations – a long-awaited advancement – through a “Really Simple Syndication” (RSS) feed to internal users.

The IT security program also made significant progress in strengthening the Commission's security infrastructure. Specific accomplishments included building a National Security Information (NSI) network, establishing a Public Key Infrastructure connection with the Government Printing Office for the transmittal of sensitive information, and creating an incident response policy that addresses loss of personally identifiable information.

The ITC continued to develop its knowledge management initiative during FY 2007, producing “lessons learned” and “best practices” tools based on meetings held with staff at the completion of research and analysis activities. The agency's National Library of International Trade created an intranet portal that enables ITC staff to access full text online journals and trade statistic databases, as well as other resources, during the year.

For the fourth year in a row, the Commission received a clean opinion on its audited financial statements for FY 2007.

The Commission implemented a pilot program for a new performance management system during FY 2007. The new system places greater emphasis on communication between management and staff, staff development, and meaningful performance distinctions in the appraisal process. The new system was developed with staff and union input and is in effect for about half the Commission. It will be implemented agencywide in FY 2008.

The agency processed 18,470 documents during FY 2007. During the year, the ITC held 23 meetings (compared to 43 meetings in FY 2006) and 24 days of hearings (compared to 35 days of hearings in FY 2006).

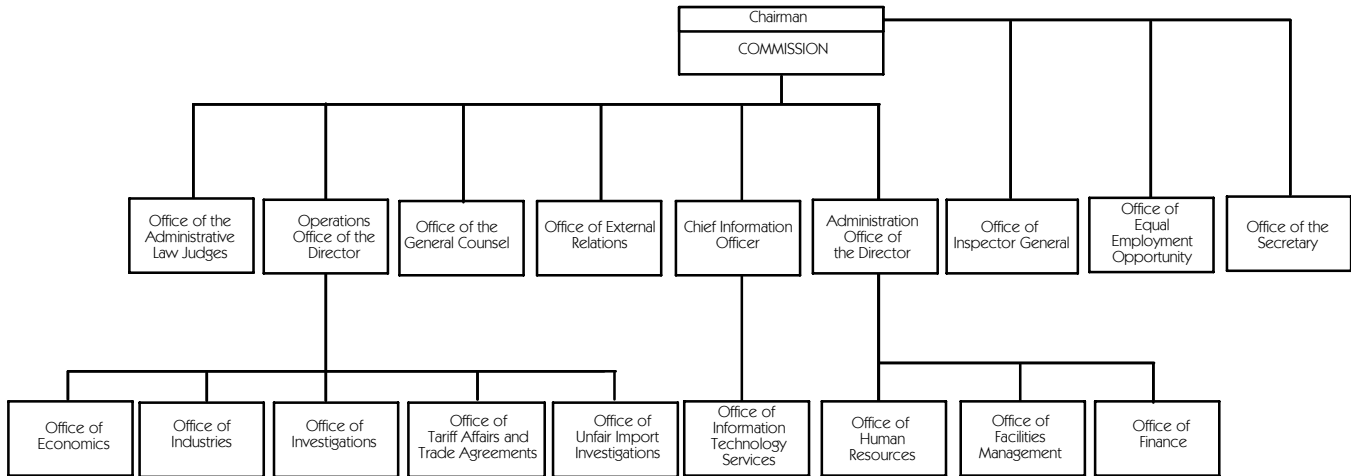
Staff processed 404 requests for confidential treatment of information in its investigations and 103 requests for release of confidential business information under protective order during FY 2007. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), the ITC received 56 requests, 39 of which were granted in whole or in part.

The ITC's visitor program arranged visits for 275 individuals from 31 foreign countries and the United States during FY 2007. Visitors included government representatives, journalists, business officials, economists, bankers, attorneys, professors, and students.

During FY 2007, the Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducted audits of the Commission's information security program and practices, the network security controls, and the Commission's FY 2006 and 2005 financial statements and management challenges. The OIG also assisted management by commenting on proposed directives and providing guidance on the use of appropriated funds, Commission employees' attendance at sponsored events, and permissible fundraising. Additionally, the OIG Counsel served as the OIG representative to the Commission's 337 Rules Committee. The OIG had one investigation underway at the beginning of FY 2007, initiated two investigations during the year, completed two investigations during the year, and had one investigation open at the end of the year.

Part Two: Organization

U.S. International Trade Commission



Commission Organization

Office of Operations

The ITC's core of investigative, industry, economic, nomenclature, and technical expertise is found within the Office of Operations. Under the supervision of the Director, staff in the component Offices in Operations complete all statutory investigations, studies, and special work projects assigned by the Commission. The ITC's Library Services is a component of the Office of Operations. Library Services staff manage the ITC's Main Library, a specialized technical library that serves as the agency's information and research center.

Office of Investigations

The Office of Investigations conducts the ITC's countervailing duty, antidumping, and review investigations under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; safeguard and market disruption investigations under the Trade Act of 1974; investigations under section 302 of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Implementation Act of 1994; and investigations under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Office of Industries

The Office of Industries maintains technical expertise related to the performance and global competitiveness of U.S. industries and the impact of international trade on those industries. International trade analysts in the office produce studies on a range of issues each year. Investigative activity includes various types of import injury investigations, studies requested by the President or specific committees of the Congress under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and other monitoring and research activity. In addition, analysts provide technical assistance to the Congress, the USTR, other executive branch agencies, and the public.

Office of Economics

The Office of Economics provides expert economic analysis for various types of import injury investigations, studies requested by the Congress and the President under section 332

of the Tariff Act of 1930, and various other research products. In addition, staff economists provide technical assistance to the Congress, the USTR, other executive branch agencies, and the public.

Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements

The Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements (TATA) carries out the ITC's responsibilities with respect to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and the international Harmonized System. TATA staff also work with the Office of Industries to prepare bill reports requested by Congress pertaining to proposed tariff reductions and duty suspensions for specific products. The office provides technical advice and assistance to the Congress and the USTR and participates in Trade Policy Staff Committee activities. The office participates in the World Customs Organization, and TATA's Director chairs both the Committee for Statistical Annotation of the Tariff Schedule and the Board of Directors of the International Trade Data System (ITDS).

Office of Unfair Import Investigations

The Office of Unfair Import Investigations (OUII) participates as a full party representing the public interest in adjudicatory investigations conducted under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930. These investigations most frequently involve allegations of patent or trademark infringement. Allegations of copyright infringement, misappropriation of trade secrets, passing off, false advertising, and antitrust violations also can be litigated in these investigations. In addition to the investigation of a complaint under section 337, the Commission may conduct an enforcement proceeding to determine whether the importation or sale of a specific product violates an existing Commission order. Also, the Commission may issue advisory opinions regarding whether certain anticipated conduct would violate an outstanding Commission order.

Office of the General Counsel

The General Counsel serves as the ITC's chief legal advisor. The General Counsel and the staff attorneys in the office provide legal advice and support to the Commissioners and ITC staff on investigations and research studies, prepare briefs and represent the ITC in court and before dispute resolution panels and administrative tribunals, and provide assistance and advice on general administrative matters, including personnel, labor relations, and contract issues.

Office of the Administrative Law Judges

The Commission's Administrative Law Judges (ALJs) hold hearings and make initial determinations in investigations under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930. These investigations require formal evidentiary hearings in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.). After the Commission has instituted an investigation, the matter is referred to the Office of the Administrative Law Judges. Cases are assigned on a rotating basis to one of the Commission's four ALJs, who, after an extensive discovery process, holds a hearing. The judge considers the evidentiary record and the arguments of the parties and makes an initial determination, including findings of fact and conclusions of law, which may be reviewed by the Commission. Temporary relief may be granted in certain cases.

Office of External Relations

The Office of External Relations develops and maintains liaison between the ITC and its diverse external customers. The office is the focal point for contacts with the USTR and other executive branch agencies, Congress, foreign governments, international organizations, the

public, and the international, national, and local news media. It also coordinates meetings with international visitors. External Relations keeps Commissioners and senior ITC staff informed of developing issues that might affect the agency's mission and reputation, coordinates Presidential requests for advice and information on trade issues, and manages interactions between the ITC and the international trade community. The ITC's Trade Remedy Assistance Office is a component of External Relations that assists small businesses seeking benefits or relief under U.S. trade laws.

Office of Administration

The Office of Administration oversees the preparation of the Commission's budget; manages its financial systems; supervises all human resource matters, including collective bargaining with union representatives; provides procurement and facilities management services; and is responsible for all agency security matters. Component offices include Finance, Facilities Management, and Human Resources.

Office of Finance

The Office of Finance maintains the ITC's financial information system and its payroll functions.

Office of Facilities Management

The Office of Facilities Management directs and coordinates ITC administrative support services as well as all procurement functions.

Office of Human Resources

The Office of Human Resources manages the ITC's recruitment, training, and personnel management operations and serves as a resource for managers and staff on employee relations, employee development, and benefits matters.

Office of the Chief Information Officer

The Office of the Chief Information Officer provides information technology leadership, a comprehensive services and applications support portfolio, and a sound technology infrastructure to the ITC and its customers. CIO staff address information technology policy and information security as well as providing project management skills. The Office of Information Technology Services is a component of the office.

Office of Information Technology Services

The Office of Information Technology Services oversees the day-to-day operation of the ITC's information technology systems and programs, including the network, e-business, publishing, and dockets services. The office manages the delivery of common automated office applications, all computer assets, and the Internet, internal web systems, and publishing activities; it also maintains the official repository for administrative proceedings and rulemaking documents.

Office of the Secretary

The Office of the Secretary coordinates hearings and meetings of the Commission and is responsible for official record keeping, including petitions, briefs, and other legal documents. The office makes determinations on requests for confidential treatment of information, requests for information to be released under protective order, and requests under the Freedom of Information Act.

Office of Equal Employment Opportunity

The Office of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) administers the ITC affirmative action program. The Director advises the Chairman, the Commission, and ITC managers on all EEO issues; manages and coordinates all EEO activities in accordance with relevant EEO laws and EEOC regulations; evaluates the sufficiency of the agency's EEO program and recommends improvements or corrections, including remedial and disciplinary action; encourages and promotes diversity outreach; and monitors recruitment activities to assure fairness in agency hiring practices.

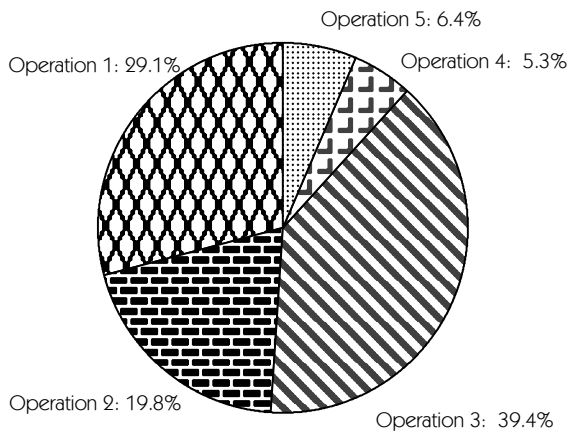
Office of Inspector General

The Inspector General conducts all audits and investigations related to ITC programs and operations and recommends and comments on proposed legislation, regulations, and procedures that affect the agency's efficiency and effectiveness. The accomplishments of the Inspector General are detailed in semiannual reports submitted to Congress in May and November.

Agency Management

Workyear: Comparison by Operation

FY 2007



Operations

	Operation 1: Import Injury Investigations
	Operation 2: Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations
	Operation 3: Industry and Economic Analysis
	Operation 4: Trade Information Services
	Operation 5: Trade Policy Support

ITC Personnel, FY 2007

The ITC maintains an expert staff of professional international trade and nomenclature analysts, investigators, attorneys, economists, information technology specialists, and administrative support personnel. All ITC personnel are located at 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. At the end of FY 2007, a total of 365 permanent employees were employed by the ITC.

A breakdown of staff, by organization, is shown below:

Organizational unit	Number as of September 30, 2007
Commissioners	6
Offices of the Commissioners	24
Office of the General Counsel	40
Office of the Administrative Law Judges	12
Office of External Relations	5
Office of the Director of Operations	15
Office of Investigations	33
Office of Industries	82
Office of Economics	42
Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements	13
Office of Unfair Import Investigations	20
Office of the Chief Information Officer	4
Office of Information Technology Services	31
Office of the Secretary	6
Office of the Director of Administration	5
Office of Finance	5
Office of Facilities Management	9
Office of Human Resources	9
Office of Equal Employment Opportunity	2
Office of Inspector General	2
Total	365

ITC Budget, FY 2007

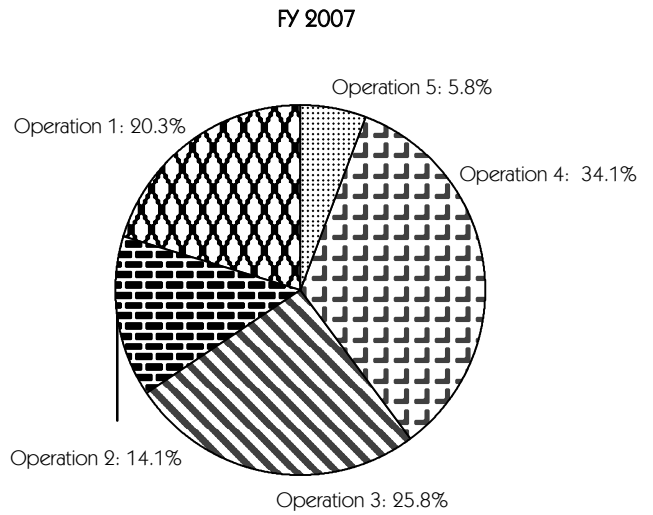
The ITC submits its budget to the President for transmittal to Congress. Because of the unique role of the ITC as a quasi-judicial, nonpartisan, independent agency designed to provide trade expertise to the legislative and executive branches of government, Congress provided in section 175 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2232) that the ITC budget would not be subject to control by the Office of Management and Budget, but would instead be submitted directly to Congress.

During FY 2007, appropriated funds made available to the ITC amounted to \$63,527,309. Appropriated funds included an FY 2007 appropriation of \$62,360,531, recoveries and deobligations of \$708,607 and a carryover of \$458,171.






Obligations for FY 2006 and FY 2007 are shown below:

Item	FY 2006	FY 2007
Salaries	\$36,245,000	\$37,287,000
Benefits	8,642,000	9,157,000
Rent	5,569,000	6,120,000
Services	9,312,000	7,725,000
Supplies and Material . . .	1,230,000	806,000
Equipment	1,363,000	368,000
Other	1,633,000	1,518,000
Total	\$63,994,000	\$62,981,000

Dollar Cost: Comparison by Operation



Operations

-  Operation 1: Import Injury Investigations
-  Operation 2: Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations
-  Operation 3: Industry and Economic Analysis
-  Operation 4: Trade Information Services
-  Operation 5: Trade Policy Support

**Appendix A:
Summary of Investigations
Completed During Fiscal Year 2007 and
Pending on September 30, 2007**

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Table I-A

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-1103 <i>Certain Activated Carbon from China</i>	03-08-06	03-30-06	Affirmative 04-24-06	3852	02-27-07	Affirmative 04-16-07	3913
731-TA-1104 <i>Polyester Staple Fiber from China</i>	06-23-06	07-14-06	Affirmative 08-07-06	3878	03-13-07	Affirmative 05-24-07	3922
731-TA-1105 <i>Lemon Juice from Argentina</i>	09-21-06	10-13-06	Affirmative 11-06-06	3891	N/A	Suspended 09-10-07	N/A
731-TA-1106 <i>Lemon Juice from Mexico</i>	09-21-06	10-13-06	Affirmative 12-15-06	3891	N/A	Suspended 09-10-07	N/A
701-TA-444 <i>Coated Free Sheet Paper from China</i>	10-31-06	11-21-06	Affirmative 12-15-06	3900	Pending	Pending	Pending
701-TA-445 <i>Coated Free Sheet Paper from Indonesia</i>	10-31-06	11-21-06	Affirmative 12-15-06	3900	Pending	Pending	Pending
701-TA-446 <i>Coated Free Sheet Paper from Korea</i>	10-31-06	11-21-06	Affirmative 12-15-06	3900	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1107 <i>Coated Free Sheet Paper from China</i>	10-31-06	11-21-06	Affirmative 12-15-06	3900	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1108 <i>Coated Free Sheet Paper from Indonesia</i>	10-31-06	11-21-06	Affirmative 12-15-06	3900	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1109 <i>Coated Free Sheet Paper from Korea</i>	10-31-06	11-21-06	Affirmative 12-15-06	3900	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1110 <i>Sodium Hexametaphosphate (SHMP) from China</i>	02-08-07	03-01-07	Affirmative 03-26-07	3912	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1111 <i>Glycine from India</i>	03-03-07	04-20-07	Affirmative 05-14-07	3921	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1112 <i>Glycine from Japan</i>	03-30-07	04-20-07	Affirmative 05-14-07	3921	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1113 <i>Glycine from Korea</i>	03-30-07	04-20-07	Affirmative 05-14-07	3921	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1114 <i>Certain Steel Nails from China</i>	05-29-07	06-19-07	Affirmative 07-30-07	3939	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1115 <i>Certain Steel Nails from the United Arab Emirates</i>	05-29-07	06-19-07	Affirmative 07-30-07	3939	Pending	Pending	Pending

Table I-A-Continued

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
701-TA-447 <i>Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Steel Pipe from China</i>	06-07-07	06-28-07	Affirmative 07-23-07	3938	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1116 <i>Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Steel Pipe from China</i>	06-07-07	06-28-07	Affirmative 07-23-07	3938	Pending	Pending	Pending
701-TA-448 <i>Certain Off-the-road Tires from China</i>	06-18-07	07-09-07	Affirmative 08-27-07	3943	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1117 <i>Certain Off-the-road Tires from China</i>	06-18-07	07-09-07	Affirmative 08-27-07	3943	Pending	Pending	Pending
701-TA-449 <i>Light-walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from China</i>	06-27-07	07-18-07	Affirmative 08-13-07	3941	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1118 <i>Light-walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from China</i>	06-27-07	07-18-07	Affirmative 08-13-07	3941	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1119 <i>Light-walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from Korea</i>	06-27-07	07-18-07	Affirmative 08-13-07	3941	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1120 <i>Light-walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from Mexico</i>	06-27-07	07-18-07	Affirmative 08-13-07	3941	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1121 <i>Light-walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from Turkey</i>	06-27-07	07-18-07	Affirmative 08-13-07	3941	Pending	Pending	Pending
701-TA-450 <i>Laminated Woven Sacks from China</i>	06-28-07	07-19-07	Affirmative 08-13-07	3942	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1122 <i>Laminated Woven Sacks from China</i>	06-28-07	07-19-07	Affirmative 08-13-07	3942	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1123 <i>Steel Wire Garment Hangers from China</i>	07-31-07	08-21-07	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1124 <i>Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide from Australia</i>	08-22-07	09-12-07	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1125 <i>Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide from China</i>	08-22-07	09-12-07	Affirmative 05-14-07	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
701-TA-451 <i>Certain Lightweight Thermal Paper from China</i>	09-19-07	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending

Table I-A-Continued

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-1126 <i>Certain Lightweight Thermal Paper from China</i>	09-19-07	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1127 <i>Certain Lightweight Thermal Paper from Germany</i>	09-19-07	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1128 <i>Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Steel Pipe from Korea</i>	09-19-07	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
701-TA-452 <i>Raw Flexible Magnets from China</i>	09-21-07	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1129 <i>Raw Flexible Magnets from China</i>	09-21-07	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1130 <i>Raw Flexible Magnets from Taiwan</i>	09-21-07	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1131 <i>Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet, and Strip from Brazil</i>	09-28-07	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1132 <i>Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet, and Strip from China</i>	09-28-07	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1133 <i>Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet, and Strip from Thailand</i>	09-28-07	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-1134 <i>Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet, and Strip from the United Arab Emirates</i>	09-28-07	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending

NOTES - In fiscal year 2007, the following investigations remained suspended: Inv. No. 731-TA-856, *Ammonium Nitrate from Russia* (suspended 05-19-00); Inv. No. 731-TA-747, *Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico* (suspended 12-16-02); Inv. 731-TA-539C, *Uranium from Russia* (suspended 10-16-92); Inv. No. 731-TA-754, *Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate from Russia* (suspended 10-24-97); Inv. No. 731-TA-756, *Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate from Ukraine* (suspended 10-24-97); and Inv. No. 731-TA-808, *Hot-rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Russia* (suspended 07-12-99).

In fiscal year 2007, the following investigation remained suspended: Inv. No. 92-55, *Peanut Butter and Peanut Paste* (suspended 06-28-94)

In fiscal year 2007, the Commission conducted the following trade remand proceedings: Inv. Nos. 303-TA-23 and 731-TA-566-570 and 731-TA-641 (Final)(Reconsideration)(Fourth Remand), *Ferrosilicon from Brazil, China, Kazakhstan, Russian, Ukraine, and Venezuela*; Inv. No. 731-TA-961 (Final)(Second Remand), *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Trinidad and Tobago*; Inv. No. 731-TA-991 (Final)(Second Remand), *Silicon Metal from Russia*; Inv. No. 731-TA-1034 (Final)(Remand), *Color Television Receivers from China*; Inv. No. 731-TA-1088 (Preliminary)(Remand), *Certain Orange Juice from Brazil*, and Inv. No. 731-TA-1089 (Final)(Remand), *Certain Orange Juice from Brazil*. Information regarding these remand proceedings may be found in Table VI.

Table I-B
Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews
Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-451 <i>Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker from Mexico (Second Review)</i>	10-03-05	Full	Pending	Pending	Pending
AA1921-197 <i>Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate from Taiwan (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-19-06	Negative 01-25-07	3899
701-TA-319 <i>Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate from Belgium (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-19-06	Negative 01-25-07	3899
701-TA-320 <i>Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate from Brazil (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-19-06	Negative 01-25-07	3899
701-TA-325 <i>Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate from Mexico (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-19-06	Negative 01-25-07	3899
701-TA-326 <i>Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate from Spain (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-19-06	Negative 01-25-07	3899
701-TA-327 <i>Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate from Sweden (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-19-06	Negative 01-25-07	3899
701-TA-328 <i>Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate from the United Kingdom (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-19-06	Terminated 01-25-06	3899
701-TA-348 <i>Corrosion-resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from France (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-19-06	Negative 01-25-07	3899
701-TA-350 <i>Corrosion-resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Korea (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-19-06	Negative 01-25-07	3899
731-TA-573 <i>Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate from Belgium (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-19-06	Negative 01-25-07	3899
701-TA-574 <i>Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate from Brazil (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-19-06	Negative 01-25-07	3899
701-TA-576 <i>Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate from Finland (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-19-06	Negative 01-25-07	3899
731-TA-578 <i>Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate from Germany (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-19-06	Negative 01-25-07	3899
731-TA-582 <i>Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate from Mexico (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-19-06	Negative 01-25-07	3899
731-TA-583 <i>Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate from Poland (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-19-06	Negative 01-25-07	3899

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-584 <i>Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate from Romania (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-19-06	Negative 01-25-07	3899
731-TA-585 <i>Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate from Spain (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-19-06	Negative 01-25-07	3899
731-TA-586 <i>Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate from Sweden (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-19-06	Negative 01-25-07	3899
731-TA-587 <i>Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate from the United Kingdom (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-19-06	Negative 01-25-07	3899
731-TA-612 <i>Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate from Australia (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-17-06	Negative 01-25-07	3899
731-TA-614 <i>Corrosion-resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Canada (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-17-06	Negative 01-25-07	3899
731-TA-615 <i>Corrosion-resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from France (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-17-06	Negative 01-25-07	3899
731-TA-616 <i>Corrosion-resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Germany (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-17-06	Affirmative 01-25-07	3899
731-TA-617 <i>Corrosion-resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Japan (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-17-06	Negative 01-25-07	3899
731-TA-618 <i>Corrosion-resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Korea (Second Review)</i>	11-01-05	Full	10-17-06	Affirmative 01-25-06	3899
731-TA-471 <i>Silicon Metal from Brazil (Second Review)</i>	01-03-06	Full	09-19-06	Negative 12-06-06	3892
731-TA-472 <i>Silicon Metal from China (Second Review)</i>	01-03-06	Full	09-19-06	Affirmative 01-25-07	3892
731-TA-865 <i>Stainless Steel Butt-weld Pipe Fittings from Italy (Second Review)</i>	01-03-06	Full	09-14-06	Affirmative 11-17-07	3889
731-TA-866 <i>Stainless Steel Butt-weld Pipe Fittings from Malaysia (Second Review)</i>	01-03-06	Full	09-14-06	Affirmative 11-17-07	3889
731-TA-867 <i>Stainless Steel Butt-weld Pipe Fittings from Philippines (Review)</i>	01-03-06	Full	09-14-06	Negative 11-17-07	3889
731-TA-678 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from Brazil (Second Review)</i>	03-01-06	Full	10-12-06	Negative 01-05-07	3895

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-679 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from India</i> (Second Review)	03-01-06	Full	10-12-06	Negative 01-05-07	3895
731-TA-681 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from Japan</i> (Second Review)	03-01-06	Full	10-12-06	Negative 01-05-07	3895
731-TA-682 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from Spain</i> (Second Review)	03-01-06	Full	10-12-06	Negative 01-05-07	3895
731-TA-706 <i>Canned Pineapple Fruit from Thailand</i> (Second Review)	04-03-06	Full	01-18-07	Negative 03-29-07	3911
701-TA-364 <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods (OCTG) from Italy</i> (Second Review)	06-01-06	Full	N/A	Terminated 12-26-06	3923
731-TA-711 <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods (OCTG) from Argentina</i> (Second Review)	06-01-06	Full	04-12-07	Negative 06-18-07	3923
731-TA-713 <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods (OCTG) from Italy</i> (Second Review)	06-01-06	Full	04-12-07	Affirmative 06-18-07	3923
731-TA-714 <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods (OCTG) from Japan</i> (Second Review)	06-01-06	Full	04-12-07	Affirmative 06-18-07	3923
731-TA-715 <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods (OCTG) from Korea</i> (Second Review)	06-01-06	Full	04-12-07	Affirmative 06-18-07	3923
731-TA-716 <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods (OCTG) from Mexico</i> (Second Review)	06-01-06	Full	04-12-07	Affirmative 06-18-07	3923
731-TA-707 <i>Seamless Pipe from Argentina</i> (Second Review)	06-01-06	Full	02-08-07	Negative 05-02-07	3918
701-TA-708 <i>Seamless Pipe from Brazil</i> (Second Review)	06-01-06	Full	02-08-07	Affirmative 05-02-07	3918
731-TA-709 <i>Seamless Pipe from Germany</i> (Second Review)	06-01-06	Full	02-08-07	Affirmative 05-02-07	3918
701-TA-404 <i>Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Argentina</i> (Review)	08-01-06	Full	07-31-07 08-01-07	Pending	Pending
701-TA-405 <i>Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from India</i> (Review)	08-01-06	Full	07-31-07 08-01-07	Pending	Pending
701-TA-406 <i>Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Indonesia</i> (Review)	08-01-06	Full	07-31-07 08-01-07	Pending	Pending

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
701-TA-407 <i>Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from South Africa (Review)</i>	08-01-06	Full	07-31-07 08-01-07	Pending	Pending
701-TA-408 <i>Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Thailand (Review)</i>	08-01-06	Full	07-31-07 08-01-07	Pending	Pending
731-TA-898 <i>Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Argentina (Review)</i>	08-01-06	Full	07-31-07 08-01-07	Pending	Pending
731-TA-899 <i>Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from China (Review)</i>	08-01-06	Full	07-31-07 08-01-07	Pending	Pending
731-TA-900 <i>Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from India (Review)</i>	08-01-06	Full	07-31-07 08-01-07	Pending	Pending
731-TA-901 <i>Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Indonesia (Review)</i>	08-01-06	Full	07-31-07 08-01-07	Pending	Pending
731-TA-902 <i>Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Kazakhstan (Review)</i>	08-01-06	Full	07-31-07 08-01-07	Pending	Pending
731-TA-903 <i>Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from the Netherlands (Review)</i>	08-01-06	Full	N/A	Terminated 06/27/07	N/A
731-TA-904 <i>Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Romania (Review)</i>	08-01-06	Full	01-24-06	Pending	Pending
731-TA-905 <i>Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from South Africa (Review)</i>	08-01-06	Full	07-31-07 08-01-07	Pending	Pending
731-TA-906 <i>Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Taiwan (Review)</i>	08-01-06	Full	07-31-07 08-01-07	Pending	Pending
731-TA-907 <i>Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Thailand (Review)</i>	08-01-06	Full	07-31-07 08-01-07	Pending	Pending
731-TA-908 <i>Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Ukraine (Review)</i>	08-01-06	Full	07-31-07 08-01-07	Pending	Pending
731-TA-873 <i>Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Belarus (Review)</i>	08-01-06	Full	05-10-07	Affirmative 07-26-07	3933
731-TA-874 <i>Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from China (Review)</i>	08-01-06	Full	05-10-07	Affirmative 07-26-07	3933

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-875 <i>Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Indonesia (Review)</i>	08-01-06	Full	05-10-07	Affirmative 07-26-07	3933
731-TA-877 <i>Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Korea (Review)</i>	08-01-06	Full	05-10-07	Negative 07-26-07	3933
731-TA-878 <i>Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Latvia (Review)</i>	08-01-06	Full	05-10-07	Negative 07-26-07	3933
731-TA-879 <i>Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Moldova (Review)</i>	08-01-06	Full	05-10-07	Negative 07-26-07	3933
731-TA-880 <i>Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Poland (Review)</i>	08-01-06	Full	05-10-07	Negative 07-26-07	3933
731-TA-882 <i>Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Ukraine (Review)</i>	08-01-06	Full	05-10-07	Affirmative 07-26-07	3933
731-TA-891 <i>Foundry Coke from China (Review)</i>	08-01-06	Expedited	N/A	Negative 12-20-06	3897
731-TA-894 <i>Ammonium Nitrate from Ukraine (Review)</i>	08-01-06	Full	04-17-07	Affirmative 06-19-07	3924
701-TA-365 <i>Pasta from Italy (Second Review)</i>	10-02-06	Full	07-17-07	Affirmative 09-27-07	3947
701-TA-366 <i>Pasta from Turkey (Second Review)</i>	10-02-06	Full	07-17-07	Affirmative 09-27-07	3947
731-TA-734 <i>Pasta from Italy (Second Review)</i>	10-02-06	Full	07-17-07	Affirmative 09-27-07	3947
731-TA-735 <i>Pasta from Turkey (Second Review)</i>	10-02-06	Full	07-17-07	Affirmative 09-27-07	3947
731-TA-739 <i>Clad Steel Plate from Japan (Second Review)</i>	10-02-06	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 03-01-07	3907
731-TA-895 <i>Pure Magnesium (Granular) from China (Review)</i>	10-02-06	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 03-01-07	3908
701-TA-402 <i>Honey from Argentina (Review)</i>	11-01-06	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 06-29-07	3929
731-TA-892 <i>Honey from Argentina (Review)</i>	11-01-06	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 06-29-07	3929

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-893 <i>Honey from China</i> (Review)	11-01-06	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 06-29-07	3929
731-TA-919 <i>Welded Large Diameter Line Pipe from Japan</i> (Review)	11-01-06	Full	07-25-07	Pending	Pending
731-TA-920 <i>Welded Large Diameter Line Pipe from Mexico</i> (Second Review)	11-01-06	Full	07-25-07	Pending	Pending
731-TA-921 <i>Folding Gift Boxes from China</i> (Review)	12-01-06	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 04-30-07	3917
701-TA-409 <i>Low Enriched Uranium from France</i> (Review)	01-02-07	Full	N/A	Terminated 05-25-07	N/A
731-TA-909 <i>Low Enriched Uranium from France</i> (Review)	01-02-07	Full	Pending	Pending	Pending
701-TA-413 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from Italy</i> (Review)	02-01-07	Full	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-913 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from France</i> (Review)	02-01-07	Full	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-914 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from Germany</i> (Review)	02-01-07	Full	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-915 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from Italy</i> (Review)	02-01-07	Full	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-916 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from Korea</i> (Second Review)	02-01-07	Full	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-918 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from United Kingdom</i> (Review)	02-01-07	Full	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-922 <i>Automotive Replacement Glass Windshields from China</i> (Review)	03-01-07	N/A	N/A	Terminated 04-04-07	N/A
731-TA-929 <i>Silicomanganese from India</i> (Review)	04-02-07	Expedited	N/A	Pending	Pending
731-TA-930 <i>Silicomanganese from Kazakhstan</i> (Review)	04-02-07	Expedited	N/A	Pending	Pending
731-TA-931 <i>Silicomanganese from Venezuela</i> (Review)	04-02-07	Expedited	N/A	Pending	Pending

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-932 <i>Certain Folding Metal Tables and Chairs from China (Review)</i>	05-01-07	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 09-28-07	3952
701-TA-415 <i>Polyethylene Terephthalate Film from India (Review)</i>	06-01-07	Full	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-933 <i>Polyethylene Terephthalate Film from India (Review)</i>	06-01-07	Full	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-934 <i>Polyethylene Terephthalate Film from Taiwan (Review)</i>	06-01-07	Full	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-948 <i>Individually Quick Frozen Red Raspberries from Chile (Review)</i>	06-01-07	N/A	N/A	Terminated 07-09-07	N/A
731-TA-744 <i>Brake Rotors from China (Second Review)</i>	07-02-07	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
701-TA-417 <i>Carbon Steel Wire Rod from Brazil (Review)</i>	09-04-07	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-953 <i>Carbon Steel Wire Rod from Brazil (Review)</i>	09-04-07	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-954 <i>Carbon Steel Wire Rod from Canada (Review)</i>	09-04-07	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-957 <i>Carbon Steel Wire Rod from Indonesia (Review)</i>	09-04-07	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-958 <i>Carbon Steel Wire Rod from Mexico (Review)</i>	09-04-07	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-959 <i>Carbon Steel Wire Rod from Moldova (Review)</i>	09-04-07	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-961 <i>Carbon Steel Wire Rod from Trinidad and Tobago (Review)</i>	09-04-07	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-962 <i>Carbon Steel Wire Rod from Ukraine (Review)</i>	09-04-07	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending

NOTES – The order in Inv. No. 701-TA-418, *Carbon Steel Wire Rod from Canada*, was revoked by the Dept. of Commerce prior to the ITC initiation of its review proceeding.

Table I-C

Other Import Injury Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Investigation No. and Title	Petitioner or Requester	Date of Petition/ Request or Institution	Public Hearing	Commission Finding	Transmitted to the President	Pub No.
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None

NOTE – In fiscal year 2007, the following suspended investigation remained suspended; Inv. No. 92-55, *Peanut Butter and Peanut Paste* (suspended 06-28-94).

Table II
Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations and
Related Proceedings Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Investigation No. and Title	Complainant	Fed. Reg. Notice	Final Determination	Date Orders Issued	Pub. No.
337-TA-406 <i>Certain Lens-Fitted Film Packages</i> <i>(Enforcement Proceeding II)</i>	Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. Tokyo, Japan	N/A	Civil penalty adjusted	09-12-07	N/A
337-TA-474 <i>Certain Recordable Compact Discs and Rewritable Compact Discs</i> <i>(Remand)</i>	U.S. Philips Corporation Tarrytown, NY	N/A	General exclusion and cease and desist orders	02-05-07	N/A
337-TA-487 <i>Certain Agricultural Vehicles and Components Thereof</i> <i>(Remand)</i> ¹	Deere and Company Moline, IL	06-26-06	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-491 <i>Certain Display Controllers and Products Containing Same</i> <i>(Enforcement Proceeding)</i> ²	Genesis Microchip (Delaware) Inc. Alvino, CA	06-29-06	Settlement agreement	12-06-06	N/A
337-TA-491 <i>Certain Recordable Compact Discs and Rewritable Compact Discs</i> <i>(Remand)</i>	Genesis Microchip (Delaware) Inc. Alvino, CA	06-29-06	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-493 <i>Zero-Mercury-Added Alkaline Batteries, Parts Thereof, and Products Containing Same</i> <i>(Remand)</i>	Energizer Holdings, Inc. St. Louis, MO, and Eveready Battery Company, Inc. St. Louis, MO	N/A	No violation	02-23-07	N/A
337-TA-501 <i>Certain Encapsulated Integrated Circuit Devices and Products Containing Same</i>	Amkor Technology, Inc. West Chester, PA	12-19-03	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-524 <i>Certain Point of Sale Terminals and Components Thereof</i> <i>(Sanctions Proceeding)</i> ⁴	Verve, LLC Austin, TX	09-03-04	Sanctions imposed	09-25-07	N/A
337-TA-543 <i>Certain Baseband Processor Chips and Chipsets, Transmitter and Receiver (Radio) Chips, Power Control Chips, and Products Containing Same, Including Cellular Telephone Handsets</i>	Broadcom Corporation Irvine, CA	06-21-05	Limited exclusion order and cease and desist order	06-07-07	N/A
337-TA-545 <i>Certain Laminated Floor Panels</i>	Unilin Beheer, B.V. Netherlands; Flooring Industries Ltd. Republic of Ireland; and Unilin Flooring NC, LLC Thomasville, NC	08-03-05	Cease and desist order and general exclusion order	01-05-07	N/A

Table II-Continued

Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations and Related Proceedings Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Investigation No. and Title	Complainant	Fed. Reg. Notice	Final Determination	Date Orders Issued	Pub. No.
337-TA-546 <i>Certain Male Prophylactic Devices</i>	Portfolio Technologies, Inc. Chicago, IL	08-05-05	No violation found	06-21-07	N/A
337-TA-550 <i>Certain Modified Vaccinia Ankara ("MVA") Viruses and Vaccines and Pharmaceutical Compositions Based Thereon</i>	Bavarian Nordic A/S Kvistgard, Denmark	09-23-05	Consent order	08-29-07	N/A
337-TA-551 <i>Certain Laser Code Scanners and Scan Engines, Components Thereof and Products Containing Same</i>	Symbol Technologies, Inc. Holtsville, NY	10-26-05	Cease and desist order and general exclusion order	05-30-07	N/A
337-TA-551 <i>Certain Laser Code Scanners and Scan Engines, Components Thereof and Products Containing Same (Advisory Opinion Proceeding)</i>	Symbol Technologies, Inc. Holtsville, NY	08-15-07	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-552 <i>Certain Flash Memory Devices and Components Thereof, and Products Containing Such Devices and Components</i>	Toshiba Corporation Tokyo, Japan	11-04-05	No violation found	12-22-06	N/A
337-TA-553 <i>Certain NAND Flash Memory Devices and Products Containing Same</i>	Hynix Semiconductor Inc. Kyoungki-do, Korea; Hynix Semiconductor America Inc. San Jose CA; and Hynix Semiconductor Manufacturing America Inc. Eugene, OR	11-25-05	Settlement agreement	04-16-07	N/A
337-TA-556 <i>Certain High-brightness Light Emitting Diodes and Products Containing Same</i>	Lumileds Lighting, U.S., LLC San Jose, CA	12-08-05	Limited exclusion order	05-09-07	N/A
337-TA-557 <i>Certain Automotive Parts</i>	Flord Global Technologies, LLC Dearborn, MI	01-04-06	General exclusion order	06-06-07	N/A
337-TA-558 <i>Certain Personal Computer/ Consumer Electronic Convergent Devices, Components Thereof, and Products Containing Same</i>	InterVideo Digital Technology Corporation Taipei, Taiwan	01-04-06	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-559 <i>Certain Digital Processors and Digital Processing Systems, Components Thereof, and Products Containing Same</i>	BIAX Corporation Boulder, CO	01-17-06	No violation found	08-06-07	N/A

Table II-Continued

Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations and Related Proceedings Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Investigation No. and Title	Complainant	Fed. Reg. Notice	Final Determination	Date Orders Issued	Pub. No.
337-TA-560 <i>Certain NOR and NAND Flash Memory Devices and Products Containing Same</i>	SanDisk Corporation Sunnyvale, CA	02-13-06	Pending	07-13-07	N/A
337-TA-561 <i>Certain Combination Motor and Transmission Systems and Devices Used Therein, and Products Containing Same</i>	Solomon Technologies, Inc. Tarpon Springs, FL	02-13-06	No violation found	04-30-07	N/A
337-TA-562 <i>Certain Incremental Dental Positioning Adjustment Appliances and Methods of Producing Same</i>	Align Technology, Inc. Santa Clara, CA	02-15-06	Consent order	11-13-06	N/A
337-TA-563 <i>Certain Portable Power Stations and Packaging Therefore</i>	Roadmaster (USA) Corp. Eatontown, NJ	03-14-06	Limited exclusion order	09-24-07	N/A
337-TA-564 <i>Certain Voltage Regulators, Components Thereof and Products Containing Same</i>	Advanced Technology Corporation Milpitas, CA	03-22-06	Limited exclusion order	09-24-07	N/A
337-TA-565 <i>Certain Ink Cartridges and Components Thereof</i>	Epson Portland, Inc. Hillsboro, OR; Epson America Inc. Long Beach, CA; and Seiko Epsom Corporation Nagano-Ken, Japan	03-23-06	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-567 <i>Certain Foam Footwear</i>	Crocs, Inc. Niwot, CO	05-11-06	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-569 <i>Certain Endoscopic Probes for Uses in Argon Plasma Coagulation Systems</i>	ERBE Elektromedizin GmbH Tubingen, Germany, and ERBE USA, Inc. Marietta, GA	05-16-06	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-570 <i>Certain Flash Memory Chips, Flash Memory Systems, and Products Containing Same</i>	Lexar Media, Inc. Fremont, CA	05-16-06	Settlement agreement	10-18-06	N/A
337-TA-571 <i>Certain L-Lysine Feed Products, Their Methods of Production and Genetic Constructs for Production</i>	Ajinomoto Heartland, LLC Chicago, IL	05-31-06	Pending	N/A	N/A

Table II-Continued

Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations and Related Proceedings Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Investigation No. and Title	Complainant	Fed. Reg. Notice	Final Determination	Date Orders Issued	Pub. No.
337-TA-572 <i>Certain Insulin Delivery Devices, Including Cartridges Having Adaptor Tops, and Components Thereof</i>	Novo Nordisk A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark; Novo Nordisk, Inc. Princeton, NJ; and Novo Nordisk Pharmaceuticals, Industries, Inc. Clayton, NC	06-09-06	Withdrawal of the complaint	N/A	N/A
337-TA-573 <i>Certain Portable Digital Media Players</i>	Creative Labs Inc. Milpitas, CA, and Creative Technology Ltd. Singapore	06-14-06	Settlement agreement	10-04-06	N/A
337-TA-574 <i>Certain Equipment for Telecommunications or Data Communications Networks, Including Routers, Switches, and Hubs, and Components Thereof</i>	Telcordia Technologies, Inc. Piscataway, NJ	06-12-06	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-575 <i>Certain Lighters</i>	Zippo Manufacturing Co., Inc. Bradford, PA, and ZippMark, Inc. Wilmington, DE	06-20-06	General exclusion order	07-18-07	N/A
337-TA-576 <i>Certain Portable Digital Media Players and Components Thereof</i>	Apple Computers Inc. Cupertino, CA	07-06-06	Settlement agreement	10-04-06	N/A
337-TA-577 <i>Certain Wireless Communications Equipment, Articles Therein, and Products Containing the Same</i>	Samsung Telecommunications America, LLP Richardson, TX, and Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. Seoul, Korea	07-06-06	Settlement agreement	08-29-07	N/A
337-TA-578 <i>Certain Mobile Telephone Handsets, Wireless Communication Devices, and Components Thereof</i>	QUALCOMM Incorporated San Diego, CA	07-12-06	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-579 <i>Certain Nickel Metal Hydride Consumer Batteries, Components Thereof, and Consumer Electronic Products Containing Same</i>	Ovonic Battery Company, Inc. Rochester Hills, MI	08-29-06	Arbitration agreement	06-27-07	N/A
337-TA-580 <i>Certain Peripheral Devices and Components Thereof, and Products Containing the Same</i>	Microsoft Corporation Redmond, WA	09-06-06	Settlement agreement	01-04-07	N/A
337-TA-581 <i>Certain Inkjet Ink Supplies and Components Thereof</i>	Hewlett-Packard Company Palo Alto, CA	09-06-06	Settlement agreement	06-27-07	N/A

Table II-Continued

Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations and Related Proceedings Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Investigation No. and Title	Complainant	Fed. Reg. Notice	Final Determination	Date Orders Issued	Pub. No.
337-TA-582 <i>Certain Hydraulic Excavators and Components Thereof</i>	Caterpillar, Inc. Peoria, IL	09-06-06	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-583 <i>Certain Wireless Communication Devices, Components Thereof, and Products Containing Same</i>	Ericsson Inc. Plano, TX, and Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson Stockholm, Sweden	09-06-06	Settlement agreement	08-22-07	N/A
337-TA-584 <i>Certain Alendronate Salts and Products Containing Same</i>	Merck & Co., Inc. Whitehouse Station, NJ	09-22-06	Withdrawal of the complaint	05-23-07	N/A
337-TA-585 <i>Certain Engines, Components Thereof, and Products Containing Same</i>	American Honda Motor Company, Incorporated Torrance, CA	10-19-06	Consent order	06-14-07	N/A
337-TA-586 <i>Certain Stringed Musical Instruments and Components Thereof</i>	Geoffrey McCabe Los Angeles, CA	11-03-06	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-587 <i>Certain Connecting Devices for Use with Modular Compressed Air Conditioning Units, Including Filters, Regulators, and Lubricators ("FRL's") that are part of Larger Pneumatic Systems and the FRL Units They Connect</i>	Norgren, Inc. Littleton, CO	11-13-06	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-588 <i>Certain Digital Multimeters and Products with Multimeter Functionality</i>	Fluke Corporation Everett, WA	11-13-06	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-589 <i>Certain Switches and Products Containing Same</i>	ATEN International Co., Ltd. Taiwan, and ATEN Technology, Inc. Irvine, CA	12-07-06	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-590 <i>Certain Coupler Devices for Power Supply Facilities, Components Thereof, and Products Containing Same</i>	Topower Computer Industrial Co., Ltd. Taipei, Taiwan	01-19-06	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-591 <i>Certain Wireless Conference Calling Devices, Components Thereof, and Devices Containing Same</i>	Callpod, Inc. Chicago, IL	02-05-07	Withdrawal of the complaint	05-24-07	N/A

Table II-Continued

Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations and Related Proceedings Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Investigation No. and Title	Complainant	Fed. Reg. Notice	Final Determination	Date Orders Issued	Pub. No.
337-TA-592 <i>NAND Flash Memory Devices and Components Thereof, and Products Containing the Same</i>	Toshiba Corporation Tokyo, Japan	02-15-07	Settlement agreement	04-16-07	N/A
337-TA-593 <i>Certain Digital Cameras and Component Parts Thereof</i>	St. Clair Intellectual Property Consultants, Inc. Grosse Pointe, MI	02-21-07	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-594 <i>Certain Lighting Products, Components Thereof, and Products Containing the Same</i>	Cooper Lighting, Inc. Peachtree City, GA	02-27-07	Settlement agreement	08-17-07	N/A
337-TA-595 <i>Certain Dynamic Random Access Memory Devices and Products Containing Same</i>	Renesas Technology Corp. Tokyo, Japan	03-01-07	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-596 <i>Certain GPS Chips, Associated Software and Systems, and Products Containing Same</i>	SiRF Technology, Inc. San Jose, CA	03-13-07	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-597 <i>Certain Bassinet Products</i>	Arm's Reach Concepts, Inc. Malibu, CA	03-14-07	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-598 <i>Certain Unified Communications Systems, Products Used with Such Systems, and Components Thereof</i>	Microsoft Corporation Redmond, WA	03-26-07	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-599 <i>Certain Lighting Control Devices Including Dimmer Switches and/or Switches and Parts Thereof</i>	Lutron Electronics Co., Inc. Coopersburg, PA	04-05-07	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-600 <i>Certain Rechargeable Lithium-Ion Batteries, Components Thereof, and Products Containing Same</i>	3M Company, St. Paul, MN, and 3M Innovative Properties Company, St. Paul, MN	04-27-07	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-601 <i>Certain 3G Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (WCDMA) Handsets and Components Thereof</i>	InterDigital Communications Corporation King of Prussia, PA, and InterDigital Technology Corporation Wilmington, DE	04-27-07	Pending	N/A	N/A

Table II-Continued

Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations and Related Proceedings Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Investigation No. and Title	Complainant	Fed. Reg. Notice	Final Determination	Date Orders Issued	Pub. No.
337-TA-602 <i>Certain GPS Devices and Products Containing Same</i>	Global Locate, Inc. San Jose, CA	05-07-07	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-603 <i>Certain DVD Players and Recorders and Certain Products Containing Same</i>	Toshiba Corporation Tokyo, Japan, and Toshiba America Products, L.L.C. Wayne, NJ	05-08-07	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-604 <i>Certain Sucralose, Sweeteners Containing Sucralose, and Related Intermediate Compounds Thereof</i>	Tate & Lyle Technology Limited London, United Kingdom, and Tate & Lyle Sucralose, Inc. Decatur, IL	05-10-07	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-605 <i>Certain Semiconductor Chips with Minimized Chip Package Size and Products Containing Same</i>	Tessera, Inc. San Jose, CA	05-21-07	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-606 <i>Certain Personal Computers and Digital Display Devices</i>	Hewlett-Packard Company Palo Alto, CA	05-21-07	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-607 <i>Certain Semiconductor Devices, DMA Systems, and Products Containing Same</i>	Samsung Electronics Company Ltd. Seoul, Korea	06-14-07	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-608 <i>Certain Nitrile Gloves</i>	Tillotson Corporation d/b/a Best Manufacturing Company Menlo, GA	07-06-07	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-609 <i>Certain Buffer Systems and Components Thereof Used in Container Processing Lines</i>	Sidel Participations Le Havre, France; Sidel Canada, Inc. Leval, Quebec, Canada; and Sidel, Inc. Norcross, GA	07-05-07	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-610 <i>Certain Endodontic Instruments</i>	Densply International, Inc. York, PA	07-06-07	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-611 <i>Certain Magnifying Loupe Products and Components Thereof</i>	General Scientific Corp. Ann Arbor, MI	08-01-07	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-612 <i>Certain Nitrile Rubber Gloves</i>	Tillotson Corporation Menlo, GA	08-22-07	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-613 <i>Certain 3G Mobile Handsets and Components Thereof</i>	InterDigital Communications Corporation King of Prussia, PA, and InterDigital Technology Corporation, Wilmington, DE	09-11-07	Pending	N/A	N/A

Table II-Continued

Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations and Related Proceedings Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Investigation No. and Title	Complainant	Fed. Reg. Notice	Final Determination	Date Orders Issued	Pub. No.
337-TA-614 <i>Certain Wireless Communication Chips and Chipsets, and Products Containing Same, Including Wireless Handsets and Network Interface Cards</i>	Nokia Corporation Espoo, Finland, and Nokia Inc. Irving, TX	09-21-07	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-615 <i>Certain Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters and Products Containing the Same</i>	Pass & Seymour, Inc. Syracuse, NY	09-24-07	Pending	N/A	N/A

¹ With the institution of the remand proceeding, the Commission rescinded the general exclusion order relating to Deere European version self-propelled forage harvesters issued in this investigation on 05-14-04 and the cease and desist orders relating to Deere European version self-propelled forage harvesters issued in this investigation on 05-14-04 and directed to Davey-Joans Tractor & Chopper Supermarket, Bourdeau Bros., Co-Ag LLC, J & T Farms, OK Enterprises, and Stanley Farms.

² Inv. No. 337-TA-481 and Inv. No. 337-TA-491 were filed separately and then consolidated. The enforcement proceeding relates to a respondent originally named only in Inv. No. 337-TA-491.

³ The violation phase of Inv. No. 337-TA-524 was terminated on 07-08-05.

⁴ The cease and desist order to Pacific Flooring Manufacture, Inc., was reissued on 01-22-07.

NOTES - In fiscal year 2007, the following publications were issued: number 3934, *Certain Automated Mechanical Transmission Systems for Medium-Duty and Heavy-Duty Trucks and Components Thereof*, Inv. No. 337-TA-503; number 3935, *Certain Optical Disk Controller Chips and Chipsets and Products Containing Same, Including DVD Players and PC Optical Storage Devices*, Inv. No. 337-TA-506; number 3936, *Certain Systems for Detecting and Removing Viruses or Worms, Components Thereof, and Products Containing Same*, Inv. No. 337-TA-510; and number 3944, *Certain Light-Emitting Diodes and Products Containing Same*, Inv. No. 337-TA-512.

Table III
General Factfinding Investigations Conducted in
Fiscal Year 2007

Investigation No. and Title	Requester	Date Instituted	Public Hearing	Pub. No.	Date Published
163-1 <i>Year in Trade: Operation of the Trade Agreements Program</i>	Section 163(c) of the Trade Act of 1974	01-01-48	N/A	3927	07-07
AGOA-07-1 <i>Commercial Availability of Fabric and Yarns in AGOA Countries: Denim (2007)</i>	Required by the African Growth and Opportunity Act Section 112 (c)	04-02-07	06-05-07	3950	09-07
DR-CAFTA-103-16 <i>Probable Economic Effect of Modifications to DR-CAFTA Rules of Origin and Tariffs for Certain Apparel Goods of Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic</i>	United States Trade Representative	02-06-07	N/A	3946	09-07
NAFTA-103-18 <i>Certain Textile Articles: Probable Effect of Modification of NAFTA Rules of Origin for Goods of Canada and Mexico (Sanitary Articles and Nonwoven Wipes) and for Goods of Canada (Chenille Fabrics)</i>	United States Trade Representative	05-02-07	N/A	3926	06-07
TA-2104-23 <i>U.S.-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement: Potential Economy-wide and Selected Sectoral Effects</i>	United States Trade Representative	09-14-06	10-05-06	3896	12-06
TA-2104-24 <i>U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement: Potential Economy-wide and Selected Sectoral Effects</i>	United States Trade Representative	04-27-07	06-20-07	3949	09-07
TA-2104-25 <i>U.S.-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement: Potential Economy-wide and Selected Sectoral Effects</i>	United States Trade Representative	04-23-07	05-16-07	3948	09-07
332-227 <i>Reports on the Impact of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act on U.S. Industries and Consumers</i>	Required by sec. 215(a) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act	03-21-86	N/A	3954	09-07
332-288 <i>Ethyl Alcohol for Fuel Use: Determination of the Base Quantity of Imports</i>	Required by the Steel Trade Liberalization Program Implementation Act of 1989, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2703)	03-09-90	N/A	N/A	N/A
332-325 <i>The Economic Effects of Significant U.S. Import Restraints: Fifth Update</i>	United States Trade Representative	06-05-92	N/A	3906	02-07
332-345 <i>U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Industries and Recent Trends in U.S. Services Trade</i>	Two reports instituted by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion	N/A	N/A	3925 3940	06-07 08-07
332-350 <i>Monitoring of U.S. Imports of Tomatoes</i>	Required by the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act	12-30-93	N/A	3893	11-06

Table III-Continued

General Factfinding Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Investigation No. and Title	Requester	Date Instituted	Public Hearing	Pub. No.	Date Published
332-351 <i>Monitoring of U.S. Imports of Peppers</i>	Required by the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act	12-30-93	N/A	3894	11-06
332-360 <i>International Harmonization of Customs Rules of Origin</i>	United States Trade Representative	04-06-95	N/A	N/A	N/A
332-473 <i>Commercial Availability of Apparel Inputs (2006): Effect of Providing Preferential Treatment to Apparel from Sub-Saharan African, Caribbean Basin, and Andean Countries</i>	United States Trade Representative	02-27-06	N/A	3904	01-07
332-474 <i>Medical Devices and Equipment: Competitive Conditions Affecting U.S. Trade in Japan and Other Principal Foreign Markets</i>	Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	03-31-06	07-11-06	3909	03-07
332-477 <i>Sub-Saharan Africa: Factors Affecting Trade Patterns of Selected Industries, First Annual Report</i>	United States Trade Representative	08-18-06	12-06-06	3914	04-07
332-477 <i>Sub-Saharan Africa: Factors Affecting Trade Patterns of Selected Industries, Second Annual Report</i>	United States Trade Representative	08-18-06	Pending	Pending	Pending
332-478 <i>U.S.-China Trade: Implications of U.S.-Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Trends</i>	Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	11-01-06	03-08-07	Pending	Pending
332-479 <i>Certain Textile Articles: Performance Outerwear</i>	Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	11-16-06	N/A	3937	07-07
332-480 <i>Certain Textile Articles: Travel Goods of Textile Materials</i>	Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	11-16-06	N/A	Pending	Pending
332-481 <i>Industrial Biotechnology: Development and Adoption by the U.S. Chemical and Biofuel Industries</i>	Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	11-27-06	N/A	Pending	Pending
332-482 and Singapore-FTA-103-15 <i>U.S.-Singapore FTA: Probable Economic Effect of Accelerated Tariff Elimination and Modification of Rules of Origin</i>	United States Trade Representative	11-28-06	N/A	Confidential	02-07
332-483 <i>Advice Concerning Possible Modifications to the U.S. Generalized System of Preference, 2006 Review</i>	United States Trade Representative	01-19-07	02-22-07	3919	04-07

Table III-Continued General Factfinding Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Investigation No. and Title	Requester	Date Instituted	Public Hearing	Pub. No.	Date Published
332-484 <i>Commercial Availability of Apparel Inputs (2007): Effect of Providing Preferential Treatment to Apparel from Sub-Saharan African, Caribbean Basin, and Andean Countries</i>	United States Trade Representative	01-31-07	N/A	Pending	Pending
332-485 <i>Canned Peaches, Pears, and Fruit Mixtures: Conditions of Competition between U.S. and Principal Foreign Supplier Industries</i>	Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	02-06-07	N/A	Pending	Pending
332-486 <i>Probable Economic Effect of Providing Duty-Free, Quota-Free Treatment for Imports from Least-Developed Countries</i>	United States Trade Representative	03-12-07	N/A	Confidential	07-07
332-487 <i>Wood Flooring and Hardwood Plywood: Competitive Conditions Affecting the U.S. Industries</i>	Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	04-11-07	Pending	Pending	Pending
332-488 <i>Global Beef Trade: Effects of Animal Health, Sanitary, Food Safety and Other Measures on U.S. Beef Exports</i>	Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	09-13-07	Pending	Pending	Pending
332-489 <i>U.S. Agricultural Sales to Cuba: Certain Economic Effects of U.S. Restrictions</i>	Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	03-30-07	05-01-07	3932	07-07
332-490 and NAFTA-103-17 <i>Certain Sugar Goods: Probable Economic Effect of Tariff Elimination Under NAFTA for Goods of Mexico</i>	United States Trade Representative	04-05-07	N/A	3928	08-07
332-491 <i>China: Government Policies in Selected Sectors</i>	Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	07-23-07	Pending	Pending	Pending
332-492 <i>China: Description of Selected Government Practices and Policies Affecting Decision-Making in the Economy</i>	Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	06-21-07	09-06-07	Pending	Pending
332-493 <i>Advice Concerning Possible Modifications to the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences, 2007 Review</i>	United States Trade Representative	09-12-07	Pending	Pending	Pending
5003-1 <i>Textiles and Apparel: Effects of Special Rules for Haiti on Trade Markets in Industries</i>	Required by sec. 5003 of the Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006	12-20-06	Pending	Pending	Pending

NOTE - In fiscal year 2007, the following investigations were inactive: Inv. No. 332-352, *Andean Trade Preference Act: Effect on the U.S. Economy and on Andean Drug Crop Eradication and Crop Substitution*; Inv. No. 332-354, *Program to Maintain U.S. Schedule of Services Commitments*; and Inv. No. 332-377, *Program to Maintain Investment Restrictions Database*.

Investigations under Article 16 of the Harmonized System Convention are reported in the activities and accomplishments of Operation 4: Trade Information Services. In prior years, final reports in these investigations were listed in table III.

**Appendix B:
Reports Completed During Fiscal Year 2007
and in Progress on September 30, 2007**

Studies Completed During FY 2007

In addition to the reports discussed below, details on a number of other factfinding investigations completed during FY 2007 appear in the **Commission Activities and Accomplishments** section of this report. See pages 22-26 for details on:

Probable Economic Effect of Duty-Free, Quota-Free Treatment for Imports from Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) (332-486);

U.S. Agricultural Sales to Cuba: Certain Economic Effects of U.S. Restrictions (332-489);

Sub-Saharan Africa: Factors Affecting Trade Patterns of Selected Industries (332-477);

U.S.-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement: Potential Economy-wide and Selected Sectoral Effects (TA-2104-023);

U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement: Potential Economy-wide and Selected Sectoral Effects (TA-2104-024);

U.S.-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement: Potential Economy-wide and Selected Sectoral Effects (TA-2104-025); and

Medical Devices and Equipment: Competitive Conditions Affecting U.S. Trade in Japan and Other Principal Foreign Markets (332-474)

Information on the ITC's recurring annual reports *Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade 2006* and *Recent Trends in U.S. Services Trade* (332-345), as well as *The Year in Trade 2006*, may also be found in the **Commission Activities and Accomplishments** section.

The Economic Effect of Significant U.S. Import Restraints: Fifth Update (332-325)

On May 15, 1992, the USTR requested that the ITC assess the quantitative economic effects of significant U.S. import restraint programs operating in the U.S. economy. The request called for an initial investigation and subsequent updates. The ITC's fifth update of the report, submitted to the USTR in March 2007, examined the effects of import restraints on U.S. consumers, the activities of U.S. firms, the income and employment of U.S. workers, and the net economic welfare of the United States. The study looked at the effects of major tariffs and non-tariff barriers, but did not include the effects of import restraints resulting from final antidumping or countervailing duty investigations, section 337 or 406 investigations, or section 301 actions.

Further information:

http://www.usitc.gov/ext_relations/news_release/2007/er0320ee2.htm

View report: <http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/pubs/332/PUB3906.pdf>

Certain Sugar Goods: Probable Economic Effect of Tariff Elimination Under NAFTA for Goods of Mexico (332-490 and NAFTA-103-017)

On March 15, 2007, USTR requested that the ITC investigate and report on the probable economic effect of eliminating the U.S. tariff under the North American Free Trade Agreement on between 175,000 to 250,000 metric tons of certain sugar goods of Mexico. The ITC submitted its confidential report to the USTR in June 2007 and issued a public version in September 2007.

Further information:

http://www.usitc.gov/ext_relations/news_release/2007/er0907ee2.htm

View report: <http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/pubs/103/pub3928.pdf>

U.S.-Singapore FTA: Probable Economic Effect of Accelerated Tariff Elimination and Modification of Rules of Origin (332-482 and Singapore FTA-103-015)

On October 2, 2006, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate and report on the probable economic effect of accelerating the reduction or elimination of certain U.S. duties under the U.S.-Singapore Free Trade Agreement as well as a rules of origin change for certain articles. The ITC's confidential report was submitted in February 2007.

Further information:

http://www.usitc.gov/ext_relations/news_release/2006/er1130dd1.htm

Certain Textile Articles: Performance Outerwear (332-479)

On October 25, 2006, the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, requested that the ITC report on the level of U.S. production and shipments of certain high-performance outerwear. The ITC report, submitted in July 2007, provided data for 2005 and 2006 on U.S. production and shipments of certain high-performance outerwear pants and jackets and the fabrics used to make them.

Further information:

http://www.usitc.gov/ext_relations/news_release/2007/er0727ee1.htm

View report: <http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/pubs/332/pub3937.pdf>

Investigations concerning possible modifications to free trade agreements (NAFTA-103-18 and DR-CAFTA-103-16)

During FY 2007, the U.S. Trade Representative asked the ITC to review and analyze the probable economic effect on U.S. trade of proposed modifications to several free trade agreements. These investigations included:

Certain Textile Articles: Probable Effects of Modification of NAFTA Rules of Origin for Goods of Canada and Mexico (Sanitary Articles and Nonwoven Wipes) and for Goods of Canada (Chenille Fabrics), submitted to the USTR in July 2007;

Further information:

http://www.usitc.gov/ext_relations/news_release/2007/er0712ee1.htm

View report: <http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/Pubs/332/Pub3926.pdf>

Probable Economic Effect of Modifications to DR-CAFTA Rules of Origin and Tariffs for Certain Apparel Goods, submitted to the USTR in February 2007;

Further information:

http://www.usitc.gov/ext_relations/news_release/2007/er0918ee3.htm

View report: <http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/pubs/103/pub3946.pdf>

Advice Concerning Possible Modifications to the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences, 2006 Review (332-483)

On January 22, 2007, the USTR requested that the ITC provide advice as to the impact of granting waivers of the competitive need limits for Argentina for lithium carbonates and calcium silicon; for Brazil for refined copper cathodes and certain unalloyed copper wire rod; for India for cucumbers, including gherkins, certain hand-hooked carpets and other textile floor coverings, and certain color television reception apparatus; and for Thailand for radial bus or truck tires. The ITC submitted its confidential report to the USTR and issued a public version in April 2007.

Further information:

http://www.usitc.gov/ext_relations/news_release/2007/er0426ee2.htm

View report: <http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/pubs/332/pub3919.pdf>

Advice Concerning Possible Modifications to the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences, 2005 Special Review on Watches (332-471)

On August 9, 2005, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate possible modifications to the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), providing advice as to the probable economic effects on U.S. industries and U.S. insular possessions of the elimination of import duties for all GSP beneficiary countries for certain watches. The ITC submitted a confidential report to the USTR in February 2006 and issued a public version in March 2006.

Further information:

http://www.usitc.gov/ext_relations/news_release/2006/er0316dd1.htm

View report: <http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/pubs/332/pub3841.pdf>

Recurring Industry Surveys

The Impact of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, Eighteenth Report, 2005-2006 (332-227)

Section 215 of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) requires the ITC to assess biennially the actual and the probable future effects of the CBERA on the U.S. economy generally, on U.S. industries, and on U.S. consumers. The CBERA program affords preferential tariff treatment to most products of 24 designated Caribbean, Central American, and South American countries. The CBERA was amended in 2000 by the Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA), which broadened the scope of products eligible for the tariff preferences; in 2002 by the Trade Act of 2002, which clarified and modified the CBTPA; and in 2006 by the HOPE Act of 2006, which enhances benefits for Haiti for a five-year period. The CBTPA also instructed the Commission to report on the impact of the overall preference program on the beneficiary countries themselves. The current ITC report, submitted in September 2007, found that the value of U.S. imports receiving benefits under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) fell in 2006, mainly because four Central American countries – El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua – left the CBERA when the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) entered into force during 2006, reducing the impact of the CBERA on U.S. industries and consumers. The overall effect of CBERA-exclusive imports (imports that could receive tariff preferences only under CBERA provisions) on the U.S. economy and on consumers continued to be negligible in 2006.

Further information:

http://www.usitc.gov/ext_relations/news_release/2007/er1003ee1.htm

View report: <http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/pubs/332/pub3954.pdf>

Ethyl Alcohol for Fuel Use: Determination of the Base Quantity of Imports (332-288)

Section VII of the 1989 Steel Trade Liberalization Program Implementation Act requires the ITC to determine annually the U.S. domestic market for fuel ethyl alcohol during the 12-month period ending on the preceding September 30. Section VII of the Act concerns local feedstock requirements for fuel ethyl alcohol imported into the United States from Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) beneficiary countries. The ITC's domestic market estimate is used to establish the "base quantity" of imports that can be imported with a zero percent local feedstock requirement. Beyond the base quantity of imports, progressively higher local feedstock requirements are placed on imports of fuel ethyl alcohol and mixtures from the CBERA beneficiary countries. The ITC uses official statistics of the U.S. Department of Energy as well as the PIERS database of the Journal of

Commerce to make its determinations. For the 12-month period ending September 30, 2005, the ITC determined that the base quantity was 268.1 million gallons. The ITC announced this determination in December 2006.

View determination:

http://www.usitc.gov/secretary/fed_reg_notices/332/332-288.determination.1167405896.pdf

Monitoring of U.S. Imports of Tomatoes (332-350)
Monitoring of U.S. Imports of Peppers (332-351)

Section 316 of the NAFTA Implementation Act requires the ITC to monitor U.S. imports of “fresh or chilled tomatoes” and “fresh or chilled peppers, other than chili peppers” until January 1, 2009. The reports include current conditions in the U.S. industry in such areas as production, imports, exports, and prices. The current reports were published in November 2006.

View report on tomatoes:

<http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/pubs/332/pub3893.pdf>

View report on peppers:

<http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/pubs/332/pub3894.pdf>

U.S. Schedule of Services Commitments (332-354)

On April 18, 1994, the USTR requested that the ITC initiate an ongoing program to compile and maintain the United States Schedule of Services Commitments as required by the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), which was negotiated as part of the GATT Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. The USTR requested that the ITC compile an initial U.S. Schedule reflecting the final services commitments made in the Uruguay Round and work with the USTR to update the U.S. Schedule, as necessary, to reflect all future commitments resulting from the post-Uruguay Round negotiations on financial, telecommunications, and maritime services and future bilateral and multilateral services negotiations undertaken by the USTR. The ITC compiled an initial U.S. Schedule and submitted it to the USTR in October 1994 and has made some subsequent changes. No additional changes were made in FY 2007.

Program to Maintain Investment Restrictions Database (332-377)

On January 8, 1997, the USTR requested that the ITC develop a confidential database that identifies and provides pertinent information regarding foreign investment restrictions. In the request letter, the USTR indicated that the database would assist the USTR in assessing the value of commitments undertaken by other countries and reporting on the final outcome of negotiations currently underway to develop a multilateral agreement on investment within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The Commission continues to maintain the database.

Commercial Availability of Apparel Inputs (2006): Effect of Providing Preferential Treatment to Apparel from Sub-Saharan African, Caribbean Basin, and Andean Countries (332-473) and *Commercial Availability of Apparel Inputs (2007): Effect of Providing Preferential Treatment of Apparel from Sub-Saharan African, Caribbean Basin, and Andean Countries (332-484)*

During FY 2007, the Commission continued to conduct individual product-specific reviews on the probable economic effect of granting duty-free and quota-free treatment to certain apparel imports under the apparel-related “commercial availability” (formerly “short-supply”) provisions of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), the U.S.-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA), and the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA). As in the past, the USTR requested that the ITC conduct these investigations under an “umbrella” investigation. The AGOA and CBTPA,

both part of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, and the ATPDEA, part of the Trade Act of 2002, extend duty-free and quota-free treatment to imports of apparel assembled in AGOA, CBTPA, and ATPDEA beneficiary countries from fabrics made in the United States from U.S. yarns. They also authorize the President, on request of an interested party, to grant preferential treatment to apparel made in AGOA, CBTPA, and ATPDEA beneficiary countries from fabrics or yarns which “cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner,” regardless of the source of the fabrics or yarns. Before proclaiming such preferential treatment, the President is required to submit a report to the U.S. House of Representatives’ Committee on Ways and Means and the U.S. Senate’s Committee on Finance that sets forth the proposed action, the reasons for it, advice from the ITC on the probable economic effect of the action, and advice from the appropriate industry advisory committee. The ITC’s advice was provided during 2006 under Inv. No. 332-473.

During FY 2007, the ITC instituted Inv. No. 332-484, but received no requests for reviews.

Studies in Progress at the End of FY 2007

International Harmonization of Customs Rules of Origin (332-360)

On January 25, 1995, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate the international harmonization of customs rules of origin. The investigation will provide the basis for ITC participation in work related to the Uruguay Round Agreement on Rules of Origin, negotiated in the GATT Uruguay Round negotiations and adopted along with the Agreement Establishing the WTO. The ITC investigation will include soliciting public input to ensure that U.S. business interests are recognized in the development of U.S. proposals, participating in the development and representation of U.S. proposals before the World Customs Organization and the WTO, and conducting other research as required. Completion date to be determined.

Certain Textile Articles: Travel Goods of Textile Materials (332-480)

On October 25, 2006, the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, requested that the ITC investigate the level of U.S. production and shipments of travel goods with an outer surface of textile materials and the textile materials used to make them. The ITC will provide, to the extent possible, data for 2005 and 2006 on U.S. production and shipments of these items. Scheduled completion: October 2007.

Industrial Biotechnology: Development and Adoption by the U.S. Chemical and Biofuel Industries (332-481)

On November 2, 2006, the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate, requested that the ITC investigate and report on the competitive conditions affecting U.S. chemical and biofuels industries that are developing and adopting new biotechnology processes and products. The ITC will focus, to the extent practicable, on firms in the U.S. chemical industry that are developing bio-based products (such as fibers and plastics) and renewable chemical platforms, as well as U.S. producers of liquid biofuels. The ITC will report on government policies related to product development in these industries for the United States and key competitor countries; the business activities in these industries; factors affecting the development of bio-based products by the U.S. chemical industry; how the adoption of industrial biotechnology processing and products impacts the productivity and competitiveness of firms in these industries; and how existing U.S. government programs may affect the production and utilization of agricultural feedstocks for liquid biofuels as well as bio-based products and renewable chemical platforms being developed by the U.S. chemical industry. Scheduled completion: July 2008.

Textiles and Apparel: Effects of Special Rules for Haiti on Trade Markets and Industries (TR-5003-1)

The Haitian Hemispheric Opportunity through Partnership Encouragement Act (HHOPE), enacted in December 2006 as part of the Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006, requires the ITC to investigate and report on the effects of new trade benefits accorded to textile and apparel imports from Haiti. The HHOPE legislation grants U.S. duty-free treatment to imports of qualifying textile and apparel from Haiti if the President determines that Haiti meets certain requirements set out in the statute. The new law also requires the ITC to report to the Congress on the effects of the law on the trade markets and industries involving textile and apparel in Haiti, the United States, beneficiary countries of the U.S.-Caribbean Basin Trade Preference Act, and countries with which the United States has free trade agreements. The ITC will submit its report to Congress. Scheduled completion: June 2008.

Canned Peaches, Pears, and Mixed Fruit: Conditions of Competition Between U.S. and Principal Foreign Supplier Industries (332-485)

On December 12, 2006, the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, requested that the ITC investigate and report on the competitive conditions affecting U.S. growers and processors of canned peaches, canned pears, and canned fruit mixtures. The ITC will provide separate overviews of the canned peach, canned pear, and canned fruit mixture industries in the United States and major supplier countries, such as China, Greece, Spain, and Thailand, including production for processing, planted acreage and new plantings, processing volumes, processing capacity, and consumption; information on U.S. and foreign supplier imports and exports of the products, as well as market segments in which U.S. imports are being sold (e.g., retail, food service sector, or other); a description of principal trade practices and government programs and measures affecting production of the products; and a comparison of the strengths and weaknesses of foreign supplier industries and the U.S. industries (including industry structure, input costs and availability, processing technology, product innovation, government programs, exchange rates, and pricing and marketing regimes), and steps the respective industries are taking to increase their competitiveness. Scheduled completion: December 2007.

Wood Flooring and Hardwood Plywood: Competitive Conditions Affecting the U.S. Industries (332-487)

On March 6, 2007, the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate, requested that the ITC investigate and report on the competitive conditions affecting the U.S. wood flooring and hardwood plywood industries. The ITC will provide an overview of the U.S. markets for solid and engineered wood flooring (both unfinished and factory finished products) and hardwood plywood; a description of the U.S. industries for wood flooring and hardwood plywood and those of the principal countries that supply the U.S. market; an examination of U.S. trade patterns and the factors affecting trade patterns, including tariffs and other border measures; an analysis of the factors affecting the competitive position of U.S. producers and the principal foreign suppliers to the U.S. market; and the views of industry, homebuilders, importers, and other interested parties on developments in the supply of and the demand for wood flooring and hardwood plywood, including the effect of imports and substitutes for each product. Schedule completion: June 2008.

Global Beef Trade: Effects of Animal Health, Sanitary, Food Safety, and Other Measures on U.S. Beef Exports (332-488)

On August 7, 2006, the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate, requested that the ITC investigate and report on the effects of animal health, sanitary, and food safety measures on global beef trade and the impact of these and other restrictions on U.S. beef exports. The ITC

will provide an overview of the U.S. and global markets for beef and information on animal health, sanitary, and food safety measures facing U.S. and other major beef exporters in major destination markets. The Commission also will provide information on other barriers to U.S. beef exports in major destination markets, including high tariffs, quotas, and import licensing and distribution systems, and an analysis of the economic effects of these measures on U.S. beef exports. Scheduled completion: June 2008.

Advice Concerning Possible Modifications to the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences, 2007 Review of Additions and Removals (332-493)

On September 6, 2007, the U.S. Trade Representative requested that the ITC investigate and report on possible modifications to the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). The ITC will provide advice on the likely impact on competing U.S. industries of the addition of nine HTS subheadings to the list of articles eligible for the GSP and the removal of two HTS subheadings from duty-free status from certain beneficiary developing countries. The study will also provide advice on the effects on consumers. Scheduled completion: December 2007.

China: Description of Selected Government Practices and Policies Affecting Decision-Making in the Economy (332-492)

China: Government Policies Affecting U.S. Trade in Selected Sectors (332-491)

On October 2, 2006, the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, requested that the ITC complete a series of three reports that collectively would provide an in-depth assessment of the U.S.-China trade and investment relationship and the U.S.-Asia-Pacific trade and investment relationship. On May 29, 2007, the Committee asked the Commission to add additional components to the investigation in order to provide an in-depth assessment of the causes of the U.S.-China trade imbalance and whether and to what extent the People's Republic of China uses various forms of government intervention to promote investment, employment, and exports. The Committee noted that it may supplement its request further, including with questions related to the functioning of China's labor market.

The first ITC report will describe and, where possible, quantify the practices and policies that central, provincial, and local government bodies in China use to support and attempt to influence decision making in China's agricultural, manufacturing, and services sectors and by individual firms. The report will include chapters describing government policies related to the privatization of state-owned enterprises and private ownership; price coordination; industrial development, particularly policies that target specific industries; the banking and finance sectors, including policies and interventions to promote indicative lending and on the treatment of nonperforming loans; utility rates; infrastructure development; taxation; restraints on imports and exports; research and development; worker training and retraining; and the rationalization and closure of uneconomic enterprises. The Commission will also include an analysis of the impact of a recent policy directive from China's State-Owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission. Scheduled completion: December 2007.

The second ITC report, also instituted during FY 2007, will build on the first China study (*China: Description of Selected Government Practices and Policies Affecting Decision-Making in the Economy*, Inv. No. 332-492) by cataloguing and, where possible, quantifying the government policies and interventions described in the first study in specific sectors. The Commission will include case studies on sectors where leading U.S. exports have not penetrated the Chinese market and on sectors that are the primary drivers of the

U.S.-China trade deficit. The second study will also include case studies on sectors where government policies and interventions are prevalent, including the semiconductor, telecommunications, banking, textiles and apparel, steel, automotive parts, and aircraft sectors. Where applicable, the case studies will identify how China's policies and actions are exacerbating existing global overcapacity in specific sectors. In addition, the study will include a discussion of the impediments and factors driving the growth in U.S.-China trade information. Scheduled completion: July 2008.

The third study in the series is scheduled to be instituted during FY2008.

Sub-Saharan Africa: Factors Affecting Trade Patterns of Selected Industries (332-477)

On July 27, 2006, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate and report on the competitive factors affecting industries in sub-Saharan Africa that have experienced significant increases or decreases in exports in recent years. The investigation will yield three annual reports that will provide brief overviews of the trends in sub-Saharan African exports in the agricultural, mining and manufacturing, and services sectors. Each report will provide profiles of sub-Saharan African industries within those sectors that produce certain products that have shown significant export shifts in recent years. Each industry profile will include an analysis of the leading sub-Saharan African exporters, their key markets, the leading competitors, and the factors that have contributed to recent increases or decreases in the exports of these industries. The second annual report will cover industries that produce coffee; certain spices (including ginger); shea butter and downstream products thereof; tropical fruits (e.g. bananas, pineapples, and guavas) and processed products thereof; natural rubber and downstream products thereof; footwear; textiles; jewelry and downstream diamond processing (e.g. polishing and cutting); wood furniture; aviation services; and communication services. Scheduled completion: April 2008.

Other Publications Issued During FY 2007

Staff Research Studies

ITC staff produce a variety of staff publications containing industry and economic analysis that are intended to keep the Commission and trade policymakers in Congress and the executive branch informed of the latest developments in the international trade arena. These staff publications represent the views of the individual staff authors and are not the views of the Commission or of any individual Commissioner. Publications of this genre include staff research studies, which are in-depth studies on topics of current interest. The ITC published one staff research study in FY 2007: *Competitive Conditions for Foreign Direct Investment in India* (Staff Research Study no. 30, USITC publication 3931).

Appendix C: Statutes Involving the U.S. International Trade Commission

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws Under the Tariff Act of 1930

Under the Tariff Act of 1930, U.S. industries may petition the government for relief from imports that are sold in the United States at less than fair value (“dumped”) or which benefit from subsidies provided through foreign government programs (“subsidized”). Under the law, the U.S. Department of Commerce determines whether the dumping or subsidizing exists and, if so, the margin of dumping or amount of the subsidy; the ITC determines whether the dumped or subsidized imports materially injure or threaten to materially injure the U.S. industry.

Antidumping and countervailing duty investigations are conducted under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930. The ITC conducts the injury investigations in preliminary and final phases.

Preliminary Phase Antidumping Investigations (Imports Sold at Less Than Fair Value) and Preliminary Phase Countervailing Duty Investigations (Subsidized Imports)

When: After the simultaneous filing of a petition with the ITC and the U.S. Department of Commerce, the ITC conducts a preliminary phase injury investigation.

Duration: The preliminary phase of the investigation usually must be completed within 45 days of the receipt of the petition. If Commerce has extended its deadline for initiating the investigation, the ITC must make its preliminary injury determination within 25 days after Commerce informs the ITC of the initiation of the investigation.

Finding: The ITC determines, on the basis of the best information available to it at the time of the determination, (1) whether there is a “reasonable indication” that an industry is materially injured or is threatened with material injury, or (2) whether the establishment of an industry is materially retarded, by reason of imports under investigation by the Department of Commerce that are allegedly sold at less than fair value in the United States or subsidized.

If the ITC determination is affirmative, Commerce continues its investigation. If the ITC determination is negative, the investigation is terminated. However, if the ITC, in making a preliminary or final determination, finds that imports from a country are negligible, then the investigation regarding those imports must be terminated. Imports from a country under investigation are deemed negligible if they amount to less than 3 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States in the most recent 12-month period preceding the filing of the petition for which data are available.

There are exceptions to this rule. One exception is that when imports from more than one country are subject to investigation as a result of petitions filed on the same day, imports from one or more of those countries under investigation will not be deemed negligible if the sum of imports from countries subject to investigation whose imports are less than 3 percent on an individual basis collectively amounts to more than 7 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States.

Final Phase Antidumping Investigations (Imports Sold at Less Than Fair Value) and Final Phase Countervailing Duty Investigations (Subsidized Imports)

When: After a preliminary affirmative determination by the Secretary of Commerce (or after a final affirmative determination if the preliminary determination was negative) that imported products are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value or are subsidized, the ITC conducts the final phase of the injury investigation.

Duration: The ITC final phase injury investigation usually must be completed within 120 days after an affirmative preliminary determination by the Secretary of Commerce or within

45 days after an affirmative final determination by the Secretary of Commerce, whichever is later. However, in cases in which the Commerce preliminary determination is negative but the Commerce final determination is affirmative, then the ITC final injury determination must be made within 75 days.

Finding: The ITC determines (1) whether an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or (2) whether the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports that the Department of Commerce has determined to be sold in the United States at less than fair value or subsidized.

If the ITC determination is affirmative, the Secretary of Commerce issues an antidumping duty order (in a dumping investigation) or a countervailing duty order (in a subsidy investigation), which is enforced by the U.S. Customs Service. ITC determinations may be appealed to the U.S. Court of International Trade in New York City, or, in cases involving Canada and/or Mexico, to a binational panel under the auspices of the North American Free Trade Agreement. (For further information on antidumping investigations, see section 731 et seq. of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1673 et seq. For further information on countervailing duty investigations, see section 701 et seq. of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1671 et seq.)

Section 753, Tariff Act of 1930 (Review Investigations)

In the case of a countervailing duty order with respect to which an affirmative determination of material injury by the Commission was not required at the time the order was issued, interested parties may request that the Commission initiate an investigation to determine whether an industry in the United States is likely to be materially injured by reason of imports of the subject merchandise if the order is revoked. Such requests must be filed with the Commission within six months of the date on which the country from which the subject merchandise originates becomes a signatory to the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures. (For further information, see section 753, Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1675b.)

Sunset reviews

The Uruguay Round Agreements Act, approved in late 1994, amended the antidumping and countervailing duty laws in several respects. The most significant change was a provision that requires the Department of Commerce to revoke an antidumping or countervailing duty order, or terminate a suspension agreement, after five years unless the Department of Commerce and the ITC determine that revoking the order or terminating the suspension agreement would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping or subsidies (Commerce) and of material injury (ITC) within a reasonably foreseeable time.

When: Five-year reviews of all antidumping and countervailing duty orders and suspension agreements are initiated by the Department of Commerce by no later than 30 days prior to their five-year anniversary.

Following the Department of Commerce's initiation of each five-year review, the ITC sets its schedule for the review and publishes this information in a Federal Register notice. The notice in each review is posted in the Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews section of the ITC web site.

Duration: The ITC's notice of institution in five-year reviews requests that interested parties file with the ITC responses that discuss the likely effects of revoking the order under review and provide other pertinent information.

Generally within 95 days from institution, the ITC determines whether the responses it has received reflect an adequate or inadequate level of interest in the review. If the ITC

determines that responses to its notice of institution are adequate, or if other circumstances warrant a full review, the ITC conducts a full review, which includes a public hearing and issuance of questionnaires. If the ITC determines that responses to its notice of institution are inadequate, the ITC conducts an expedited review. The ITC does not hold a hearing or conduct further investigative activities in expedited reviews. Commissioners base their injury determinations in expedited reviews on the facts available, including the ITC's prior injury and, if applicable, prior review determinations, responses received to its notice of institution, publicly available data collected by staff in connection with the review, and information provided by the Department of Commerce.

The ITC usually completes full five-year reviews within 360 days of initiation and expedited reviews within 150 days. Both Commerce and the ITC have the authority to extend these deadlines by up to 90 days in all transition reviews and other extraordinarily complicated cases.

Finding: In five-year reviews, the ITC determines whether revocation of the antidumping or countervailing duty order, or termination of the suspended investigation, would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to the U.S. industry within a reasonably foreseeable time. If the ITC's determination is affirmative, the order will remain in place. If the ITC's determination is negative, the order will be revoked. (For further information on five-year (sunset) reviews, see section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1675(c).)

Safeguard Investigations

Section 201, Trade Act of 1974 (Global Safeguard Investigations), Import Relief for Domestic Industries

Under section 201, domestic industries seriously injured or threatened with serious injury by increased imports may petition the ITC for import relief. The ITC determines whether an article is being imported in such increased quantities that it is a substantial cause of serious injury, or threat thereof, to the U.S. industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article. If the Commission makes an affirmative determination, it recommends to the President relief that would prevent or remedy the injury and facilitate industry adjustment to import competition. The President makes the final decision whether to provide relief and the amount of relief.

Section 201 does not require a finding of an unfair trade practice, as do the antidumping and countervailing duty laws and section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930. However, the injury requirement under section 201 is considered to be more difficult than those of the unfair trade statutes. Section 201 requires that the injury or threatened injury be "serious" and that the increased imports must be a "substantial cause" (important and not less than any other cause) of the serious injury or threat of serious injury.

Criteria for import relief under section 201 track the criteria in the WTO Agreement on Safeguards. The global safeguard law permits a country to escape temporarily from its obligations under the Agreement with respect to a particular product when increased imports of that product are causing or are threatening to cause serious injury to domestic producers. Section 201 provides the legal framework under U.S. law for the President to invoke U.S. rights under the WTO Agreement on Safeguards.

When: The ITC conducts an investigation under section 201 upon receipt of a petition from a trade association, firm, certified or recognized union, or group of workers which is representative of a domestic industry; upon receipt of a request from the President or the USTR; upon receipt of a resolution of the House Committee on Ways and Means or Senate Committee on Finance; or upon its own motion.

Duration: The ITC generally must make its injury finding within 120 days (150 days in more complicated cases) of receipt of the petition, request, resolution, or institution on its own motion and must transmit its report to the President, together with any relief recommendations, within 180 days after receipt of the petition, request, resolution, or institution on its own motion.

Finding: If the ITC finding is affirmative, it must recommend a remedy to the President, who determines what relief, if any, will be imposed. Such relief may be in the form of a tariff increase, quantitative restrictions, or orderly marketing agreements.

Followup: If the President provides import relief, the ITC must monitor developments within the domestic industry and, if the duration of relief is more than three years, must provide a report to the President and the Congress on the results of its monitoring. Upon request, the ITC advises the President of the probable economic effect on the industry of the reduction, modification, or termination of the relief in effect. As the termination date of a relief action nears, the ITC, at the request of the President or the industry, may determine whether the relief provided continues to be necessary; the ITC submits a report to the President, who determines whether to extend the relief action. Upon termination of import relief, the ITC is required to report to the President and the Congress on the effectiveness of the relief action in facilitating the positive adjustment of the domestic industry to import competition. (For further information, see section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2251.)

Section 311, NAFTA Implementation Act

Under section 311 of the NAFTA Implementation Act, if the ITC makes an affirmative determination under the global safeguard law, it must also find and report to the President whether (1) imports from a NAFTA country account for a substantial share of total imports and (2) imports from a NAFTA country contribute importantly to the serious injury, or threat thereof, caused by imports. (For further information, see section 311, NAFTA Implementation Act, 19 U.S.C. 3371) If the President makes a negative determination, he must exclude NAFTA country imports from any global safeguard relief action. (For further information, see section 312(a), NAFTA Implementation Act, 19 U.S.C. 3372(a).)

Section 312(c), NAFTA Implementation Act

If under section 312(a) of the NAFTA Implementation Act the President excludes imports from a NAFTA country or countries from a global safeguard relief action, the domestic industry may request that the ITC conduct an investigation to determine whether a subsequent surge in such imports undermines the effectiveness of the relief action. The ITC submits its findings to the President no later than 30 days after the request is received. The President then determines whether to terminate the NAFTA country's or countries' exclusion from the global safeguard relief action. (For further information, see section 312(c), NAFTA Implementation Act, 19 U.S.C. 3372(c).)

Section 421, Trade Act of 1974 (China Safeguard Investigations)

Under section 421 of the Trade Act of 1974, the Commission determines whether imports of a product from China are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities or under such conditions as to cause or threaten to cause market disruption to the domestic producers of like or directly competitive products. If the Commission makes an affirmative determination, it proposes a remedy. The Commission sends its report to the President and the U.S. Trade Representative. The President makes the final remedy decision. (For further information, see section 421, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2451.)

Section 422, Trade Act of 1974 (China Trade Diversion Investigations)

Under section 422 of the Trade Act of 1974, the Commission determines whether (a) an action by China to prevent or remedy market disruption in a WTO member country or (b) an action, including a provisional action, by a WTO member to prevent or remedy market disruption from imports from China has caused, or threatens to cause, a significant diversion of trade into the domestic market of the United States. If the Commission makes an affirmative determination, it recommends a remedy. The Commission sends its report to the President and the U.S. Trade Representative. The President makes the final remedy decision. (For further information, see section 422, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2451a.)

Section 302, NAFTA Implementation Act (Bilateral Safeguard Investigations)

Under section 302 of the NAFTA Implementation Act, the Commission determines whether, as a result of the reduction or elimination in a duty under the NAFTA, increased imports from Canada or Mexico are a substantial cause of serious injury or threat of serious injury to a U.S. industry. If the Commission makes an affirmative determination, it makes a remedy recommendation to the President, who makes the final remedy decision. Section 302 investigations are similar procedurally to investigations under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974. (For further information, see section 301, NAFTA Implementation Act, 19 U.S.C. 3352.)

Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations

Section 337, Tariff Act of 1930, Investigations of Intellectual Property Infringement and Other Unfair Practices in Import Trade

Under section 337, the ITC determines whether there is unfair competition in the importation of products into, or their subsequent sale in, the United States. Section 337 declares the infringement of a U.S. patent, copyright, registered trademark, or mask work to be an unlawful practice in import trade. Section 337 also declares unlawful other unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation and subsequent sale of products in the United States, the threat or effect of which is to destroy or substantially injure a domestic industry, prevent the establishment of such an industry, or restrain or monopolize trade and commerce in the United States.

Section 337 investigations require formal evidentiary hearings in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.). The hearings are held before an administrative law judge (ALJ). Parties to these investigations include complainants, respondents, and the ITC attorney representing the public interest. Following the evidentiary hearing, the ALJ issues an initial determination on all issues related to violations of section 337. The Commission may review and adopt, modify, or reverse the ALJ's decision. If the Commission does not review the initial determination, it becomes the ITC's decision. If a violation is found, the ITC may issue orders barring the importation of certain products into the United States. In addition to requesting long-term relief, complainants also may move for temporary relief pending final resolution of the investigation based on a showing of, among other things, irreparable harm in the absence of such temporary relief.

When: After receipt of a complaint alleging, under oath, a violation of section 337, the ITC determines whether the complaint satisfies the requirements of the Commission's rules and an investigation should be instituted. Following institution, the ITC conducts an investigation to determine whether the statute has been violated.

Duration: The ITC is required to conclude its investigation at the earliest practicable time, and must, within 45 days after an investigation is instituted, establish a target date for issuing its final determination.

Finding: If the accused imports are determined to infringe a valid and enforceable U.S. patent, copyright, registered trademark, or mask work, the ITC may issue orders excluding the products from entry into the United States and/or directing the violating parties to cease and desist from certain actions. Where such infringement is shown, injury need not be shown to establish a violation of section 337. In cases involving other unfair methods of competition or unfair acts, if the ITC finds that the importation of the accused articles substantially injures or threatens to substantially injure an industry, prevents the establishment of such an industry, or restrains or monopolizes trade and commerce in the United States, it may also issue exclusion and/or cease and desist orders. ITC orders are effective when issued and become final 60 days after issuance unless disapproved for policy reasons by the U.S. Trade Representative within that 60-day period. Appeals of ITC determinations may be taken to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. Violators of ITC section 337 orders are liable for civil penalties of up to \$100,000 a day or twice the value of the imported articles. (For further information, see section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1337.)

General Factfinding Investigations

Section 332, Tariff Act of 1930, General Factfinding Investigations

Under section 332, the ITC investigates a wide variety of trade matters.

When: Upon request from the President, the Senate Committee on Finance, the House Committee on Ways and Means, or the USTR, or upon its own motion, the ITC initiates a factfinding investigation on any matter involving tariffs or international trade, including conditions of competition between U.S. and foreign industries.

Duration: Unless otherwise directed, the ITC establishes an administrative deadline. Deadlines for investigations requested by the President, the USTR, or Congress are usually set by mutual agreement.

Finding: ITC general factfinding investigations cover matters related to tariffs or trade and are generally conducted at the request of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Senate Committee on Finance, or the House Committee on Ways and Means. The resulting reports convey the Commission's objective findings and independent analyses on the subjects investigated. The Commission makes no recommendations on policy or other matters in its general factfinding reports. Upon completion of each investigation, the ITC submits its findings and analyses to the requester. General factfinding investigation reports are subsequently released to the public, unless they are classified by the requester for national security reasons. (For further information, see section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1332.)

Other ITC Activities Required by Statute

Section 112, African Growth and Opportunity Act, Commercial Availability of Regional Fabric or Yarn for Use in Lesser Developed Beneficiary Sub-Saharan African Countries

Under section 112(c)(2) of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), the Commission conducts investigations and makes determinations with respect to the availability and use of regional fabric or yarn in lesser developed beneficiary sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries in the production of apparel articles receiving U.S. preferential treatment under AGOA. The Commission reports its determinations to the President. The Commission's authority to make such determinations was added on December 20, 2006, when the President signed H.R. 6111 into law (Public Law 109-432).

The Commission initially conducts investigations and makes determinations upon receipt of a petition. If the Commission determines that the subject fabric or yarn is available in commercial quantities, it must determine the quantity that will be available during the following October 1-September 30 fiscal year. Thereafter, through 2012, the Commission must make annual determinations with respect to the availability of regional fabric or yarn, and the quantity available, in the following fiscal year. In addition, after a fiscal year ends, the Commission must determine the extent to which the quantity of the regional fabric or yarn earlier found to be available was used in lesser developed SSA countries in the production of apparel articles receiving U.S. preferential treatment under AGOA.

The Commission makes its determinations in the context of a statutory provision that allows apparel produced in lesser developed SSA countries from non-regional “third country” fabric or yarn to receive U.S. preferential treatment under AGOA. If the Commission determines that regional fabric or yarn was available but not used in the production of such apparel, the statute authorizes or directs the President, depending on the circumstance, to remove apparel made from third country fabric or yarn from eligibility for preferential treatment. (For further information, see section 112(c)(2), African Growth and Opportunity Act, 19 U.S.C. 3721(c)(2).)

Section 22, Agricultural Adjustment Act, Import Interference With Agricultural Programs

Under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the ITC conducts investigations at the direction of the President to determine whether products are being (or are practically certain to be) imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities that they render or tend to render ineffective or materially interfere with any program of the Department of Agriculture.

The ITC makes findings and recommendations to the President. The President may impose a fee or quota on the imports in question. However, no fee or quota may be imposed on any article produced by a member of the World Trade Organization. (For further information, see section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, 7 U.S.C. 624.)

Section 406, Trade Act of 1974, Trade With Communist Countries

Under section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974, the ITC determines whether imports from a Communist country are causing market disruption in the United States. Section 406 investigations are similar procedurally to ITC investigations under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974. If the ITC finds market disruption, it then makes a remedy recommendation to the President. The President makes the final decision with respect to remedy. (For further information, see section 406, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2436.)

Section 603, Trade Act of 1974 (Preliminary Investigations), Expedition of Preliminary Investigations

Section 603 of the Trade Act of 1974 authorizes the ITC to conduct preliminary investigations in order to expedite the performance of its functions under the Act. In recent years, the ITC has used this provision on several occasions in conjunction with section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (which was amended by the Trade Act of 1974) to investigate allegations that may, with the gathering of additional information, provide a basis for an investigation under section 337. (For further information, see section 603, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2482.)

Uniform Statistical Data

The ITC, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce, establishes for statistical purposes an enumeration of articles imported into the United States

and exported from the United States and seeks to establish comparability of such statistics with statistical programs for domestic production. (For further information, see section 484(f), Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1484(f).)

Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States

The ITC issues a publication containing the HTS and related material and considers questions concerning the arrangement of the HTS and the classification of articles. (For further information, see section 1207 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, 19 U.S.C. 3007; and sections 332(a) and 484(f), Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1332(a), 1484(f).)

Harmonized System Convention

The ITC has responsibility, along with the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Commerce, to represent the U.S. government concerning the activities of the Customs Cooperation Council (now informally known as the World Customs Organization Council, or WCO) relating to the Harmonized System Convention and to formulate U.S. government positions on technical and procedural issues relating to the Convention. (For further information, see section 1210, Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, 19 U.S.C. 3010.)

In addition, the ITC is responsible for reviewing the HTS and for recommending to the President such modifications as it considers necessary or appropriate to conform the HTS with amendments to the Harmonized System Convention, to ensure that the HTS is kept up to date, and to alleviate unnecessary administrative burdens. (For further information, see section 1205, Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, 19 U.S.C. 3005.)

Advice Concerning Trade Negotiations

The ITC advises the President as to the probable economic effect on domestic industries and consumers of modification of duties and other barriers to trade that may be considered for inclusion in any proposed trade agreement with foreign countries. (For further information, see section 131, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2151.)

The ITC advises the USTR as to the probable economic effects on the U.S. industry producing the product concerned and on the U.S. economy as a whole of a tariff reduction on import-sensitive agricultural products. (For further information, see section 2104(b)(2)(A)(iii), Trade Act of 2002, 19 U.S.C. 3804(b)(2)(A)(iii).)

The ITC provides the President and the Congress with a report that assesses the likely impact on the U.S. economy as a whole and on specific industry sectors and the interests of U.S. consumers of proposed free trade agreements with foreign countries. (For further information, see section 2104(f), Trade Act of 2002, 19 U.S.C. 3804(f).)

Generalized System of Preferences

With respect to articles that may be considered for duty-free treatment when imported from designated developing countries, the ITC advises the President as to the probable economic effect on the domestic industry and on consumers of the removal of duty. (For further information, see sections 131 and 503, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2151, 2163.)

Annual Report on the U.S. Trade Agreements Program

The ITC annually prepares for Congress and the interested public a factual report on the operation of the trade agreements program. The report contains information on U.S. participation in multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations and agreements, as well as

related material on foreign economic and trade developments and the administration of U.S. trade laws. (For further information, see section 163(c), Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2213(c).)

Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act

The ITC submits biennial reports to Congress and the President on the economic impact on U.S. industries and consumers of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act and on the impact of the overall preference program on the beneficiary countries themselves. (For further information, see 19 U.S.C. 2704.)

Andean Trade Preference Act

The ITC submits annual reports to Congress and the President on the impact on U.S. industries and consumers of the Andean Trade Preference Act and Andean drug crop eradication and crop substitution. (For further information, see 19 U.S.C. 3204.)

Timetables For ITC Statutory Investigations

Figure 1

Statutory Timetables for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations

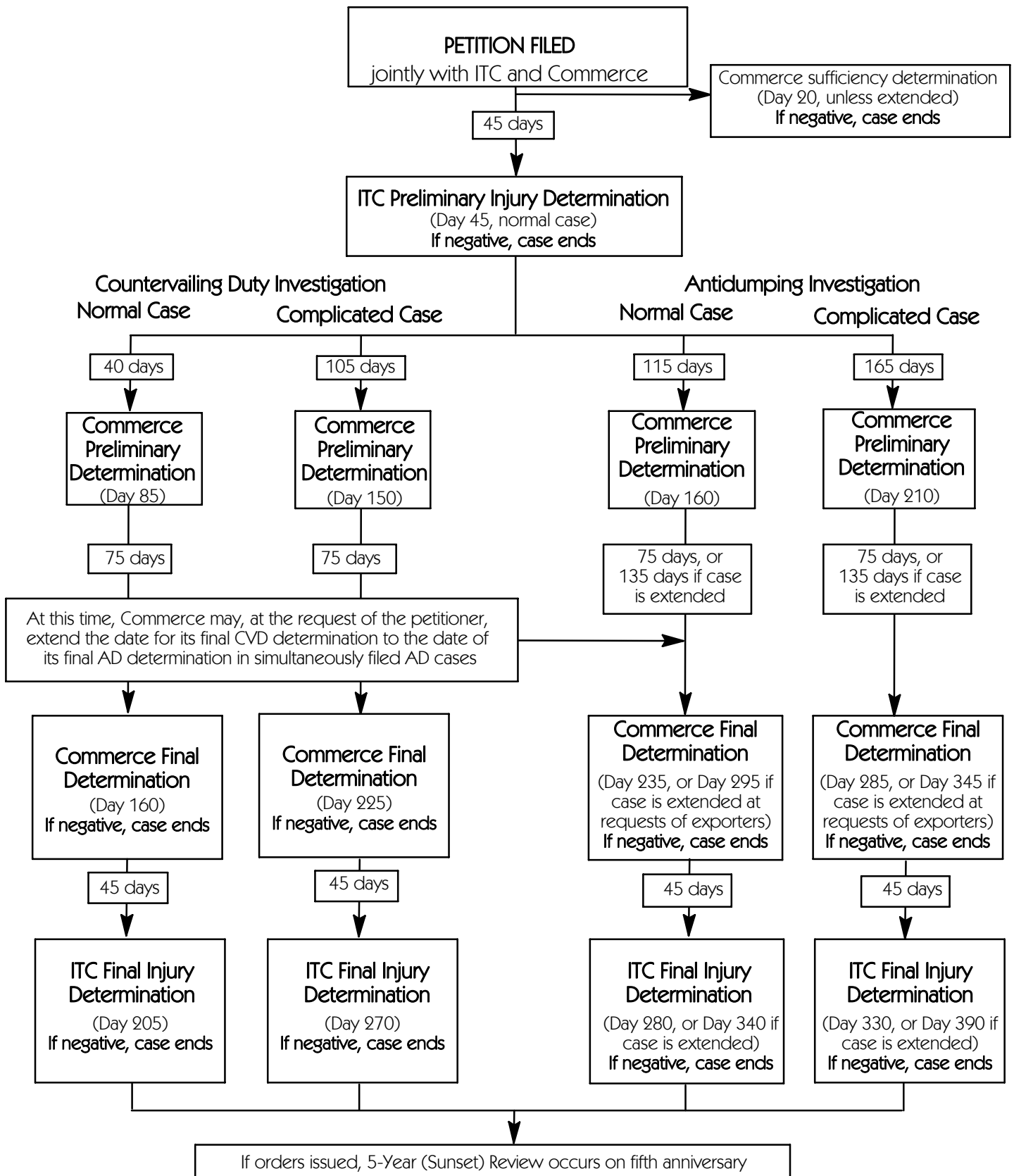


Figure 2
Statutory Timetable for Intellectual Property Infringement and Other Unfair Practices in Import Trade Investigations

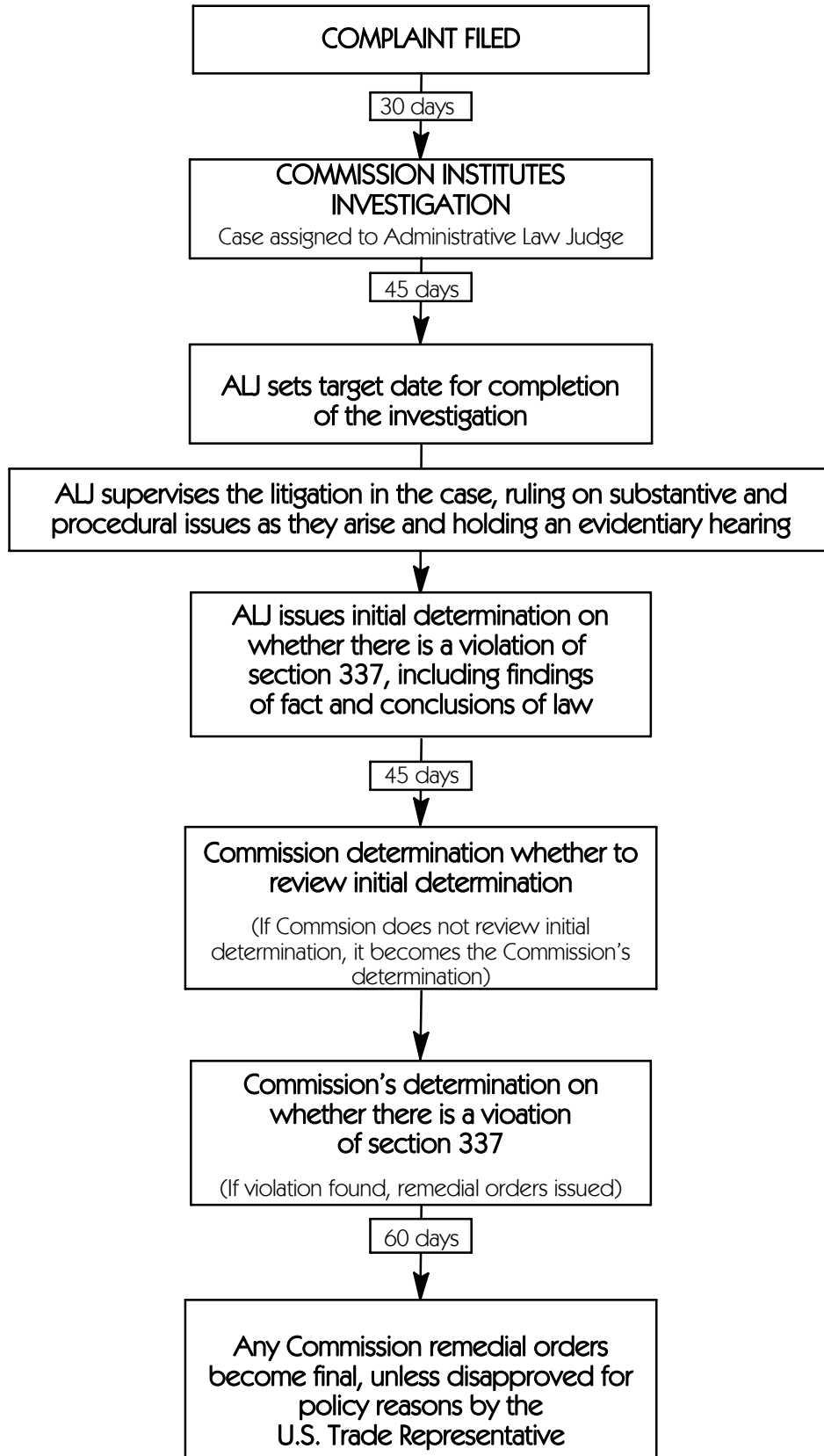


Figure 3
Statutory Timetable for Global Safeguard Investigations

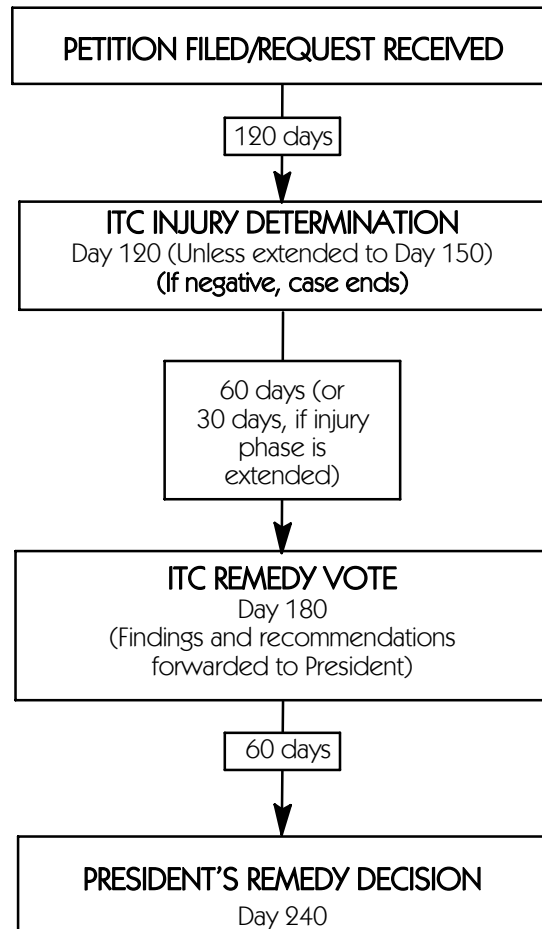


Figure 4
Statutory Timetable for China-Specific Safeguard Investigation
(Normal Schedule)

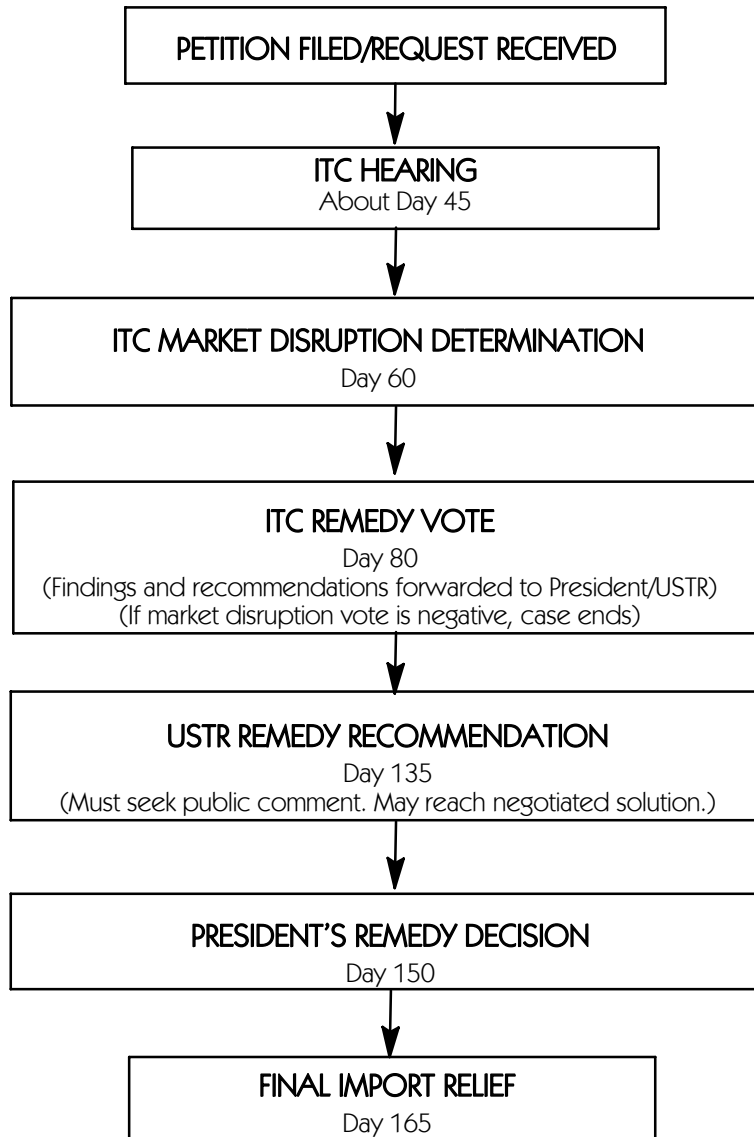
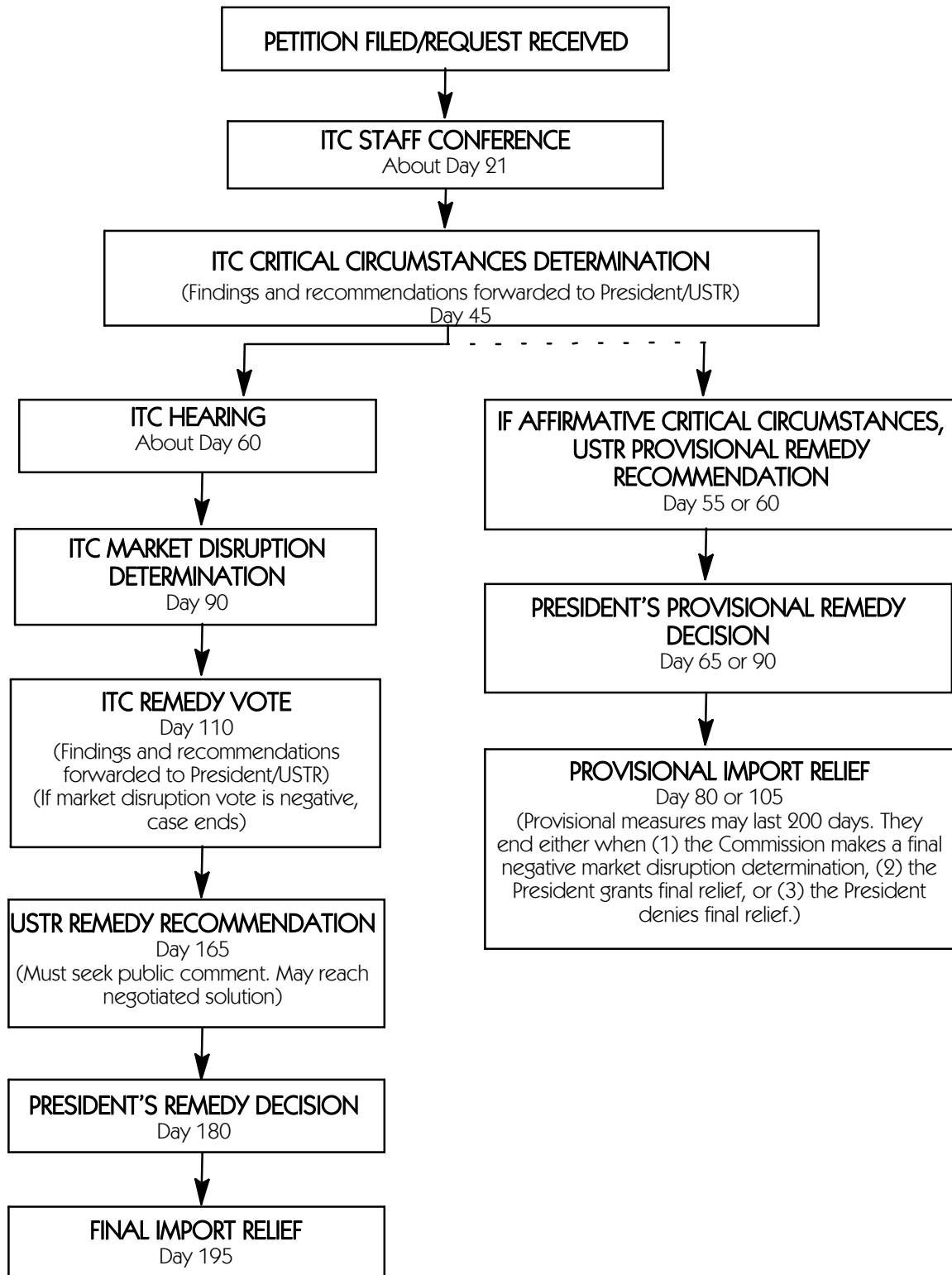


Figure 5
Statutory Timetable for China-Specific Safeguard Investigation
(Critical Circumstances Schedule)



**Appendix D:
Analyses Submitted to Congress on
Proposed Legislation, Fiscal Year 2007**

Table IV

Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2007

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
S. 1954	Mr. Craig (for himself and Mr. Akaka)	To amend the General Notes of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to give products imported from United States insular possessions the same treatment as products imported from countries with which the United States has entered into a free trade agreement.	10/10/06
S. 2476	Mr. DeWine (for himself and Mr. Voinovich)	To suspend temporarily the duty on N-Cyclohexylthiophthalimide.	10/24/06
S. 2477	Mr. DeWine (for himself and Mr. Voinovich)	To suspend temporarily the duty on 4,4-Dithiodimorpholine.	10/24/06
S. 2478	Mr. DeWine (for himself and Mr. Voinovich)	To suspend temporarily the duty on Tetraethylthiuram Disulfide.	10/24/06
S. 2479	Mr. DeWine (for himself and Mr. Voinovich)	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain Tetramethylthiuram Disulfide.	10/24/06
S. 2732	Mr. Reed (for himself and Mr. Chafee)	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Yellow 219.	10/26/06
S. 2734	Mr. Reed (for himself and Mr. Chafee)	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Blue 80.	10/26/06
S. 3002	Mr. Reid (for Mr. Rockefeller)	To suspend temporarily the duty on a mixture of barium carbonate, strontium carbonate, calcium carbonate, methoxy-2-propanoic acetate-1, for use as emitter suspension cathode coating.	10/24/06
S. 3003	Mr. Reid (for Mr. Rockefeller)	To suspend temporarily the duty on resin cement based on calcium carbonate and silicone resins.	10/24/06
S. 3004	Mr. Reid (for Mr. Rockefeller)	To suspend temporarily the duty on Phosphor YOX, yttrium oxide phosphor, activated by europium.	10/24/06
S. 3005	Mr. Reid (for Mr. Rockefeller)	To suspend temporarily the duty on Phosphor-BAG-barium magnesium aluminate phosphor.	10/24/06
S. 3006	Mr. Reid (for Mr. Rockefeller)	To suspend temporarily the duty on Yttrium vanadate phosphor.	10/24/06
S. 3007	Mr. Reid (for Mr. Rockefeller)	To suspend temporarily the duty on phosphor SCAP strontium chloroapatite-europium.	10/24/06
S. 3008	Mr. Reid (for Mr. Rockefeller)	To suspend temporarily the duty on preformed pellets of a mixture of sodium iodide, thallium iodide, dysprosium tri-iodide, holmium tri-iodide, thulium tri-iodide, and sometimes calcium iodide.	10/24/06
S. 3009	Mr. Reid (for Mr. Rockefeller)	To suspend temporarily the duty on aluminum nitrate.	10/24/06
S. 3010	Mr. Reid (for Mr. Rockefeller)	To suspend temporarily the duty on Halophosphor calcium diphosphate.	10/24/06
S. 3011	Mr. Reid (for Mr. Rockefeller)	To suspend temporarily the duty on phosphor zinc silicate.	10/24/06
S. 3012	Mr. Reid (for Mr. Rockefeller)	To suspend temporarily the duty on strontium magnesium phosphate-tin doped.	10/24/06

Table IV-Continued

Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2007

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
S. 3013	Mr. Reid (for Mr. Rockefeller)	To suspend temporarily the duty on phosphor-YOF FLU PDR YOX; yttrium oxide phosphor, activated by europium.	10/24/06
S. 3014	Mr. Reid (for Mr. Rockefeller)	To suspend temporarily the duty on phosphor-strontium blue, strontium fluorophosphate, antimony.	10/24/06
S. 3015	Mr. Reid (for Mr. Rockefeller)	To suspend temporarily the duty on calcium halophosphate phosphor activated by manganese and antimony.	10/24/06
S. 3016	Mr. Reid (for Mr. Rockefeller)	To suspend temporarily the duty on ceramic frit powder.	10/26/06
S. 3017	Mr. Reid (for Mr. Rockefeller)	To suspend temporarily the duty on Phosphor Lite White and Phosphor Blue Halo.	10/24/06
S. 3018	Mr. Reid (for Mr. Rockefeller)	To suspend temporarily the duty on Phosphor-SCA, strontium halophosphate doped with europium.	10/24/06
S. 3019	Mr. Reid (for Mr. Rockefeller)	To suspend temporarily the duty on phosphor-cool white small particle calcium halophosphate phosphor activated by manganese and antimony.	10/24/06
S. 3020	Mr. Reid (for Mr. Rockefeller)	To suspend temporarily the duty on phosphor LAP lanthanum phosphate phosphor, activated by cerium and terbium.	10/24/06
S. 3021	Mr. Reid (for Mr. Rockefeller)	To suspend temporarily the duty on Cerous nitrate.	10/24/06
S. 3032	Mr. DeWine	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain nickel alloy wire.	10/11/06
S. 3034	Mr. Frist (for himself and Mr. Alexander)	To suspend temporarily the duty on titanium mononitride.	10/24/06
S. 3041	Mr. Graham	To suspend temporarily the duty on Benzoyl Chloride.	10/24/06
S. 3085	Mr. Brownback	To suspend temporarily the duty on Brotje upper heads and lower rams for skin fastener machines.	10/10/06
S. 3086	Mr. Brownback	To suspend temporarily the duty on Brotje nose wheel well machines.	10/10/06
S. 3096	Mr. Brownback	To suspend temporarily the duty on valve assemblies (vacuum relief).	10/10/06
S. 3134	Mr. Chambliss	To suspend temporarily the duty on methyl acrylate.	10/24/06
S. 3140	Mr. Chambliss	To suspend temporarily the duty on cerium sulfide pigments.	10/24/06
S. 3141	Mr. Chambliss	To extend and modify the suspension of duty on Methyl N-(2-[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]-oxymethyl]phenyl)-N-methoxycarbanose (Pyraclostrobin).	10/24/06
S. 3142	Mr. Chambliss	To suspend temporarily the duty on Mixtures containing 50% of Methyl (E)-methoxyimino-2(2-o-tolyloxymethyl) phenyl acetate (Kresoxim methyl).	10/24/06
S. 3148	Mr. Chambliss	To suspend temporarily the duty on household one-step, two-step, and three-step steel ladders.	10/10/06
S. 3149	Mr. Chambliss	To suspend temporarily the duty on 4-piece or 5-piece fireplace tools of iron or steel.	10/10/06
S. 3153	Mr. Chambliss	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain copper lawn sprinklers.	10/10/06
S. 3154	Mr. Chambliss	To suspend temporarily the duty on garden hoses measuring 150 feet or 50 feet in length, manufactured from non-recycled materials, having polyvinyl chloride interior tubing, and having a minimum burst pressure of 27.6 MPa spray nozzle.	10/10/06
S. 3155	Mr. Obama	To suspend temporarily the duty on RSD 1235.	10/24/06

Table IV-Continued

Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2007

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
S. 3156	Mr. Obama	To suspend temporarily the duty on N6-Benzyladenine.	10/24/06
S. 3157	Mr. Obama	To suspend temporarily the duty on MCPB acid and MCPB sodium salt.	10/24/06
S. 3158	Mr. Obama	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid, salts, and esters.	10/24/06
S. 3159	Mr. Obama	To suspend temporarily the duty on gibberellic acid.	10/24/06
S. 3160	Mr. Obama	To suspend temporarily the duty on triphenyltin hydroxide.	10/24/06
S. 3161	Mr. Obama	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain sebacic acid.	10/24/06
S. 3162	Mr. Obama	To suspend temporarily the duty on bromoxynil octanoate.	10/24/06
S. 3163	Mr. Obama	To extend temporarily the suspension of duty on certain epoxy molding compounds.	10/24/06
S. 3165	Mr. Bond	To extend temporarily the suspension of duty on 5-MPDC.	10/24/06
S. 3166	Mr. Bond	To suspend temporarily the duty on Methyl 3-(trifluoromethyl)benzoate.	10/24/06
S. 3167	Mr. Bond	To extend temporarily the duty on Bentazon.	10/24/06
S. 3169	Mr. Bond	To suspend temporarily the duty on 4-(Trifluoromethoxy)phenyl isocyanate.	10/24/06
S. 3170	Mr. Bond	To suspend temporarily the duty on 4-Methylbenzotrile.	10/24/06
S. 3177	Mr. Bunning	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain compounds of lanthanum phosphates.	10/24/06
S. 3178	Mr. Bunning	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain compounds of yttrium europium oxide co-precipitates.	10/24/06
S. 3179	Mr. Bunning	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain compounds of lanthanum, cerium, and terbium phosphates.	10/24/06
S. 3180	Mr. Bunning	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain compounds of yttrium cerium phosphates.	10/24/06
S. 3184	Ms. Landrieu	To extend temporarily the suspension of the duty on 2-Mercaptoethanol.	10/26/06
S. 3185	Ms. Landrieu	To extend temporarily the suspension of the duty on Bifenazate.	10/26/06
S. 3186	Ms. Landrieu	To extend temporarily the suspension of the duty on Terrazole.	10/26/06
S. 3196	Mrs. Murray	To provide for the duty-free entry of certain tramway cars and associated spare parts for use by the city of Seattle, Washington.	10/04/06
S. 3198	Mrs. Murray (for herself and Ms. Cantwell)	To suspend the duty on certain boots.	10/10/06
S. 3202	Mr. Lautenberg	To suspend temporarily the duty on vinylidene chloride-methyl methacrylate-acrylonitrile copolymer.	10/26/06
S. 3203	Mr. Lautenberg	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1-propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluor-, oxidized, polymerized, reduced hydrolyzed.	10/26/06
S. 3204	Mr. Lautenberg	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1-propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluor-, oxidized, polymerized.	10/26/06

Table IV-Continued

Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2007

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
S. 3205	Mr. Lautenberg	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1-propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-, telomers with chlorotrifluoroethene, oxidized, reduced, ethyl ester, hydrolyzed.	10/26/06
S. 3206	Mr. Lautenberg	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain infrared absorbing dye.	10/26/06
S. 3207	Mr. Lautenberg	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1,1,2-2-Tetrafluoroethene, oxidized, polymerized.	10/26/06
S. 3208	Mr. Lautenberg	To suspend temporarily the duty on Methoxycarbonyl-terminated perfluorinated polyoxymethylene-polyoxyethylene.	10/26/06
S. 3209	Mr. Lautenberg	To suspend temporarily the duty on Ethene, tetrafluoro, oxidized, polymerized, reduced, decarboxylated.	10/26/06
S. 3210	Mr. Lautenberg	To suspend temporarily the duty on Ethene tetrafluoro-oxidized, polymerized reduced, methyl esters, reduced, ethoxylated.	10/26/06
S. 3211	Mr. Lautenberg	To suspend temporarily the duty on Oxiranemethanol, polymers with reduced methyl esters of reduced polymerized oxidized tetrafluoroethylene.	10/26/06
S. 3212	Mr. Lautenberg	To suspend temporarily the duty on Ethene, tetrafluoro-oxidized, polymerized reduced, methyl esters, reduced.	10/26/06
S. 3213	Mr. Lautenberg	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain light-absorbing photo dyes.	10/26/06
S. 3214	Mr. Lautenberg	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain specialty monomers.	10/26/06
S. 3217	Mr. Menendez	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain viscose rayon yarn.	10/11/06
S. 3221	Mr. Menendez	To suspend temporarily the duty on Ecoflex F BX7011.	10/26/06
S. 3222	Mr. Menendez	To suspend temporarily the duty on triphenol phosphine.	10/26/06
S. 3227	Mr. Menendez	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain twisted yarn of viscose rayon.	10/11/06
S. 3236	Mr. Baucus	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain golf bag bodies.	10/11/06
S. 3240	Mr. Chafee (for himself and Mr. Reed)	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to clarify the tariff treatment of textile parts of seats and other furniture.	10/11/06
S. 3241	Mrs. Feinstein	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain backpacks with a removable separate backpack or daypack.	10/11/06
S. 3242	Mrs. Feinstein	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain backpacks.	10/11/06
S. 3248	Mr. Frist (for Mrs. Dole)	To suspend temporarily the duty on right angle ground fault circuit interrupters.	10/11/06
S. 3249	Mr. Obama	To suspend temporarily the duty on metsulfuron-methyl.	10/26/06
S. 3250	Mr. Obama	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2,4-DB Acid and 2, 4-DB Dimethylamine Salt.	10/26/06
S. 3251	Mr. Obama	To suspend temporarily the duty on dichlorprop-p acid, dichlorprop-p dimethylamine salt, and dichlorprop-p 2-ethylhexyl ester.	10/26/06
S. 3252	Mr. Frist (for Mrs. Dole)	To suspend temporarily the duty on filament fiber tow of rayon.	10/11/06
S. 3254	Mr. Alexander (for himself and Mr. Frist)	To suspend temporarily the duty on parts for use in the manufacture of certain high-performance loudspeakers	10/11/06
S. 3256	Mr. Frist (for Mrs. Dole)	To suspend temporarily the duty on ground fault circuit interrupter receptacles of 15 amps or less.	10/11/06

Table IV-Continued

Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2007

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
S. 3257	Mr. Frist (for Mrs. Dole)	To suspend temporarily the duty on ground fault circuit interrupter receptacles of greater than 15 amps.	10/11/06
S. 3258	Mr. Frist (for Mrs. Dole)	To suspend temporarily the duty on in line ground fault circuit interrupters.	10/11/06
S. 3259	Mr. Frist (for Mrs. Dole)	To suspend temporarily the duty on high current ground fault circuit interrupters.	10/11/06
S. 3260	Mr. Frist (for Mrs. Dole)	To suspend temporarily the duty on plastic lamp-holder housings containing sockets.	10/11/06
S. 3261	Mr. Frist (for Mrs. Dole)	To suspend temporarily the duty on porcelain lamp-holder housings containing sockets.	10/11/06
S. 3262	Mr. Frist (for Mrs. Dole)	To suspend temporarily the duty on aluminum lamp-holder housings containing sockets.	10/11/06
S. 3263	Mr. Frist (for Mrs. Dole)	To suspend temporarily the duty on brass lamp-holder housings containing sockets.	10/11/06
S. 3264	Mr. Frist (for Mrs. Dole)	To suspend temporarily the duty on staple fibers of viscose rayon, not carded, combed, or otherwise processed for spinning.	10/11/06
S. 3265	Mr. Frist (for Mrs. Dole)	To suspend temporarily the duty on staple fibers of viscose rayon, not carded.	10/11/06
S. 3266	Mr. Frist (for Mrs. Dole)	To suspend temporarily the duty on staple fibers of rayon, carded, combed, or otherwise processed.	10/11/06
S. 3304	Mr. Lautenberg	To suspend temporarily the duty on Dimethyl Malonate.	10/26/06
S. 3305	Mr. Lautenberg	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1-chloro-1, 1-difluoroethane.	10/26/06
S. 3311	Mr. Schumer (for himself and Mrs. Clinton)	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain electrical transformers.	10/11/06
S. 3312	Mr. Schumer (for himself and Mrs. Clinton)	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain color flat panel screen monitors.	10/04/06
S. 3313	Mr. Schumer (for himself and Mrs. Clinton)	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain color monitors video with a display diagonal of 35.56 cm or greater.	10/04/06
S. 3314	Mr. Schumer (for himself and Mrs. Clinton)	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain color monitors.	10/04/06
S. 3316	Mr. Schumer (for himself and Mrs. Clinton)	To suspend temporarily the duty on 6 V lead-acid storage batteries.	10/04/06
S. 3318	Mr. Schumer (for himself and Mrs. Clinton)	To extend and amend the duty reduction on 2-Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose.	10/26/06
S. 3319	Mr. Schumer (for himself and Mrs. Clinton)	To suspend temporarily the duty on Zirconyl Chloride.	10/26/06

Table IV-Continued

Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2007

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
S. 3323	Mr. Menendez	To suspend temporarily the duty on Propylene Glycol Alginates (PGA) be eliminated.	10/26/06
S. 3338	Mr. Specter	To suspend temporarily the duty on polyethylene glycol branched-nonylphenyl ether phosphate.	10/26/06
S. 3344	Mr. Specter	To provide temporary duty reductions for certain cotton fabrics, and for other purposes.	10/04/06
S. 3346	Mr. Specter	To suspend temporarily the duty on ester gums.	10/26/06
S. 3347	Mr. Specter	To suspend temporarily the duty on polymerized rosin acids.	10/26/06
S. 3348	Mr. Specter	To suspend temporarily the duty on ester gums.	10/26/06
S. 3349	Mr. Shelby	To extend temporarily the suspension of duty on certain fluoropolymers.	10/26/06
S. 3350	Mr. Kennedy	To suspend temporarily the duty on Naphthol AS-CA.	10/11/06
S. 3351	Mr. Kennedy	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1-(P-Tolyl)-3-Methyl-5-Pyrazolone.	10/11/06
S. 3352	Mr. Kennedy	To suspend temporarily the duty on Naphthol AS-KB.	10/11/06
S. 3353	Mr. Kennedy	To suspend temporarily the duty on Basic Violet 1.	10/11/06
S. 3354	Mr. Kennedy	To suspend temporarily the duty on Basic Blue 7.	10/11/06
S. 3355	Mr. Kennedy	To suspend temporarily the duty on Fast Red B Base.	10/11/06
S. 3356	Mr. Kennedy	To suspend temporarily the duty on 3-Amino-4-Methylbenzamide.	10/11/06
S. 3357	Mr. Kennedy	To suspend temporarily the duty on Acetoacetyl-2,5-Dimethoxy-4-Chloroanilide.	10/11/06
S. 3359	Mr. Frist (for himself and Mr. Alexander)	To suspend temporarily the duty on diethyl ether.	10/26/06
S. 3360	Mr. Frist	To suspend temporarily the duty on phenyl salicylate (benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, phenyl ester).	10/26/06
S. 3361	Mr. Frist (for himself and Mr. Alexander)	To suspend temporarily the duty on titanium dioxide anatase.	10/26/06
S. 3376	Mr. Nelson of Nebraska	To suspend temporarily the duty on Avermectin B, 1,4"-deoxy-4"-methylamino-, (4"r)-, benzoate.	10/26/06
S. 3393	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain boys' water resistant pants.	10/04/06
S. 3394	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain men's water resistant pants.	10/04/06
S. 3396	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain girls' water resistant pants.	10/04/06
S. 3397	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain women's and girls' water resistant pants.	10/04/06
S. 3398	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on synthetic indigo powder.	10/26/06
S. 3400	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain men's and boys' water resistant pants.	10/04/06
S. 3401	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain women's water resistant pants.	10/04/06
S. 3402	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain girls' water resistant pants.	10/04/06
S. 3403	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain women's water resistant pants.	10/04/06

Table IV-Continued

Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2006-07

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
S. 3429	Mr. Durbin	To reduce temporarily the duty on sulfentrazone technical.	01/07/07
S. 3438	Mr. Reid	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4-diamine, 6-[2-(2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)ethyl]-(9CI).	01/07/07
S. 3439	Mr. Reid	To suspend temporarily the duty on 50/50 mixture of 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione,1,3,5-tris[(2R)-oxiranylmethyl]-(9CI) and 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione,1,3,5-tris[(2S)-oxiranylmethyl]-(9CI).	01/07/07
S. 3440	Mr. Reid	To suspend temporarily the duty on 9H-Thioxanthene-2-carboxaldehyde, 9-oxo-, 2-(o-acetyloxime) (9CI).	01/07/07
S. 3441	Mr. Reid	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with (chloromethyl)oxirane, formaldehyde, 2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-[[[1-(oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl di-2-propenoate, 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexane and 2-methylphenol (9CI).	01/07/07
S. 3442	Mr. Reid	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2-Propenoic acid, reaction products with o-cresol-epichlorohydrin-formaldehyde polymer and 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-1,3-isobenzofurandione	01/07/07
S. 3443	Mr. Reid	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1H-Imidazole, 2-ethyl-, 4-methyl-(9CI)	01/07/07
S. 3444	Mr. Reid	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1H-Imidazole-4-methanol, 5-methyl-2-phenyl-(9CI).	01/07/07
S. 3445	Mr. Reid	To suspend temporarily the duty on epoxide resins consisting of Formaldehyde, polymer with methylphenol, 2-hydroxy-3-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]propylether and formaldehyde, polymer with (chloromethyl) oxirane and methylphenol,4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboxylate 2-propenoate (9CI).	01/07/07
S. 3446	Mr. Reid	To suspend temporarily the duty on 4-Cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboxylic acid, compd. with 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triamine (1:1).	01/07/07
S. 3447	Mr. Reid	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with (chloromethyl)oxirane, formaldehyde and phenol, hydrogen 4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboxylate.	01/11/07
S. 3448	Mr. Reid	To suspend temporarily the duty on Formaldehyde, polymer with (chloromethyl)oxirane and 2-methylphenol, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methylpropanoate 2-propenoate, 4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboxylate (9CI).	01/11/07
S. 3451	Mr. Reid	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4-diamine, 6-[2-(2-undecyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)ethyl]-(9CI).	01/11/07
S. 3498	Mr. Santorum	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain thin fiberglass sheets.	01/11/07
S. 3479	Mr. Brownback	To suspend temporarily the duty on numerous other seals made of rubber or silicone, and covered with, or reinforced with, a fabric material.	10/04/06
S. 3571	Mr. Carper	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain footwear valued over \$20 a pair with coated or laminated textile fabrics.	10/04/06
S. 3572	Mr. Carper	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain women's footwear with coated or laminated textile fabrics.	10/04/06
S. 3573	Mr. Carper	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain men's footwear with coated or laminated textile fabrics.	10/04/06
S. 3665	Mrs. Feinstein	To extend temporarily the suspension of duty on certain ceramic knives.	01/11/07

Table IV-Continued Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2007

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
S. 3675	Mr. Carper	To extend the suspension of duty on Methyl 2-[[[4-(dimethylamino)-6-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-3-methylbenzoate and application adjuvants.	01/11/07
S. 3686	Mr. Frist (for himself and Mr. Alexander)	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain AC electric motors.	01/11/07
S. 3735	Mr. Baucus	To suspend temporarily the duty on vulcanized rubber felt bottom boots for use in waders.	10/11/06
S. 3736	Mr. Baucus	To suspend temporarily the duty on vulcanized rubber lug bottom boots for use in fishing waders.	10/11/06

Appendix E: Trade Litigation in Fiscal Year 2007

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Table V Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Actions Semiconductor 07-1131	Federal Circuit	337-TA-538: Audio Processing Integrated Circuits	Appeal Dismissed By Stipulation, 08/21/07
Amgen 07-1014	Federal Circuit	337-TA-568: Erythropoietin	Pending
AT&T Mobility 07-1427	Federal Circuit	337-TA-543: Baseband Processor Chips	Appeal Dismissed for Lack of Jurisdiction, 07/20/07
AT&T Mobility 05-1514	Federal Circuit	337-TA-543: Baseband Processor Chips	Pending
Jack Benun 04-1618	Federal Circuit	337-TA-406: Lens-Fitted Film Packages	ITC Determination Affirmed In Part, Remanded in Part, 01/11/07
Broadcom Corp. 07-1164	Federal Circuit	337-TA-543: Baseband Processor Chips	Pending
Cellco Partnership d/b/a Verizon Wireless 07-1393	Federal Circuit	337-TA-543: Baseband Processor Chips	Appeal Dismissed for Lack of Jurisdiction, 07/20/07
Cleo Inc. 07-1036	Federal Circuit	731-TA-1070-B: Certain Tissue Paper From the People's Republic of China	ITC Determination Affirmed, 09/10/07
Committee for Fair Beam Imports 07-1326	Federal Circuit	701-TA-401, 731-TA-853 and 854: Structural Steel Beams From Japan and Korea	Pending
Energizer 07-1197	Federal Circuit	337-TA-493: Batteries	Pending
Epistar 07-1457	Federal Circuit	337-TA-556: Light Emitting Diodes	Pending
Fanuc Robotics 06-1319	Federal Circuit	337-TA-530: Electric Robots	Appeal Dismissed Pursuant to Settlement, 02/07/07
Faus Group 07-1309	Federal Circuit	337-TA-545: Laminated Floor Panels	Pending
Ford Global Technologies 07-1357	Federal Circuit	337-TA-557: Automotive Parts	Pending

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Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Fuji Photo 04-1618	Federal Circuit	337-TA-406: Certain Lens-fitted Film Packages	ITC Determination Affirmed In Part, Remanded in Part, 01/11/07
Industrias Auxiliares Faus 07-1310	Federal Circuit	337-TA-545: Laminated Floor Panels	Pending
Keystone Automotive Industries 07-1526	Federal Circuit	337-TA-557: Automotive Parts	Pending
Kyocera 07-1431	Federal Circuit	337-TA-543: Baseband Processor Chips	Appeal Dismissed For Lack of Jurisdiction, 07/20/07
Kyocera 07-1493	Federal Circuit	337-TA-543: Baseband Processor Chips	Pending
LG Electronics 07-1392	Federal Circuit	337-TA-543: Baseband Processor Chips	Appeal Dismissed For Lack of Jurisdiction, 07/20/07
LG Electronics 07-1497	Federal Circuit	337-TA-543: Baseband Processor Chips	Pending
Linear Technology 07-1572	Federal Circuit	337-TA-564: Voltage Regulators	Pending
Metrologic Instruments 07-1582	Federal Circuit	337-TA-551: Laser Bar Code Scanners	Pending
Mittal Steel Point Lisas 07-1552	Federal Circuit	731-TA-961: Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Trinidad and Tobago	Pending
Motorola 07-1426	Federal Circuit	337-TA-543: Baseband Processor Chips	Appeal Dismissed For Lack of Jurisdiction, 07/20/07
Motorola 07-1495	Federal Circuit	337-TA-543: Baseband Processor Chips	Pending
Nippon Steel 05-1404, -1417	Federal Circuit	731-TA-860: Tin-and Chromium-Coated Steel Sheet from Japan	Nippon's Petition for Rehearing Denied 10/27/06
Nippon Steel 06-1502	Federal Circuit	701-TA-355 and 731-TA-659, -660: Grain-Oriented Electrical Steel from Italy and Japan	ITC Second Remand Determination Affirmed and Reinstated, 07/25/07

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Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Osram 06-1282	Federal Circuit	337-TA-512: Light-Emitting Diodes	Pending
Portfolio Technologies 07-1520	Federal Circuit	337-TA-546: Male Prophylactics	Pending
Power Dekor 07-1311	Federal Circuit	337-TA-545: Laminated Floor Panels	Pending
Princo 07-1386	Federal Circuit	337-TA-474: Recordable Compact Disks	Pending
Qualcomm 07-1394	Federal Circuit	337-TA-543: Baseband Processor Chips	Appeal Dismissed For Lack of Jurisdiction, 07/20/07
Qualcomm 07-1494	Federal Circuit	337-TA-543: Baseband Processor Chips	Pending
Samsung 07-1422	Federal Circuit	337-TA-543: Baseband Processor Chips	Appeal Dismissed For Lack of Jurisdiction, 07/20/07
Samsung 07-1496	Federal Circuit	337-TA-543: Baseband Processor Chips	Pending
SanDisk 06-1187	Federal Circuit	337-TA-526: NAND Flash Memory Circuits	ITC Determination Affirmed, 03/06/07
Sanyo Fisher 07-1464	Federal Circuit	337-TA-543: Baseband Processor Chips	Appeal Dismissed For Lack of Jurisdiction, 07/20/07
Sanyo Fisher 07-1498	Federal Circuit	337-TA-543: Baseband Processor Chips	Pending
Sinorgchem 06-1633	Federal Circuit	337-TA-533: Rubber Antidegradants	Pending
SKF USA Inc. 07-1005	Federal Circuit	731-TA-394: Ball Bearings from Japan	Pending
SKF USA Inc. 07-1006	Federal Circuit	731-TA-394: Ball Bearings from Japan	Pending
SKF USA Inc. 07-1007	Federal Circuit	731-TA-394: Ball Bearings from Japan	Pending
SKF USA Inc. 07-1008	Federal Circuit	731-TA-394: Ball Bearings from Japan	Pending

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Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Solomon Technologies 07-1391	Federal Circuit	337-TA-561: Combination Motor And Transmission Systems	Pending
Sprint Nextel 07-1425	Federal Circuit	337-TA-543: Baseband Processor Chips	Appeal Dismissed For Lack of Jurisdiction, 07/20/07
Sprint Nextel 07-1573	Federal Circuit	337-TA-543: Baseband Processor Chips	Pending
Symbol Technologies 07-1472	Federal Circuit	337-TA-551: Laser Bar Code Scanners	Pending
System General Corp. 07-1082	Federal Circuit	337-TA-541: Power Supply Controllers	Pending
Target 07-1037	Federal Circuit	731-TA-1070-B: Certain Tissue Paper From the People's Republic of China	ITC Determination Affirmed, 09/10/07
T-Mobile 07-1433	Federal Circuit	337-TA-543: Baseband Processor Chips	Appeal Dismissed For Lack of Jurisdiction, 07/20/07
T-Mobile 07-1499	Federal Circuit	337-TA-543: Baseband Processor Chips	Pending
Toshiba Corp. 07-1122	Federal Circuit	337-TA-552: Flash Memory Devices	Appeal Dismissed Pursuant to Settlement, 03/27/07
Vastfame 06-1151	Federal Circuit	337-TA-406: Certain Lens-Fitted Film Packages	ITC Determination Affirmed, 11/14/06
Ad Hoc Utilities Group 06-300	Court of International Trade	731-TA-539-C: Uranium from Russia	Pending
Allegheny Ludlum Corp. 05-488	Court of International Trade	701-TA-381-382 and 731-TA-797-804: Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom	ITC Determination Affirmed, 12/22/06
Ashley Furniture 07-323	Court of International Trade	731-TA-1058: Wooden Bedroom Furniture from China	Pending
Barden Corp. 06-435	Court of International Trade	303-TA-19 et al.: Antifriction Bearings from Germany, et al.	Pending
Barden Corp. 07-063	Court of International Trade	303-TA-19 et al.: Antifriction Bearings from Germany, et al.	Pending

Table V-Continued

Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Bergeron's Seafood 03-448	Court of International Trade	731-TA-752: Crawfish Tail Meat from China	Pending
Bratsk Aluminum and Sual Holding 03-200	Court of International Trade	731-TA-991: Silicon Metal from Russia	Pending
CC Metals 01-138	Court of International Trade	303-TA-023, 751-TA-21-27 and 731-TA-566-570 and 641: Ferrosilicon from Brazil, China, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, and Venezuela	Pending
Caribbean Ispat 03-200	Court of International Trade	731-TA-961: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Trinidad and Tobago	ITC Remand Determination Affirmed 07/06/07
Celanese Chemicals 04-594	Court of International Trade	731-TA-1088: Polyvinyl Alcohol from Taiwan	Pending
China Chamber of Commerce 06-339	Court of International Trade	731-TA-344: Tapered Roller Bearings from China	Appeal Terminated for Lack of Prosecution, 01/08/07
Committee for Fair Beam Imports 06-125	Court of International Trade	701-TA-401, 731-TA-853 and 854: Structural Steel Beams From Japan and Korea	ITC Determination Affirmed, 03/08/07
Connecticut Steel 06-34	Court of International Trade	731-TA-1099-1101: Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Germany, Turkey, and The People's Republic of China	ITC Determination Affirmed, 10/31/06
Consolidated Fibers 06-134	Court of International Trade	731-TA-825, -826: Certain Polyester Staple Fiber From Korea and Taiwan	Pending
Consolidated Fibers 07-233	Court of International Trade	731-TA-1104: Certain Polyester Staple Fiber From China	Pending
Co-Steel Raritan, Inc. 01-955	Court of International Trade	731-TA-955, 960 and 963: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Egypt, South Africa, and Venezuela	Pending
Diamond Sawblades Manufacturers 06-247	Court of International Trade	731-TA-1092, -1093: Diamond Sawblades from China and Korea	Pending
Dongbu Steel Co. 07-078	Court of International Trade	AA-1921-197, et al.: Certain Carbon Steel Products from Australia, et al.	Appeal Dismissed For Lack of Prosecution, 04/27/07
Elkem Metals 99-628	Court of International Trade	303-TA-023, 751-TA-21-27 and 731-TA-566-570 and 641: Ferrosilicon from Brazil, China, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, and Venezuela	Pending

Table V-Continued

Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Eurodif S.A. 02-220	Court of International Trade	701-TA-409-412 and 731-TA-909-912: Low Enriched Uranium From France, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom	Pending
Furniture Brands Int'l 07-026	Court of International Trade	731-TA-1058: Wooden Bedroom Furniture from China	Pending
Georgetown Steel 02-739	Court of International Trade	701-TA-417-421 and 731-TA-953-963: Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Germany	Pending
Giorgio Foods 03-286	Court of International Trade	731-TA-776-779: Certain Preserved Mushrooms from Chile, China, and Indonesia	Pending
Globe Metallurgical 07-011	Court of International Trade	731-TA-471: Silicon Metal from Brazil	Pending
Hynix Semiconductor 03-652	Court of International Trade	701-TA-431: Dynamic Random Access Memory of One Megabit or Above from the Republic of Korea	ITC Remand Determination Affirmed, 12/07/06
JTEKT Corp. 06-335	Court of International Trade	731-TA-344, et al.: Certain Bearings from China, et al.	Pending
Koyo Corp. 06-324	Court of International Trade	731-TA-1089, et al.: Certain Bearings from Sweden, et al.	Pending
Lacquer Craft Manufacturing 05-082	Court of International Trade	731-TA-1058: Wooden Bedroom Furniture from China	Appeal Dismissed Pursuant to DOC Settlement, 11/28/06
Mittal Steel Roman 06-173	Court of International Trade	731-TA-846-850: Certain Carbon and Alloy Seamless, Line, and Pressure Pipe from the Czech Republic, Japan, Mexico, Romania, and South Africa	Pending
Mittal Steel USA 07-315	Court of International Trade	731-TA-903: Hot-Rolled Steel from the Netherlands	Pending
Navneet Publications 06-401	Court of International Trade	731-TA-1095-1097: Lined Paper from China, India, and Indonesia	Pending
Nevinnomysskiy Azot 06-013	Court of International Trade	731-TA-340-E and 340-H: Urea from Russia and Ukraine	Pending
Nippon Steel 06-265	Court of International Trade	731-TA-860: Tin- and Chromium- Coated Steel Sheet from Japan	Appeal Dismissed By Stipulation, 11/27/06
NSK 06-334	Court of International Trade	731-TA-344, et al.: Ball Bearings from China, et al.	Pending
NSK 06-336	Court of International Trade	731-TA-344, et al.: Ball Bearings from China, et al.	Pending

Table V-Continued

Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
NSK 07-223	Court of International Trade	731-TA-391, et al.: Antifriction Bearings from Germany, et al.	Pending
NSK 07-281	Court of International Trade	303-TA-19, et al.: Antifriction Bearings Germany, et al.	Pending
Nucor 07-070	Court of International Trade	AA1921-197, et al.: Certain Carbon Steel Products from Australia, et al.	Pending
Nucor 07-071	Court of International Trade	AA1921-197, et al.: Certain Carbon Steel Products from Australia, et al.	Pending
Nukem 06-298	Court of International Trade	731-TA-539-C: Uranium from Russia	Pending
Pat Huval's Fisherman's Wharf 06-290	Court of International Trade	731-TA-752: Crawfish Tail Meat from China	Pending
Progressive Furniture 07-175	Court of International Trade	731-TA-1058: Wooden Bedroom Furniture from China	Appeal Dismissed By Stipulation, 06/01/07
PS Chez Sidney 02-635	Court of International Trade	731-TA-752: Crawfish Tail Meat from China	Pending
PT Pabrik Kertas 06-402	Court of International Trade	731-TA-1095-1097: Lined Paper from China, India, and Indonesia	Pending
SC Silcotub 06-175	Court of International Trade	731-TA-846-850: Certain Carbon and Alloy Pipe and Tube from the Czech Republic, Japan, Mexico, Romania, and South Africa	Pending
Schaeffler Group USA 06-432	Court of International Trade	303-TA-19, et al.: Antifriction Bearings from Germany, et al.	Pending
Schaeffler Group USA 07-064	Court of International Trade	303-TA-19, et al.: Antifriction Bearings from Germany, et al.	Pending
Sichuan Changhong Electric Co. 04-266	Court of International Trade	731-TA-1034: Certain Color Television Receivers from China	Appeal Dismissed By Stipulation, 04/17/07
SKF USA Inc. 05-542	Court of International Trade	731-TA-394: Ball Bearings from from Japan	ITC Remand Determination Affirmed, 07/26/07
SKF USA Inc. 06-328	Court of International Trade	303-TA-19, et al.: Antifriction Bearings from Germany, et al.	Pending
SKF USA Inc. 07-035	Court of International Trade	303-TA-19, et al.: Antifriction Bearings from Germany, et al.	Pending

Table V-Continued

Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Standard Furniture 07-028	Court of International Trade	731-TA-1058: Wooden Bedroom Furniture from China	Pending
Standard Furniture 07-295	Court of International Trade	731-TA-1058: Wooden Bedroom Furniture from China	Pending
Thornwood Furniture 07-091	Court of International Trade	731-TA-1058: Wooden Bedroom Furniture from China	Pending
Thyssen Krupp 07-075	Court of International Trade	AA1921-197, et al.: Certain Carbon Steel Products from Australia, et al.	Pending
Timken US Corp. 06-340	Court of International Trade	731-TA-344, et al.: Certain Bearings from China, et al.	Appeal Terminated Due To Lack of Prosecution, 01/08/07
Tropicana 06-109	Court of International Trade	731-TA-1089: Orange Juice from Brazil	Pending
United States Steel Corp. 07-076	Court of International Trade	AA1921-197, et al.: Certain Carbon Steel Products from Australia, et al.	Pending
United States Steel Corp. 07-087	Court of International Trade	731-TA-614: Corrosion-resistant Steel from Canada	Pending
United States Steel Corp. 07-202	Court of International Trade	731-TA-707-09: Seamless Carbon and Alloy Steel Pipe from Argentina, Brazil, and Germany	Appeal Dismissed, 07/09/07
United States Steel Corp. 07-271	Court of International Trade	731-TA-711 and 713-16: Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina, Italy, Japan, Korea, and Mexico	Pending
Urenco Nederland BV 02-236	Court of International Trade	701-TA-409-412 and 731-TA-909-912: Low Enriched Uranium From France, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom	Pending
Wieland Werke AG 06-135	Court of International Trade	701-TA-269 and 731-TA-311-314, -317, and -379: Brass Sheet and Strip from Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, and Japan	Pending
Zhejiang Native Produce 02-064	Court of International Trade	701-TA-402 and 731-TA-892-893: Honey From Argentina and China	Pending
ASAT Inc. 1:05mc00466	U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia	337-TA-501: Encapsulated Integrated Circuit Devices	Pending
Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports 05-1366	U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia	701-TA-414 and 731-TA-928: Softwood Lumber from Canada	Appeal Dismissed, 12/12/06

Table V-Continued

Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Jack C. Benun, Debtor Chapter 11 03-32195(MS)	U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of New Jersey	337-TA-406: Lens-fitted Film Packages	Pending
Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. 05-CV-3148	U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California	337-TA-503: Optical Disk Controller Chips	Plaintiff's Motion to Compel Withdrawn, 03/08/07
United States v. Kim CR-06-0692	U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California	701-TA-431: DRAM's from Korea	ITC Motion to Quash Subpoena Granted, 07/27/07
In the Matter of Gray Portland Cement and Clinker from Mexico USA-MEX-2000- 1904-10	NAFTA	731-TA-451: Gray Portland Cement and Clinker from Mexico	Stayed Pursuant to Settlement Agreement, 03/06/06
In the Matter of Magnesium from Canada USA-CDA-2000- 1904-09	NAFTA	701-TA-309A-B and 731-TA-528: Magnesium from Canada	ITC Determination Affirmed, 10/06/06
In the Matter of Oil Country Tubular Goods from Mexico USA-Mex-2001- 1904-06	NAFTA	731-TA-716: Oil Country Tubular Goods from Mexico	ITC Determination Affirmed, 03/22/07
In the Matter of Purified Carboxymethylcellulose from Mexico USA-MEX-2005- 1904-05	NAFTA	731-TA-1085: Purified Carboxymethylcellulose from Mexico	Proceeding Terminated, 02/13/07
In the Matter of Softwood Lumber Products from Canada USA-CDA-2005-1904-03	NAFTA	701-TA-414 and 731-TA-928: Softwood Lumber Products from Canada	Proceeding Dismissed Pursuant to Settlement Agreement
In the Matter of Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Mexico USA-Mex-2005-1904-06	NAFTA	701-TA-381-382 and 731-TA-797-804: Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Mexico	Pending
Mexico - Antidumping Measures on Rice and Mexico Trade Laws DS295	World Trade Organization	U.S. Challenge to Mexico's Antidumping Measure on Long Grain White Rice and to Mexico's Foreign Trade Act	Implementation Pending
Mexico - Antidumping Measures on Beef DS295	World Trade Organization	U.S. Challenge to Mexico's Antidumping Measure on Beef	Pending

Table V-Continued

Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
U.S. - Antidumping Measures on Cement from Mexico DS281	World Trade Organization	731-TA-451, -461, -519: Changed Circumstances and Sunset Reviews On Cement from Mexico	Proceedings Stayed in Light of Global Settlement
U.S. - Sunset Review of Antidumping Measures on OCTG from Argentina DS268	World Trade Organization	DOC's Sunset Review of Antidumping Duty Order on Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina	Implementation Pending
U.S. - Hot-Rolled Steel DS184	World Trade Organization	731-TA-807: Hot-Rolled Steel from Japan	Implementation Pending
U.S. - Laws, Regulations, and Methodology for Calculating Dumping Margins (Zeroing) DS294	World Trade Organization	EC Challenge to US Laws, Regulations, And Methodology for Calculating Dumping Margins	Pending
U.S. - Measures Relating to Zeroing and Sunset Reviews DS322	World Trade Organization (Art. 21.5)	Japan's Challenge to Zeroing and Various Sunset Reviews	AB Report Issued 01/09/07; DSU Article 21.5 Panel Established, 09/25/07
U.S. - Subsidies on Canadian Corn DS357	World Trade Organization	Corn Subsidies	Requests on Injury Issues Withdrawn, 06/07/07
U.S. - Measures Affecting Trade in Large Civil Aircraft DS317	World Trade Organization	Aircraft Subsidies	Pending
EC - Measures Affecting Trade in Large Civil Aircraft DS316	World Trade Organization	Aircraft Subsidies	Pending
Korea - AD Duties on Certain Paper from Indonesia DS331	World Trade Organization (3rd Party)	Korean Measure on Paper from Indonesia	Panel Report Issued, 09/28/07
Mexico - AD Duties on Steel Pipe and Tube DS331	World Trade Organization (3rd Party)	Mexican Antidumping Measure on Pipe and Tube from Guatemala	Panel Report Issued, 06/08/07
Mexico - CVD Order on Olive Oil DS341	World Trade Organization (3rd Party)	Mexican CVD Order on Olive Oil From the EC	Pending
Brazil - AD Measures on Imports of Resins from Argentina DS355	World Trade Organization (3rd Party)	Brazilian AD Order on Resins From Argentina	Pending
Japan - CVD on DRAM's from Korea DS336	World Trade Organization (3rd Party)	Japanese CVD Measure on DRAM's From Korea	Panel Report Issued, 07/13/07

Table V-Continued Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Norway - AD Order on Farmed Salmon from the EC DS 337	World Trade Organization (3rd Party)	Norwegian Challenge to EC Antidumping Measure on Farmed Salmon from Norway	Pending
Ontario Grain Producers' Association A-267-06	Canadian Federal Court of Appeal	Canadian Antidumping Investigation of Corn from the United States	Appeal Dismissed, 06/05/07

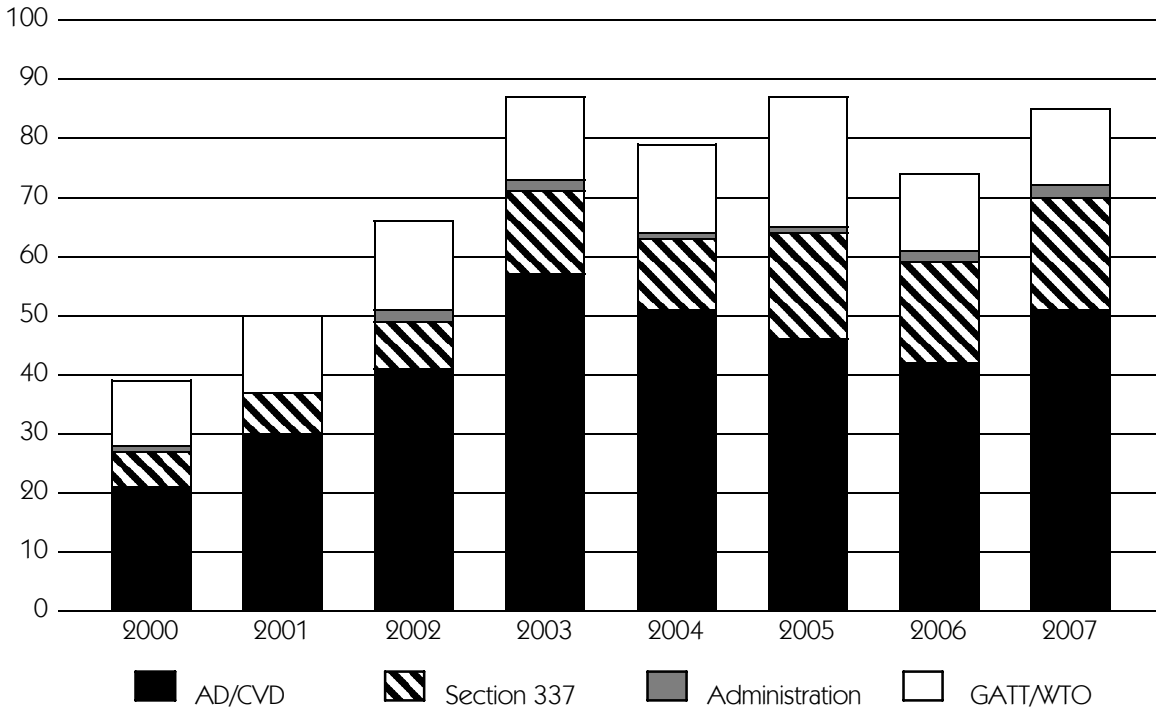
Table VI
Trade Litigation Remand Proceedings Conducted in
Fiscal Year 2007

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
303-TA-23 (Final)(Reconsideration)(Fourth Remand) Ferrosilicon from Venezuela ¹	08-25-06	N/A	Completed 10-19-06	3890
731-TA-566 (Final)(Reconsideration)(Fourth Remand) Ferrosilicon from Kazakhstan ¹	08-25-06	N/A	Completed 10-19-06	3890
731-TA-567 (Final)(Reconsideration)(Fourth Remand) Ferrosilicon from China ¹	08-25-06	N/A	Completed 10-19-06	3890
731-TA-568 (Final)(Reconsideration)(Fourth Remand) Ferrosilicon from Russia ¹	08-25-06	N/A	Completed 10-19-06	3890
731-TA-569 (Final)(Reconsideration)(Fourth Remand) Ferrosilicon from Ukraine ¹	08-25-06	N/A	Completed 10-19-06	3890
731-TA-570 (Final)(Reconsideration)(Fourth Remand) Ferrosilicon from Venezuela ¹	08-25-06	N/A	Completed 10-19-06	3890
731-TA-641 (Final)(Reconsideration)(Fourth Remand) Ferrosilicon from Brazil ¹	08-25-06	N/A	Completed 10-19-06	3890
731-TA-991 (Final)(Second Remand) Silicon Metal from Russia ¹	01-10-06	N/A	Completed 03-22-07	3910
731-TA-961 (Final)(Remand) Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Trinidad and Tobago ¹	12-12-06	N/A	Completed 01-12-07	3903
731-TA-1034 (Final)(Remand) Color Television Receivers from China ¹	12-20-06	N/A	Completed 02-05-07	3905
731-TA-1088 (Preliminary)(Remand) Polyvinyl Alcohol from Taiwan ¹	03-08-07	N/A	Affirmative 04-30-07	3920
731-TA-1089 (Final)(Remand) Certain Orange Juice from Brazil ¹	05-07-07	N/A	Completed 06-26-07	3930

¹ This investigation was remanded to the ITC by the Court of International Trade (CIT) for further proceedings; the ITC determination on remand was submitted, as required, to the CIT, not to the Secretary of Commerce.

Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2007

In recent years, the Commission's litigation case load has risen significantly. The following chart shows, for each of the last several years, the number of pending cases, calculated as an average of the number of cases open in the four quarters of the year:



ITC Services and Information Resources

Internet Web Site (www.usitc.gov) The ITC's Internet web site offers 24-hour access to an extensive variety of ITC information resources and workproducts, including: news releases; Federal Register notices; a daily event list; most ITC reports and publications, including the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and Congressional bill reports; the ITC DataWeb; the ITC Electronic Document Information System; information on recent petitions and complaints; the monthly calendar; the ITC's rules of practice and procedure, hearing guidelines, and an introduction to APO practices at the ITC; information on ongoing investigations; information related to the Freedom of Information Act; and general information about the agency, its work, and its Commissioners and staff.

Public Information News releases, the ITC annual Year in Review, and general information about the agency and its Commissioners can be obtained from the Public Affairs Officer, Office of External Relations, by calling 202-205-1819.

ITC Main Library and the ITC Law Library The ITC maintains extensive libraries specializing in international trade matters. The ITC's Main Library collection includes roughly 40,000 book and serial titles covering U.S. industry and international trade laws and practices, as well as numerous CD-ROM and on-line information databases. The Main Library is open to the public during agency hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. (Eastern Time), Monday through Friday). The ITC also maintains a law library. The ITC Law Library is accessible to public users who contact Law Library staff in advance at 202-205-3287 to make arrangements. For information, call 202-205-2630 (Main Library) or 202-205-3287 (Law Library).

Public Reading Room Public inspection files are maintained in every ITC investigation. These files can be reviewed in the ITC's Public Reading Room, located in the Office of the Secretary on the first floor of the ITC Building. Depending on the age of the records requested, the files are available electronically, in hard copy, and/or on microfiche. Photocopies of documents in the public files may be ordered for a fee from an on-site duplicating firm. The public reading room is open during agency hours. For information, call 202-205-1802.

Office of the Secretary Recorded information on the latest petitions and complaints filed with the ITC can be obtained by calling 202-205-2196. Inquiries under the Freedom of Information Act should be filed with the Secretary. For information, call 202-205-2000.

Trade Remedy Assistance Office The ITC's Trade Remedy Assistance Office, part of the agency's Office of External Relations, assists small businesses seeking benefits or relief under U.S. trade laws, providing general information concerning the remedies and benefits available under those laws as well as technical and legal assistance and advice to eligible small businesses seeking remedies. For information, call 1-800-343-9822.

