

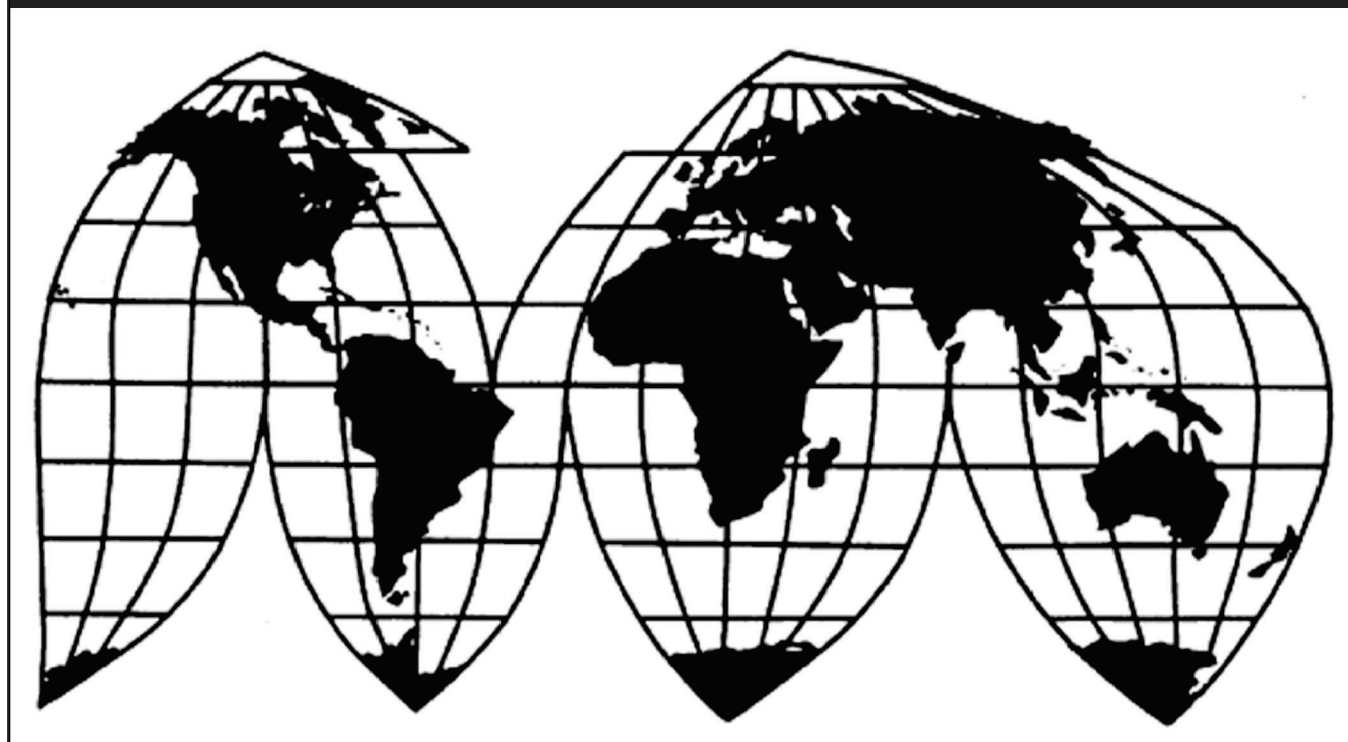
Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from China

Inv. No. 731-TA-1092 (Second Review)

Publication 5176

March 2021

U.S. International Trade Commission



Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation No. 731-TA-1092 (Second Review)

Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from China

DETERMINATION

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject five-year review, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that revocation of the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades and parts thereof from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

BACKGROUND

The Commission instituted this review on August 3, 2020 (85 FR 46719) and determined on November 6, 2020 that it would conduct an expedited review (86 FR 10597, February 22, 2021).

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

Views of the Commission

Based on the record in this five-year review, we determine under Section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Tariff Act”), that revocation of the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades and parts thereof from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

I. Background

Original Investigations. The Diamond Sawblades Manufacturers’ Coalition (“DSMC” or “Domestic Producers”) filed antidumping petitions on diamond sawblades and parts thereof (“diamond sawblades”) from China and Korea on May 3, 2005.¹ In July 2006, the Commission made final negative determinations.² DSMC appealed the Commission’s determinations to the U.S. Court of International Trade (“CIT”), which remanded.³ On remand the Commission determined that a U.S. industry was threatened with material injury by reason of subject imports of diamond sawblades from China and Korea.⁴ The Commission’s affirmative remand determinations were affirmed by the CIT and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.⁵

On November 4, 2009, the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) published antidumping duty orders on imports of diamond sawblades from China and Korea, effective January 23, 2009.⁶ However, Commerce subsequently revoked the order on diamond sawblades from Korea effective October 24, 2011 following an adverse report from the World Trade Organization Dispute Settlement Body.⁷

¹ When it filed the petitions, DSMC’s membership consisted of nine companies. *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof From China and Korea*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1092-1093 (Final), USITC Pub. 3862 at 1 (July 2006) (“*Original Determination*”).

² *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3862 at 1.

³ *Diamond Sawblades Mfrs. Coalition v. United States*, 32 CIT 134 (2008).

⁴ *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from China and Korea*, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1092-1093 (Final) (Remand), USITC Pub. 4007 (May 2008) (“*Remand Determination*”).

⁵ *Diamond Sawblades Mfrs. Coalition v. United States*, 33 CIT 48 (2009), *aff’d*, 612 F.3d 1348 (Fed. Cir. 2010).

⁶ 74 Fed. Reg. 57145 (Nov. 4, 2009).

⁷ Subsequent to the issuance of the orders on Diamond Sawblades from China and Korea, the Government of Korea filed a complaint at the WTO concerning the use of Commerce’s “zeroing” methodology to calculate the dumping margins for Korean respondents in a number of investigations, including the *Diamond Sawblades* determination. The WTO determined that the use of the zeroing methodology was inconsistent with the relevant WTO Agreements. To implement the result of the WTO dispute settlement decision, Commerce recalculated the dumping margins for Korean companies without the use of the zeroing methodology, which resulted in zero percent margins. Therefore,

First Review. The Commission instituted its first review of the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades from China on November 4, 2014.⁸ After conducting a full review, the Commission reached an affirmative determination on September 2, 2015.⁹ Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty order on September 18, 2015.¹⁰

Second Review. The Commission instituted this second review on August 3, 2020.¹¹ DSMC filed the sole response to the Commission's notice of institution.¹² DSMC also filed comments on the adequacy of responses to the Commission's notice of institution on October 16, 2020. On November 6, 2020, the Commission determined that the domestic interested party group response was adequate and that the respondent interested party group response was inadequate.¹³ Finding no other circumstances to warrant conducting a full review, it determined to conduct an expedited review of the order.¹⁴ DSMC subsequently filed final comments pursuant to Commission Rule 207.62(d)(1).¹⁵

U.S. industry data are based on the data that DSMC, which estimated that its members collectively accounted for *** percent of domestic production of diamond sawblades in 2019, furnished in its response to the notice of institution.¹⁶ U.S. import data and related information are based on Commerce's official import statistics.¹⁷ Foreign industry data and related information are based on information furnished by DSMC, questionnaire responses from the

Commerce revoked the AD order on Korea. See Confidential Report, Memorandum INV-SS-125 ("CR") at I-4-5 (Oct. 22, 2020); Public Report ("PR") at I-4-5.

⁸ *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1092 (Review), USITC Pub. 4559 at 4 (Sept. 2015) ("*First Review Determination*"). The Commission had previously instituted the first review on December 2, 2013, but subsequently terminated that review in light of CIT litigation and re-instituted the review in November 2014. *Id.* at 4-5.

⁹ *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from China*, 80 Fed. Reg. 54326 (Sept. 9, 2015); *First Review Determination* at 3.

¹⁰ *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Continuation of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 80 Fed. Reg. 56441 (Sept. 18, 2015).

¹¹ *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof From China; Institution of a Five-Year Review*, 85 Fed. Reg. 46719 (Aug. 3, 2020).

¹² The two domestic producers that currently constitute DSMC are Diamond Products Limited ("Diamond Products") and Western Saw, Inc. ("Western Saw"). Domestic Producers' Confidential Response to the Notice of Institution, EDIS Doc. 718698 (Sept. 2, 2020) ("Response") at 1.

¹³ Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy, EDIS Doc. 728247 (Dec. 17, 2020).

¹⁴ *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from China; Scheduling of Expedited Five-Year Review*, 86 Fed. Reg. 10597 (Feb. 22, 2021).

¹⁵ Domestic Producers' Confidential Comments, EDIS Doc. 735242 (February 25, 2021) ("Final Comments").

¹⁶ CR/PR at Table I-1 (Oct. 22, 2020); Domestic Producers' Response to Commission's Request for Clarifying Information, EDIS Doc. 720327 (Sept. 23, 2020) at 2.

¹⁷ See CR/PR at Tables I-4—I-7.

original investigation and first review, and publicly available information gathered by Commission staff.¹⁸ One U.S. purchaser of diamond sawblades responded to the Commission's adequacy phase questionnaire.¹⁹

II. Domestic Like Product and Industry

A. Domestic Like Product

In making its determination under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, the Commission defines the "domestic like product" and the "industry."²⁰ The Tariff Act defines "domestic like product" as "a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this subtitle."²¹ The Commission's practice in five-year reviews is to examine the domestic like product definition from the original investigation and consider whether the record indicates any reason to revisit the prior findings.²²

Commerce has defined the scope of the antidumping duty order in this five-year review as follows:

All finished circular sawblades, whether slotted or not, with a working part that is comprised of a diamond segment or segments, and parts thereof, regardless of specification or size, except as specifically excluded below. Within the scope of the order are semifinished diamond sawblades, including diamond sawblade cores and diamond sawblade segments. Diamond sawblade cores are circular steel plates, whether or not attached to non-steel plates, with slots. Diamond sawblade cores are manufactured principally, but not exclusively, from alloy steel. A diamond sawblade segment consists of a mixture of diamonds (whether natural or synthetic, and regardless of the quantity of diamonds) and metal powders (including, but not limited to, iron, cobalt, nickel, tungsten carbide) that are formed together into a solid shape (from generally, but not limited to, a heating and pressing process).

¹⁸ See CR/PR at Tables I-12 and I-13.

¹⁹ CR/PR at D-3.

²⁰ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

²¹ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10); see, e.g., *Cleo Inc. v. United States*, 501 F.3d 1291, 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2007); *NEC Corp. v. Commerce*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 380, 383 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1998); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 19 CIT 450, 455 (1995); *Timken Co. v. United States*, 913 F. Supp. 580, 584 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1996); *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 747 F. Supp. 744, 748-49 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1990), *aff'd*, 938 F.2d 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1991); see also S. Rep. No. 249, 96th Cong., 1st Sess. 90-91 (1979).

²² See, e.g., *Internal Combustion Industrial Forklift Trucks from Japan*, Inv. No. 731-TA-377 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 3831 at 8-9 (Dec. 2005); *Crawfish Tail Meat from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-752 (Review), USITC Pub. 3614 at 4 (July 2003); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Turkey*, Inv. No. 731-TA-745 (Review), USITC Pub. 3577 at 4 (Feb. 2003).

Sawblades with diamonds directly attached to the core with a resin or electroplated bond, which thereby do not contain a diamond segment, are not included within the scope of the Order. Diamond sawblades and/or sawblade cores with a thickness of less than 0.025 inches, or with a thickness greater than 1.1 inches, are excluded from the scope of the Order. Circular steel plates that have a cutting edge of non-diamond material, such as external teeth that protrude from the outer diameter of the plate, whether or not finished, are excluded from the scope of the Order. Diamond sawblade cores with a Rockwell C hardness of less than 25 are excluded from the scope of the Order. Diamond sawblades and/or diamond segment(s) with diamonds that predominantly have a mesh size number greater than 240 (such as 250 or 260) are excluded from the scope of the Order.²³

The scope definition set out above is unchanged since the first review.²⁴

Diamond sawblades are circular cutting tools composed of two fundamental components: an inner steel core and a diamond-impregnated outer ring segment that constitutes the cutting surface. The metal core is made of very high quality, treated, hardened alloy steel plate or sheet. The alloy steel plate or sheet is laser cut to the approximate diamond core diameter. The metal core contains an arbor hole that is precisely bored in the center. The core is either slotted to produce a segmented blade or not slotted to produce a continuous rim blade.²⁵

The cutting edge of diamond crystals and metallic bonding may take different forms. This cutting edge is a mixture of synthetic diamonds and metal powders, known as a “bond matrix,” to attach the diamonds to the core. The diamond crystals are typically synthetic diamonds which may vary in their grade or quality and, thus, cost. This diamond/metallic bond matrix is applied or attached to the core in the form of either small blocks called segments or a continuous band. Segments are essentially baked blocks of the diamond/metallic bond matrix that are either welded or soldered to the core. The diamond segments are designed specifically to wear at a rate appropriate to the material being cut. Large particles from soft, abrasive materials wear down the matrix faster than the small particles removed from hard dense materials. Consequently, cutting softer, more abrasive materials requires a “tough to wear” (hard) bond; cutting less-abrasive materials requires an “easy wear” (soft) bond. The cutting

²³ *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Second Expedited Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 85 Fed. Reg. 78827 (Dec. 7, 2020); *Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of Expedited Second Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China* (Nov. 30, 2020) (“I&D Memo”) at 2.

²⁴ See *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 7-8.

²⁵ CR/PR at I-10.

edge of the diamond segments is designed to expose additional diamonds as the blade is consumed.²⁶

There are three major methods of attaching the diamond cutting surfaces: laser-welding, soldering (or brazing), and sintering. Laser-welding is the predominant method of attaching segments to cores in the United States. The remainder of U.S. production is accomplished using soldering; sintering is no longer used in U.S. production. Finished sawblades may be categorized by: (1) the physical attributes of the finished blade; (2) the physical attributes of the diamond section; and (3) the method of joining the core to the diamond segments.²⁷

Diamond sawblades are used for cutting concrete, asphalt, masonry (*e.g.*, brick, block, pavers), tile, refractory, stone (marble, granite, and other rock), ceramics, and glass. End users select diamond sawblade configurations based on factors including the material being cut, the cutting method (“dry” where the blade is cooled by air, or “wet” where the blade is cooled by water), the equipment being used, the depth of the cut required, and whether cutting will be intermittent and small-scale or continuous and large-scale.²⁸

In the original investigations and first review, the Commission defined a single domestic like product consisting of diamond sawblades and parts thereof, coextensive with Commerce’s scope definition.²⁹

In this review, the record contains no new information suggesting that the characteristics and uses of domestically produced diamond sawblades have changed since the prior proceedings.³⁰ DSMC agrees with the definition of the domestic like product the Commission adopted in the prior proceedings.³¹ We therefore define a single domestic like product consisting of diamond sawblades and parts thereof coextensive with Commerce’s scope definition.

²⁶ CR/PR at I-11.

²⁷ CR/PR at I-15.

²⁸ CR/PR at I-13-14.

²⁹ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3862 at 5-6; *see Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 3 (adopting *Original Determination’s* Views of the Commission with regard to background, definitions of domestic like product, domestic industry, and findings on cumulation); *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 9-10. The domestic like product definition was not disputed in any of the prior proceedings.

³⁰ *See generally* CR/PR at I-10-18.

³¹ Response at 22.

B. Domestic Industry

Section 771(4)(A) of the Tariff Act defines the relevant industry as the domestic “producers as a whole of a domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of a domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product.”³² In defining the domestic industry, the Commission’s general practice has been to include in the industry producers of all domestic production of the like product, whether toll-produced, captively consumed, or sold in the domestic merchant market.

In the original investigations, the Commission considered whether certain manufacturers of finished diamond sawblades, whose manufacturing operations apparently consisted solely of assembling cores and segments, engaged in sufficient production-related activities to be considered part of the domestic industry.³³ The Commission found that assembly operations constituted sufficient production-related activities to render the firms that conducted them domestic producers.³⁴ The Commission adopted this finding in the first review without further analysis.³⁵ In the current review, there is no information in the record indicating that the nature of assembly operations has changed since the prior proceedings, and this issue is not disputed. We accordingly continue to treat assembly operations as domestic production.

In this review, we must also determine whether any producer of the domestic like product should be excluded from the domestic industry pursuant to section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act. This provision allows the Commission, if appropriate circumstances exist, to exclude from the domestic industry producers that are related to an exporter or importer of subject merchandise or which are themselves importers.³⁶ Exclusion of such a producer is within the Commission’s discretion based upon the facts presented in each investigation.³⁷

³² 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A). The definitions in 19 U.S.C. § 1677 are applicable to the entire subtitle containing the antidumping and countervailing duty laws, including 19 U.S.C. §§ 1675 and 1675a. See 19 U.S.C. § 1677.

³³ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3862 at 6; see *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 3.

³⁴ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3862 at 6-11.

³⁵ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 11.

³⁶ See *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 790 F. Supp. 1161, 1168 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1992), *aff’d without opinion*, 991 F.2d 809 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *Sandvik AB v. United States*, 721 F. Supp. 1322, 1331-32 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1989), *aff’d mem.*, 904 F.2d 46 (Fed. Cir. 1990); *Empire Plow Co. v. United States*, 675 F. Supp. 1348, 1352 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1987).

³⁷ The primary factors the Commission has examined in deciding whether appropriate circumstances exist to exclude a related party include the following:

(1) the percentage of domestic production attributable to the importing producer;

In the original investigations, the Commission found that appropriate circumstances existed to exclude three companies (***) from the domestic industry under the related parties provision.³⁸ In the first review, the Commission found that appropriate circumstances existed to exclude *** from the domestic industry as a related party but did not exist to exclude four other producers that imported subject merchandise.³⁹ Accordingly, the Commission defined the domestic industry to include all domestic producers of diamond sawblades other than ***.⁴⁰

In the current review, DSMC identifies three U.S. producers -- ***, ***, and *** -- as falling under the related parties provision on the basis that each imports subject merchandise, but did not argue that any of them should be excluded from the domestic industry.⁴¹ We find that appropriate circumstances do not exist to exclude any of these firms from the domestic industry. These three domestic producers did not respond to the notice of institution and the record contains no information about either their domestic production operations or their importation of subject merchandise. Moreover, the data in the record is unaffected by either the inclusion or exclusion of these firms.⁴² Under these circumstances, we do not exclude any of these firms from the domestic industry. Therefore, we define the domestic industry to include all domestic producers of diamond sawblades and parts thereof, including assemblers.

(2) the reason the U.S. producer has decided to import the product subject to investigation (whether the firm benefits from the LTFV sales or subsidies or whether the firm must import in order to enable it to continue production and compete in the U.S. market);

(3) whether inclusion or exclusion of the related party will skew the data for the rest of the industry;

(4) the ratio of import shipments to U.S. production for the imported product; and

(5) whether the primary interest of the importing producer lies in domestic production or importation. *Changzhou Trina Solar Energy Co. v. USITC*, 100 F. Supp.3d 1314, 1326-31 (Ct. Int'l. Trade 2015); see also *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 790 F. Supp. at 1168.

³⁸ *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3862 at 13-16; *Confidential First Review Determination*, EDIS Doc. 564839 ("*Confidential First Review Determination*") at 15.

³⁹ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 11-14; *Confidential First Review Determination* at 16-21.

⁴⁰ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 11-14; *Confidential First Review Determination* at 16-21.

⁴¹ Response at Ex. 4.

⁴² As noted, the "domestic industry" data in the current review are the data submitted by the two members of the DSMC for their own companies; therefore, the data in the record is unaffected by the inclusion or exclusion of the three referenced firms.

III. Revocation of the Antidumping Duty Order Would Likely Lead to Continuation or Recurrence of Material Injury Within a Reasonably Foreseeable Time

A. Legal Standards

In a five-year review conducted under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, Commerce will revoke an antidumping or countervailing duty order unless: (1) it makes a determination that dumping or subsidization is likely to continue or recur and (2) the Commission makes a determination that revocation of the antidumping or countervailing duty order “would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time.”⁴³ The Uruguay Round Agreements Act Statement of Administrative Action (“SAA”) states that “under the likelihood standard, the Commission will engage in a counterfactual analysis; it must decide the likely impact in the reasonably foreseeable future of an important change in the status quo – the revocation or termination of a proceeding and the elimination of its restraining effects on volumes and prices of imports.”⁴⁴ Thus, the likelihood standard is prospective in nature.⁴⁵ The U.S. Court of International Trade has found that “likely,” as used in the five-year review provisions of the Act, means “probable,” and the Commission applies that standard in five-year reviews.⁴⁶

The statute states that “the Commission shall consider that the effects of revocation or termination may not be imminent, but may manifest themselves only over a longer period of

⁴³ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a).

⁴⁴ SAA, H.R. Rep. 103-316, vol. I at 883-84 (1994). The SAA states that “[t]he likelihood of injury standard applies regardless of the nature of the Commission’s original determination (material injury, threat of material injury, or material retardation of an industry). Likewise, the standard applies to suspended investigations that were never completed.” *Id.* at 883.

⁴⁵ While the SAA states that “a separate determination regarding current material injury is not necessary,” it indicates that “the Commission may consider relevant factors such as current and likely continued depressed shipment levels and current and likely continued {sic} prices for the domestic like product in the U.S. market in making its determination of the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of material injury if the order is revoked.” SAA at 884.

⁴⁶ See *NMB Singapore Ltd. v. United States*, 288 F. Supp. 2d 1306, 1352 (Ct. Int’l Trade 2003) (“‘likely’ means probable within the context of 19 U.S.C. § 1675(c) and 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)”), *aff’d mem.*, 140 Fed. App. 268 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1416, 1419 (2002) (same); *Usinor Industeel, S.A. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1402, 1404 nn.3, 6 (2002) (“more likely than not” standard is “consistent with the court’s opinion;” “the court has not interpreted ‘likely’ to imply any particular degree of ‘certainty’”); *Indorama Chemicals (Thailand) Ltd. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1059, 1070 (2002) (“standard is based on a likelihood of continuation or recurrence of injury, not a certainty”); *Usinor v. United States*, 26 CIT 767, 794 (2002) (“‘likely’ is tantamount to ‘probable,’ not merely ‘possible’”).

time.”⁴⁷ According to the SAA, a “‘reasonably foreseeable time’ will vary from case-to-case, but normally will exceed the ‘imminent’ timeframe applicable in a threat of injury analysis in original investigations.”⁴⁸

Although the standard in a five-year review is not the same as the standard applied in an original investigation, it contains some of the same fundamental elements. The statute provides that the Commission is to “consider the likely volume, price effect, and impact of imports of the subject merchandise on the industry if the orders are revoked or the suspended investigation is terminated.”⁴⁹ It directs the Commission to take into account its prior injury determination, whether any improvement in the state of the industry is related to the order or the suspension agreement under review, whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury if an order is revoked or a suspension agreement is terminated, and any findings by Commerce regarding duty absorption pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1675(a)(4).⁵⁰ The statute further provides that the presence or absence of any factor that the Commission is required to consider shall not necessarily give decisive guidance with respect to the Commission’s determination.⁵¹

In evaluating the likely volume of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider whether the likely volume of imports would be significant either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States.⁵² In doing so, the Commission must consider “all relevant economic factors,” including four enumerated factors: (1) any likely increase in production capacity or existing unused production capacity in the exporting country; (2) existing inventories of the subject merchandise, or likely increases in inventories; (3) the existence of barriers to the importation of the subject merchandise into countries other than the United States; and (4) the potential for product shifting if production facilities in the foreign

⁴⁷ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5).

⁴⁸ SAA at 887. Among the factors that the Commission should consider in this regard are “the fungibility or differentiation within the product in question, the level of substitutability between the imported and domestic products, the channels of distribution used, the methods of contracting (such as spot sales or long-term contracts), and lead times for delivery of goods, as well as other factors that may only manifest themselves in the longer term, such as planned investment and the shifting of production facilities.” *Id.*

⁴⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1).

⁵⁰ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1). Commerce has not made any duty absorption findings on the order under review. See I&D Memo at 6.

⁵¹ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5). Although the Commission must consider all factors, no one factor is necessarily dispositive. SAA at 886.

⁵² 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2).

country, which can be used to produce the subject merchandise, are currently being used to produce other products.⁵³

In evaluating the likely price effects of subject imports if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider whether there is likely to be significant underselling by the subject imports as compared to the domestic like product and whether the subject imports are likely to enter the United States at prices that otherwise would have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on the price of the domestic like product.⁵⁴

In evaluating the likely impact of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider all relevant economic factors that are likely to have a bearing on the state of the industry in the United States, including but not limited to the following: (1) likely declines in output, sales, market share, profits, productivity, return on investments, and utilization of capacity; (2) likely negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment; and (3) likely negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product.⁵⁵ All relevant economic factors are to be considered within the context of the business cycle and the conditions of competition that are distinctive to the industry. As instructed by the statute, we have considered the extent to which any improvement in the state of the domestic industry is related to the order under review and whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury upon revocation.⁵⁶

No respondent interested party participated in this expedited review. The record, therefore, contains limited new information with respect to the diamond sawblades industry in China. There also is limited information on the diamond sawblades market in the United States during the period of review (“POR”). Accordingly, for our determination, we rely as appropriate

⁵³ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2)(A-D).

⁵⁴ See 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(3). The SAA states that “{c}onsistent with its practice in investigations, in considering the likely price effects of imports in the event of revocation and termination, the Commission may rely on circumstantial, as well as direct, evidence of the adverse effects of unfairly traded imports on domestic prices.” SAA at 886.

⁵⁵ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

⁵⁶ The SAA states that in assessing whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to injury if the order is revoked, the Commission “considers, in addition to imports, other factors that may be contributing to overall injury. While these factors, in some cases, may account for the injury to the domestic industry, they may also demonstrate that an industry is facing difficulties from a variety of sources and is vulnerable to dumped or subsidized imports.” SAA at 885.

on the facts available from the original investigations and first review, and the limited new information on the record in this second review.

B. Conditions of Competition and the Business Cycle

In evaluating the likely impact of the subject imports on the domestic industry if an order is revoked, the statute directs the Commission to consider all relevant economic factors “within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry.”⁵⁷ The following conditions of competition inform our determination.

1. Demand Conditions

Original Investigations. In its Remand Determination, the Commission stated that demand for finished diamond sawblades was derived from activity in both the residential and nonresidential construction markets.⁵⁸ The record indicated that apparent U.S. consumption by value of finished diamond sawblades increased significantly from 2003 to 2005.⁵⁹ The increase was driven largely by increased activity in the construction sector as well as an increase in the number of U.S. big-box hardware stores, identified as a proxy for measuring do-it-yourself (DIY)/general purpose demand for diamond sawblades.⁶⁰

First Review. In the first review, the Commission observed that the factors driving demand had not changed significantly since the original investigations.⁶¹ U.S. demand for finished diamond sawblades continued to be derived from the demand for U.S. construction activity, particularly home improvement and large scale transportation, road, and office construction. Most market participants reported that U.S. demand had increased or fluctuated since 2006 and expected comparable trends in the future. Apparent U.S. consumption of finished diamond sawblades increased irregularly by 3.2 percent, from \$150.2 million in 2012 to \$154.9 million in 2014.⁶²

⁵⁷ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

⁵⁸ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 8.

⁵⁹ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 8. In the original determinations, the Commission measured shipments and apparent U.S. consumption by value because the product under investigation included a disparate grouping of items. *Original Determination*, USITC Pub. 3862 at 12 n.60. The Commission took the same approach in the subsequent proceedings. *See Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 10; *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4562 at 18. We consequently take the same approach here.

⁶⁰ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 9.

⁶¹ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 19.

⁶² *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 19.

Current Review. In the current review, the factors affecting demand for diamond sawblades have remained largely unchanged since the first review.⁶³ DSMC states that demand is still closely tied to the U.S. construction industry and its activities and contends that there has been a downturn in non-residential construction caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.⁶⁴ Apparent U.S. consumption of diamond sawblades was \$*** in 2019, lower than the \$*** in 2014 and \$*** in 2005.⁶⁵

2. Supply Conditions

Original Investigations. In its Remand Determination, the Commission observed that U.S. producers accounted for the largest share of apparent U.S. consumption on a value basis, although their share declined steadily from 2003 to 2005.⁶⁶ By value, the market share held by subject imports from China increased from 7.5 percent in 2003 to 14.3 percent in 2005, while the share held by nonsubject imports declined irregularly, from 10.3 percent to 8.1 percent, during this same period.⁶⁷

First Review. In the first review, the Commission found that the domestic industry still accounted for the largest share of the U.S. market on a value basis during the period of review.⁶⁸ There had been consolidation of the domestic industry since the original investigations. Although the industry's capacity had declined as a result, the industry still had excess capacity and available inventories of diamond sawblades. U.S. producers' share of apparent U.S. consumption by value declined from *** percent in 2012 to *** percent in 2014.⁶⁹

⁶³ *** responding U.S. purchaser *** significant changes to demand conditions in the U.S. diamond sawblades market since the first review. CR/PR at App. D-3.

⁶⁴ Response at 13. DSMC states that as of July 2020 the American Institute of Architects projected negative growth rates of 8.1 percent in 2020 and 4.8 percent in 2021 for "nonresidential building activity." *Id.* at 13-14.

⁶⁵ Because data for the domestic industry in the current review reflect only DSMC's U.S. shipments, apparent U.S. consumption data for 2019 are understated and not directly comparable to those collected in the prior proceedings. *See* CR/PR at Table I-8 note (explaining how apparent U.S. consumption data were compiled in the current and prior proceedings).

⁶⁶ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 9. The Commission found that U.S. producers had the ability to increase shipments of diamond sawblades in response to changes in demand due largely to excess capacity, available inventories, and efficient production capabilities.

⁶⁷ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 10.

⁶⁸ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 20.

⁶⁹ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 20-21; *Confidential First Review Determination* at 31-32.

Subject imports' share of apparent U.S. consumption by value declined from *** percent in 2012 to *** percent in 2014.⁷⁰ Nonsubject imports' share increased from *** percent in 2012 to *** percent in 2014; Korea was the largest source of nonsubject imports, although imports from countries other than Korea were primarily responsible for the growth of nonsubject imports.⁷¹

Current Review. In this review, DSMC estimates that its members accounted for *** percent of domestic production of diamond sawblades in 2019 and provided a list of 18 known U.S. producers of diamond sawblades.⁷² Based on available data (*i.e.*, the data for the two members of DSMC), domestic producers' U.S. shipments, which were the second largest source of supply to the U.S. market in 2019, totaled \$***, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption.⁷³ Subject imports totaled \$7.8 million in 2019, accounting for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption. Nonsubject imports were the largest source of supply to the U.S. market in 2019; they totaled \$120.9 million and accounted for *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption.⁷⁴ The largest nonsubject sources of imports during the POR were Korea and Thailand.⁷⁵

3. Substitutability and Other Conditions

Original Investigations. In the Remand Determination, the Commission found that although the physical characteristics of a diamond sawblade had some bearing on its end use, the record did not support respondents' arguments that the U.S. diamond sawblades market was highly segmented.⁷⁶ The Commission found that there was an overlap in uses in most size ranges, especially in the mid-range sizes, and that the domestic like product and subject imports competed against each other, as both were present in every size category and were sold mainly to distributors and ultimately used by the same types of end users in a wide range

⁷⁰ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 21; *Confidential First Review Determination* at 31-32.

⁷¹ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 21; *Confidential First Review Determination* at 32.

⁷² CR/PR at Table I-1; Domestic Producers' Response to Commission's Request for Clarifying Information, EDIS Doc. 720327 (September 23, 2020) at 2; Response at 20 and Ex. 4.

⁷³ CR/PR at Table I-8. Because U.S. shipment and apparent U.S. consumption data reflect only DSMC's U.S. shipments, domestic industry market penetration data are somewhat understated and import market penetration data are somewhat overstated.

⁷⁴ CR/PR at Table I-8.

⁷⁵ CR/PR at Table I-4.

⁷⁶ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 8.

of applications.⁷⁷ The Commission also found that subject imports of finished diamond sawblades from China and Korea were present in increasing volumes in the larger-diameter size ranges, indicating that foreign producers in China and Korea had the ability to produce and sell the larger-diameter diamond sawblades typically used in the nonresidential construction market.⁷⁸ The majority of market participants indicated that U.S.-produced finished diamond sawblades and finished sawblades imported from China and Korea were always or frequently interchangeable.⁷⁹

First Review. In the first review, the record showed that the size and physical characteristics of a finished diamond sawblade had some bearing on its ultimate end use, with larger-diameter blades typically being used for large-scale, nonresidential construction projects and smaller-diameter blades typically being used in the general contractor/DIY market.⁸⁰ Subject imports were more concentrated in the smaller sizes while domestic production was more concentrated in the larger sizes.⁸¹ Nevertheless, the record established that even under the discipline of the order, there was considerable overlap of competition, with subject imports and domestically produced diamond sawblades competing in each size category except the under 7-inch category.⁸² Competition was particularly pronounced in the 10 to 14-inch category.⁸³ The Commission observed that U.S. producers and importers sold finished diamond sawblades to distributors more than any other channel and there was considerable overlap between domestically produced diamond sawblades and subject imports in the retail and original equipment manufacturer channels.⁸⁴

The Commission also stated that domestically produced diamond sawblades and subject imports were generally substitutable with respect to blades of similar specifications and size.⁸⁵ Moreover, purchasers' questionnaire responses confirmed that price was an important factor in purchasing decisions.⁸⁶

Current Review. The information available in the record in this review contains no new information to indicate that the degree of substitutability between the domestic like product

⁷⁷ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 8.

⁷⁸ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 11.

⁷⁹ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 12.

⁸⁰ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 22.

⁸¹ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 24.

⁸² *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 22.

⁸³ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 22.

⁸⁴ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 23-24.

⁸⁵ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 23-24.

⁸⁶ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 24.

and subject imports or the importance of price in purchasing decisions has changed since the first review.⁸⁷ Accordingly, we again find that domestically produced diamond sawblades and subject imports are generally substitutable with respect to blades of similar specifications and size and that price continues to be an important factor in purchasing decisions.

We observe that effective September 24, 2018, subject imports became subject to a 10 percent *ad valorem* duty under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974⁸⁸ (“section 301 tariffs”).⁸⁹ Effective May 10, 2019, section 301 tariffs increased to 25 percent *ad valorem*.⁹⁰

C. Likely Volume of Subject Imports

1. The Prior Proceedings

Original Investigations. In its Remand Determination, the Commission found that cumulated subject import volumes from China and Korea increased significantly, both on an absolute basis and relative to apparent U.S. consumption.⁹¹ U.S. shipments of cumulated subject imports of finished diamond sawblades increased by 67.9 percent by value from 2003 to 2005 and by 85.7 percent by quantity.⁹² As a share of apparent U.S. consumption, cumulated subject imports increased from 27.7 percent in 2003 to 40.0 percent in 2005 by value and from 61.2 percent to 75.1 percent by quantity. At the same time, domestic producers’ share of apparent U.S. consumption fell.⁹³

In its threat analysis, the Commission found that the volume of cumulated subject imports was likely to continue to increase given that subject producers: (1) had increased production capacity and excess capacity over the period; (2) were export-focused; (3) had declining home market sales; and (4) were in need of new markets.⁹⁴ The Commission also found that attractive prices in the U.S. market would provide a further incentive for cumulated

⁸⁷ See Response at 13 (stating that the conditions of competition have generally not changed since the first review).

⁸⁸ 19 U.S.C. § 2411.

⁸⁹ CR/PR at I-9; *Notice of Modification of Section 301 Action: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation*, 83 Fed. Reg. 47974 (Sept. 21, 2018).

⁹⁰ CR/PR at I-9-10; *Notice of Modification of Section 301 Action: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation*, 84 Fed. Reg. 20459 (May 9, 2019).

⁹¹ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 12-13.

⁹² *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 12-13.

⁹³ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 13.

⁹⁴ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 21-22.

subject imports to enter the U.S. market.⁹⁵ The record indicated that no portion of the market, as defined by size or end-user category, was sheltered from competition with cumulated subject imports, as import sales were “increasing in each size range, including the larger sizes in which professional customers that may require post-sale customer service dominate, and through many channels of distribution.”⁹⁶

First Review. In the first review, the Commission found that even under the discipline of the order, the volume and market share of subject imports in the U.S. market remained significant.⁹⁷ The Commission observed that the volume of subject imports ranged between \$35.5 million and \$44.6 million over the period of review; during the original period of investigation (“POI”), it had ranged between \$13.9 million and \$30.8 million.⁹⁸ Similarly, subject imports’ share of the value of apparent U.S. consumption was higher over the period of review (ranging between 22.9 percent and 29.7 percent) than during the POI (when it had ranged between 7.5 percent and 14.3 percent).⁹⁹

The record indicated that subject producers in China had both the means and the incentive to increase exports of subject merchandise to the U.S. market significantly within a reasonably foreseeable time if the antidumping duty order were revoked.¹⁰⁰ The available data showed that the subject industry had substantial capacity and excess capacity. Questionnaire data indicated that subject producers’ annual production capacity was *** units during the period of review, and that in 2014 unused capacity was *** units, equivalent to more than *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption of finished diamond sawblades that year.¹⁰¹

The Commission found that the industry in China was export oriented.¹⁰² Total exports’ share of Chinese producers’ total shipments by value increased from *** percent in 2012 to *** percent in 2014; by quantity they increased irregularly from *** percent in 2012 to *** percent in 2014.¹⁰³

The Commission also found that producers in China would likely continue to direct significant volumes of diamond sawblades to the U.S. market should the antidumping duty

⁹⁵ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 21-22.

⁹⁶ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 22-23.

⁹⁷ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 25.

⁹⁸ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 25.

⁹⁹ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 25-26.

¹⁰⁰ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 26.

¹⁰¹ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 26; *Confidential First Review Determination* at

41.

¹⁰² *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 26.

¹⁰³ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 26; *Confidential First Review Determination* at

41.

order be revoked.¹⁰⁴ Between 2006 and 2008, while the Commission’s original negative determination was on appeal and before the antidumping duty order was put in place, imports from China increased by more than 30 percent. Subject imports’ market share in 2014 exceeded that in 2005.¹⁰⁵ Other evidence confirmed the attractiveness of the U.S. market to Chinese producers of diamond sawblades. According to Global Trade Atlas (“GTA”) data, the United States was the largest importing market for circular sawblades in the world in 2014.¹⁰⁶ Additionally, Chinese exporters’ shipments to the United States had higher average unit values (“AUVs”) than their exports to other markets.¹⁰⁷

Based on the foregoing considerations, the Commission concluded that subject import volumes would likely be significant, both in absolute terms and relative to U.S. consumption, if the order were revoked.¹⁰⁸

2. The Current Review

In this review, the record indicates that even under the discipline of the order, an appreciable volume of subject imports remained present in the U.S. market. The value of subject imports ranged between \$21.6 million in 2015 and \$7.8 million in 2019.¹⁰⁹ The value of subject imports in 2019 was lower than in the final years of the original investigations and first review.¹¹⁰

The record in this review indicates that subject producers in China have both the means and the incentive to significantly increase shipments of subject merchandise to the U.S. market within a reasonably foreseeable time if the antidumping duty order were revoked. The record gives no indication that the subject industry has reduced its capacity that was previously sufficient to export large volumes of subject imports to the United States. As previously stated, no importer, producer, or exporter of subject merchandise participated in these expedited reviews. However, the available data from the first review showed that the industry in China had substantial capacity and substantial excess capacity.¹¹¹ As stated above, in 2014, subject

¹⁰⁴ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 27.

¹⁰⁵ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 27.

¹⁰⁶ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 27. GTA data concern circular sawblades (including slitting or slotting saw blades) other than with a working part of steel, a category containing products outside the scope of the antidumping duty order.

¹⁰⁷ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 27.

¹⁰⁸ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 27-28.

¹⁰⁹ CR/PR at Table I-4.

¹¹⁰ CR/PR at Table I-8. The volume of subject imports was \$31.4 million in 2005 and \$*** in 2014. *Id.* at Table I-8.

¹¹¹ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 26.

producers had unused capacity of *** units, equivalent to more than *** percent of apparent U.S. consumption of finished diamond sawblades that year.¹¹²

The record in this review also indicates that the subject industry is export oriented and that it views the United States as an attractive export market. As previously stated, subject imports maintained a presence in the U.S. market throughout the POR. Moreover, Chinese producers continued to target the U.S. market even with the order in place. On their public websites, several Chinese producers claim to be capable of producing and exporting sawblades in substantial quantities, including to the United States.¹¹³ The attractiveness of the U.S. market is further demonstrated by Chinese producers having circumvented the antidumping duty order, leading to two affirmative anticircumvention findings by Commerce since the first review.¹¹⁴ Moreover, during the most recent period when subject imports were not subject to trade remedies (2006 to 2008, during litigation of the Commission's original negative determinations), they increased substantially.¹¹⁵

GTA data indicate that China was the world's largest exporter of circular sawblades by value in 2019.¹¹⁶ China's global exports of circular sawblades increased from 20.0 million kilograms, valued at \$546.6 million, in 2015 to 26.7 million kilograms, valued at \$583.0 million, in 2019.¹¹⁷

Based on the volume of subject imports prior to the order's imposition, the continued presence of subject imports in the U.S. market since the imposition of the order, the capacity and export orientation of the subject industry, and the attractiveness of the U.S. market to the subject industry as indicated in part by Chinese producers' attempts to circumvent the

¹¹² *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 26; *Confidential First Review Determination* at 41.

¹¹³ Response at 16-17, Ex 3.

¹¹⁴ In July 2019, Commerce determined that diamond sawblades made with Chinese cores and Chinese segments joined in Thailand by Diamond Tools and then subsequently exported from Thailand to the United States circumvented the antidumping duty order. *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Final Determination of Anti-Circumvention Inquiry*, 84 Fed. Reg. 33920 (July 16, 2019). In February 2020, Commerce determined that diamond sawblades made with Chinese cores and Chinese segments joined in Canada by Protech and then subsequently exported from Canada to the United States circumvented the antidumping duty order. *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Final Determination of Anti-Circumvention Inquiry*, 85 Fed. Reg. 9737 (Feb. 20, 2020).

¹¹⁵ See *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 27; Response at 15 & n.67.

¹¹⁶ CR/PR at Table I-13. As previously stated, GTA data concern a product category broader than the scope of the order under review.

¹¹⁷ CR/PR at Tables I-12, I-13. Brazil, Germany, and India were the largest export markets for diamond sawblades from China in 2019. *Id.* at Table I-12.

antidumping order, we find that producers of diamond sawblades in China would have the incentive and ability to increase exports and ship significant volumes of subject merchandise to the United States if the order were revoked. Accordingly, we find that the likely volume of subject imports, both in absolute terms and relative to consumption in the United States, would be significant if the order were revoked.¹¹⁸

D. Likely Price Effects

1. The Prior Proceedings

Original Investigations. In its Remand Determination, the Commission found that cumulated subject imports significantly undersold the domestic like product and prices for the domestic like product declined.¹¹⁹ The record showed that subject imports from China undersold the domestic like product in 112 out of 115 quarterly comparisons at margins ranging from 17.8 percent to 86.4 percent.¹²⁰ The Commission found that despite a significant increase in apparent U.S. consumption over the POI, the pervasive underselling by cumulated subject imports caused prices for the domestic like product to decline by significant margins.¹²¹

In its threat analysis, the Commission found that subject imports were entering the U.S. market at prices likely to have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on prices for the domestic like product.¹²² It stated that underselling was likely to continue, as the record reflected that U.S. prices declined broadly across the seven pricing products and three distribution channels for which pricing information was collected and that no evidence was offered to indicate that the underselling would decrease significantly.¹²³

First Review. In the first review, the Commission stated that domestically produced diamond sawblades and subject imports were generally substitutable with respect to blades of similar specifications and sizes, and that price was an important factor in purchasing

¹¹⁸ No U.S. purchaser reported that the current Section 301 tariffs have had an effect on either the supply of or demand for subject imports or that they anticipated such effects in the reasonably foreseeable future. CR/PR at D-3.

We observe that the record in this expedited review contains no information concerning inventories of the subject merchandise or the potential for product shifting. The record indicates that the subject merchandise is not subject to antidumping or countervailing duty orders or investigations in markets other than the United States. CR/PR at I-34.

¹¹⁹ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 14-15.

¹²⁰ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 21 n.138.

¹²¹ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 15-16.

¹²² *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 23.

¹²³ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 23.

decisions.¹²⁴ The record showed significant underselling by subject imports during the period of review even under discipline of the order, with subject imports underselling the domestic like product in 69 out of 74 quarterly comparisons, at an average underselling margin of 38.4 percent.¹²⁵ The Commission observed that despite the overall increase in apparent U.S. consumption during the period of review, prices generally decreased from 2012 to 2014.¹²⁶ In the event of revocation, the Commission stated it was likely that subject imports would compete aggressively on price in almost all segments of the market.¹²⁷

Given the importance of price in purchasing decisions, the Commission found that underselling was likely to be sufficiently pervasive to have significant effects on the domestic industry's market share and/or prices.¹²⁸ With increasing volumes of subject merchandise offered at low prices, the domestic industry would be forced to cut prices or restrain price increases when costs increased in order to retain sales, or lose market share.¹²⁹ The Commission concluded that increasing volumes of subject imports were likely to have a significant effect on prices for the domestic like product.¹³⁰

2. The Current Review

As previously discussed in Section III.B.3., the domestic like product and subject imports are generally substitutable with respect to diamond sawblades of similar specifications and size, and price continues to be an important factor in purchasing decisions. Due to the expedited nature of this review, the record does not contain new product-specific pricing information. The Commission previously found significant underselling by subject imports in both the original investigations and the first review. Given the likely significant volume of subject imports discussed in Section III.C.2., we find that if the order were revoked, likely significant volumes of subject imports would likely undersell the domestic like product, leading subject imports to gain market share at the expense of the domestic industry and/or to have price-depressing or suppressing effects on the domestic like product. Accordingly, we find that subject imports are likely to have significant price effects if the order were revoked.

¹²⁴ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 28.

¹²⁵ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 29.

¹²⁶ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 30.

¹²⁷ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 28-29.

¹²⁸ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 31.

¹²⁹ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 31.

¹³⁰ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 31.

E. Likely Impact

1. The Prior Proceedings

Original Investigations. In its Remand Determination, the Commission observed that several indicators of the domestic industry's performance trended downward during the POI.¹³¹ It stated that the domestic industry had remained profitable, and in light of its relatively stable performance was not currently materially injured by reason of cumulated subject imports.¹³² Nevertheless, given the high demand for diamond sawblades during the POI, the Commission stated that one would normally expect the domestic industry's performance to have improved rather than stabilized or (for some indicators) declined.¹³³

The Commission instead found that the domestic industry was threatened with material injury by reason of the subject imports.¹³⁴ The Commission observed that the domestic industry's ability to maintain profitability was attributable in large part to the high and increasing demand for diamond sawblades during the POI.¹³⁵ Despite this, the industry's operating income and operating margin declined during the POI as prices fell and costs rose.¹³⁶ The Commission observed that demand was likely to flatten and that the volume of low-priced subject imports was likely to continue to increase in the imminent future, which would likely cause prices to decline further absent relief.¹³⁷ The Commission found that these import increases and price declines would likely accelerate the loss of operating income, with operating income ratios likely becoming losses with negative effects on employment and return on assets, leading to material injury to the domestic industry in the imminent future.¹³⁸

First Review. In the first review, the Commission observed that most indicators of the domestic industry's condition declined over the period of review.¹³⁹ Capacity and production both fluctuated but declined overall between 2012 and 2014. Capacity utilization also fluctuated, increasing modestly overall.¹⁴⁰ The domestic industry's market share declined as U.S. shipments, by both value and quantity, declined from 2012 to 2014, despite an increase in

¹³¹ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 17-18.

¹³² *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 17-18.

¹³³ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 17-18.

¹³⁴ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 20.

¹³⁵ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 20.

¹³⁶ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 23.

¹³⁷ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 22-23.

¹³⁸ *Remand Determination*, USITC Pub. 4007 at 23-24.

¹³⁹ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 32.

¹⁴⁰ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 32.

apparent U.S. consumption.¹⁴¹ The domestic industry's ratio of inventories to total shipments increased over the period and employment indicators were mixed.¹⁴²

The Commission observed that the domestic industry's net sales declined over the period of review, as did its operating income, gross income, and net income.¹⁴³ U.S. producers' cost of goods sold ("COGS") as a ratio to net sales increased irregularly.¹⁴⁴ The Commission further observed that virtually all of the performance and financial indicators for Western Saw, the sole domestic producer of diamond sawblade cores, deteriorated during the period of review.¹⁴⁵

The Commission found that upon revocation, additional volumes of subject imports would likely undersell the domestic like product.¹⁴⁶ As a consequence, the domestic industry would need to respond by either forgoing sales and ceding market share or by lowering its prices, in turn likely causing declines in its performance indicators.¹⁴⁷ The Commission observed that although the domestic industry was profitable during the period of review, its downward trends in performance could make it more susceptible to intensified subject import competition.¹⁴⁸

The Commission also considered the role of nonsubject imports in the U.S. market.¹⁴⁹ It observed that the volume and market share of nonsubject imports increased during the period of review. The AUVs of nonsubject imports were higher than the AUVs of subject imports, but below the AUVs of domestically produced diamond sawblades.¹⁵⁰ The Commission stated that the likely sales that domestic producers would lose because of direct competition from low-priced subject imports should the order be revoked was distinct from any effect that might be caused by nonsubject imports.¹⁵¹ Accordingly, the Commission concluded that revocation of the order would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry.¹⁵²

¹⁴¹ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 32.

¹⁴² *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 32-33.

¹⁴³ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 33.

¹⁴⁴ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 33.

¹⁴⁵ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 33.

¹⁴⁶ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 34.

¹⁴⁷ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 34.

¹⁴⁸ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 33.

¹⁴⁹ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 34.

¹⁵⁰ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 34.

¹⁵¹ *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 34.

¹⁵² *First Review Determination*, USITC Pub. 4559 at 34-35.

2. The Current Review

Due to the expedited nature of this review, the record contains limited information on the domestic industry's performance since the first review. The available information concerning the domestic industry's condition in this review consists primarily of the data DSMC provided in response to the notice of institution. We separately consider available data for production of finished sawblades and production of sawblade cores.¹⁵³

With respect to finished diamond sawblades, the available data indicate that in 2019 the domestic industry's production capacity was *** units, its production was *** units, and its capacity utilization rate was *** percent. In 2019, U.S. shipments of finished sawblades totaled *** units, valued at \$***. Reported total net sales were \$***, operating income was \$***, and the operating income margin was *** percent.¹⁵⁴

With respect to diamond sawblade cores, the available data indicate that in 2019 the domestic industry's production capacity was *** units, its production was *** units, and its capacity utilization rate was *** percent. In 2019, U.S. shipments of sawblade cores totaled *** units, valued at \$***. Reported total net sales were \$***, operating income was \$***, and the operating income margin was *** percent.¹⁵⁵ This limited information is insufficient to determine whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to the continuation or recurrence of material injury if the order were revoked.

Based on the information available in this review, we find that revocation of the order would likely lead to a significant volume of subject imports that would likely undersell the domestic like product, leading subject imports to gain market share and/or have price-depressing or suppressing effects on the domestic like product. Subject imports' volume and price effects would consequently likely have a significant adverse effect on the domestic industry's production, capacity utilization, shipments, employment, and profitability.

We have also considered the role of factors other than subject imports, including the presence of nonsubject imports, so as not to attribute injury from other factors to subject imports. As previously stated, nonsubject imports were the largest source of supply to the U.S. market in 2019.¹⁵⁶ However, the continued presence of nonsubject imports in the U.S. market would not preclude subject imports from taking market share from the domestic industry or

¹⁵³ Diamond Products produced only *** while Western Saw produced only ***. Domestic Producers' Response to Commission's Request for Clarifying Information, EDIS Doc. 720327 (Sept. 23, 2020) at 3; CR/PR at I-19.

¹⁵⁴ CR/PR at Table I-2.

¹⁵⁵ CR/PR at Table I-3.

¹⁵⁶ CR/PR at Table I-8.

forcing the domestic industry to lower prices in order to compete. In fact, it is likely that any increase in subject imports would come at least in part at the expense of the domestic industry in light of likely direct price-based competition between the subject imports and the domestic like product. Consequently, subject imports would likely have adverse effects distinct from any that may be caused by nonsubject imports. Accordingly, we conclude that if the antidumping duty order were revoked, subject imports from China would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.

IV. Conclusion

For the reasons discussed above, we determine that revocation of the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades and parts thereof from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

Information obtained in this review

Background

On August 3, 2020, the U.S. International Trade Commission (“Commission”) gave notice, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”),¹ that it had instituted a review to determine whether revocation of the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades and parts thereof from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to a domestic industry.² All interested parties were requested to respond to this notice by submitting certain information requested by the Commission.^{3 4} The following tabulation presents information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding:

Effective date	Action
August 1, 2020	Notice of initiation by Commerce (85 FR 47185, August 4, 2020)
August 3, 2020	Notice of institution by Commission (85 FR 46719)
November 6, 2020	Commission’s vote on adequacy
December 7, 2020	Commerce’s results of its expedited review
March 30, 2021	Commission’s determination and views

¹ 19 U.S.C. 1675(c).

² 85 FR 46719, August 3, 2020. In accordance with section 751(c) of the Act, the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) published a notice of initiation of a five-year review of the subject antidumping duty order. 85 FR 47185, August 4, 2020. Pertinent Federal Register notices are referenced in app. A, and may be found at the Commission’s website (www.usitc.gov).

³ As part of their response to the notice of institution, interested parties were requested to provide company-specific information. That information is presented in app. B. Summary data compiled in the original investigations and subsequent full review are presented in app. C.

⁴ Interested parties were also requested to provide a list of three to five leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the subject merchandise. Presented in app. D are the responses received from purchaser surveys transmitted to the purchasers identified in this proceeding.

Responses to the Commission’s notice of institution

Individual responses

The Commission received one submission in response to its notice of institution in the subject review. It was filed on behalf of the Diamond Sawblades Manufacturers’ Coalition (“DSMC”), a trade association that a majority of members manufacture, produce or wholesale diamond sawblades and parts thereof (“diamond sawblades”) (collectively referred to herein as “domestic interested party”).⁵

A complete response to the Commission’s notice of institution requires that the responding interested party submit to the Commission all the information listed in the notice. Responding firms are given an opportunity to remedy and explain any deficiencies in their responses. A summary of the number of responses and estimates of coverage for each is shown in table I-1.

**Table I-1
Diamond sawblades and parts thereof: Summary of responses to the Commission’s notice of institution**

Type of interested party	Completed responses	
	Number of firms	Coverage
Domestic:		
U.S. trade association	1	***%

Note: The U.S. producer coverage figure presented is the domestic interested party’s estimate of their share of total U.S. production of diamond sawblades during 2019. Diamond Products’ reported production includes ***, and Western Saw’s reported production includes ***. Diamond Products estimates that it is responsible for approximately *** percent of the total U.S. market for finished sawblades. Western Saw estimates that it accounts for approximately *** percent of U.S. production of diamond sawblade cores in 2019, with at least *** percent of its sales ***. DSMC assumes that the entire diamond sawblade core market is captured in U.S. production of finished diamond sawblades, as diamond sawblade cores are incorporated into the finished diamond sawblades. DSMC *** percent of total U.S. production of the domestic like product. Domestic interested party’s response to the Commission’s request for information, September 23, 2020, pp. 2-3.

⁵ The members of the DSMC are as follows: Diamond Products Limited (“Diamond Products”) and Western Saw, Inc. (“Western Saw”).

Party comments on adequacy

The Commission received party comments on the adequacy of responses to the notice of institution and whether the Commission should conduct expedited or full reviews from the DSMC and individual domestic producers Diamond Products and Western Saw. The domestic interested party requests that the Commission conduct an expedited review of the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades and parts thereof from China.⁶

The original investigations and subsequent review

The original investigations

The original investigations resulted from petitions filed on May 3, 2005 with Commerce and the Commission by the DSMC and its individual members: Blackhawk Diamond, Inc. (Fullerton, California), Diamond B, Inc. (Santa Fe Springs, California), Diamond Products (Elyria, Ohio), Dixie Diamond (Lilburn, Georgia), Hoffman Diamond (Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania), Hyde Manufacturing (Southbridge, Massachusetts), Sanders Saws (Honey Brook, Pennsylvania), Terra Diamond (Salt Lake City, Utah) and Western Saw, Inc. (Oxnard, California).⁷ On May 22, 2006, Commerce determined that imports of diamond sawblades and parts thereof from both China and Korea were being sold at less than fair value (“LTFV”).⁸ In June 2006, Commerce published notice of an amended final determination by Commerce that imports of diamond sawblades and parts thereof from China were being sold at LTFV.⁹ The Commission determined on July 5, 2006 that the domestic industry was not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of diamond sawblades and parts thereof from China and Korea.¹⁰

⁶ Domestic interested party’s comments on adequacy, October 16, 2020, p. 3.

⁷ Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from China and Korea, Inv. Nos. 731-TA-1092-1093 (Final), USITC Publication 3862, July 2006 (“Original publication”), p. I-1.

⁷ 71 FR 29303, May 22, 2006 and 71 FR 29310, May 22, 2006. Commerce made final affirmative critical circumstances findings for imports of diamond sawblades from Bosun, Hebei Jikai, and China-wide producers as well as for imports of diamond sawblades from Shinhan and Korean companies in the “all others” category.

⁹ 71 FR 35854, June 22, 2006.

¹⁰ 71 FR 39128, July 11, 2006. Commissioners Pearson, Koplan, Okun, and Lane were in the majority with Commissioners Aranoff and Hillman dissenting.

Remand from the Court of International Trade¹¹

Following an appeal of the negative determinations and on remand from the United States Court of International Trade (“CIT”), the Commission determined that a U.S. industry was threatened with material injury by reason of subject imports of diamond sawblades and parts thereof from China and Korea. On January 13, 2009, the CIT affirmed the Commission’s affirmative determinations on remand. On January 22, 2009, the Commission notified Commerce of CIT’s decision, stating that it was a decision “not in harmony with” with the Commission’s original negative determinations. On November 4, 2009, Commerce published orders imposing antidumping duties on imports of diamond sawblades and parts thereof from China and Korea, effective January 23, 2009. The antidumping duty rates for imports from Korea ranged from 6.43 percent to 26.55 percent while the antidumping duty rates for imports from China ranged from 2.82 percent to 164.09 percent.¹² Following affirmance of the CIT’s judgment by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (“Federal Circuit”) and upon conclusion of all appellate proceedings in the action, the Commission published notice of its final determinations in the antidumping investigations of diamond sawblades from China and Korea.

Complaints at the WTO¹³

Subsequent to the issuance of the orders, the Government of Korea filed a complaint at the World Trade Organization (“WTO”) concerning the use of Commerce’s “zeroing” methodology to calculate the dumping margins for Korean respondents in a number of investigations, including the investigation of diamond sawblades from Korea.¹⁴ The WTO determined that the use of the zeroing methodology was inconsistent with the United States’ obligations under the WTO Agreements. Pursuant to Section 129 of the Tariff Act of 1930, in order to implement the result of the WTO dispute settlement decision, Commerce began proceedings to recalculate the dumping margins for Korean companies without the use of the zeroing methodology. As recalculated, margins for producers/exporters of subject merchandise from Korea in the diamond sawblades investigation were zero. Accordingly, Commerce revoked

¹¹ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1092 (Review), USITC Publication 4559, September 2015, (“first review publication”), p. I-3.

¹² 74 FR 57145, November 4, 2009.

¹³ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on first review publication, pp. I-3-I-5.

¹⁴ Panel Report, United States – Use of Zeroing in Anti-Dumping Measures Involving Products from Korea, WT/DS402/R, January 18, 2011, p. 1.

the order on diamonds sawblades from Korea effective as of October 24, 2011. Commerce's decision to revoke the order on imports from Korea was the subject of appeals that were subsequently not continued.

Also subsequent to the issuance of the orders on diamond sawblades, the Government of China filed a complaint at the WTO concerning the use of Commerce's "zeroing" methodology in the investigation of diamond sawblades from China. The complaint involved the margin calculations for only one Chinese company, the AT&M entity ("AT&M"). The WTO determined that the use of the zeroing methodology to calculate AT&M's less-than-fair-value margin was inconsistent with the United States' obligations under the WTO Agreements. Commerce then began proceedings under Section 129 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act to recalculate the original dumping margin for AT&M without the use of the zeroing methodology, and as recalculated, AT&M's margin was zero. Accordingly, effective March 13, 2013, Commerce revoked the antidumping duty order as it applied to AT&M. Liquidation of certain imports of diamond sawblades from China were then enjoined by a March 28, 2013 order issued by the CIT. DSMC argued that AT&M was not entitled to a separate rate but instead should have received the PRC-wide rate. Commerce ultimately agreed, assigning to AT&M the 164.09 percent PRC-wide entity rate. Commerce's decision to assign AT&M a PRC-wide entity rate was upheld on appeal to the Federal Circuit in October 2014. In an administrative review of entries for the period November 1, 2009 through October 31, 2010, Commerce assigned a PRC-wide rate of 82.12 percent to AT&M in a remand determination issued on April 10, 2015.

The first five-year review

On December 2, 2013, the Commission instituted a five-year review of the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades and parts thereof from China.¹⁵ On May 20, 2014, the Commission determined that it would conduct a full review of the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades and parts thereof from China.¹⁶ However, in response to a directive from the Court of International Trade (“CIT”), the Commission terminated the five-year review of the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades and parts thereof from China that it had instituted on December 2, 2013 and instituted a new review of the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades and parts thereof from China, effective November 4, 2014.¹⁷ Effective January 22, 2015, the Commission determined that it would conduct a full review of the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades and parts thereof from China.¹⁸

On March 11, 2015, Commerce determined that revocation of the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.¹⁹ On September 2, 2015, the Commission determined that material injury would be likely to continue or recur within a reasonably foreseeable time.²⁰ Following affirmative determinations in the five-year review by Commerce and the Commission, effective September 18, 2015, Commerce issued a continuation of the antidumping duty order on imports of diamond sawblades from China.²¹

¹⁵ 78 FR 72116, December 2, 2013.

¹⁶ USITC, Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy in Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from China, Inv. No. 731-1092 (Review)), May 20, 2014.

¹⁷ 79 FR 65420, November 4, 2014.

¹⁸ 80 FR 5136, January 30, 2015. The Commission used its determination to conduct a full review from May 20, 2014 to justify its new determination to conduct a full review, as no new parties submitted responses and the previous responses from parties remained little changed.

¹⁹ 80 FR 12797, March 11, 2015.

²⁰ 80 FR 54326, September 9, 2015.

²¹ 80 FR 56441, September 18, 2015.

Previous and related investigations

Diamond sawblades and parts thereof have not been the subject of any prior related antidumping or countervailing duty investigations in the United States.²²

Commerce's five-year review

Commerce is conducting an expedited review with respect to the order on imports of diamond sawblades from China and intends to issue the final results of this review based on the facts available not later than December 2, 2020.²³ Commerce's Issues and Decision Memorandum, published concurrently with Commerce's final results, will contain complete and up-to-date information regarding the background and history of the order, including scope rulings, duty absorption, changed circumstances reviews, and anti-circumvention. Upon publication, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/>. The Issues and Decision Memorandum will also include any decisions that may have been pending at the issuance of this report. Any foreign producers/exporters that are not currently subject to the antidumping duty order on imports of diamond sawblades from China are noted in the sections titled "The original investigations" and "U.S. imports," if applicable.

²² First review publication, p. I-6.

²³ Letter from Shawn Thompson, Director, Office V, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce to Nannette Christ, Director of Investigations, September 30, 2020.

The product

Commerce's scope

Commerce has defined the scope as follows:

The products covered by the order are all finished circular sawblades, whether slotted or not, with a working part that is comprised of a diamond segment or segments, and parts thereof, regardless of specification or size, except as specifically excluded below. Within the scope of the order are semifinished diamond sawblades, including diamond sawblade cores and diamond sawblade segments. Diamond sawblade cores are circular steel plates, whether or not attached to non-steel plates, with slots. Diamond sawblade cores are manufactured principally, but not exclusively, from alloy steel. A diamond sawblade segment consists of a mixture of diamonds (whether natural or synthetic, and regardless of the quantity of diamonds) and metal powders (including, but not limited to, iron, cobalt, nickel, tungsten carbide) that are formed together into a solid shape (from generally, but not limited to, a heating and pressing process).

Sawblades with diamonds directly attached to the core with a resin or electroplated bond, which thereby do not contain a diamond segment, are not included within the scope of the order. Diamond sawblades and/or sawblade cores with a thickness of less than 0.025 inches, or with a thickness greater than 1.1 inches, are excluded from the scope of the order. Circular steel plates that have a cutting edge of non-diamond material, such as external teeth that protrude from the outer diameter of the plate, whether or not finished, are excluded from the scope of the order. Diamond sawblade cores with a Rockwell C hardness of less than 25 are excluded from the scope of the order. Diamond sawblades and/or diamond segment(s) with diamonds that predominantly have a mesh size number greater than 240 (such as 250 or 260) are excluded from the scope of the order.²⁴

²⁴ 80 FR 56441, September 18, 2015.

U.S. tariff treatment

Diamond sawblades and diamond sawblade cores are currently provided for in HTS statistical number 8202.39.0010 (*i.e.*, circular sawblades with diamond working parts), and HTS statistical reporting number 8202.39.0040 (*i.e.*, diamond sawblade cores).²⁵ Diamond sawblades and diamond sawblade cores imported from China enter the U.S. market at a column 1-general duty rate of “free.” Diamond sawblades included in certain sets of tools and packaged for retail sale are classified in HTS heading 8206.00.00, covering tools classifiable in two or more of headings 8202 to 8205, put up in sets for retail sale. The applicable tariff rate is that of the articles in the set with the highest rate of duty. Segments for diamond sawblades are classified under HTS subheading 6804.21.00, other millstones, grindstones, grinding wheels and the like of agglomerated synthetic or natural diamond, with a tariff rate of “free.” Effective January 1, 2015, HTS statistical reporting number 6804.21.0010 (*i.e.*, segments for circular sawblades, consisting of diamond agglomerated with metal) was created, thus capturing U.S. import data on diamond sawblade segments. Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Diamond sawblades and diamond sawblade cores (8202.39.00) imported from China are subject to a 25 percent ad valorem duty under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974. Diamond sawblade segments (6804.21.00) imported from China are also subject to a 25 percent ad valorem duty under Section 301. Diamond sawblades, diamond sawblade cores, and diamond sawblade segments imported from China under HTS subheading 8202.39.00 and 6804.21.00 were included in USTR’s third enumeration (“Tranche 3” or “List 3”) of products imported from China that became subject to the additional 10 percent ad valorem duties (annexes A and C of 83 FR 47974, on or after September 24, 2018) under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974.²⁶ Escalation of this duty to 25 percent ad valorem was rescheduled from January 1, 2019 (annex

²⁵ Since the original investigations, the statistical reporting numbers have changed. From 2003 (the initial year in the data collection period in the final phase of the original investigations) through 2010, diamond sawblades and parts thereof were reported under HTS statistical reporting number 8202.39.0000 (*i.e.*, circular sawblades other than with a working part of steel and parts). From the beginning of 2011 through 2014, diamond sawblades and parts were reported under HTS statistical reporting number 8202.39.0010 (*i.e.*, circular sawblades with diamond working parts). Beginning in 2015, diamond sawblades are reported under HTS statistical reporting number 8202.39.0010 (*i.e.*, circular sawblades with diamond working parts), and HTS statistical reporting number 8202.39.0040 (*i.e.*, diamond sawblade cores).

²⁶ 83 FR 47974, September 21, 2018.

B of 83 FR 47974)²⁷ to March 2, 2019 (83 FR 65198),²⁸ but was subsequently postponed until further notice,²⁹ and then was implemented effective May 10, 2019 (84 FR 20459).³⁰

Diamond sawblades and diamond sawblade cores imported from China are not subject to an ad valorem duty under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended. However, hardened alloy steel plate or sheet, a primary raw material used in the manufacturing of diamond sawblades, is subject to a 25 percent ad valorem duty under Section 232.^{31 32}

Description and uses³³

Diamond sawblade components

Diamond sawblades are circular cutting tools composed of two fundamental components: an inner steel core and a cutting edge of diamond crystals and metallic bonding material. The metal core generally is made of very high quality, treated, hardened alloy steel plate or sheet. The alloy steel plate or sheet is later cut to the approximate diamond core diameter. The core has an arbor (i.e., a hole for the sawing machine's spindle) in its center and may have a drive pin hole to assist in securing the diamond sawblade to the saw. The core may have slots, or "gullets," cut into the core's edge resulting in a segmented blade. The area of the blade between the slots is called the landing. Slot designs are available in a variety of forms, including straight, keyhole, wide, laser, V-slots, angled slots, or customer specific. The different-shaped gutlets improve water and air flow around the periphery of the core and assist in dissipating heat and slurry. A core without slots is called a continuous rim blade.

²⁷ 83 FR 47974, September 21, 2018.

²⁸ 83 FR 65918, December 19, 2018.

²⁹ 84 FR 7966, March 5, 2019.

³⁰ 84 FR 20459, May 9, 2019.

³¹ *Adjusting Imports of Steel Into the United States*, Presidential Proclamation 9705, March 8, 2018, 83 FR 11625, March 15, 2018.

³² See U.S. notes 16(a) and 16(b), subchapter III of chapter 99. *HTS (2019) Revision 9*, USITC publication No. 4937, July 2019, pp. 99-III-5 – 99-III-7, 99-III-72 – 99-III-78.

³³ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on first review publication, pp. I-17-I-22. Investigation No. 731-TA-1092 (Review): Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from China, INV-NN-052, July 25, 2015, as revised in INV-NN-055, August 6, 2015, ("first review confidential report"), pp. I-24-I-33.

The cutting edge of diamond crystals and metallic bonding may take different forms. This cutting edge is a mixture of diamond crystals, usually synthetic, and metal powders, known as a “bond matrix,” to attach the diamonds to the core. The diamond crystals are typically synthetic diamonds of various grades of quality and thus cost. ***. Low quality diamonds are weaker crystals with an irregular shape that results in crystal breakage and thus faster wear and lower cutting rates. There are medium quality crystals with better crystal strength and shape resulting in better performance. High quality crystals are stronger, have more uniform shapes, and withstand high temperatures. The metal bond/matrix is made of metal powders of cobalt, iron, tungsten, carbide, copper, and other materials.

The diamond/metallic bond matrix is applied or attached to the core in the form of either small blocks called segments or continuous band. Segments are essentially baked blocks of the diamond/metallic bond matrix that are either welded or soldered to the core. A segment for laser welding has two layers, one with diamond crystals in the metallic bond/matrix, and one of the metallic bond/matrix without diamonds. Segments are produced in different heights. The area with the diamonds is called the diamond depth and the area without diamonds is called the backer pad. This pad layer allows for a clean weld of the segment to the core without diamond crystals interfering with the bonding of metal to metal. Segments that are soldered to a core may not have a backer pad. The continuous band of the matrix is attached by taking that layer onto the core.

The attached diamond/metallic bond is wider than the core to permit the leading edge to penetrate the material without the core rubbing against it and to discourage blade binding. The diamond segments are designed specifically to wear at a rate appropriate to the material being cut. Large particles of soft, abrasive materials wear down the matrix faster than the small particles removed from hard dense materials. Consequently, softer, more abrasive materials require a “tough to wear” (hard) bond; less abrasive materials require an “easy wear” (soft) bond. The cutting edge of the diamond segments is designed to expose additional diamonds as the blade is consumed.

Finished diamond sawblades

Diamond sawblades typically range in size from 4 inches to 70 inches in diameter. Many diamond sawblades in the 10-to-14 inch diameter category are considered “mid-range” sized blades. Diamond sawblades greater than 20 inches are typically referred to as large blades. Finished sawblades may be categorized by (1) the physical attributes of the finished blade; (2) the physical attributes of the diamond section; and (3) the method of joining the core to the diamond segments. The attributes and characteristics in turn affect the application, grade, life, and price of the finished sawblades. The principal physical characteristics of the blade include the cutting surfaces, whether they are “segmented rim” or “continuous rim” (figure I-1).

Figure I-1

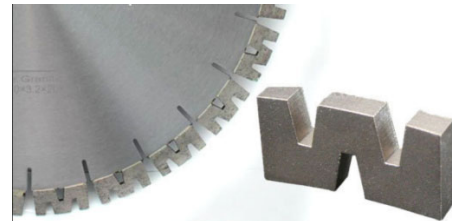
Diamond sawblades: Typical cutting surfaces (continuous rim, segmented rim) and segments



Continuous rim



Segmented rim



Diamond saw blade and segment

Source: Continuous rim (<https://www.husqvarnacp.com/us/diamond-tools/masonry-saws/>); segmented rim (<https://www.ohiopowertool.com/m-235-diamond-core-cut-saw-blades.aspx>); Diamond saw blade and segment (<http://www.hqutool.com/en/content/?178.html>).

The principal characteristics of a diamond section are the strength of the bonding matrix and the concentration of diamonds. The bonding matrix has several functions, including: (1) dispersing and supporting the diamonds; (2) controlling wear while allowing diamonds to protrude; (3) keeping diamonds in the bond matrix so there is no diamond “pull-out”; (4) acting as a heat sink; and (5) distributing impact and load when the diamonds strike the cutting surface. The concentration, quality, and size of diamonds in the sawblade segments and the composition of the bond matrix determine the application, grade, longevity, and price. More diamonds in a stronger bond matrix translates into better cutting qualities, and thus a higher grade rating and price.

The method used to attach the diamond segments to the sawblade core is also a key characteristic of finished diamond sawblades. Segments are either sintered, soldered/brazed, or laser-welded onto the core. For sintered blades, a mixture of diamonds and metal powders matrix bond is baked onto the sawblade core. Diamond sawblades with segments that are soldered/brazed to the core are blades that must be used in a “wet” cutting process, which

involves a fluid that lubricates and cools the blade during cutting. If such a blade is used in a “dry” cutting process, heat generated by the cutting action will melt the solder used to attach the segments to the core. Diamond sawblades that have segments laser-welded to the core are stronger, have a limited failure rate, and are more reliable than sintered sawblades.

Diamond sawblades are marketed by a quality or grade level within a given diameter size and application purpose. Factors that affect quality and price include (1) diamond quality; (2) diamond concentration; (3) type of sintering process used to produce segments; (4) number of segments on the blade; (5) segment height and diamond depth; (6) diamond grit size; (7) steel core quality and structure; (8) metal powder used to produce the segment; and (9) the presence of slots or gullets. Manufacturers and suppliers of blades will also use colors (paint or decals) to designate the quality levels of the blade.

Applications

Diamond sawblades have numerous functions and applications for cutting concrete, asphalt, masonry (brick, block, pavers, etc.), tile, refractory, stone (marble, granite, and other rock), ceramics, and glass. Diamond sawblades are also used to groove road, highway, and airport runway surfaces to give them antiskid characteristics. End users select different diamond sawblades based on the material being cut.

When selecting a diamond sawblade, end-users may consider the material to be cut, the cutting method – “dry” where the blade is cooled by air, or “wet” where the blade is cooled by water – the equipment being used, the depth of cut required, and whether the cutting will be intermittent and small-scale or continuous and large-scale. For example, a blade for cutting soft, abrasive material (e.g. asphalt, concrete) must have a strong bonding matrix to resist erosion of the blade, while a blade for cutting hard, dense material (e.g. porcelain, marble, granite) must have a weaker bond matrix to expose more diamonds for cutting. Also, a high horsepower saw may require stronger bonds and a higher diamond concentration, and a lower horsepower saw may require softer bonds and lower diamond concentration. Other factors an end-user may consider when choosing a diamond sawblade include the diameter of the blade; grade quality level; segment width, depth, and style; and slot configuration.

Geographic location can be a factor in many applications because regional stone aggregates used in construction and roads vary throughout the United States. For example, the basic aggregates along much of the coast of the U.S. Mid-Atlantic, Northeast, and northern California are medium hard and include granite, slate, traprock, basalt, and quartzite. In contrast, in mid-western states like Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin, the aggregates include pit gravel, limestone, and dolomite.

Diamond sawblade applications are diverse and not easy to categorize. Some U.S. diamond sawblade producers catalog their diamond sawblades by the types of material to be cut, and may list the relevant cutting equipment to be used with the blade. In contrast, Husqvarna lists major applications centered around its sawing machinery and related diamond sawblades. These application categories include: (1) wall sawing; (2) floor sawing; (3) early entry saws; (4) hand-held power cutting; (5) angle grinders; and (6) masonry and tile sawing.³⁴

Wall sawing involves cutting doors, windows, or ventilation apertures in buildings. These are electrically or hydraulically-powered saws mounted on a track system attached to the wall to move vertically or horizontally. Diamond sawblades used in these saws are used to cut steel-reinforced concrete and brick. These blades can range in diameter from 18 inches to 72 inches.

Floor sawing pertains to cutting floors, driveways, parking lots, roads, runways, old and new concrete, and asphalt. For large jobs such as airports, highways, and other large-scale projects, the sawing machine is self-propelled and is powered by a diesel engine. The diamond sawblade diameter may reach 72 inches with a depth of cut of 32 inches. For medium to smaller jobs, the machine is likely to be manually-guided and powered by a gasoline engine, with sawblades that may reach 26 inches. For small jobs, such as small road repair, trenches for pipe laying, expansion joints in concrete floors, the sawblade may range in diameter from 14 inches to 20 inches.

Early entry saws are for cutting joint lines in green concrete (i.e., finished concrete that is 6 to 12 hours old) to prevent concrete stresses that would result in random cracking of the concrete as it dries. Early entry sawing is performed on green concrete ranging from residential and light commercial sites to commercial and industrial paving sites to highways, runways, and large commercial sites. When cutting green concrete, the diamond sawblade rotates through a slot in a metal plate called a skid plate that prevents the concrete from ripping out of position on the up-cutting rotation. Early entry blades typically range in diameter from 6 to 14 inches. Two or three blades may be ganged together to cut wide joints.

Hand-held power cutting covers cutting of floors and walls, building blocks, cast concrete pipe, and grooves for expansion joints and crack repair. These are typically handheld circular saws and can be either gasoline, hydraulic, pneumatic, or electric powered. The blade diameter typically ranges from 12 to 18 inches.

³⁴ Husqvarna, Husqvarna Construction tool guide, <https://www.husqvarnacp.com/us/diamond-tools/diamond-blades/> (accessed September 23, 2020).

Angle grinders are hand-held power tools, usually electrically powered. This category includes right angle grinders, side grinders, and tuck point grinders. Angle grinders with diamond sawblades are used in small jobs such as for fast cutting of general purpose concrete or asphalt. They are also used for repairing cracks in concrete. Angle grinders and specially-made tuck point grinders are used in removing old mortar from brick walls that are then repointed with new mortar. Tuck point diamond sawblades may come in configurations of either two or three blades layered together to form a thick blade that matches the width of the mortar joint. Angle grinders typically use blades that are ranged between 4 inches and 7 inches in diameter.

Table saws (saws mounted on tables) are typically used to cut masonry and tile. This category also includes sawing machines for cutting construction blocks. Materials cut include porcelain and ceramic tiles, granite, marble concrete, brick, and other abrasive materials. Typically, the diamond sawblade is cooled with water when cutting these materials. Continuous rim diamond sawblades are typically used to provide a smooth cut to the masonry or tile. These blades may range in diameter from 4 inches to 14 inches. Diamond sawblades on sawing machines for cutting block may range up to 24 inches in diameter.

Manufacturing process³⁵

Diamond sawblades are manufactured by assembling a diamond sawblade core and attaching the diamond segments. There are three major methods of attaching the diamond cutting surfaces: laser-welding, soldering (or brazing), and sintering. In the United States, laser-welding is the dominant method of attaching segments to cores. Sintering was used minimally at the time of the original investigations, and it is no longer used in U.S. production.³⁶ However, sintering is a production method widely used by producers outside of the United States.³⁷

Historically, the method of attaching the segments to the cores correlate somewhat with the diamond sawblade diameter size. Sintering has been widely used as the production method for blades that are 14 inches in diameter or less, with some laser-welding and soldering also used. Laser-welding is the method most used in the production of sawblades that are 14

³⁵ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on first review publication, pp. I-22-I-26 and first review confidential report, pp. I-33-I-39.

³⁶ Sintering accounted for less than *** percent and approximately *** percent of U.S. producers' commercial U.S. shipments in 2005 and 2014, respectively. First review confidential report, p. I-33, p. F-3.

³⁷ Sintering accounted for approximately *** percent of commercial U.S. shipments of imports from China in 2014. First review confidential report, p. F-3.

inches in diameter or greater, followed by soldering. U.S. production of diamond sawblades less than 12 inches in diameter is limited but does occur.

Diamond sawblade cores

Diamond sawblade producers purchase domestically produced and/or imported diamond cores. The cores are cut from heat-treated alloy steel plate or sheet. The cut shapes go through several heating and quenching steps, as well as steps to create a surface on which the segments are attached.

First, an arbor is drilled or reamed in the core. The core is then tensioned on a roll tensioner to reduce the stresses of centripetal force so that the blade will spin perpendicular to the spindle of a sawing machine. In the case of slotted (segmented) blades, radial slots (also called “gullets”) are cut out from the outer diameter of the core to facilitate the attachment of the diamond segments through a bonding process. The outer diameter edge of the core is ground on a grinding machine to customer specifications so that the core is truly round.

Diamond segments

Diamond segments are produced by combining the desired metal bonds/matrix mixes. According to ***, metal bonds/matrix mixes are proprietary across the industry. The necessary metal powders are combined in mixers and stored as needed. Next, the desired metal bond/matrix and the specified quality diamonds are selected. This combination is then used to form the segments in a cold press.

The press has two hoppers – one for the metal bond/matrix without diamonds, and the other for the mixture with diamonds. The powder mixtures are then injected into a mold to form a segment with two layers – one layer of solely metal bond/matrix for the backer pad and the other layer with diamonds for doing the cutting. The powder mixture layers are pressed under pressure to form a segment, which is then popped out of the mold.

To complete the formation of the segment, the cold-pressed segments are inserted into molds that are put into hot presses to sinter the metal bonds/matrix and diamonds into a unified whole. The press applies both heat and pressure to the segments. Once formed, the segments are cooled and deburred. The backer side is machined for a precise fit with the core. The segments are inspected for material integrity, shape, and balance.

Laser-welded and soldered/brazed finished diamond sawblades

Finished diamond sawblades are produced by attaching segments to the core. Before attaching the segments, the diamond core is checked for balance. The core undergoes slight grinding to ensure proper outer diameter dimension and is tension-checked to ensure the blade performs at the specified revolution speed.

Laser-welded blades are produced by welding the segments to the core blade using an industrial laser. Machines for laser-welding may be operated either manually when accomplishing low volume production runs or in a semi-automated mode for large volumes of the same blade. In the semi-automated mode, a core is automatically picked up from a stack, loaded onto the welding fixture. Segments from a feeder are automatically positioned onto the core and welded. Once all the segments are welded the blade is ejected, and the process repeats.

Advantages of laser-welded diamond sawblades include substantial automation of the production process, strong welding adhesion between the segments and the alloy steel core, and greater stability under high temperature. However, according to ***, laser welding machines use *** gases in powering the laser head, which is a consumable, and the power heads eventually wear out.

Laser welding is generally used to produce segmented blades for dry-cutting applications. This process is particularly suited for producing the type of blades that would be found in hand-held saws used in masonry and brick cutting applications.

Soldered or brazed blades are produced by soldering or brazing onto the landings that protrude from the core. A segment is placed on a length of silver solder that in turn has been placed on a landing on the core. The solder is then heated thus fusing the segment to the core. ***.

At ***, machines for producing soldered diamond sawblades are ***. ***. Also, the segments ***.

The final manufacturing steps include tensioning, inspection, finishing, painting, and packaging. After the segments are attached to the core, the blades are tensioned to make the blade run straight on the sawing machine. The blades may be tensioned manually using a hammer or on a roll tensioning machine. Blades are often painted and/or decal labels applied. The labeling and packaging is a manual process as there are many different types of diamond sawblades produced and firms may manufacture blades for private labels.

Some U.S. producers and resellers of diamond sawblades offer repair or re-tipping services (i.e., replacing old segments with new segments). ***.

Sintered blades

Sintered blades are produced by pressing the diamond/metal bonding mixture onto the core, and then heat-treating the entire blade. There are two methods reportedly used to manufacture sintered diamond sawblades – hot press and cold press. The most widely used is the hot press. The cores are fed into the machine as well as the diamond metal bond mixture, the machine closes with the cores, deposits diamond mixture on both sides of the core, and the mixture is pressed onto the core under heat and pressure, thereby sintering the diamond/metal bonding mixture to the blade. The cold press requires that the diamond/metal bonding mixture be deposited onto the core, the moved to a kiln where it is sintered.³⁸

Frequently, the term “sintered” blade is used to refer to continuous rim blades because sintering is the most efficient means of producing continuous rim blades. Sintered blades are commonly produced in smaller sizes for less specialized applications. Larger sized diamond sawblades typically are not produced using the sintering production method because the heat treatment process weakens the core and the integrity of the product.

³⁸ Gila Tools, “Understanding Diamond Blades,” accessed September 25, 2020. <https://www.gilatools.com/learning-center.html>.

The industry in the United States

U.S. producers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from 18 firms, which accounted for approximately 90 percent of production of diamond sawblades in the United States during 2004.³⁹ During the first five-year review, the Commission received U.S. producer questionnaires from eight manufacturers of finished diamond sawblades, which accounted for approximately 90 percent of U.S. production by firms that provided responses in the original investigations and one core producer, Western Saw, which accounted for *** percent of production in the original investigations and 100 percent of U.S. production of diamond sawblade cores during 2012-14.⁴⁰

In response to the Commission's notice of institution in this current review, the domestic interested party provided a list of 18 known and currently operating U.S. producers of diamond sawblades. Two firms providing U.S. industry data in response to the Commission's notice of institution accounted for approximately *** percent of production of diamond sawblades in the United States during 2019.⁴¹ Diamond Products accounted for an *** of the total U.S. market for finished diamond sawblades and Western Saw accounted for *** of U.S. production of diamond sawblade cores in 2019.

³⁹ Original publication, p. III-1.

⁴⁰ First review confidential report, p. III-1.

⁴¹ Domestic interested party's response to the Commission's request for information, September 23, 2020, p. 3.

Recent developments

Since the Commission's last five-year review, there have been no notable changes in the U.S. industry that impact the supply and demand of diamond sawblades in the United States. However, the domestic party pointed out the potential impacts of COVID-19 on future demand for diamond sawblades.⁴²

According to the domestic interested party, demand for diamond sawblades in the U.S. market is related to the U.S. non-residential construction industry.⁴³ Although non-residential construction increased overall by 16 percent from 2015 to 2019,⁴⁴ information submitted by the domestic interested party indicates that U.S. non-residential construction has decreased in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.⁴⁵ The domestic interested party states that U.S. non-residential construction was projected to experience a modestly slow growth in 2020, but that the COVID-19 pandemic altered those projections and a revised outlook for future non-residential construction points to negative growth in 2020 and 2021.⁴⁶

⁴² Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, September 22, 2020, pp. 21-22.

⁴³ Ibid, p. 13.

⁴⁴ U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau. "Annual Value of Construction Put in Place" n.d. <https://www.census.gov/construction/c30/xls/total.xls>.

⁴⁵ Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, September 22, 2020, pp. 13-14.

⁴⁶ Ibid. At the beginning of 2020, the American Institute of Architects ("AIA") projected a year of modestly slow growth for nonresidential construction, with projected growth of 1.5% in 2020 and 0.6% growth in 2021. In July 2020, the AIA revised its outlook and issued negative growth projections for 2020 and 2021 of -8.1% and -4.8%, respectively. Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, September 22, 2020, Exhibits 1 and 2.

U.S. producers' trade and financial data

The Commission asked domestic interested parties to provide trade and financial data in their response to the notice of institution in the current five-year review.⁴⁷ Tables I-2 and I-3 present a compilation of the trade and financial data for finished diamond sawblades and diamond sawblade cores submitted from all responding U.S. producers in the original investigations and subsequent five-year review.⁴⁸

Table I-2
Finished diamond sawblades: Trade and financial data submitted by U.S. producers, 2005, 2014, and 2019

Item	2005	2014	2019
Capacity (units)	***	***	***
Production (units)	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (percent)	***	***	***
U.S. shipments: Quantity (units)	***	***	***
Value (\$1,000)	***	***	***
Unit value (per unit)	***	***	***
Net sales (\$1,000)	***	***	***
COGS (\$1,000)	***	***	***
COGS/net sales (percent)	***	***	***
Gross profit (loss) (\$1,000)	***	***	***
SG&A expenses (\$1,000)	***	***	***
Operating income (loss) (\$1,000)	***	***	***
Operating income (loss)/net sales (percent)	***	***	***

Note: For a discussion of data coverage, please see "U.S. producers" section.

Source: For the years 2005 and 2014, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations and first five-year review. U.S. industry data in 2005 excludes ***, which the Commission found appropriate circumstances to exclude from the domestic industry. U.S. industry data in 2014 excludes ***, which the Commission found appropriate circumstances to exclude from the domestic industry. For the year 2019, data are compiled using data submitted by the domestic interested party. Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, September 2, 2020, Exhibit 8.

⁴⁷ Individual company trade and financial data are presented in app. B.

⁴⁸ The domestic interested party did not report any production of diamond sawblade segments. Domestic interested party's response to the Commission's request for information, September 23, 2020, p. 3.

Table I-3
Diamond sawblade cores: Trade and financial data submitted by U.S. producers, 2015, 2014, and 2019

Item	2005	2014	2019
Capacity (units)	***	***	***
Production (units)	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (percent)	***	***	***
U.S. shipments:			
Quantity (units)	***	***	***
Value (\$1,000)	***	***	***
Unit value (per unit)	***	***	***
Net sales (\$1,000)	***	***	***
COGS (\$1,000)	***	***	***
COGS/net sales (percent)	***	***	***
Gross profit (loss) (\$1,000)	***	***	***
SG&A expenses (\$1,000)	***	***	***
Operating income (loss) (\$1,000)	***	***	***
Operating income (loss)/net sales (percent)	***	***	***

Note: For a discussion of data coverage, please see “U.S. producers” section.

Source: For the years 2005 and 2014, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission’s original investigations and first five-year review. For the year 2019, data are compiled using data submitted by domestic interested party. Domestic interested party’s response to the notice of institution, September 2, 2020, Exhibit 8.

Definitions of the domestic like product and domestic industry

The domestic like product is defined as the domestically produced product or products which are like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the subject merchandise. The domestic industry is defined as the U.S. producers as a whole of the domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of the domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product. Under the related parties provision, the Commission may exclude a U.S. producer from the domestic industry for purposes of its injury determination if “appropriate circumstances” exist.⁴⁹

⁴⁹ Section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B).

In its original determination and its full first five-year review determination, the Commission defined the domestic like product as diamond sawblades and parts thereof, coextensive with Commerce's scope. The domestic industry is the U.S. producers as a whole of the domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of the domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product. In its original determination and its full first five-year review determination, the Commission defined the domestic industry as all domestic producers of diamond sawblades, including the assemblers in addition to all domestic producers of finished diamond sawblades and component parts, with certain exclusions from the industry under the related parties provision.^{50 51}

U.S. imports and apparent U.S. consumption

U.S. importers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from 43 firms, which accounted for a substantial majority of total U.S. imports of diamond sawblades from China, Korea, and all other sources during 2004.⁵² Import data presented in the original investigations are based on questionnaire responses. During the first five-year review, the Commission received U.S. importer questionnaires from 26 firms, which accounted for approximately 89.4 percent of total U.S. imports of diamond sawblades from China during 2014.⁵³ U.S. import data presented in the first review are based on questionnaire responses and *** data.

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in this current review, in its response to the Commission's notice of institution, the domestic interested party provided a list of 152 potential U.S. importers of diamond sawblades.⁵⁴

⁵⁰ 85 FR 46719, August 3, 2020.

⁵¹ In this current review, no firms from the domestic interested party were identified as related parties. However, three U.S. producers were identified as related parties because each is also an importer of subject merchandise. ***. Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, September 2, 2020, Exhibit 4.

⁵² Original publication, p. IV-1.

⁵³ First review confidential report, p. IV-1.

⁵⁴ The list of possible U.S. importers submitted by the domestic interested party likely overstates the actual number of U.S. importers of diamond sawblades because it includes numerous freight forwarding
(continued...)

U.S. imports

Table I-4 presents the value of U.S. imports of diamond sawblades and parts thereof from China as well as the other top sources of U.S. imports (shown in descending order of 2019 imports by value). Tables I-5, I-6, and I-7 present the quantity, value, and unit value of U.S. imports of finished diamond sawblades, diamond sawblade cores, and diamond sawblade segments from China as well as the other top sources of U.S. imports (shown in descending order of 2019 imports by quantity).

Table I-4
Diamond sawblades and parts thereof: U.S. imports, 2015-19

Item	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	Landed, duty-paid value (\$1,000)				
China	21,556	20,938	17,193	10,543	7,815
Subtotal, subject	21,556	20,938	17,193	10,543	7,815
Korea	38,845	34,855	35,837	38,115	36,080
Thailand	37,769	36,940	40,311	43,880	42,767
Indonesia	4,909	6,624	7,288	9,016	9,020
All other sources	24,009	20,874	25,499	32,390	33,030
Subtotal, nonsubject	105,532	99,294	108,934	123,402	120,897
Total imports	127,088	120,231	126,127	133,945	128,712

Note: Because of rounding, figure may not add to total shown.

Note: Because the quantities of finished diamond sawblades and diamond sawblade parts (cores and segments) are measured in distinct units, the apparent U.S. consumption presented is based exclusively on value data for finished diamond sawblades and parts of diamond sawblades.

Note: In 2019, Commerce determined that imports of diamond sawblades through Thailand are circumventing the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades from China. Commerce determined that diamond sawblades made with Chinese cores and Chinese segments joined in Thailand by Diamond Tools Technology (Thailand) Co., Ltd. and then subsequently exported from Thailand to the United States are circumventing the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades from China. Commerce also determined that diamond sawblades made with Chinese cores and Thai segments or Chinese segments and Thai cores that are joined in Thailand by Diamond Tools and subsequently exported from Thailand to the United States are not circumventing the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades from China. 84 FR 33920, July 16, 2019.

Source: Compiled from official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 8202.39.0010, 8202.39.0040, and 6804.21.0010. These data may be overstated as HTS statistical reporting number 6804.21.0010 may contain products outside the scope of this review.

(...continued)

and logistics firms. Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, September 2, 2020, Exhibits 4 and 5.

Table I-5
Finished diamond sawblades: U.S. imports, 2015-19

Item	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	Quantity (units)				
China	2,511,983	2,028,308	1,425,898	781,579	373,165
Subtotal, subject	2,511,983	2,028,308	1,425,898	781,579	373,165
Korea	4,421,943	4,052,995	4,196,722	4,538,534	6,183,230
Thailand	3,305,927	3,679,518	3,934,658	3,975,507	4,312,918
Indonesia	925,191	1,282,139	1,888,226	2,469,385	2,380,476
All other sources	542,268	577,006	356,870	313,509	270,177
Subtotal, nonsubject	9,195,329	9,591,658	10,376,476	11,296,935	13,146,801
Total imports	11,707,312	11,619,966	11,802,374	12,078,514	13,519,966
	Landed, duty-paid value (\$1,000)				
China	18,165	17,147	13,969	5,593	4,748
Subtotal, subject	18,165	17,147	13,969	5,593	4,748
Korea	32,187	30,261	31,038	33,377	31,196
Thailand	35,542	35,219	38,717	41,857	40,653
Indonesia	4,909	6,606	7,277	9,016	9,020
All other sources	8,745	8,948	10,997	11,664	11,809
Subtotal, nonsubject	81,383	81,034	88,029	95,915	92,677
Total imports	99,547	98,182	101,998	101,508	97,425
	Unit value (dollars per unit)				
China	7.23	8.45	9.80	7.16	12.72
Subtotal, subject	7.23	8.45	9.80	7.16	12.72
Korea	7.28	7.47	7.40	7.35	5.05
Thailand	10.75	9.57	9.84	10.53	9.43
Indonesia	5.31	5.15	3.85	3.65	3.79
All other sources	16.13	15.51	30.82	37.20	43.71
Subtotal, nonsubject	8.85	8.45	8.48	8.49	7.05
Total imports	8.50	8.45	8.64	8.40	7.21

Note: Because of rounding, figure may not add to total shown.

Source: Compiled from official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting number HTS 8202.39.0010.

Table I-6
Diamond sawblade cores: U.S. imports, 2015-19

Item	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Quantity (units)					
China	58,119	135,705	51,789	52,077	60,916
Subtotal, subject	58,119	135,705	51,789	52,077	60,916
Thailand	50,563	47,341	52,176	80,124	90,673
Korea	56,457	53,399	103,270	29,552	23,415
Japan	40	20	6,325	173	5,914
All other sources	40,556	32,321	222,325	32,345	26,910
Subtotal, nonsubject	147,616	133,081	384,096	142,194	146,912
Total imports	205,735	268,786	435,885	194,271	207,828
Landed, duty-paid value (\$1,000)					
China	603	1,132	296	317	193
Subtotal, subject	603	1,132	296	317	193
Thailand	1,054	973	1,038	1,072	1,175
Korea	759	875	1,499	497	482
Japan	5	5	190	20	299
All other sources	1,530	1,617	2,388	1,700	1,264
Subtotal, nonsubject	3,349	3,470	5,114	3,290	3,221
Total imports	3,952	4,602	5,410	3,607	3,414
Unit value (dollars per unit)					
China	10.38	8.34	5.71	6.08	3.17
Subtotal, subject	10.38	8.34	5.71	6.08	3.17
Thailand	20.84	20.55	19.90	13.38	12.96
Korea	13.45	16.39	14.52	16.82	20.58
Japan	133.88	234.70	29.98	116.58	50.61
All other sources	37.74	50.04	10.74	52.57	46.97
Subtotal, nonsubject	22.69	26.07	13.32	23.13	21.92
Total imports	19.21	17.12	12.41	18.56	16.42

Note: Because of rounding, figure may not add to total shown.

Source: Compiled from official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting number HTS 8202.39.0040.

Table I-7
Diamond sawblade segments: U.S. imports, 2015-19

Item	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Quantity (UNITS)					
China	311,540	341,521	263,110	372,880	418,511
Subtotal, subject	311,540	341,521	263,110	372,880	418,511
Thailand	451,849	326,972	322,091	407,045	363,064
Korea	331,527	250,765	264,038	306,781	314,922
Italy	81,126	58,532	94,952	111,709	133,509
All other sources	767,984	938,460	680,178	931,461	1,280,386
Subtotal, nonsubject	1,632,486	1,574,729	1,361,259	1,756,996	2,091,881
Total imports	1,944,026	1,916,250	1,624,369	2,129,876	2,510,392
Landed, duty-paid value (\$1,000)					
China	2,788	2,658	2,928	4,633	2,874
Subtotal, subject	2,788	2,658	2,928	4,633	2,874
Thailand	1,173	749	556	951	939
Korea	5,899	3,719	3,299	4,240	4,402
Italy	3,891	3,970	5,587	7,729	6,649
All other sources	9,837	6,351	6,348	11,277	13,009
Subtotal, nonsubject	20,800	14,790	15,790	24,197	25,000
Total imports	23,588	17,448	18,719	28,830	27,874
Unit value (dollars per UNIT)					
China	8.95	7.78	11.13	12.42	6.87
Subtotal, subject	8.95	7.78	11.13	12.42	6.87
Thailand	2.60	2.29	1.73	2.34	2.59
Korea	17.79	14.83	12.50	13.82	13.98
Italy	47.97	67.83	58.84	69.19	49.80
All other sources	12.81	6.77	9.33	12.11	10.16
Subtotal, nonsubject	12.74	9.39	11.60	13.77	11.95
Total imports	12.13	9.11	11.52	13.54	11.10

Note: Because of rounding, figure may not add to total shown.

Source: Compiled from official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting number HTS 6804.21.0010. These data may be overstated as HTS statistical reporting number 6804.21.0010 may contain products outside the scope of this review.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Table I-8 presents value data on U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares for diamond sawblades and parts thereof. Tables I-9, I-10, and I-11 present quantity and value data on U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares for finished diamond sawblades, diamond sawblade cores, and diamond sawblade segments, respectively.

Table I-8
Diamond sawblades and parts thereof: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares 2005, 2015, and 2019

Item	2005	2014	2019
Value (1,000 dollars)			
U.S. producers' U.S. shipments	***	***	***
U.S. imports from—			
China	31,436	***	7,815
All other sources	78,098	***	120,897
Total imports	109,534	***	128,712
Apparent U.S. consumption	***	***	***
Share of consumption based on value (percent)			
U.S. producer's share	***	***	***
U.S. imports from.--			
China	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***

Note: For a discussion of data coverage, please see "U.S. producers" and "U.S. importers" sections. Because the quantities of finished diamond sawblades and diamond sawblade parts (cores and segments) are measured in distinct units, the apparent U.S. consumption presented is based exclusively on value data for finished diamond sawblades and parts of diamond sawblades.

Source: For the years 2005 and 2014, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations and first five-year review, respectively. For 2005, apparent U.S. consumption is derived from U.S. shipments of imports, rather than U.S. imports. As discussed previously, U.S. producers' data in 2005 excludes *** and U.S. producers' data in 2014 excludes ***, which the Commission found appropriate circumstances to exclude from the domestic industry. U.S. import data for 2014 are based on questionnaire responses and *** data. Apparent U.S. consumption value double counts some merchandise imported as diamond sawblade parts for use in domestic productive activities. The importer will have reported its value once, and the U.S. producer will have incorporated its value in its finished diamond sawblade sale. Similarly, apparent U.S. consumption data for 2005 and 2014 include data for segments and cores that were produced domestically and sold to finished diamond sawblade producers, as well as data for the sales of finished diamond sawblades that used those segments and cores. For the year 2019, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments are compiled from the domestic interested party's response to the Commission's notice of institution and U.S. imports are compiled using official Commerce statistics under for HTS statistical reporting numbers 8202.39.0010, 8202.39.0040, and 6804.21.0010.

Table I-9**Finished diamond sawblades: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares 2005, 2015, and 2019**

Item	2005	2014	2019
	Quantity (units)		
U.S. producers' U.S. shipments	***	***	***
U.S. imports from—			
China	2,772,961	4,683,946	373,165
All other sources	3,443,404	4,035,681	13,146,801
Total imports	6,216,365	8,719,627	13,519,966
Apparent U.S. consumption	6,753,839	9,103,835	***
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
U.S. producers' U.S. shipments	***	***	***
U.S. imports from—			
China	30,769	35,466	4,748
All other sources	72,664	51,056	92,677
Total imports	103,433	86,522	97,425
Apparent U.S. consumption	***	***	
	Share of consumption based on quantity (percent)		
U.S. producer's share	***	***	***
U.S. imports from—			
China	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***
	Share of consumption based on value (percent)		
U.S. producer's share	***	***	***
China	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***

Note: For a discussion of data coverage, please see "U.S. producers" and "U.S. importers" sections.

Source: For the years 2005 and 2014, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations and first five-year review, respectively. For 2005, apparent U.S. consumption is derived from U.S. shipments of imports, rather than U.S. imports. As discussed previously, U.S. producers' data in 2005 excludes *** and U.S. producers' data in 2014 excludes ***, which the Commission found appropriate circumstances to exclude from the domestic industry. Import data for 2014 are based on questionnaire responses. Apparent U.S. consumption value double counts some merchandise imported as diamond sawblade parts for use in domestic productive activities. The importer will have reported its value once, and the U.S. producer will have incorporated its value in its finished diamond sawblade sale. Similarly, apparent U.S. consumption data for 2005 and 2014 include data for segments and cores that were produced domestically and sold to finished diamond sawblade producers, as well as data for the sales of finished diamond sawblades that used those segments and cores. For the year 2019, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments are compiled from the domestic interested party's response to the Commission's notice of institution and U.S. imports are compiled using official Commerce statistics under for HTS statistical reporting number 8202.39.0010.

Table I-10**Diamond sawblade cores: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares 2005, 2015, and 2019**

Item	2005	2014	2019
	Quantity (units)		
U.S. producers' U.S. shipments	***	***	***
U.S. imports from—			
China	***	***	60,916
All other sources	***	***	146,912
Total imports	***	***	207,828
Apparent U.S. consumption	***	***	***
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
U.S. producers' U.S. shipments	***	***	***
U.S. imports from—			
China	***	***	193
All other sources	***	***	3,221
Total imports	***	***	3,414
Apparent U.S. consumption	***	***	***
	Share of consumption based on quantity (percent)		
U.S. producer's share	***	***	***
U.S. imports from—			
China	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***
	Share of consumption based on value (percent)		
U.S. producer's share	***	***	***
U.S. imports from—			
China	***	***	***
All other sources	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***

Note: For a discussion of data coverage, please see "U.S. producers" and "U.S. importers" sections.

Source: For the years 2005 and 2014, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations and first five-year review, respectively. For 2005, apparent U.S. consumption is derived from U.S. shipments of imports, rather than U.S. imports. U.S. import data for 2014 are based on questionnaire responses. For the year 2019, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments are compiled from the domestic interested party's response to the Commission's notice of institution and U.S. imports are compiled using official Commerce statistics under for HTS statistical reporting number 8202.39.0040.

Table I-11**Diamond sawblade segments: U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares 2005, 2015, and 2019**

Item	2005	2014	2019
	Quantity (units)		
U.S. producers' U.S. shipments	***	***	NA
U.S. imports from—			
China	***	***	418,511
All other sources	***	***	2,091,881
Total imports	***	***	2,510,392
Apparent U.S. consumption	***	***	NA
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
U.S. producers' U.S. shipments	***	***	NA
U.S. imports from—			
China	***	***	2,874
All other sources	***	***	25,000
Total imports	***	***	27,874
Apparent U.S. consumption	***	***	NA
	Share of consumption based on quantity (percent)		
U.S. producer's share	***	***	NA
U.S. imports from.			
China	***	***	NA
All other sources	***	***	NA
Total imports	***	***	NA
	Share of consumption based on value (percent)		
U.S. producer's share	***	***	NA
U.S. imports from.--			
China	***	***	NA
All other sources	***	***	NA
Total imports	***	***	NA

Note: For a discussion of data coverage, please see "U.S. producers" and "U.S. importers" sections.

Source: For the years 2005 and 2014, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations and first five-year review, respectively. For 2005, apparent U.S. consumption is derived from U.S. shipments of imports, rather than U.S. imports. U.S. import data for 2014 are based on questionnaire responses and *** data. For the year 2019, U.S. producer and apparent U.S. consumption data are not available as the domestic interested party did not report any production of diamond sawblade segments in their response to the Commission's notice of institution. U.S. imports are compiled using official Commerce statistics under for HTS statistical reporting number 6804.21.0010.

The industry in China

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from 15 firms.⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ During the first five-year review, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from three firms, which accounted for approximately half of exports of diamond sawblades from China to the United States during 2014.⁵⁷

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in this five-year review, the domestic interested party provided a list of 58 possible producers of diamond sawblades in China.⁵⁸ There are no recent developments pertaining to the industry in China.

Table I-12 presents export data for HTS subheading 8202.39, a category that includes diamond sawblades and out-of-scope products, from China (by export destination in descending order of quantity for 2019).

⁵⁵ The staff report from the original investigations does not present responding firms' share of total production of diamond sawblades in China or their share of diamond sawblade exports from China during 2004.

⁵⁶ Original publication, p. VII-1.

⁵⁷ First review publication, p. IV-6. The staff report from the first review does not present responding firms' share of total production of diamond sawblades in China during 2014.

⁵⁸ Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, September 2, 2020, Exhibit 6.

Table I-12

Circular sawblades (including slitting or slotting saw blades) other than with a working part of steel: Exports from China, by destination, 2015-19

Item	Calendar year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Quantity (kilograms)					
India	3,095,859	3,390,809	4,012,150	5,610,499	5,714,043
Germany	2,612,372	2,606,881	2,745,833	3,057,315	2,793,218
Brazil	1,703,582	1,757,568	2,504,413	2,285,904	2,299,709
Russia	1,027,298	692,879	995,349	1,294,147	1,578,123
United Kingdom	661,315	769,396	944,403	1,135,865	1,224,393
Netherlands	518,392	703,385	819,109	851,302	824,393
Poland	457,135	425,673	550,105	507,729	701,440
South Africa	642,474	519,411	672,146	508,219	643,095
Egypt	263,834	230,340	364,135	479,817	588,939
Vietnam	1,349,135	991,432	1,074,960	1,049,484	588,311
All other	7,670,765	7,892,282	9,093,081	9,473,010	9,734,995
Total	20,002,161	19,980,056	23,775,684	26,253,291	26,690,659

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HTS subheading 8202.39. These data may be overstated as HTS subheading 8202.39 may contain products outside the scope of this review.

Third-country trade actions

Based on available information, diamond sawblades from China have not been subject to other antidumping or countervailing duty investigations outside the United States.⁵⁹

The global market

Although China and Korea provide for tariff lines for diamond sawblades and parts thereof, most countries do not collect and publish data on diamond sawblades. Therefore, global export statistics include circular sawblades with working part of diamond or materials other than steel (i.e. primarily carbide or tungsten carbide tipped circular sawblades).⁶⁰

During 2015-2019, global supply increased by 10.8 percent (table I-13). Exports from China increased by 6.7 percent and from Thailand by 53.2 percent during this period. Table I-13 presents global export data for GTA HTS subheading 8202.39, a category that includes diamond sawblades and parts thereof and out-of-scope products, by source (in descending order of value for 2019).

⁵⁹ “WTO Dispute Finder”, https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/find_dispu_cases_e.htm, (accessed October 1, 2020).

⁶⁰ Global Tariffs, “Tariff Search Criteria”, <https://export.customsinfo.com/GlobalTariffs/Default.aspx>, (accessed October 1, 2020).

Table I-13

Circular sawblades (including slitting or slotting saw blades) other than with a working part of steel: Global exports by top 10 reporting countries, 2015-19

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
China	546,578	530,260	568,599	600,923	583,033
EU28	242,088	250,530	252,464	271,714	249,209
South Korea	78,207	82,812	90,189	91,478	93,436
Japan	45,546	51,964	62,334	73,053	73,499
Thailand	28,202	26,079	32,248	38,063	43,191
United States	22,242	20,924	21,371	23,996	21,480
Turkey	9,999	9,850	11,297	12,996	13,408
Canada	8,809	7,870	8,010	8,479	11,247
Colombia	61	100	14	6	8,964
Israel	9,664	7,766	7,915	8,904	8,850
All other	33,062	27,973	30,181	29,140	28,843
World Total	1,024,458	1,016,128	1,084,622	1,158,752	1,135,160

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to total shown.

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS headings 8202.39, (accessed October 2, 2020). These data may be overstated as HTS subheading 8202.39 may contain products outside the scope of this review.

APPENDIX A

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES

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

Citation	Title	Link
85 FR 46719 August 3, 2020	<i>Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof From China; Institution of a Five-Year Review</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-08-03/pdf/2020-16733.pdf
85 FR 47185 August 4, 2020	<i>Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews</i>	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-08-04/pdf/2020-16879.pdf

APPENDIX B
COMPANY-SPECIFIC DATA

RESPONSE CHECKLIST FOR U.S. PRODUCERS

Item	Diamond Products	Western Saw	Total DSMC
	Quantity=in Units; value=1,000 dollars		
Nature of operation	✓	✓	✓
Statement of intent to participate	✓	✓	✓
Statement of likely effects of revoking the order	✓	✓	✓
U.S. producer list	✓	✓	✓
U.S. importer/foreign producer list	✓	✓	✓
List of 3-5 leading purchasers	✓	✓	✓
List of sources for national/regional prices	?	?	?
Production:			
Quantity	***	***	***
Percent of total reported	***	***	***
Capacity	***	***	***
Commercial shipments:			
Quantity	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***
Internal consumption/company transfers:			
Quantity	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***
Net sales	***	***	***
COGS	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	***	***	***
Changes in supply/demand	✓	✓	✓
<p>Note: The production, capacity, and shipment data presented are for calendar year 2019. The financial data for Diamond Products are for fiscal year ended December 31, 2019 and the financial data for Western Saw are for fiscal year ended April 30, 2020. Diamond Products' reported figures include ***, and Western Saw's reported figures include ***.</p> <p>Note: DSMC and its members stated are not aware of any trade publications that publish national and regional price data for diamond sawblades in the United States or other markets and that information on prices is usually generated through the price negotiation process with customers, and occasionally through producer price lists. Domestic interested parties' response to the notice of institution, p.21.</p> <p>✓ = response provided; * = response not provided; NA = not applicable; ? = indicated that the information was not known.</p>			

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY DATA COMPILED IN PRIOR PROCEEDINGS

Table C-1
Finished diamond sawblades: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2012-14

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

	Report data			Period changes		
	Calendar year			Calendar year		
	2012	2013	2014	2012-14	2012-13	2013-14
U.S. consumption quantity:						
Amount.....	8,554,105	8,214,959	9,103,835	6.4	(4.0)	10.8
Producers' share (fn1).....	4.8	4.8	4.2	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.6)
Importers' share (fn1):						
China.....	78.8	67.0	51.5	(27.4)	(11.8)	(15.5)
Korea.....	10.8	13.1	13.8	3.0	2.4	0.6
All other sources.....	5.6	15.1	30.6	25.0	9.5	15.5
Nonsubject sources.....	16.3	28.2	44.3	28.0	11.9	16.1
Total imports.....	95.2	95.2	95.8	0.6	0.0	0.6
U.S. consumption value:						
Amount.....	150,150	142,819	154,898	3.2	(4.9)	8.5
Producers' share (fn1).....	51.1	49.6	44.1	(6.9)	(1.5)	(5.5)
Importers' share (fn1):						
China.....	29.7	23.8	22.9	(6.8)	(5.9)	(0.9)
Korea.....	10.5	13.3	12.8	2.3	2.8	(0.5)
All other sources.....	8.8	13.3	20.2	11.4	4.5	6.9
Nonsubject sources.....	19.2	26.6	33.0	13.7	7.4	6.4
Total imports.....	48.9	50.4	55.9	6.9	1.5	5.5
U.S. imports from:						
China:						
Quantity.....	6,744,474	5,503,757	4,683,946	(30.6)	(18.4)	(14.9)
Value.....	44,577	33,964	35,466	(20.4)	(23.8)	4.4
Unit value.....	\$6.61	\$6.17	\$7.57	14.6	(6.6)	22.7
Ending inventory quantity.....	785,073	715,432	543,930	(30.7)	(8.9)	(24.0)
Korea:						
Quantity.....	920,779	1,078,534	1,252,064	36.0	17.1	16.1
Value.....	15,692	18,986	19,766	26.0	21.0	4.1
Unit value.....	\$17.04	\$17.60	\$15.79	(7.4)	3.3	(10.3)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:						
Quantity.....	477,519	1,238,178	2,783,617	482.9	159.3	124.8
Value.....	13,169	18,975	31,290	137.6	44.1	64.9
Unit value.....	\$27.58	\$15.32	\$11.24	(59.2)	(44.4)	(26.7)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources:						
Quantity.....	1,398,298	2,316,712	4,035,681	188.6	65.7	74.2
Value.....	28,861	37,961	51,056	76.9	31.5	34.5
Unit value.....	\$20.64	\$16.39	\$12.65	(38.7)	(20.6)	(22.8)
Ending inventory quantity.....	382,009	438,752	789,150	106.6	14.9	79.9
Total imports:						
Quantity.....	8,142,772	7,820,469	8,719,627	7.1	(4.0)	11.5
Value.....	73,438	71,925	86,522	17.8	(2.1)	20.3
Unit value.....	\$9.02	\$9.20	\$9.92	10.0	2.0	7.9
Ending inventory quantity.....	1,167,082	1,154,184	1,333,080	14.2	(1.1)	15.5
U.S. producers':						
Average capacity quantity.....	584,800	635,877	532,347	(9.0)	8.7	(16.3)
Production quantity.....	417,048	426,620	393,953	(5.5)	2.3	(7.7)
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	71.3	67.1	74.0	2.7	(4.2)	6.9
U.S. shipments:						
Quantity.....	411,333	394,490	384,208	(6.6)	(4.1)	(2.6)
Value.....	76,712	70,894	68,376	(10.9)	(7.6)	(3.6)
Unit value.....	\$186.50	\$179.71	\$177.97	(4.6)	(3.6)	(1.0)
Export shipments:						
Quantity.....	29,007	23,882	18,789	(35.2)	(17.7)	(21.3)
Value.....	5,787	4,535	3,305	(42.9)	(21.6)	(27.1)
Unit value.....	\$199.50	\$189.89	\$175.90	(11.8)	(4.8)	(7.4)
Ending inventory quantity.....	146,012	153,964	145,681	(0.2)	5.4	(5.4)
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	33.2	36.8	36.1	3.0	3.6	(0.7)
Production workers.....	262	263	276	5.3	0.4	4.9
Hours worked (1,000s).....	515	541	543	5.4	5.0	0.4
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	8,726	8,773	9,120	4.5	0.5	4.0
Hourly wages.....	\$16.94	\$16.22	\$16.80	(0.9)	(4.3)	3.6
Productivity (units per 1,000 hours).....	809.8	788.6	725.5	(10.4)	(2.6)	(8.0)
Unit labor costs.....	\$20.92	\$20.56	\$23.15	10.6	(1.7)	12.6
Net sales:						
Quantity.....	384,689	383,276	370,892	(3.6)	(0.4)	(3.2)
Value.....	72,422	70,302	68,014	(6.1)	(2.9)	(3.3)
Unit value.....	\$188.26	\$183.42	\$183.38	(2.6)	(2.6)	(0.0)
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	43,407	41,097	41,602	(4.2)	(5.3)	1.2
Gross profit or (loss).....	29,015	29,205	26,412	(9.0)	0.7	(9.6)
SG&A expenses.....	18,835	18,439	19,339	2.7	(2.1)	4.9
Operating income or (loss).....	10,180	10,766	7,073	(30.5)	5.8	(34.3)
Net income or (loss).....	5,853	6,385	1,130	(80.7)	9.1	(82.3)
Capital expenditures.....	622	1,316	680	9.3	111.6	(48.3)
Unit COGS.....	\$112.84	\$107.23	\$112.17	(0.6)	(5.0)	4.6
Unit SG&A expenses.....	\$48.96	\$48.11	\$52.14	6.5	(1.7)	8.4
Unit operating income or (loss).....	\$26.46	\$28.09	\$19.07	(27.9)	6.1	(32.1)
COGS/sales (fn1).....	59.9	58.5	61.2	1.2	(1.5)	2.7
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	14.1	15.3	10.4	(3.7)	1.3	(4.9)

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

fn2.--Undefined.

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

Table C-2
Diamond sawblade cores: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2012-14

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

	Report data			Period changes		
	Calendar year			Calendar year		
	2012	2013	2014	2012-14	2012-13	2013-14
U.S. commercial consumption quantity:						
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):						
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. commercial consumption value:						
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):						
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from:						
China:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers':						
Average capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial U.S. shipments:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Productivity (units per 1,000 hours).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial net sales:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

fn2.--Undefined.

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

Table C-3
Diamond sawblade segments: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2012-14

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

	Report data			Period changes		
	Calendar year			Calendar year		
	2012	2013	2014	2012-14	2012-13	2013-14
U.S. commercial consumption quantity:						
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):						
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. commercial consumption value:						
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):						
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from:						
China:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers':						
Average commercial capacity quantity (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial production quantity (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial U.S. shipments:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Productivity (units per 1,000 hours).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Commercial net sales:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures (fn4).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

fn2.--Undefined.

fn3.--Data only include capacity for segments to be sold on the merchant market. Overall capacity and production on equipment used to produce segments are reported in table III-2.

fn4.--Includes capital expenditure data for firms producing both finished diamond sawblades and segments.

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

Table C-4
Diamond sawblades and parts thereof: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2012-14

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

	Report data			Period changes		
	Calendar year			Calendar year		
	2012	2013	2014	2012-14	2012-13	2013-14
U.S. consumption value:						
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):						
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value of U.S. imports from:						
China:	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea:	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources:	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports:	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total U.S. producers':						
Value of U.S. shipments:	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value of export shipments:	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value of net sales.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***

Note.--U.S. consumption value double counts some merchandise imported as diamond sawblade parts for use in domestic productive activities. The importer will have reported its value once, and the U.S. producer will have incorporated its value in its finished diamond sawblade sale. Similarly, values in this table include data for segments and cores that were produced domestically and sold to finished diamond sawblade producers, as well as data for the sales of finished diamond sawblades that used those segments and cores. Note.--Because of the mix of finished products and parts, quantities and unit values are not provided.

fn1.--Report data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.
fn2.--Undefined.

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

Table C-1 (alternate 1)
Finished diamond sawblades: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2012-14 excluding ***

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

	Report data			Period changes		
	2012	Calendar year 2013	2014	2012-14	Calendar year 2012-13	2013-14
U.S. consumption quantity:						
Amount.....	8,554,105	8,214,959	9,103,835	6.4	(4.0)	10.8
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers excluding ***.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total.....	4.8	4.8	4.2	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.6)
Importers' share (fn1):						
China.....	78.8	67.0	51.5	(27.4)	(11.8)	(15.5)
Korea.....	10.8	13.1	13.8	3.0	2.4	0.6
All other sources.....	5.6	15.1	30.6	25.0	9.5	15.5
Nonsubject sources.....	16.3	28.2	44.3	28.0	11.9	16.1
Total imports.....	95.2	95.2	95.8	0.6	0.0	0.6
U.S. consumption value:						
Amount.....	150,150	142,819	154,898	3.2	(4.9)	8.5
Producers' share (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers excluding ***.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total.....	51.1	49.6	44.1	(6.9)	(1.5)	(5.5)
Importers' share (fn1):						
China.....	29.7	23.8	22.9	(6.8)	(5.9)	(0.9)
Korea.....	10.5	13.3	12.8	2.3	2.8	(0.5)
All other sources.....	8.8	13.3	20.2	11.4	4.5	6.9
Nonsubject sources.....	19.2	26.6	33.0	13.7	7.4	6.4
Total imports.....	48.9	50.4	55.9	6.9	1.5	5.5
U.S. imports from:						
China:						
Quantity.....	6,744,474	5,503,757	4,683,946	(30.6)	(18.4)	(14.9)
Value.....	44,577	33,964	35,466	(20.4)	(23.8)	4.4
Unit value.....	\$6.61	\$6.17	\$7.57	14.6	(6.6)	22.7
Ending inventory quantity.....	785,073	715,432	543,930	(30.7)	(8.9)	(24.0)
Korea:						
Quantity.....	920,779	1,078,534	1,252,064	36.0	17.1	16.1
Value.....	15,692	18,986	19,766	26.0	21.0	4.1
Unit value.....	\$17.04	\$17.60	\$15.79	(7.4)	3.3	(10.3)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:						
Quantity.....	477,519	1,238,178	2,783,617	482.9	159.3	124.8
Value.....	13,169	18,975	31,290	137.6	44.1	64.9
Unit value.....	\$27.58	\$15.32	\$11.24	(59.2)	(44.4)	(26.7)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources:						
Quantity.....	1,398,298	2,316,712	4,035,681	188.6	65.7	74.2
Value.....	28,861	37,961	51,056	76.9	31.5	34.5
Unit value.....	\$20.64	\$16.39	\$12.65	(38.7)	(20.6)	(22.8)
Ending inventory quantity.....	382,009	438,752	789,150	106.6	14.9	79.9
Total imports:						
Quantity.....	8,142,772	7,820,469	8,719,627	7.1	(4.0)	11.5
Value.....	73,438	71,925	86,522	17.8	(2.1)	20.3
Unit value.....	\$9.02	\$9.20	\$9.92	10.0	2.0	7.9
Ending inventory quantity.....	1,167,082	1,154,184	1,333,080	14.2	(1.1)	15.5
Included U.S. producers':						
Average capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Productivity (units per 1,000 hours).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net sales:						
Quantity.....	384,689	383,276	370,892	(3.6)	(0.4)	(3.2)
Value.....	72,422	70,302	68,014	(6.1)	(2.9)	(3.3)
Unit value.....	\$188.26	\$183.42	\$183.38	(2.6)	(2.6)	(0.0)
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	43,407	41,097	41,602	(4.2)	(5.3)	1.2
Gross profit or (loss).....	29,015	29,205	26,412	(0.0)	0.7	(9.6)
SG&A expenses.....	18,835	18,439	19,339	2.7	(2.1)	4.9
Operating income or (loss).....	10,180	10,766	7,073	(30.5)	5.8	(34.3)
Net income or (loss).....	5,853	6,385	1,130	(80.7)	9.1	(82.3)
Capital expenditures.....	622	1,316	680	9.3	111.6	(48.3)
Unit COGS.....	\$112.84	\$107.23	\$112.17	(0.6)	(5.0)	4.6
Unit SG&A expenses.....	\$48.96	\$48.11	\$52.14	6.5	(1.7)	8.4
Unit operating income or (loss).....	\$140.57	\$153.14	\$103.99	(26.0)	8.9	(32.1)
COGS/sales (fn1).....	59.9	58.5	61.2	1.2	(1.5)	2.7
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	14.1	15.3	10.4	(3.7)	1.3	(4.9)
*** U.S. shipments:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***

Note.--Financial data match table C-1 as *** only provided useable data in Part II of its questionnaire submission. fn1.--

Report data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.

fn2.--Undefined.

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

Table C-4 (alternate 1)
Diamond sawblades and parts thereof: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2012-14 excluding ***

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

	Report data			Period changes		
	Calendar year			Calendar year		
	2012	2013	2014	2012-14	2012-13	2013-14
U.S. consumption value:						
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1)						
***.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers excluding ***.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):						
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value of U.S. imports from:						
China:	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea:	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources:	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports:	***	***	***	***	***	***
Included U.S. producers:						
Value of U.S. shipments:	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value of export shipments:	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value of net sales.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
*** U.S. shipments value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***

Note.--U.S. consumption value double counts some merchandise imported as diamond sawblade parts for use in domestic productive activities. The importer will have reported its value once, and the U.S. producer will have incorporated its value in its finished diamond sawblade sale. Similarly, values in this table include data for segments and cores that were produced domestically and sold to finished diamond sawblade producers, as well as data for the sales of finished diamond sawblades that used those segments and cores.
 Note.--Because of the mix of finished products and parts, quantities and unit values are not provided.
 Note.--Financial data match table C-4 as *** only provided useable data in Part II of its questionnaire submission.

fn1.--Report data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.
 fn2.--Undefined.

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

Table C-1 (alternate 2)

Finished diamond sawblades: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2012-14 excluding *** and ***

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

	Report data			Period changes		
	2012	Calendar year 2013	2014	2012-14	Calendar year 2012-13	2013-14
U.S. consumption quantity:						
Amount.....	8,554,105	8,214,959	9,103,835	6.4	(4.0)	10.8
Producers' share (fn1)						
Two excluded firms.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers without the two excluded firms.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total.....	4.8	4.8	4.2	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.6)
Importers' share (fn1):						
China.....	78.8	67.0	51.5	(27.4)	(11.8)	(15.5)
Korea.....	10.8	13.1	13.8	3.0	2.4	0.6
All other sources.....	5.6	15.1	30.6	25.0	9.5	15.5
Nonsubject sources.....	16.3	28.2	44.3	28.0	11.9	16.1
Total imports.....	95.2	95.2	95.8	0.6	0.0	0.6
U.S. consumption value:						
Amount.....	150,150	142,819	154,898	3.2	(4.9)	8.5
Producers' share (fn1)						
Two excluded firms.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers without the two excluded firms.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total.....	51.1	49.6	44.1	(6.9)	(1.5)	(5.5)
Importers' share (fn1):						
China.....	29.7	23.8	22.9	(6.8)	(5.9)	(0.9)
Korea.....	10.5	13.3	12.8	2.3	2.8	(0.5)
All other sources.....	8.8	13.3	20.2	11.4	4.5	6.9
Nonsubject sources.....	19.2	26.6	33.0	13.7	7.4	6.4
Total imports.....	48.9	50.4	55.9	6.9	1.5	5.5
U.S. imports from:						
China:						
Quantity.....	6,744,474	5,503,757	4,683,946	(30.6)	(18.4)	(14.9)
Value.....	44,577	33,964	35,466	(20.4)	(23.8)	4.4
Unit value.....	\$6.61	\$6.17	\$7.57	14.6	(6.6)	22.7
Ending inventory quantity.....	785,073	715,432	543,930	(30.7)	(8.9)	(24.0)
Korea:						
Quantity.....	920,779	1,078,534	1,252,064	36.0	17.1	16.1
Value.....	15,692	18,986	19,766	26.0	21.0	4.1
Unit value.....	\$17.04	\$17.60	\$15.79	(7.4)	3.3	(10.3)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:						
Quantity.....	477,519	1,238,178	2,783,617	482.9	159.3	124.8
Value.....	13,169	18,975	31,290	137.6	44.1	64.9
Unit value.....	\$27.58	\$15.32	\$11.24	(59.2)	(44.4)	(26.7)
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources:						
Quantity.....	1,398,298	2,316,712	4,035,681	188.6	65.7	74.2
Value.....	28,861	37,961	51,056	76.9	31.5	34.5
Unit value.....	\$20.64	\$16.39	\$12.65	(38.7)	(20.6)	(22.8)
Ending inventory quantity.....	382,009	438,752	789,150	106.6	14.9	79.9
Total imports:						
Quantity.....	8,142,772	7,820,469	8,719,627	7.1	(4.0)	11.5
Value.....	73,438	71,925	86,522	17.8	(2.1)	20.3
Unit value.....	\$9.02	\$9.20	\$9.92	10.0	2.0	7.9
Ending inventory quantity.....	1,167,082	1,154,184	1,333,080	14.2	(1.1)	15.5
Included U.S. producers':						
Average capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Productivity (units per 1,000 hours).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net sales:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Two excluded firms' U.S. shipments:						
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	***

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

fn2.--Undefined.

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

Table C-4 (alternate 2)

Diamond sawblades and parts thereof: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2012-14 excluding *** and ***

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

	Report data			Period changes		
	Calendar year			Calendar year		
	2012	2013	2014	2012-14	2012-13	2013-14
U.S. consumption value:						
Amount.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (fn1)						
Two excluded firms.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers without the two excluded firms.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (fn1):						
China.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value of U.S. imports from:						
China:	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea:	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject sources:	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports:	***	***	***	***	***	***
Included U.S. producers':						
Value of U.S. shipments:	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value of export shipments:	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value of net sales.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net income or (loss).....	***	***	***	***	***	***
Two excluded firms' value of U.S. shipments.....	***	***	***	***	***	***

Note.--U.S. consumption value double counts some merchandise imported as diamond sawblade parts for use in domestic productive activities. The importer will have reported its value once, and the U.S. producer will have incorporated its value in its finished diamond sawblade sale. Similarly, values in this table include data for segments and cores that were produced domestically and sold to finished diamond sawblade producers, as well as data for the sales of finished diamond sawblades that used those segments and cores.
 Note.--Because of the mix of finished products and parts, quantities and unit values are not provided.

fn1.--Report data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.
 fn2.--Undefined.

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

Appendix table 1**Finished diamond sawblades: Summary data concerning the U.S. market (excluding 3 firms from domestic industry data), 2003-05****(Quantity=units, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per unit)**

Item	2003	2004	2005
U.S. consumption quantity:			
Amount	4,464,298	6,065,126	6,753,839
Producers' share (1):			
Excluding 3 firms (2)	***	***	***
Excluded 3 firms (3)	***	***	***
<hr/>			
Total	12.2	9.1	8.0
Importers' share (1):			
China	23.7	32.3	41.1
Korea	37.5	35.3	34.0
<hr/>			
Subtotal (subject)	61.2	67.6	75.1
Other sources	26.6	23.3	16.9
<hr/>			
Total imports	87.8	90.9	92.0
U.S. consumption value:			
Amount	184,719	205,592	214,939
Producers' share (1):			
Excluding 3 firms (2)	***	***	***
Excluded 3 firms (3)	***	***	***
<hr/>			
Total	61.9	54.3	51.9
Importers' share (1):			
China	7.5	11.0	14.3
Korea	20.3	23.7	25.7
<hr/>			
Subtotal (subject)	27.7	34.7	40.0
Other sources	10.3	10.9	8.1
<hr/>			
Total imports	38.1	45.7	48.1

Table continued on next page.

Appendix table 1

Finished diamond sawblades: Summary data concerning the U.S. market (excluding 3 firms from domestic industry data), 2003-05

(Quantity=units, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per unit)

Item	2003	2004	2005
U.S. producers' (2):			
Average capacity quantity	***	***	***
Production quantity	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (1)	***	***	***
U.S. shipments:			
Quantity	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***
Unit value	\$***	\$***	\$***
Export shipments:			
Quantity	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***
Unit value	\$***	\$***	\$***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments (1)	***	***	***
Production workers	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s)	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000s)	***	***	***
Hourly wages	\$***	\$***	\$***
Productivity (units/1,000 hours)	***	***	***
Unit labor costs	\$***	\$***	\$***

Table continued on next page.

Appendix table 1

Finished diamond sawblades: Summary data concerning the U.S. market (excluding 3 firms from domestic industry data), 2003-05

(Quantity=units, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per unit)

Item	2003	2004	2005
Net sales:			
Quantity	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***
Unit value	\$***	\$***	\$***
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	***	***	***
Capital expenditures	***	***	***
Unit COGS	\$***	\$***	\$***
Unit SG&A expenses	\$***	\$***	\$***
Unit operating income or (loss)	\$***	\$***	\$***
COGS/sales (1)	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/ sales (1)	***	***	***

(1) "Reported data are in percent.

(2) Excluding data for ***.

(3) ***.

Note.— Financial data are reported on a fiscal year basis and may not necessarily be comparable to data reported on a calendar year basis. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values and shares are calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Appendix table 2

Finished diamond sawblades and parts: Summary data concerning the U.S. market (excluding 3 firms from domestic industry data), 2003-05

(Value=1,000 dollars)

Item	2003	2004	2005
U.S. consumption value:			
Amount	199,173	221,100	231,200
Producers' share (1):			
Excluding 3 firms (2)	***	***	***
Excluded 3 firms (3)	***	***	***
Total	62.2	55.1	52.6
Importers' share (1):			
China	7.1	10.3	13.6
Korea	20.3	23.6	25.5
Subtotal (subject)	27.3	33.9	39.1
Other sources	10.5	11.0	8.3
Total imports	37.8	44.9	47.4
Value of U.S. shipments			
of imports from:			
China	14,048	22,716	31,436
Korea	40,341	52,205	58,970
Subtotal (subject)	54,389	74,921	90,406
All other sources	20,852	24,276	19,127
All sources	75,240	99,197	109,534
Value of U.S. producers' (2):			
U.S. shipments	***	***	***
Export shipments	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Appendix table 2
Finished diamond sawblades and parts: Summary data concerning the U.S. market (excluding 3 firms from domestic industry data), 2003-05

(Value=1,000 dollars)

Item	2003	2004	2005
Net sales	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	***	***	***
Capital expenditures	***	***	***
COGS/sales (1)	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/ sales (1)	***	***	***
Value of U.S. producers' (3):			
U.S. shipments	***	***	***
Export shipments	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***

- (1) "Reported data are in percent.
(2) Excluding data for ***.
(3) ***.

Note.— Financial data are reported on a fiscal year basis and may not necessarily be comparable to data reported on a calendar year basis. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values and shares are calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Table C-1A

Finished diamond sawblades: Summary data concerning the U.S. market (excluding 2 firms from domestic industry data), 2003-05

(Quantity=units, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per unit;
period changes=percent, except where noted)

Item	Reported data			Period changes		
	2003	2004	2005	2003-05	2003-04	2004-05
U.S. consumption quantity:						
Amount	4,464,299	6,065,126	6,753,839	51.3	35.9	11.4
Producers' share (1):						
Excluding 2 firms (2)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Excluded 2 firms (3)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	12.2	9.1	8.0	-4.3	-3.1	-1.2
Importers' share (1):						
China	23.7	32.3	41.1	17.4	8.6	8.7
Korea	37.5	35.3	34.0	-3.4	-2.2	-1.2
Subtotal (subject)	61.2	67.6	75.1	13.9	6.4	7.5
Other sources	26.6	23.3	16.9	-9.6	-3.3	-6.3
Total imports	87.8	90.9	92.0	4.3	3.1	1.2
U.S. consumption value:						
Amount	184,719	205,592	214,939	16.4	11.3	4.5
Producers' share (1):						
Excluding 2 firms (2)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Excluded 2 firms (3)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	61.9	54.3	51.9	-10.0	-7.6	-2.5
Importers' share (1):						
China	7.5	11.0	14.3	6.8	3.5	3.3
Korea	20.3	23.7	25.7	5.5	3.5	2.0
Subtotal (subject)	27.7	34.7	40.0	12.3	7.0	5.3
Other sources	10.3	10.9	8.1	-2.3	0.6	-2.9
Total imports	38.1	45.7	48.1	10.0	7.6	2.5
U.S. shipments of imports from:						
China:						
Quantity	1,057,497	1,960,114	2,772,961	162.2	85.4	41.5
Value	13,850	22,565	30,769	122.2	62.9	36.4
Unit value	\$13.10	\$11.51	\$11.10	-15.3	-12.1	-3.6
Ending inventory quantity	555,680	659,966	1,154,400	107.7	18.8	74.9
Korea:						
Quantity	1,673,469	2,139,437	2,298,931	37.4	27.8	7.5
Value	37,406	48,821	55,308	47.9	30.5	13.3
Unit value	\$22.35	\$22.82	\$24.06	7.6	2.1	5.4
Ending inventory quantity	616,878	773,610	969,397	-32.6	-26.3	-2.4
Subtotal (subject):						
Quantity	2,730,966	4,099,551	5,071,892	85.7	50.1	23.7
Value	51,257	71,386	86,077	67.9	39.3	20.6
Unit value	\$18.77	\$17.41	\$16.97	-9.6	-7.2	-2.5
Ending inventory quantity	1,172,558	1,433,576	2,123,797	81.1	22.3	48.1
All other sources:						
Quantity	1,186,710	1,412,611	1,144,473	-3.6	19.0	-19.0
Value	19,090	22,473	17,356	-9.1	17.7	-22.8
Unit value	\$16.09	\$15.91	\$15.17	-5.7	-1.1	-4.7
Ending inventory quantity	136,291	216,483	107,316	-21.3	58.8	-50.4
All sources:						
Quantity	3,917,676	5,512,162	6,216,365	58.7	40.7	12.8
Value	70,346	93,859	103,433	47.0	33.4	10.2
Unit value	\$17.96	\$17.03	\$16.64	-7.3	-5.2	-2.3
Ending inventory quantity	1,308,849	1,650,059	2,231,113	70.5	26.1	35.2

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Table C-1A--Continued

Finished diamond sawblades: Summary data concerning the U.S. market (excluding 2 firms from domestic industry data), 2003-05

(Quantity=units, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per unit;
period changes=percent, except where noted)

Item	Reported data			Period changes		
	2003	2004	2005	2003-05	2003-04	2004-05
U.S. producers' (2):						
Average capacity quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000s)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages	***	***	***	***	***	***
Productivity (units/1,000 hours)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net sales:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit COGS	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit operating income or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS/sales (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/ sales (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers' (3):						
U.S. shipments:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***

(1) "Reported data" are in percent and "period changes" are in percentage points.

(2) Excluding data reported for ***.

(3) ***.

Note.--Financial data are reported on a fiscal year basis and may not necessarily be comparable to data reported on a calendar year basis. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values and shares are calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Table C-2
Diamond sawblade cores: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2003-05

(Quantity=units, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per unit;
period changes=percent, except where noted)

Item	Reported data			Period changes		
	2003	2004	2005	2003-05	2003-04	2004-05
U.S. consumption quantity:						
Amount	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (1):						
China	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal (subject)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. consumption value:						
Amount	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (1):						
China	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal (subject)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments of imports from:						
China:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal (subject):						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
All sources:						
Quantity	141,882	189,046	208,645	47.1	33.2	10.4
Value	1,546	1,663	2,237	44.7	7.6	34.5
Unit value	\$10.90	\$8.80	\$10.72	-1.6	-19.3	21.9
Ending inventory quantity	50,295	54,529	54,507	8.4	8.4	-0.0

Table continued on next page.

Table C-2--Continued

Diamond sawblade cores: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2003-05

(Quantity=units, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per unit;
period changes=percent, except where noted)

Item	Reported data			Period changes		
	2003	2004	2005	2003-05	2003-04	2004-05
U.S. producers':						
Average capacity quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. commercial shipments:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments (1) . .	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000s)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages	***	***	***	***	***	***
Productivity (units/1,000 hours) .	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net commercial sales:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit COGS	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit operating income or (loss) .	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS/sales (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/ sales (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***

(1) "Reported data" are in percent and "period changes" are in percentage points.

(2) Not applicable.

(3) Undefined.

Note.--Financial data are reported on a fiscal year basis and may not necessarily be comparable to data reported on a calendar year basis. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values and shares are calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Table C-3

Diamond sawblade segments: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2003-05

(Quantity=units, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per unit;
period changes=percent, except where noted)

Item	Reported data			Period changes		
	2003	2004	2005	2003-05	2003-04	2004-05
U.S. consumption quantity:						
Amount	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (1):						
China	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal (subject)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. consumption value:						
Amount	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share (1):						
China	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal (subject)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Other sources	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments of imports from:						
China:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal (subject):						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
All sources:						
Quantity	1,381,294	1,138,474	1,170,415	-15.3	-17.6	2.8
Value	3,348	3,675	3,863	15.4	9.7	5.1
Unit value	\$2.42	\$3.23	\$3.30	36.2	33.2	2.3
Ending inventory quantity	1,132,404	1,039,712	947,409	-16.3	-8.2	-8.9

Table continued on next page.

Table C-3--Continued

Diamond sawblade segments: Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 2003-05

(Quantity=units, value=1,000 dollars, unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses are per unit;
period changes=percent, except where noted)

Item	Reported data			Period changes		
	2003	2004	2005	2003-05	2003-04	2004-05
U.S. producers ¹ :						
Average capacity quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. commercial shipments:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000s)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages	***	***	***	***	***	***
Productivity (units/1,000 hours)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net commercial sales:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit COGS	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit operating income or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS/sales (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/ sales (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***

(1) "Reported data" are in percent and "period changes" are in percentage points.

(2) Not applicable.

(3) Undefined.

(4) Not available.

Note.--Financial data are reported on a fiscal year basis and may not necessarily be comparable to data reported on a calendar year basis. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Unit values and shares are calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Table C-4A

Finished diamond sawblades and parts: Summary data concerning the U.S. market (excluding 2 firms from domestic industry data), 2003-05

(Value=1,000 dollars; period changes=percent, except where noted)

Item	Reported data			Period changes		
	2003	2004	2005	2003-05	2003-04	2004-05
U.S. consumption value:						
Amount	199,173	221,100	231,200	16.1	11.0	4.6
Producers' share (1):						
Excluding 2 firms (2)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Excluded 2 firms (3)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total	62.2	55.1	52.6	-9.6	-7.1	-2.5
Importers' share (1):						
China	7.1	10.3	13.6	6.5	3.2	3.3
Korea	20.3	23.6	25.5	5.3	3.4	1.9
Subtotal (subject)	27.3	33.9	39.1	11.8	6.6	5.2
Other sources	10.5	11.0	8.3	-2.2	0.5	-2.7
Total imports	37.8	44.9	47.4	9.6	7.1	2.5
Value of U.S. shipments of imports from:						
China	14,048	22,716	31,436	123.8	61.7	38.4
Korea	40,341	52,205	58,970	46.2	29.4	13.0
Subtotal (subject)	54,389	74,921	90,406	66.2	37.8	20.7
All other sources	20,852	24,276	19,127	-8.3	16.4	-21.2
All sources	75,240	99,197	109,534	45.6	31.8	10.4
Value of U.S. producers' (2):						
U.S. shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***
Net sales	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Gross profit or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***
SG&A expenses	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capital expenditures	***	***	***	***	***	***
COGS/sales (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Operating income or (loss)/ sales (1)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value of U.S. producers' (3):						
U.S. shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total shipments	***	***	***	***	***	***

(1) "Reported data" are in percent and "period changes" are in percentage points.

(2) Excluding data reported for ***.

(3) ***.

Note.--Financial data are reported on a fiscal year basis and may not necessarily be comparable to data reported on a calendar year basis. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Shares are calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

APPENDIX D

PURCHASER QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

As part of their response to the notice of institution, interested parties were asked to provide a list of three to five leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the domestic like product. A response was received from domestic interested parties and it named the following ten firms as the top purchasers of diamond sawblades and parts thereof: ***. Purchaser questionnaires were sent to these ten firms and one firm (***) provided a response, which is presented below.

1. Have there been any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for diamond sawblades and parts thereof that have occurred in the United States or in the market for diamond sawblades and parts thereof in China since January 1, 2015?

Purchaser	Yes / No	Changes that have occurred
***	***	***

2. Do you anticipate any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for diamond sawblades and parts thereof in the United States or in the market for diamond sawblades and parts thereof in China within a reasonably foreseeable time?

Purchaser	Yes / No	Changes that have occurred
***	***	***

