

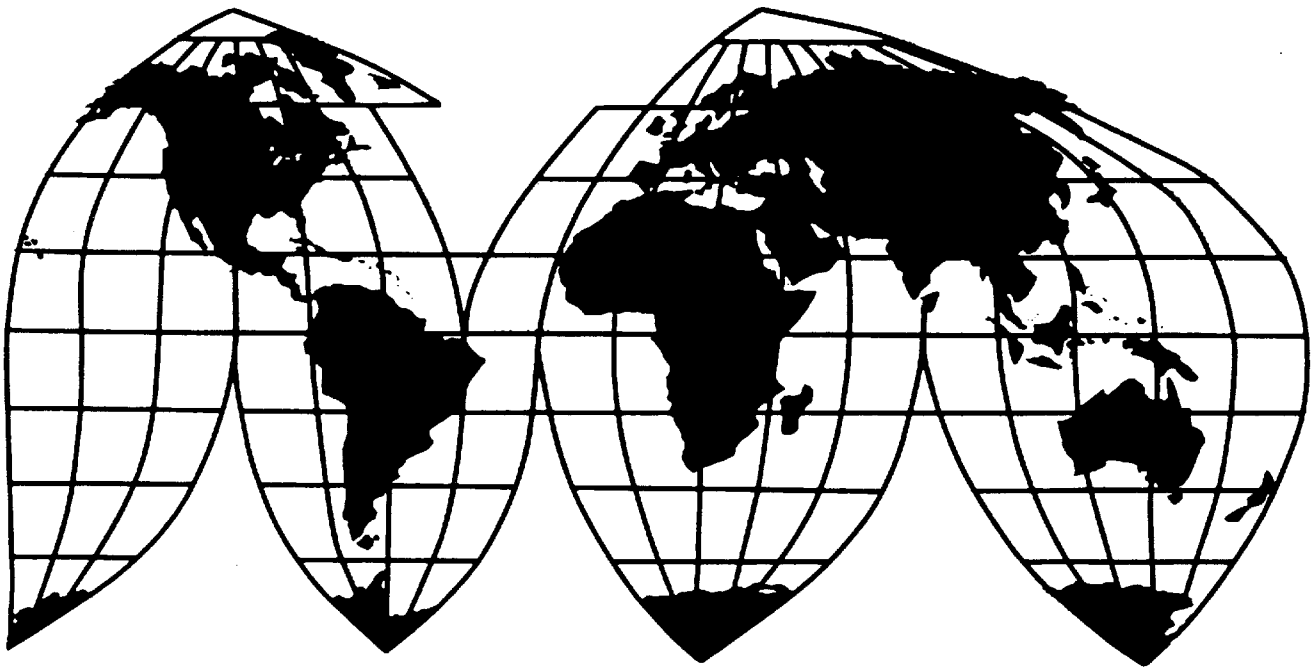
Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Trinidad and Tobago

Investigation No. 731-TA-961 (Final) (Remand)

Publication 3903

January 2007

U.S. International Trade Commission



Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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In October 2002, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determined that an industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Trinidad and Tobago that were found by the Department of Commerce to be sold at less than fair value (“LTFV”).¹ On March 22, 2005, the Court of International Trade (“CIT”) issued a decision affirming the Commission’s material injury determination, finding that it was based on substantial evidence and in accordance with law.² Caribbean Ispat appealed the CIT’s decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (“Federal Circuit”). On May 4, 2006, the Federal Circuit vacated and remanded the CIT’s decision, finding that the holding in *Bratsk Aluminum Smelter v. United States*, 444 F.3d 1369, 1375 (Fed. Cir. 2006) required the Commission in the present case “to make a specific causation determination and in that connection to directly address whether [other LTFV imports and/or fairly traded imports] would have replaced [Trinidad and Tobago’s] imports without any beneficial effect on domestic producers.”³ Following the Federal Circuit’s instructions, the CIT, on October 13, 2006, remanded the case to the Commission.⁴ On remand, the Commission determines that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of certain wire rod from Trinidad and Tobago sold at LTFV.⁵

¹ *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Trinidad and Tobago*, Inv. No. 731-TA-961 (Final), USITC Pub. 3546 (Oct. 2002). Chairman Okun issued Dissenting Views, in which she found that a domestic industry was neither materially injured nor threatened with material injury by reason of subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago. *Id.* at 39-47.

² *Caribbean Ispat v. United States*, 366 F.Supp. 2d 1300 (Ct Int’l Trade 2005).

³ *Caribbean Ispat v. United States*, 450 F.3d 1336, 1341 (Fed. Cir. 2006).

⁴ *Caribbean Ispat v. United States*, Slip Op. 06-151 (Ct. Int’l Trade, Oct. 13, 2006).

⁵ Chairman Pearson did not participate in this remand determination. Commissioner Okun does not join these Views, but continues to find that a domestic industry is neither materially injured nor threatened with material injury by reason of subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago for the reasons set forth in her original Dissenting Views. As discussed in their Separate and Dissenting Views, Commissioners Koplán and Lane reach an affirmative determination on remand.

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Note.—Information that would reveal confidential operations of individual concerns may not be published and therefore has been deleted from this report. Such deletions are indicated by asterisks.

VIEWS OF THE COMMISSION¹

On October 13, 2006, the U.S. Court of International Trade (“CIT”) remanded the Commission’s determination in Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Trinidad and Tobago, Inv. No. 731-TA-961 (Final), USITC Pub. 3546 (Oct. 2002), for compliance with the Federal Circuit’s decision in *Caribbean Ispat Limited v. United States*, 430 F.3d 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2006). Upon consideration of the court’s remand instructions, we determine, in light of the holding of the Federal Circuit in *Bratsk Aluminum Smelter v. United States*, 444 F.3d 1369, 1375 (Fed.Cir. 2006), that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of certain wire rod from Trinidad and Tobago that is sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”).²

I. BACKGROUND

In October 2002, the Commission issued its final determinations in Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, and Ukraine, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-417-421 and 731-TA-953, 954, 956-959, 961, and 962, USITC Pub. 3546 (Oct. 2002). In accordance with the requirements of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (“CBERA”)(19 U.S.C. 1677(7)(G)(ii)(III)), the Commission made a separate material injury determination with respect to carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod (“wire rod”) from Trinidad and Tobago, and determined that an industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago.³ The Commission also determined that a domestic industry was materially injured by reason of the subject imports from six other subject countries, cumulated with one another and with the imports from Trinidad and Tobago.

Respondent Caribbean Ispat Ltd. (“Caribbean Ispat”), now known as Mittal Steel Point Lisas Limited, appealed the Commission’s determination to the CIT. On March 22, 2005, the CIT issued a decision affirming the Commission’s material injury determination, finding that it was based on substantial evidence and in accordance with law.⁴ Caribbean Ispat appealed the CIT’s decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (“Federal Circuit”). On May 4, 2006, the Federal Circuit vacated and remanded the CIT’s decision, finding that its holding in *Bratsk Aluminum Smelter v. United States*, 444 F.3d 1369, 1375 (Fed.Cir. 2006) required the Commission in the present case “to make a specific causation determination and in that connection to directly address whether [other LTFV imports

¹ Chairman Daniel R. Pearson did not participate in this remand determination.

² Commissioners Stephen Koplán and Charlotte R. Lane dissent, but join in Sections I, II and III of these remand views. As further set forth in their *Separate and Dissenting Views*, they find that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago.

³ Commissioner Okun does not join these views as she found, and continues to find, that a domestic industry is neither materially injured nor threatened with material injury by reason of subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago. In the original determination Commissioner Okun did not find significant volume or price effects from subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago, and concluded that the domestic industry was not materially injured by reason of such imports. See Dissenting Views of Chairman Deanna Tanner Okun, Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Trinidad and Tobago, Inv. No. 731-TA-961 (Final), USITC Pub. 3546 (Oct. 2002). Her analysis included evaluating both non-subject imports and LTFV imports from the other subject countries in a manner consistent, in her view, with the Federal Circuit’s articulation of the causation standard in *Gerald Metals, Inc. v. United States*, 132 F.3d 716 (Fed. Circ. 1997) and *Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Ass’n v. United States*, 59 F. Supp.2d (Ct. Int’l Trade 1999). As her views are not the subject of this remand, she does not find it appropriate to opine on the application of the *Bratsk* analysis.

⁴ *Caribbean Ispat v. United States*, 366 F.Supp. 2d 1300 (Ct Int’l Trade 2005).

and/or fairly traded imports] would have replaced [Trinidad and Tobago's] imports without any beneficial effect on domestic producers.”⁵ In so finding, the Federal Circuit in *Caribbean Ispat* explained that, in *Bratsk*, it had addressed the statutory “by reason of” standard and explained that:

[w]here commodity products are at issue and fairly traded, price competitive, non-subject imports are in the market, the Commission must explain why the elimination of subject imports would benefit the domestic industry instead of resulting in the non-subject imports' replacement of the subject imports' market share without any beneficial impact on the domestic producers.⁶

Following the Federal Circuit's instructions, the CIT on October 13, 2006 remanded the case and ordered the Commission to:

make a specific causation determination and in that connection . . . directly address whether [other LTFV imports and/or fairly traded imports] would have replaced [Trinidad and Tobago's] imports without any beneficial effect on domestic producers.⁷

The CIT gave the Commission until January 12, 2007 to file its remand determination. The Commission then, after consideration of the best course it could take to assure full compliance with the remand instructions,⁸ moved the CIT for an additional 60 days in which to conduct its remand determination, to allow the Commission to send questionnaires to non-subject foreign producers and U.S. importers of non-subject products concerning factors such as the foreign producers' capacity to produce steel wire rod during the period of investigation, the commodity nature and interchangeability of categories of the non-subject and subject merchandise for purposes of the *Bratsk* analysis, and pricing information for sales of steel wire rod in the U.S. market.⁹ Caribbean Ispat opposed the Commission's motion for additional time. Upon consideration of the Commission's request and Caribbean Ispat's opposition, the CIT, on December 12, 2006, denied the Commission's request. Consequently, the Commission was precluded by lack of time from collecting the necessary additional data from foreign

⁵ *Caribbean Ispat v. United States*, 450 F.3d 1336, 1341 (Fed. Cir. 2006), quoting *Bratsk*, 444 F.3d at 1375. The Court also reversed the Commission and the CIT by holding that the Commission must take into account other imports *subject* to investigation when assessing causation with respect to Trinidad and Tobago.

⁶ *Caribbean Ispat*, 450 F.3d at 1341, quoting *Bratsk*, 444 F.3d at 1373.

⁷ *Caribbean Ispat v. United States*, Slip Op. 06-151 (Ct. Int'l Trade, Oct. 13, 2006) (“CIT Remand Order”) at 1, quoting *Caribbean Ispat*, 450 F.3d at 1341 and *Bratsk* 444 F.3d at 1375.

⁸ See 71 Fed.Reg. 74,558 (Dec. 12, 2006).

⁹ Motion for Extension of Time, Docket. No. 45, filed Dec. 4, 2006, at pp. 1-2. The Commission's delay in requesting an extension of time following the CIT's remand order was due to two factors. First, following issuance of the CIT's remand order in this case and in *Bratsk*, the Commission entered into interagency consultations with the Office of the United States Trade Representative, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of State as to the potential impact of the remands on their respective agency resources. Second, the Commission delayed the dissemination of questionnaires in this case pending final disposition of the agency's motion for a stay of the remand order in this case, which it had requested pending final disposition of the Commission's petition for *certiorari* in *Bratsk*. The Commission delayed the dissemination of the questionnaires in order to prevent placing an unnecessary burden on the intended recipients of the questionnaires, the need for whose responses could have been postponed or obviated depending upon the disposition of the Commission's stay motion or the *certiorari* petition in *Bratsk*. Immediately after the CIT denied the Commission's motion for a stay in this case, the Commission filed its motion to enlarge the period for its remand determination.

producers and U.S. importers that would likely have been relevant to the additional analysis sought by the Federal Circuit in *Bratsk*. The Commission's determination in this case is therefore based on data in the record of the original investigation, which were not collected with the additional analysis now mandated by the Federal Circuit in *Bratsk* in mind, as well as on limited additional public information placed on the record of this remand proceeding by the Commission's Office of Investigations.¹⁰

After considering the record as a whole in light of the Court's remand instructions, and taking into account the additional analysis required by *Bratsk*, we determine that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of certain wire rod from Trinidad and Tobago sold at LTFV. Vice Chairman Aranoff and Commissioner Hillman have arrived at this negative determination solely as a consequence of our application of the additional "replacement/benefit" analysis set forth by the Federal Circuit in *Caribbean Ispat* and *Bratsk*. Had the Commission applied only what we believe to be the proper standard for "material injury by reason of subject imports," as discussed in greater detail below, we would have arrived at an affirmative determination.¹¹

The Court did not remand the Commission's findings, analysis, and conclusions with respect to the domestic like product and domestic industry definitions, negligibility, cumulation, and conditions of competition. We therefore adopt and incorporate those sections of our Original Views in their entirety.¹² We further adopt our legal framework, findings, analysis, and conclusions from the Original Views with respect to volume, price effects, and impact of the subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago, as elaborated upon below in order to fully elucidate that we have taken the subject non-CBERA imports, as well as non-subject imports, into account in our examination of whether the domestic industry is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of the subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago.¹³

¹⁰ Some of the non-subject imports were subject to investigation but were found negligible in either the preliminary or final investigations (or, in the case of Turkey, terminated from the final investigation due to the Department of Commerce's negative determination). We therefore have additional data for these countries (Egypt, Germany, South Africa, Turkey, and Venezuela), in comparison with other non-subject countries for which we do not have full data.

¹¹ As discussed in their Separate and Dissenting Views, Commissioners Koplán and Lane reach an affirmative determination, finding that the first triggering factor for the *Bratsk* "replacement/benefits" analysis is not present in this remand determination. Therefore, they dissent from any further analysis of *Bratsk* in this remand determination.

¹² Vice Chairman Shara L. Aranoff and Commissioner Charlotte R. Lane were not members of the Commission at the time of the original determination. For purposes of this remand determination, they adopt all findings from the original determination, as elaborated upon or incorporated in this remand determination. Commissioner Koplán was a member of the Commission at the time of the original determination and readopts his findings here.

¹³ For purposes of our analysis, and in accordance with the Federal Circuit's decision in *Caribbean Ispat* and the CIT's remand order, we have treated all non-Trinidadian imports as non-subject imports. We at times separately discuss non-Trinidadian subject imports from Brazil, Canada (excluding Stelco), Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, and Ukraine, and non-subject imports.

II. LEGAL STANDARD FOR CAUSATION

In antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, Congress has charged the Commission to determine whether a domestic industry is materially injured. The statute defines “material injury” as “harm which is not inconsequential, immaterial, or unimportant.” 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(A).

In certain respects, the statute provides the Commission with specific and detailed direction. Thus, the statute requires the Commission to consider the volume, price effects, and impact of the subject imports. 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(B). Specifically, it requires the Commission to consider “whether the volume of imports of the merchandise, or any increase in that volume, either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States, is significant.” 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(i). The statute also directs the Commission to consider whether there is underselling by the subject imports, and whether the subject imports depress prices to a significant degree or prevent price increases, which otherwise would have occurred, to a significant degree. 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(ii). The ITC is also required, in examining impact, to evaluate “all relevant economic factors which have a bearing on the state of the industry in the United States,” including, but not limited to, certain enumerated factors¹⁴ and to evaluate all such relevant economic factors “within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry.” 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii).

The statute does not define the term “by reason of,” indicating that this aspect of the injury analysis is left to the Commission’s reasonable exercise of its discretion. The Commission, in administering the statute, has interpreted this language in a manner that is concordant with the statutory purpose.

Although the statute does not define “by reason of,” there are several situations in which this causation standard would not be satisfied. First, the Commission may not arrive at affirmative material injury determinations in cases where subject imports were a minimal or tangential cause of material injury to the domestic industry.¹⁵ Alternately, if the Commission finds that there are other causes that fully

¹⁴ The enumerated factors are: actual and potential decline in output, sales, market share, profits, productivity, return on investments, and utilization of capacity; factors affecting domestic prices; actual and potential negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment; actual and potential negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the domestic industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product, and, in an antidumping investigation, the magnitude of the dumping margin. 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(C)(iii)(I)-(V).

¹⁵ See, e.g. Vector Supercomputers From Japan, Inv. No. 731-TA-750 (Remand), USITC Pub. 3166 (May, 1999) at 5, 8 (The “by reason of” test requires more than a *de minimis* (i.e., minimal or tangential) contribution to material injury or threat thereof . . . it is appropriate to consider significant, non-subject import economic factors that also may contribute to material injury or threat of material injury. “[I]n our view, we are not required to determine that subject imports contribute as much or more than any other economic factors. Rather, we understand the Court’s opinion and the other legislative and judicial authority . . . to mean that the Commission may not analyze subject imports in a vacuum. Instead, we fully consider other significant economic factors in determining that subject imports themselves contribute in a more than *de minimis* way to material injury or threat”); Tin and Chromium-Coated Steel Sheet From Japan, Inv. No. 731-TA-860 (Final)(Second Remand) USITC Pub. 3674 (February, 2004) at 61 (under the statutory standard, the issue in an antidumping or countervailing duty proceeding “is not whether the subject imports are a cause of injury that is more important than, or even equal to any effect of nonsubject imports, but rather whether the subject imports have caused more than a minimal or tangential amount of injury”); Stainless Steel Bar From France, Germany, Italy, Korea and the United Kingdom, Inv. No. 701-TA-413 (Final) and Inv. Nos. 731-TA-913-916 and 918, USITC Pub. 3488 at 21, nn.102 and 103 (the statute does not require the Commission to “subtract out” the injurious effects of other causes, such as nonsubject imports); Softwood Lumber From Canada, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-414 and 731-TA-928 (Final), USITC Pub. 3509 (May 2002) at 31, n.195 (the statute does not require the Commission to separate and distinguish the injurious effects of the other factors from the injurious effects

explain the injury suffered by the domestic industry, or that these other causes render the impact of the subject imports minimal or tangential, the causation standard is not satisfied.¹⁶ In addition, the legislative history explains that the Commission must examine factors other than subject imports to ensure that it is not attributing injury from these sources to the subject imports, but does not require the Commission to isolate the injury caused by other factors from injury caused by unfair imports.¹⁷ Rather, we examine the record to determine whether the subject imports themselves have been a cause of material injury to the domestic industry, so that we do not attribute to subject imports injury caused by other factors.

The Commission ensures that it has taken into account the impact of the multiple possible causes of material injury to the domestic industry, including other imports, by setting forth the facts as they relate to the significance of the volume and price effects of the subject and non-subject imports, and the impact of those imports on the condition of the domestic industry. These factual findings must, of course, be supported by substantial evidence.¹⁸ But the factual determination of whether the impact of the subject imports constitutes a more than minimal or tangential cause of material injury to the domestic industry is the question which Congress delegated to the Commission, the agency that Congress established to apply its institutional expertise to the issue of material injury.¹⁹

The Commission is not required to weigh different material causes of injury to the domestic industry.²⁰ The statutory scheme clearly contemplates that an industry may be facing difficulties from a variety of sources, including non-subject imports and other factors, but that the existence of injury caused by other factors does not compel a negative determination if the subject imports themselves are a cause of material injury.²¹ The legislative history further clarifies that dumped imports need not be the “principal” cause of material injury and that the “by reason of” causation standard does not contemplate that injury from dumped imports be weighed against other factors, such as imports from other countries not under investigation (“non-subject imports”), which may be contributing to overall injury to an industry: “Any such requirement has the undesirable result of making relief more difficult to obtain for those industries facing difficulties from a variety of sources, precisely those industries that are most vulnerable to subsidized or dumped imports.”²²

of dumped imports); Softwood Lumber From Canada, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-414 and 731-TA-928 (Remand), USITC Pub. 3658 (December 2003) at 100, nn.290 & 291 (Commission is required to consider other causal factors only to ensure that it is not attributing the injury from other sources to subject imports).

¹⁶ See, e.g., *Gerald Metals*, 132 F.3d at 722; *Nippon Steel Corp. v. USITC*, 345 F.3d 1379, 1381 (Fed. Cir. 2003).

¹⁷ *Statement of Administrative Action (“SAA.”) on Uruguay Round Agreements Act*, 103d Cong., H.R. Doc. 103-316, Vol. I at 851-52 (1994) By law, the SAA is “an authoritative expression by the United States concerning the interpretation and application of the Uruguay Round Agreements and this Act in any judicial proceeding in which a question arises concerning such interpretation or application.” 19 USC § 3512(d).

¹⁸ *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 458 F. 3d 1345, 1358-1359 (Fed. Cir. 2006) at 9-10 (explaining the meaning of the substantial evidence standard of review, noting that the issue is merely whether the Commission’s determination was reasonable, not whether the court would itself have made the same decision).

¹⁹ *Id.* at 21-22.

²⁰ See *Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Ass’n v. United States*, 59 F. Supp.2d 1324, 1328 n.7 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1999) (Commission need not weigh causes and need not use a single method of causation analysis or articulate a causation standard); *United States Steel Group v. United States*, 96 F.3d 1352, 1361-62 (Fed. Cir. 1996) (neither the “one-step” (unitary) nor “two-step” (bifurcated) analysis is mandated by the statute; Commissioners may use either).

²¹ See SAA at 851-52, 885.

²² H.R. Rep. No. 317, 96th Cong., 1st Sess. at 47 (1979); see also *Nippon Steel Corp. v. ITC*, 345 F.3d 1379, 1381 (Fed. Cir. 2003) (“[D]umping need not be the sole or principal cause of injury.”)

The statute does not prescribe a specific approach that the Commission must take with respect to addressing the question of causation, other than that its analysis must consider the three mandatory statutory factors of volume, price and impact on the domestic industry of the subject imports.²³ The Commission has broad discretion to apply its expertise to the question of whether subject imports were more than a minimal or tangential cause of material injury to the domestic industry. As the Federal Circuit has consistently found, “even where ‘ample evidence existed on both sides . . . on the question of causation’ or where a mixed record ‘does not illuminate a black-and-white answer to a disputed issue,’ the Commission’s expert judgment must be respected.”²⁴ Indeed, the Federal Circuit has examined and affirmed various Commission methodologies and has disavowed “rigid adherence to a specific formula.”²⁵ Accordingly, the question whether one out of several possible causes of injury exceeds the *de minimis* threshold and is an independent cause of material injury to the domestic industry is left to the expertise of the Commission, subject to review under the substantial evidence standard.

III. MATERIAL INJURY BY REASON OF SUBJECT IMPORTS FROM TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

A. Volume of Subject Imports

Throughout the period of investigation, Trinidad and Tobago was the second or third largest source, measured by volume, of subject wire rod imports into the U.S. market.²⁶ The volume and market share of subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago increased from 1999 to 2001, even though total apparent consumption was declining.²⁷ The volume of subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago increased from 341,815 short tons in 1999 to 355,089 short tons in 2001, after declining to 287,507 short tons in 2000.²⁸ The share of the volume of the U.S. market held by subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago increased from *** percent in 1999 to *** percent in 2001, after decreasing to *** percent in

²³ *Angus Chemical*, 140 F.3d 1478 (“[T]he statute does not ‘compel the commissioners’ to employ [a particular methodology] . . . [however] regardless of what approach is used, whether it be the two-step or unitary approach or some other approach, the three mandatory factors must be considered in each case”), *aff’d* 944 F. Supp. 943, 951 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1996). See also *Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Ass’n v. United States*, 59 F. Supp. 943, 951 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1999) (Commission need not weigh causes and need not use a single method of causation analysis or articulate a common causation standard).

²⁴ See *Nucor*, 414 F.3d 1331; *Altx, Inc. v. United States*, 370 F.3d 1108 (Fed. Cir. 2004); See also, *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 458 F. 3d 1345, 1358-1359 (Fed. Cir. 2006) at 21-22; *Angus Chemical*, 140 F.3d 1478 (“[T]he statute does not ‘compel the commissioners’ to employ [a particular methodology] . . . [however] regardless of what approach is used, whether it be the two-step or unitary approach or some other approach, the three mandatory factors must be considered in each case”), *aff’d* 944 F. Supp. 943, 951 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1996); *Taiwan Semiconductor*, 59 F. Supp. 2d 1324, 1328 n.7 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1999) (Commission need not weigh causes and need not use a single method of causation analysis or articulate a causation standard); *Gerald Metals v. United States*, 132 F.3d 716, 722 (Fed. Cir. 1997) (noting prior Federal Circuit precedent did not endorse any specific methodology).

²⁵ *Nucor*, 414 F.3d at 1336, 1341.

²⁶ Confidential Remand Report (“Remand CR”) and Public Remand Report (“Remand PR”) at Table C-1.

²⁷ Similar to our material injury analysis with respect to the other subject countries, due to the pendency of this investigation, we have reduced the weight accorded to interim 2002 data for purposes of our present material injury determinations regarding Trinidad and Tobago. 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(I). We note, however, that the volume of subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago was significantly higher in interim (January-March) 2002, 89,857 short tons, than in interim 2001, 60,992 short tons. Memorandum INV-Z-162, Table C-2a.

²⁸ Memorandum INV-Z-162, Table C-2a.

2000.²⁹ As a percentage of total domestic producers' shipments of steel wire rod, the volume of subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago increased from *** percent in 2000 to *** percent in 2001.³⁰ These facts alone are sufficient to find the volume of subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago, and the increase in that volume, to be significant.³¹

Moreover, the record establishes that, while the total volume of imports from Trinidad and Tobago was smaller in absolute terms than that of either the cumulated non-Trinidadian subject imports or the non-subject imports, imports from Trinidad and Tobago increased at a greater rate than the other imports.³² With respect to both countries focused on lower-priced industrial-grade wire rod, the relationship between relatively low prices and volume trends was mixed, with exports from some non-Trinidadian subject sources of relatively low-priced wire rod, such as Indonesia, Moldova, and Ukraine, dropping significantly from 2000 to 2001, when the import volumes of relatively more expensive subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago surged.³³ Similarly, import volumes from some relatively low-priced non-subject countries such as Egypt and Venezuela also dropped from 2000 to 2001, despite reported unit values that were relatively lower than those from Trinidad and Tobago.³⁴ From 2000 to 2001, the period in which we find that the domestic industry was injured most acutely, the overall import volumes of non-Trinidadian subject imports and non-subject imports were relatively stable.³⁵ It was during this key period for the domestic industry, however, that import volumes from Trinidad increased very substantially.³⁶

Unlike shipments from other large import sources such as Canada and Germany, which were typically more concentrated in higher-value steel wire rod, the subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago were concentrated in the industrial standard-grade wire rod where most domestic production was

²⁹ Memorandum INV-Z-162, Table C-2a. Although we give less weight to the interim data due to the pendency of the investigation, we note that the market share was *** percent in interim 2001 and *** percent in interim 2002.

³⁰ The ratio of subject import volume from Trinidad and Tobago to domestic production increased irregularly from *** percent in 1999 to *** percent in 2000 and *** percent in 2001. It was *** percent in interim 2001 and *** percent in interim 2002. Calculated from Memorandum INV-Z-162, Table C-2a and Memorandum INV-EE-002 at Tables C-1b and C-2b.

³¹ It is well-established that the Commission has broad discretion in evaluating the significance of import volumes. See *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 790 F. Supp. 1161, 1172-73 (Ct. Int'l Trade 1992) (noting the statute does not specify how volume is to be evaluated and Commission discretion in investigative methodology).

³² The volume of all non-Trinidadian imports increased slightly, by 25,674 short tons. The volume of non-subject imports increased from *** short tons in 2000 to *** short tons in 2001, while the volume of non-Trinidadian subject imports remained relatively stable, increasing slightly from *** short tons in 2000 to *** short tons in 2001. In contrast, the volume of subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago increased by 67,582 short tons, from 287,507 short tons in 2000 to 355,089 short tons in 2001, an increase of 23.5 percent. Memorandum INV-EE-002 at Table C-1b.

We have placed greatest weight on the last two years of the POI consistent with that period being the more recent. Additionally, this is the period during which apparent consumption in the United States declined and the domestic industry began to experience a significant decline in trade and financial indicators. Consequently, it is only logical to look to this period to assess whether there is a causal connection between injury and the subject imports or some other factor.

³³ Memorandum INV-EE-002 at Table C-1b.

³⁴ Memorandum INV-EE-002 at Table C-1b.

³⁵ Memorandum INV-EE-002 at Table C-1b.

³⁶ Memorandum INV-EE-002 at Table C-1b.

concentrated.³⁷ We find that the concentration of imports from Trinidad and Tobago of wire rod in this portion of the market contributes to the significance of the volume of these subject imports, given their direct competition with the domestic like product as overall U.S. shipments decreased sharply from 2000 to 2001 and domestic producers lost market share.³⁸

For all these reasons, we find that the volume of subject imports, both absolutely and as a percentage of domestic production and consumption in the United States, is significant.

B. Price Effects of Subject Imports

Subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago are concentrated in the *** wire rod category, products which are relatively unspecialized and sold largely on the basis of price. These products, which constituted approximately *** percent of all U.S. shipments of subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago from 1999 to 2001, are sold by many suppliers.³⁹ The market for these products is very price sensitive.⁴⁰ Subject imports from Trinidad are highly substitutable with the domestic product in that category, which accentuates the price competition between subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago and the domestic product.

Subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago undersold comparable U.S. products in 70.8 percent of quarterly comparisons from 1999 to 2001.⁴¹ For Products 1 and 2, both of which were grades of industrial quality wire rod, subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago undersold the domestic industry in 22 out of 26 price comparisons (84.6 percent) by margins that ranged up to 11.0 percent.⁴² Price comparisons between imports from Trinidad and Tobago and the domestic product for Products 1 and 2 represent the greatest quantity of merchandise for which the Commission obtained pricing data. In addition, eight purchasers rated the U.S. product inferior (higher) in price to subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago, and only one purchaser ranked the domestic product superior (lower) in price to subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago.⁴³ In light of the importance of price in purchasing decisions, and the significant and increasing volume of subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago from 1999 to 2001, we find the underselling indicated by the pricing data, and corroborated by the other information in the record, to be significant.

The Commission also finds that the domestic industry suffered from a significant cost-price squeeze during the period of investigation. The domestic industry's cost of goods sold ("COGS") as a share of net sales steadily increased from *** percent in 1999 to *** percent in 2000 and to *** percent

³⁷ Original CR/PR at Tables D-1 and D-2. For the U.S. industry, *** wire rod accounted for *** percent of reported shipments in 2001, while for Trinidad and Tobago, this category accounted for *** percent of total reported U.S. shipments of the subject imports, *** percent for Canada, and *** percent for Germany. Thus, most countries provide a full range of steel wire rod, but concentrations vary.

³⁸ Memorandum INV-EE-002 at Table C-2b.

³⁹ Original CR/PR at Tables D-1 and D-2. This category's share of U.S. shipments of imports from Trinidad and Tobago was *** percent in interim 2001 and *** percent in interim 2002. *Id.*

⁴⁰ We note that the other significant category of wire rod imports from Trinidad and Tobago, which comprised *** percent of its U.S. shipments in 2001, is the *** wire rod category, which is also supplied by many domestic and import suppliers. Original CR/PR at Tables D-1 and D-2.

⁴¹ Original CR/PR, calculated from Table V-10. Original CR at V-30; Original PR at V-12. For the periods examined (including interim 2002), there was underselling in 69.2 percent of all quarterly comparisons.

⁴² Original CR/PR at Tables V-3-V-4.

⁴³ Original CR/PR at Table II-11.

in 2001.⁴⁴ Unit cost of goods sold also steadily increased during the period examined.⁴⁵ These data indicate that as the domestic industry's costs increased, the industry was unable to raise its prices to cover them.⁴⁶ This cost/price squeeze was exacerbated by the large fixed costs in the industry,⁴⁷ the price-based nature of the competition, the decreasing demand in the domestic industry's market, and the falling rate of its capacity utilization.⁴⁸

The adverse price effects of subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago are underscored by the ability of those imports to increase significantly their U.S. market share from 1999 to 2001 at the expense of the domestic industry, despite the significant presence of other low-priced subject and non-subject merchandise in the market. The sharp growth of Trinidad and Tobago's subject import volumes, even as apparent domestic consumption declined, exacerbated the cost-price squeeze by displacing domestic products, particularly during 2001, as lower-priced imports from Trinidad and Tobago increased in volume by 67,582 short tons, or 23.5 percent, and gained market share at the expense of the domestic industry. The loss of shipment volume led to even higher per-unit costs for the domestic producers, due to the high fixed-cost nature of wire rod production.

We further find that subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago have suppressed prices for the domestic like product to a significant degree. Pricing data collected in this investigation showed stagnant prices or, at best, small increases in prices between 1999 and 2000 for the specific products for which data were collected.⁴⁹ As noted above, subject imports undersold the domestic product in a large majority of comparisons over this entire period. We therefore find that pricing pressure from the readily available and increasing volume of lower-priced subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago prevented the domestic industry from raising prices when its costs increased,⁵⁰ particularly in the price-sensitive low carbon industrial quality wire rod category. Had the domestic industry attempted to increase prices to cover its costs, it would have lost further market share, thereby worsening the cost-price squeeze from which it already suffered.

The price suppression that took place from 1999 to 2001 cannot be solely, or even largely, attributed to the combined non-Trinidadian subject and non-subject imports. Reported prices of the non-Trinidadian subject imports of industrial-grade wire rod (pricing products 1 and 2) were mixed, and in most quarters were *** those from Trinidad and Tobago throughout the period of investigation. Nevertheless, the subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago were increasing their presence in the U.S. market at a substantially faster rate than the other imports, an increase of 67,582 short tons from 2000 to 2001, or by 23.5 percent, compared to an increase for all other import suppliers of *** short tons, or by *** percent, for the same period. The average unit values of non-subject imports were, on average, significantly *** those from Trinidad and Tobago throughout the period.^{51 52} In light of Trinidad and

⁴⁴ Memorandum INV-Z-162, Table C-2a.

⁴⁵ Memorandum INV-Z-162, Table C-2a.

⁴⁶ Original CR/PR at Table VI-3.

⁴⁷ Original CR/PR at Table VI-5 (original cost of productive facilities for U.S. producers valued at \$*** in 2001).

⁴⁸ Original CR/PR at Table C-2.

⁴⁹ Original CR/PR at Table V-3-V-9.

⁵⁰ Original CR/PR at Table VI-3.

⁵¹ Memorandum INV-EE-002 at Table C-1b.

⁵² The Commission's preference is to rely on actual prices rather than average unit values ("AUVs"), which can mask differences in, and changes in, product mix. For example, the product-specific pricing data show underselling by Germany in 23 of 35 comparisons, and by Canada in 24 of 78 comparisons. Original CR/PR at Table V-10. The AUVs for these countries, however, were above those for the domestic producers' shipments, demonstrating the

Tobago's greater increase, and its impact on the domestic industry's production volume and market share, we cannot say that these other causes fully explain the price suppression.

We find, therefore, that there has been significant price underselling by subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago as compared with the price of domestic like product, and that the effect of the subject imports was to prevent price increases which otherwise would have occurred, to a significant degree.

C. Impact of Subject Imports

From 2000 to 2001, as the volume of subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago increased in a contracting market, and the domestic industry lost significant market share, the condition of the U.S. industry deteriorated markedly. Several performance indicators for the domestic industry decreased from 1999 to 2000, then fell more sharply from 2000 to 2001. The domestic industry's production, quantity and value of U.S. shipments, and capacity utilization all followed this trend.⁵³ The domestic industry lost *** percentage points in market share from 1999 to 2001, falling from *** percent of the U.S. market to *** percent.⁵⁴

As a result of declining sales volume, low and declining capacity utilization, and price levels that were suppressed to a significant degree, the industry's operating losses grew progressively from a loss of \$*** in 1999 to a loss of \$*** in 2000, and to a loss of \$*** in 2001.⁵⁵ The industry's operating income margin (operating income as a share of sales) fell from negative *** in 1999 to negative *** in 2000 and to negative *** in 2001.⁵⁶ Further, we find that the number of production and related workers, hours worked, and wages paid were relatively consistent from 1999 to 2000, but declined sharply from 2000 to

problem with using AUVs as a proxy for price.

However, this record does not contain actual prices for many of the non-subject imports because of the Commission's inability to distribute questionnaires to U.S. importers of non-subject merchandise and to the non-subject producers. In its comparisons of subject import prices to non-subject prices, consequently, the Commission has been forced to rely on AUVs, the only data available for many of the non-subject imports. See CR Tables V-3 to V-9. While the Federal Circuit has criticized the use of AUVs as a basis for establishing price trends when there are serious issues of product mix, and where the values may thus reflect different merchandise rather than differences in prices, the Court also has criticized the Commission for failing to rely on AUVs under similar circumstances. *Allegheny Ludlum Corp. v. United States*, 287 F.3d 1365, 1373-74 (Fed. Cir. 2002).

The record contains actual pricing data with respect to small quantities of non-subject wire rod imports from Germany, Egypt, Venezuela, and South Africa, which were each subject to investigation but found by the Commission to be negligible (Egypt, Venezuela, and South Africa in the preliminary investigation, and Germany in the final investigation), and from Turkey, which was terminated from the final investigation due to the Department of Commerce's negative determination. Imports from these countries, however, in the aggregate accounted for less than *** percent of all non-subject imports, and pricing data from them cannot be extrapolated to non-subject imports as a whole.

⁵³ Memorandum INV-Z-162, Table C-2a.

⁵⁴ Memorandum INV-EE-002, Table C-2b.

⁵⁵ Although we give less weight to these data due to the pendency of the investigation, we note that in interim 2002, the domestic industry experienced an operating income of \$*** as compared to an operating loss of \$*** in interim 2001. Memorandum INV-Z-162, Table C-2a.

⁵⁶ Memorandum INV-Z-162, Table C-2a.

2001.⁵⁷ Industry capital expenditures reported in the questionnaires increased somewhat from 1999 to 2000, then fell by *** percent in 2001.⁵⁸

Thus, during the investigation period the domestic industry experienced growing operating losses, decreased production, shipments, capacity and capacity utilization, declining employment indicators, increasing costs, and suppressed prices. Trinidad and Tobago, which was ranked as the second or third most significant subject import supplier throughout the period, shipped increasing volumes of subject imports that undersold the domestic wire rod in a majority of comparisons and gained market share at the expense of the domestic industry. Between 2000 and 2001, when the domestic industry was experiencing its sharpest declines in shipments and profitability and was at its most vulnerable, Trinidad and Tobago was able to significantly increase the volume of its U.S. shipments in both absolute and relative terms, while regularly underselling domestic producers.

Increasing volumes of unfairly traded subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago had an adverse impact on the domestic industry that is not attributable to the non-subject imports. In contrast to the 23.5 percent increase in imports from Trinidad and Tobago, non-subject import volumes increased by only *** percent in 2001, and non-Trinidadian subject import volumes increased by only *** percent.⁵⁹ The information available to the Commission indicates that average unit values for the non-subject imports, a proxy for pricing data under these circumstances, were *** overall than those from Trinidad and Tobago during the period of investigation. The average unit values of the non-subject imports also *** the average unit values of domestic producers' U.S. shipments. These data, viewed in the context of the far smaller increase in non-subject import volumes during the period of investigation, indicate that the material injury suffered by the domestic industry cannot be entirely explained by the presence of non-subject imports in the market.

With respect to the non-Trinidadian subject imports, the pricing data were mixed; a significant proportion of these imports was comprised of higher-value wire rod products from Canada and Germany which did not directly compete with much of the subject merchandise from Trinidad and Tobago. While other non-Trinidadian subject imports from other countries entered the United States at prices competitive with those from Trinidad, the incidence and degree of underselling from Trinidad and Tobago was sufficient by itself to drive a significant increase in subject import volumes and market share from 2000 to 2001 at the expense of the domestic industry, while all other imports combined exhibited a much smaller increase in total imports and a far smaller gain in market share.

Consequently, we find that the subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago alone were having a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry producing wire rod, based on the significant and increasing volume and market share of subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago in a shrinking market, significant price underselling and significant price suppression by these imports, and declining industry indicators from 1999 to 2001.

⁵⁷ Memorandum INV-Z-162, Table C-2a.

⁵⁸ Memorandum INV-Z-162, Table C-2a.

⁵⁹ Memorandum INV-EE-002 at Table C-1b.

IV. THREAT OF MATERIAL INJURY BY REASON OF SUBJECT IMPORTS FROM TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO⁶⁰

Given that we find present material injury, the statute does not require us to reach the issue of threat of material injury. Nonetheless, because of the unusual posture of this case, we have examined the threat factors and do not find any indication that conditions in the market would soon change such that the present injury caused by subject imports would not continue into the imminently foreseeable future.⁶¹ In addressing threat, we have considered all factors under 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F) that are relevant to this investigation.

In our present injury analysis, we found that subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago were already at a significant volume, accounting for *** percent of apparent domestic consumption in 2001 and *** percent of apparent domestic consumption in interim 2002, and that they had adverse price effects and a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry. We also find that the increase in the volume and market share of subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago during the period of investigation, as well as the continued rapid increase in shipments of wire rod from Trinidad and Tobago between interim 2001 and interim 2002, when shipments increased by almost 50 percent, indicates a likelihood of increased imports from Trinidad and Tobago in the imminent future.⁶²

We find that Caribbean Ispat – the sole producer of wire rod in Trinidad and Tobago – has the ability to increase exports to the United States. As previously noted, Caribbean Ispat increased exports to the United States significantly over the annual periods examined. The company retained *** throughout the period of investigation, operating at *** percent of capacity in interim 2001, rising to *** percent of capacity in interim 2002.⁶³ However, Caribbean Ispat has the ability to divert additional exports from other market to the United States. In 1999, the company shipped *** percent of its total exports of steel wire rod to markets other than the United States, increasing to *** percent in 2000 and then declining to *** percent in 2001, when exports to the United States increased substantially, indicating that Caribbean Ispat could direct exports of subject wire rod to the United States instead of to these other markets.⁶⁴ From interim 2001 to interim 2002, the share of Caribbean Ispat’s exports sent to other markets decreased from *** percent to *** percent, while the share accounted for by U.S. exports rose from *** percent to *** percent.⁶⁵

In addition, product-shifting is a potential source of additional Trinidadian capacity. Caribbean Ispat reported that it produces *** on the same production equipment they use to produce steel wire rod.⁶⁶ Thus, although Caribbean Ispat reported relatively high capacity utilization rates, we do not consider

⁶⁰ Commissioners Stephen Koplman and Charlotte R. Lane do not join in Section IV, having arrived at an affirmative material injury determination in Section III *supra*, and having found in Section V *infra* that steel wire rod is not a commodity product for purposes of *Bratsk*.

⁶¹ Section 771(7)(F) of the Act directs the Commission to determine whether an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of the subject imports by analyzing whether “further dumped or subsidized imports are imminent and whether material injury by reason of imports would occur unless an order is issued or a suspension agreement is accepted.” 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(ii). The Commission may not make such a determination “on the basis of mere conjecture or supposition,” and considers the threat factors “as a whole.” 19 U.S.C. § 1677(7)(F)(ii).

⁶² Memorandum INV-EE-002 at Table C-1b.

⁶³ Original CR/PR at Table VII-7.

⁶⁴ Original CR/PR at Table VII-7.

⁶⁵ Original CR/PR at Table VII-7.

⁶⁶ Original CR at VII-10, VII-13; Original PR at VII-5.

these rates to represent an impediment to significant increased exports of subject wire rod from Trinidad and Tobago to the United States.

Because of the Trinidadian industry's apparent ability to increase production of subject wire rod relatively easily, the historical increase in exports to the United States during the period examined, and the increase in the proportion of Trinidadian exports sent to the United States in interim 2002, we find that Caribbean Ispat has sufficient available capacity to substantially increase exports to the United States.⁶⁷

We find that inventories of wire rod held in Trinidad and Tobago support a conclusion that the domestic industry is threatened with material injury by reason of subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago. End-of-period inventories held in Trinidad and Tobago increased by *** percent from 1999 to 2001, and were *** percent higher in interim 2002 as compared to interim 2001.⁶⁸ End-of-period inventories were *** short tons of steel wire rod in 2001 an increase from *** short tons in 2000. In interim 2002, they were *** short tons as compared to *** in interim 2001. The highest level of year-end inventories in the period examined was in 2001.⁶⁹

We also find that subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago have undersold the prices for the domestic like product, are entering at prices that are likely to continue to have a significant suppressing, if not ultimately a depressing, effect on domestic prices, and are likely to increase demand for further imports. Significantly, imports from Trinidad and Tobago generally undersold the domestic like product in the industrial-grade commodity products where domestic production is concentrated. Interim 2002 data suggest that subject merchandise from Trinidad and Tobago continued to enter the United States at very low prices, and we conclude that they are likely to continue to do so in the imminent future.⁷⁰

The subject imports, moreover, are likely to have an actual or potential negative effect on the domestic industry's existing production and development efforts. The domestic industry, if not already suffering material injury by reason of the subject imports, certainly was very vulnerable at the end of the period of investigation to such injury, with U.S. shipments continuing their downward trajectory.⁷¹ Although the domestic industry reported improved capacity utilization in interim 2002, this was mainly due to a decrease in production capacity rather than an increase in production.⁷² Most other indicators of industry's condition, including employment and wages paid, continued to deteriorate in interim 2002.

Given the increasing trends in subject import shipments and evidence of significant price effects from those imports during the period, coupled with evidence of unused capacity in Trinidad and Tobago, we find a likelihood of continued imminent injury to the domestic industry from subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago.

Thus, application of the statutorily-mandated threat factors, as well as of the statutorily-mandated present material injury factors each would have led us to an affirmative determination.

⁶⁷ Colombia imposed an order on low-carbon wire rod from Trinidad and Tobago in 1997, and the order is due to expire on December 26, 2002. *Id.*

⁶⁸ Original CR/PR at Table VII-7.

⁶⁹ Original CR/PR at Table VII-7.

⁷⁰ Original CR/PR at Tables V-3-V-9.

⁷¹ Original CR/PR at Table C-2a.

⁷² Original CR/PR at Table C-2a.

V. **BRATSK REPLACEMENT ANALYSIS**⁷³

A. **Summary**

Having reached an affirmative determination by application of the statutorily-mandated factors, the Federal Circuit's decision in *Bratsk Aluminum Smelter v. United States* requires that we turn to an additional analysis which can, in some circumstances, negate an affirmative determination. *Bratsk* provides that we must undertake an additional analysis of non-subject imports if certain pre-conditions are met.⁷⁴ This analysis is triggered "whenever the antidumping investigation is centered on a commodity product, and price competitive non-subject imports are a significant factor in the market."⁷⁵ In these situations, we are directed to address "whether non-subject imports would have replaced the subject imports without any beneficial effect on domestic producers."⁷⁶

We respectfully disagree with the *Bratsk* court that the statute requires any analysis beyond that already included in our discussion of volume, price and impact above. Caribbean Ispat argues that it is possible to read the Court's decision in *Bratsk* as focused on more rigorous *de minimis* analysis, which we have done in our Remand Views.⁷⁷ However, a much broader reading is more consistent with the language employed by the *Bratsk* panel and the panel in this case. In light of the Federal Circuit's express concern in *Bratsk* that the Commission was too narrowly interpreting the Court's previous holding in *Gerald Metals*, and in light of the Federal Circuit and CIT's remand in this case, we view it as prudent to take the Court at its word and not attempt to construe narrowly its intent. Accordingly, we proceed to the *Bratsk* replacement/benefit analysis. Based on the record and the Federal Circuit's holding in this case, we conclude that the *Bratsk* analysis is triggered. Although, as indicated above, we have concluded that the domestic industry has experienced material injury by reason of the subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago, we cannot conclude, based on the data available to us, that non-subject imports and non-Trinidadian subject imports would not have replaced subject imports and thus negated the beneficial effect of an order on subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago.

⁷³ Commissioners Stephen Koplán and Charlotte R. Lane do not find that the wire rod under investigation constitutes a commodity product. In light of their finding that this *Bratsk* triggering factor is not met in this investigation, they have reached an affirmative material injury determination. They do not join in the remainder of this opinion. See Separate and Dissenting Views of Commissioners Stephen Koplán and Charlotte R. Lane.

⁷⁴ 444 F.3d 1369 (Fed. Cir. 2006).

⁷⁵ *Id.* at 1375.

⁷⁶ *Id.*

⁷⁷ We do not believe that the Federal Circuit's remand in this case, nor *Bratsk* itself, can be read as narrowly as Caribbean Ispat suggests. Comments on Remand of Mittal Steel Point Lisas Ltd. at pp.1-4 (Dec. 22, 2006). In this case, the Federal Circuit and the CIT have explicitly directed the Commission to "address whether [other LTFV imports and/or fairly traded imports] would have replaced [Trinidad and Tobago's] imports without any beneficial effect on domestic producers." *Caribbean Ispat v. United States*, Slip Op. 06-151 (Ct. Int'l Trade, Oct. 13, 2006) ("CIT Remand Order") at 1, quoting *Caribbean Ispat*, 450 F.3d at 1341 and *Bratsk* 444 F.3d at 1375. The CIT, moreover, has already remanded another case to the Commission on the basis that, while the Commission had met the Federal Circuit's requirements under *Gerald Metals* and *Taiwan Semiconductor*, it had failed to apply the additional *Bratsk* replacement/benefit test. See, *Sichuan Changhong Electric Co. v. United States*, Slip. Op. 06-168 (Ct. Int'l Trade Nov. 15, 2006) at 17-18, 23-26.

B. The *Bratsk* Test Is Unclear

At the outset, we note that the “replacement/benefit” test devised by the Court in *Bratsk* is not precise, and leaves many questions unanswered. For example, in applying the test, we must address what constitutes a “commodity product” in this new context and how the meaning of that term relates to the Commission’s standard analysis regarding interchangeability; the range of elements that might contribute to an analysis of non-subject imports being a “significant factor” in the market; when “replacement” would have occurred; and the indicators by which any “beneficial effect” may be measured. Given that the statute does not contemplate a “replacement/benefits” test, there is, of course, no actual guidance in the statute or legislative history as to how to interpret these terms in the application of such an analysis. While no Commissioner has ever construed the statute to require the kind of replacement/benefit analysis required here by the Federal Circuit, we are now left with the task of taking this new test and developing the best means of making it administrable, in our role as the agency charged with the Commission’s responsibility and authority to use its expertise in applying the law to the facts in antidumping investigations.

As the finders of fact, we have interpreted these aspects of the additional analysis that we undertake here in conjunction with the Commission’s traditional indicators of material injury. This traditional analysis, in accordance with Congressional intent, includes our long-standing and continuing examination of non-subject imports and their effect on the U.S. market, which we explore more expansively in accordance with the Federal Circuit’s decision in *Bratsk*.⁷⁸

The aforementioned ambiguities arise in large part because the requirement imposed by the *Bratsk* panel, as noted above, is not among the statutory factors Congress has required the Commission to consider. Indeed, such a test misconstrues the purpose of the statute, which is not to bar subject imports from the U.S. market or award subject import market share to U.S. producers, but is meant instead to “level[] competitive conditions” by imposing a duty on subject imports and thus enabling the industry to compete against fairly traded imports.⁷⁹ The statutory scheme in fact contemplates that subject imports may remain in the U.S. market after an order is imposed and even that the industry afterwards may continue to suffer material injury.⁸⁰ Indeed, the dumping of subject imports may have no impact on respective market shares, but may affect the domestic industry’s selling price and profitability alone. Therefore, the Commission is required under *Bratsk* to determine whether non-subject imports would fill the void created by the “elimination” of subject imports despite the fact that there may be no such void created by an order.⁸¹

Indeed, the purpose of antidumping and countervailing duty orders is not to “eliminate” the subject merchandise from the domestic market, but rather to impose remedial duties to ensure that the subject merchandise is sold at fairly traded prices. It is not unusual for substantial volumes of the subject merchandise to continue to enter the United States following the imposition of an antidumping or countervailing duty order. Consequently, the counterfactual analysis that underpins the Federal Circuit’s analysis in *Bratsk* – the complete absence of the subject merchandise from the domestic market – is

⁷⁸ See S. Rep. No. 249, at 74-75 (1979) (“Current law does not . . . contemplate that the effects from less-than-fair-value . . . imports be weighed against the effects associated with other factors (e.g., the volume and prices of imports sold at fair value . . . [i.e., non-subject imports]”), 56-57 (concerning subsidized imports)).

⁷⁹ *Huayin Foreign Trade Corp. v. United States*, 322 F.3d 1369, 1380 (Fed. Cir. 2003).

⁸⁰ SAA at 883-85, 889-90.

⁸¹ *Bratsk* states that the Commission “must explain why the elimination of subject imports would benefit the domestic industry instead of resulting in the non-subject imports’ replacement of the subject imports’ market share without any beneficial impact on domestic producers.” *Bratsk* at 1373 (emphasis added).

neither the purpose nor, frequently, the effect of the antidumping and countervailing duties. In fact, the incorrectness of the assumption that the imposition of an antidumping duty or countervailing duty order would necessarily exclude all subject imports from the market is demonstrated by the hundreds of millions of dollars in duties collected on imports that are subject to AD/CVD orders and that have been segregated pursuant to the Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000 (the “Byrd Amendment”) for distribution to eligible domestic producers.⁸²

The Commission respectfully submits that under the statute, it is not required, nor is it permitted, to reach a negative determination based on the likely effectiveness of an order. In fact, the statute recognizes that an industry may remain injured even after an order is issued: the standard for the ITC’s review of an existing order under the five-year review provisions is whether “material injury would be likely to continue or recur” if the order were revoked.⁸³ Congress noted that in five-year reviews the Commission should consider whether the industry remains in a weakened state “due to the possible ineffectiveness of the order.”⁸⁴ Thus, the statute contemplates that not all orders will be effective and does not ask the ITC to perform an additional inquiry to predict the future effectiveness of import relief.⁸⁵

A second issue that complicates application of the “replacement/benefit” test is the Court’s creation of a presumption in favor of finding replacement which, as a practical matter, the Commission and domestic producers will seldom have information sufficient to rebut. The effect of the replacement/benefit test mandated by the Federal Circuit’s decision seems to require the agency to render a negative determination, if the triggering factors are satisfied, unless the record contains substantial evidence that either non-subject imports would not replace the subject imports or that such replacement would nonetheless benefit the domestic industry. This, in effect, requires proving the negative. Put otherwise, it creates a rebuttable presumption that replacement will occur. Problematically, to rebut the presumption, the replacement/benefit test would require the Commission to attempt to obtain considerable data from non-subject producers from countries not under investigation in order to determine whether these countries are capable of exporting sufficient quantities of the product at issue so as to replace the subject imports. This would include data on excess capacity, third country markets, trends in their home markets, pricing, and other indicia of whether they would have replaced subject imports in the U.S. market without benefit to the U.S. industry. Such producers have no incentive to provide such data to the Commission, since an order against the subject producers would be to their advantage, and the statute, at 19 U.S.C. Section 1677e(b), does not allow the Commission to take adverse inferences against such non-cooperating persons because they would not be “interested parties” under the statute. We foresee the likelihood of frequent situations where the Commission would be unable to obtain sufficient data from such non-interested parties to satisfy the *Bratsk* test. Thus, the test will result in negative determinations in circumstances when the Commission would otherwise have found material injury, simply because data to show that non-subject imports would not replace subject imports will not be obtainable.⁸⁶

⁸² 19 U.S.C. Section 1675c.

⁸³ 19 U.S.C. § 1675(d)(2)(B)(emphasis added).

⁸⁴ SAA at 885.

⁸⁵ As the Commission has previously explained, “nothing in the statute or case law requires (or allows) us to consider the likely effectiveness of a dumping order in making our injury determination. The possibility that non-subject imports will increase in the future after an antidumping order is imposed is . . . not relevant to our analysis of whether subject imports are currently materially injuring the industry.” Wooden Bedroom Furniture From China, Inv. No. 731-TA-1058 (Final), USITC Pub. 3743 at 27, n.222 (Dec. 2004).

⁸⁶ The new analysis will also impose an undue burden on non-party foreign producers and could impose an undue burden on U.S. embassies which likely will be requested to assist the Commission in gathering the information necessary to conduct the *Bratsk* inquiry. Specifically, non-subject foreign producers will be faced with the burden of supplying the Commission with confidential business data relating to such factors as their prices, production,

C. *Bratsk* Framework

Under *Bratsk* and *Caribbean Ispat*, the obligation to apply the “replacement/benefits” analysis “is triggered whenever the antidumping investigation is centered on a commodity product, and price competitive non-subject imports are a significant factor in the market.”⁸⁷ Thus, the *Bratsk* test purportedly is not required in every case, but is required in those cases involving a “commodity product” and where “price competitive non-subject imports are a significant factor in the market.”

If the Commission determines that *Bratsk* is triggered, then the Commission must assess whether non-subject imports would replace subject imports and negate the benefit to the domestic industry. For purposes of assessing benefit, the Court indicated that the price of non-subject imports would be an important consideration in this analysis as non-subject imports may not be priced low enough to negate the benefit to the domestic industry (i.e., “the price of the non-subject imports may be sufficiently above the subject imports such that the elimination of the subject imports would have benefitted the domestic industry”).⁸⁸ The Court’s decision does not specify how complete the replacement of subject imports by non-subject imports must be, what factors to consider regarding “benefit,” or how much of the benefit to the domestic industry must be negated to require a determination that any material injury is not by reason of the subject imports, i.e., a negative determination.

D. *Bratsk* Analysis

a. Triggering Factors

The *Bratsk* Court refers to a “commodity product” as “meaning that it is generally interchangeable regardless of its source.”⁸⁹ The second trigger for the *Bratsk* replacement/benefit test is whether “price competitive non-subject imports are a significant factor in the market.”⁹⁰ On the issue of whether the non-subject imports are “price competitive,” the *Bratsk* Court refers to the fact that in *Gerald Metals* the non-subject imports had undersold the domestic product just as the subject imports had.⁹¹

The Federal Circuit in *Caribbean Ispat* appears to suggest that the Commission’s finding of fungibility in the context of its cumulation analysis would permit the Commission to find that wire rod is “generally interchangeable regardless of its source.”⁹² The Commission believes that a finding that the subject merchandise is generally fungible for purposes of cumulation, however, is distinct from a determination that the merchandise subject to investigation is a commodity product as defined by *Bratsk*, i.e. one that is “generally interchangeable regardless of its source.” Because the subject imports from certain subject countries are sufficiently fungible with one another and the domestic like product to establish a “reasonable overlap of competition” for cumulation purposes does not necessarily mean that

capacity, shipments, and markets. As non-subject producers will have little or no incentive to cooperate in supplying information to the Commission, since an order against the subject producers would be to their advantage, the Commission will also likely have to try to enlist the assistance of U.S. embassies in the non-subject countries for help in obtaining the information, which may present a significant burden on limited embassy resources.

⁸⁷ *Bratsk* at 1375; *Caribbean Ispat*, 450 F.3d. at 1341.

⁸⁸ *Bratsk* at 1376.

⁸⁹ *Bratsk* at 1369.

⁹⁰ *Id.* at 1375.

⁹¹ *Bratsk* at 1374.

⁹² *Bratsk* at 1371.

the scope of the merchandise under investigation, *as a whole*, is a generally interchangeable ‘commodity’ product for purposes of *Bratsk*.

This distinction is particularly important given the breadth of the *Bratsk* analysis, which requires the Commission to consider whether *non-subject imports* would have replaced the subject imports, such that the domestic industry would not benefit from an order. The Commission’s findings as to the fungibility of *subject imports* with one another and the domestic like product cannot be automatically extrapolated to the (possibly much more varied) non-subject imports that the Commission must now take into account under *Bratsk*. The Commission’s analysis under the “reasonable overlap of competition” standard with regard to cumulation for individual countries is therefore different from a finding under *Bratsk* that the subject merchandise under investigation is a fungible, interchangeable commodity product that is replaceable by other imports.

The case law is clear that considerations of interchangeability and substitutability differ depending on the purpose of the comparison. It is improper to assume, simply because goods are generally interchangeable for purposes of the “reasonable overlap of competition” analysis for cumulation, or are interchangeable for purposes of defining the domestic like product, that they are “commodities” for purposes of assessing causation, which is the function of the *Bratsk* ‘test.’⁹³ Simply because the Commission has concluded in one section of its opinion that goods are “generally interchangeable,” for example, does not logically render such goods “commodities” for purposes of analyzing material injury by reason of subject imports.⁹⁴

In this investigation, the domestic like product and imports of wire rod generally encompass eleven types of products which are used in a wide variety of other intermediate products and end-use products, including various types of wire (aluminum-coated wire, barbed wire, spring wire, and industrial wire), springs, nails, fasteners, clothes hangers, fencing material, construction mesh, tire bead, and tire cord.⁹⁵ The record demonstrates no clear demarcation between the various types of wire rod products, but rather indicates a continuum of at least 11 major categories of products, ranging from low carbon wire rod such as industrial wire rod used for nails and coat hangers, to medium to high carbon wire rod, such as that used for tire bead and prestressed concrete strand, to the highest-end products, including CHQ, CSPBIC, and tire cord wire rod.

Notwithstanding the factual nature of the question, and the Commission’s long-standing approach of carefully approaching each precise factual question in the context of the particular analysis at hand, the Court of Appeals in *Caribbean Ispat* appears to assume that wire rod is a “commodity” product as defined in *Bratsk*, since it stated that the task remaining before the Commission is to conduct the replacement/benefit test, not to analyze whether the threshold factors in *Bratsk* have been met.⁹⁶ The Federal Circuit appears to assume that the Commission had already concluded that steel wire rod is a commodity product by referencing the Commission’s discussion of cumulation, in which the Commission found a “high level of fungibility between subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago and the domestic

⁹³ *Bratsk* 444 F.3d at 1375.

⁹⁴ See *BIC Corp. v. United States*, 964 F. Supp. 391, 397, 399 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1997) (“[L]ike product, cumulation and causation are functionally different inquiries because they serve different statutory purposes As a result, each inquiry requires a different level of fungibility. Hence the record may contain substantial evidence that two products are fungible enough to support a finding in one context (e.g., one like product), but not in another (e.g., cumulation or causation.”).

⁹⁵ Original CR at I-6, II-1, II-14; Original PR at I-5, II-1, II-9; Original CR/PR at Table I-1.

⁹⁶ The Federal Circuit stated that “[t]he Commission did not make that specific determination [whether other imports would have replaced Trinidad and Tobago’s imports without any beneficial effect on domestic producers] in this case.” *Caribbean Ispat* at 1341.

[like] product . . . and imports from each of the other subject countries.”⁹⁷ Moreover, the Court appears to be applying a very broad definition of “commodity.” Under this broad definition, the replacement/benefit test would be required in the majority of Commission cases; we estimate that the *Bratsk* panel’s test would apply to approximately three-quarters of the products the Commission investigated in 2005 and the first half of 2006.

Because we feel constrained to interpret the Court’s ruling broadly for purposes of satisfying the Court’s remand in this case, we conclude that this “antidumping investigation is centered on a commodity product” that is “generally interchangeable regardless of its source.”⁹⁸

With respect to the second threshold factor – whether price competitive non-subject imports are a significant factor in the U.S. market – the record indicates that non-Trinidadian imports were present in each calendar year in significant volumes during these final phase investigations.⁹⁹ The volume of total non-Trinidadian imports increased during the period, from 2,423,123 short tons in 1999 to 2,665,576 short tons in 2000 and 2,691,250 short tons in 2001.¹⁰⁰ Relative to consumption, non-Trinidadian imports increased from *** percent in 1999 to *** percent in 2000 to *** percent in 2001, by quantity.¹⁰¹ These data suggest that non-Trinidadian imports of wire rod are at significant levels and are a “significant factor” in the U.S. market.¹⁰²

⁹⁷ *Caribbean Ispat*, 450 F.3d at 1341.

⁹⁸ See *Bratsk* at 1371, 1375.

⁹⁹ Memorandum INV-EE-002 at Table C-1b.

¹⁰⁰ Memorandum INV-EE-002 at Table C-1b.

¹⁰¹ Memorandum INV-EE-002 at Tables C-1b and C-2b.

¹⁰² As previously noted, total non-subject imports included both non-subject imports that were not simultaneously under investigation with those from Trinidad and Tobago, and non-Trinidadian subject imports that were. The first group, non-subject imports, generally declined during the period of investigation, from *** short tons in 1999 to *** short tons in 2001. These imports as a share of total imports fell from *** percent in 1999 to *** percent in 2000 and *** percent in 2001. Relative to consumption, non-subject imports decreased from *** percent in 1999 to *** percent in 2000, before rising to *** percent in 2001 by quantity. With respect to non-Trinidadian subject imports, imports rose from *** short tons in 1999 to *** short tons in 2000 and *** short tons in 2001. Non-Trinidadian subject imports as a share of total imports rose from *** percent in 1999 to *** percent in 2000 before falling *** to *** percent in 2001. Relative to consumption, non-Trinidadian subject imports increased from *** percent in 1999 to *** percent in 2000, before rising to *** percent in 2001 by quantity.

b. Replacement/Benefit Factors

Under the Court’s instruction, we are required to analyze “whether [other LTFV imports and/or fairly traded imports] would have replaced [Trinidad and Tobago’s] imports without any beneficial effect on domestic producers.”¹⁰³

During the period of investigation, from 1999 to 2001, steel wire rod was produced in 41 countries.¹⁰⁴ With respect to non-Trinidadian subject imports, the record indicates that producers in the six countries collectively had sufficient excess capacity in 2001, *** short tons, to more than replace Trinidadian exports to the United States of 355,089 short tons.¹⁰⁵

With respect to non-subject countries, for which the record contains more limited data, the top ten non-subject producing countries accounted for about 87 percent of total non-subject production. These ten countries had a combined production of 71.1 million short tons in 2000, compared to subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago of *** short tons and apparent U.S. consumption of *** tons.¹⁰⁶ The main non-subject sources of wire rod in the U.S. market over the period of investigation are Turkey, Japan, and Germany.¹⁰⁷ Turkey’s production capacity in 2000 was estimated at *** short tons, with capacity utilization of *** percent and excess capacity of *** short tons.¹⁰⁸ Japan was the world’s third largest non-Trinidadian producer of wire rod in 2000, producing approximately 7.9 million short tons, of which 16 percent was exported worldwide during 1999 and 2000 combined, years for which data were available.¹⁰⁹ Japanese exports to the United States decreased by 15.0 percent during the period of investigation, and appear to have been concentrated in the higher-end wire rod products. Germany was the world’s fourth-largest non-Trinidadian producer of wire rod in 2000, exporting very large quantities of wire rod to many countries during the period of investigation, with exports accounting for 43.4 percent of domestic production in 2000. Public data show German production of about 6.8 million tons in 2000, and the Commission’s data show excess capacity of approximately *** tons in 2001.¹¹⁰ China was the world’s largest producer of wire rod in 2000, with production of 29 million short tons, although a relatively small exporter of wire rod to the United States during the POI.¹¹¹ There is some evidence that China would have had the ability to export additional wire rod products to the United States during the period of investigation, given planned increases in its domestic production capacity during the period and the rapid trajectory of its growth in wire rod exports to the United States from 1999 to 2001.¹¹² This is

¹⁰³ *Caribbean Ispat v. United States*, Slip Op. 06-151 (Ct. Int’l Trade, Oct. 13, 2006) (“CIT Remand Order”) at 1, quoting *Caribbean Ispat*, 450 F.3d at 1341 and *Bratsk* 444 F.3d at 1375. As previously noted, we are undertaking this analysis under the direction of the Court. We do not agree, however, that the imposition of an antidumping duty order on Trinidad and Tobago would necessarily lead to the exclusion of Trinidadian imports from the U.S. market.

¹⁰⁴ Remand CR at I-21, Remand PR at I-20.

¹⁰⁵ Original CR/PR at Tables VII-1, VII-2, VII-4, VII-5, VII-6, and VII-8.

¹⁰⁶ Remand CR at I-21, Remand PR at I-20; Memorandum INV-EE-002 at Table C-2b.

¹⁰⁷ Memorandum INV-EE-002 at Table C-1b.

¹⁰⁸ Original CR/PR at Table VII-10 (Preliminary).

¹⁰⁹ Remand CR at I-37, Remand PR at I-34.

¹¹⁰ Original CR/PR at Table VII-3.

¹¹¹ Remand CR at I-23, Remand PR at I-22.

¹¹² *Id.*

consistent with the existence of unused non-subject capacity to supply the U.S. market. In total, non-subject imports increased by approximately *** tons in interim 2002 compared to interim 2001.^{113 114}

Taken together, the record with respect to production, unused production capacity, and export orientation of the producers in the aggregate in the non-Trinidadian countries provides ample evidence that such producers could have, if so inclined, exported sufficient volumes to the United States during the POI to fully replace subject imports from Trinidad.¹¹⁵ Absent any evidence that these producers would not have acted in such a manner, we are unable to find that imports from such producers would not have replaced subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago in the U.S. market, either by using unutilized capacity or by diverting exports from other markets.¹¹⁶ We would not have reached this conclusion absent the Federal Circuit's direction that we must make a negative determination unless substantial evidence in the record will support the conclusion that non-subject imports would not have replaced subject imports or if they would have replaced them, would not have resulted in a benefit to the domestic industry.

Regarding the benefit to the domestic industry, we note that we lack the type of pricing data for many non-subject products that we would normally use to analyze this factor, and are forced to rely partially on average unit values as a consistent unit of measurement. The situation with respect to pricing is mixed. For the foreign sources for which we have product-specific pricing data (both other subject imports and non-subject imports that were originally under investigation) the pricing data show numerous instances in which other imports oversold imports from Trinidad and Tobago, but also numerous instances in which other imports undersold imports from Trinidad and Tobago.¹¹⁷ Average unit values for several non-Trinidadian producers that export primarily *** industrial wire rod, such as Turkey, South Africa, and Egypt, were considerably lower than those for Trinidad and Tobago, which competed in the same, low-end segment of the market with the domestic industry.^{118 119} However, average unit values for

¹¹³ Memorandum INV-Z-162 at Table C-1a.

¹¹⁴ We find that the record does not show that the Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) on steel wire rod would have prevented replacement of Trinidadian imports by other sources, as petitioners argue. Petitioners' Comments on Remand at 12-13. The TRQ did not apply to Canada and Mexico, both of which account for a large percentage of imports into the U.S. market and were able to *** their imports into the United States during the period of investigation. Original CR/PR at Table IV-2; Remand CR at Table C-2b. Moreover, the TRQ did not prevent imports from other countries, but instead permitted over-quota imports with additional duties; these duties declined each year from 10.0 percent beginning March 1, 2000 to 5.0 percent beginning March 1, 2003. Original CR/PR at Table 1-3. Indeed, petitioners themselves stated the TRQ was ineffective in providing meaningful relief to the domestic industry. Original CR at I-14, Original PR at I-10, *citing* Petitioners' Prehearing Brief at 4; Hearing Transcript at 24-26, 37.

¹¹⁵ The Commission does not believe that simply because a foreign producer could divert wire rod production shipments to the United States to "replace" subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago means that they necessarily would. There is, in fact, no evidence on the record to suggest that such diversion would be likely here. However, as we have previously noted, the Federal Circuit appears to have created a presumption under the *Bratsk* replacement/benefit test that if a foreign producer could "replace" subject imports, it would. There is inadequate information in the record of this investigation for the Commission to rebut such a presumption. We note, moreover, that the development of a record that would at least allow for the possibility of rebutting such a presumption would require the cooperation of a significant proportion of all non-subject foreign producers, and their willingness to share with the Commission proprietary data regarding their commercial intentions, production capacity, etc. We view the likelihood of such cooperation as remote.

¹¹⁶ Remand CR at I-23 to I-45, Remand PR at I-22 to I-40.

¹¹⁷ Original CR/PR at Tables V-3-V-6; Original Preliminary Staff Report at Tables V-3-V-6.

¹¹⁸ Remand CR/PR at Table C-2b.

¹¹⁹ Original CR/PR at Tables D-1 and D-2.

other non-Trinidadian producers, such as Canada, Japan, and Germany, were *** than average sales values for the domestic like product and for average unit values for Trinidad and Tobago. In the case of Canada and Germany, the record shows that their U.S. shipments were concentrated in the ***, where *** Trinidadian shipments were concentrated.¹²⁰ Similarly, Japan's relatively high average unit values suggest that these imports consisted of product in the higher-grade segment of the market.¹²¹

The underselling and low average unit values for many non-Trinidadian imports, considered in light of the apparent ability of numerous subject and non-subject wire rod producers to divert additional wire rod to the U.S. market, and the large number of foreign producers producing the *** wire rod in which Trinidadian shipments were concentrated, leaves us unable to conclude that non-subject and non-Trinidadian subject imports would not have replaced imports from Trinidad and Tobago in the U.S. market during the period of investigation, had Trinidad and Tobago been excluded from the market. Given the low prices or average unit values at which many of these imports entered the United States, we cannot conclude that non-subject and non-Trinidadian subject imports would not have replaced imports from Trinidad and Tobago and negated the benefit to the domestic industry of the exclusion from the market of an antidumping duty order on the subject imports.

For all these reasons, we believe that the Federal Circuit's decision in *Bratsk* and its remand order in this case compel us to reach a negative determination in this investigation, even though we believe an affirmative determination is consistent with the statute and supported by the factual record.¹²² For the foregoing reasons, and the reasons provided in the Original Views undisturbed by the Court and adopted here, we determine that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of certain wire rod from Trinidad and Tobago and sold in the United States at LTFV.

¹²⁰ Original CR/PR at Table D-2.

¹²¹ Original CR/PR at Table D-2 and Memorandum INV-EE-002 at Table C-1b.

¹²² Given that the Federal Circuit's *Bratsk* and *Caribbean Ispat* decisions concern present material injury determinations and speak in terms of what "would" have happened during the period of investigation, we do not necessarily read the *Bratsk* test as extending to threat of material injury determinations. In order to comply completely with the spirit of the court's order, however, we find that, for the same reasons application of that test would negate a present material injury determination, it would also negate the benefits that would be gained by imposition of an antidumping duty order based on a threat of material injury determination. The record does not show that combined non-subject imports and non-Trinidadian subject imports of wire rod would not remain price competitive and continue to be a significant factor and in the U.S. market in the imminent future. The record data suggest that non-subject and non-Trinidadian subject producers collectively have the capacity to replace subject import volume if the order were to be imposed and that such capacity would allow them to continue to replace subject imports in the imminent future. Inasmuch as we could not find that the non-subject and non-Trinidadian subject imports at low prices would not have replaced subject imports during the period of investigation, they likewise could replace subject imports if an order were imposed and negate the benefit of the order on subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago in the imminent future.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, and the reasons provided in the Original Views undisturbed by the Court and adopted here, we determine that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of certain wire rod from Trinidad and Tobago and sold in the United States at LTFV.

**SEPARATE AND DISSENTING VIEWS OF COMMISSIONERS STEPHEN KOPLAN AND
CHARLOTTE R. LANE**

We have joined in Sections I, II and III of the majority views of the Commission. We write separately on the Federal Circuit’s directed additional Bratsk analysis. Although we disagree with our colleagues regarding the presence of the first triggering factor under *Bratsk* – whether or not this investigation involves a “commodity product” – our separate and dissenting views reveal a convergence with those of Vice Chairman Aranoff and Commissioner Hillman regarding several aspects of the *Bratsk* analysis developed by the Federal Circuit.

The Federal Circuit in *Bratsk Aluminum Smelter v. United States* requires that we undertake an additional analysis of non-subject imports in certain circumstances. Specifically, the Court has directed that:

[w]here commodity products are at issue and fairly traded, price competitive, non-subject imports are in the market, the Commission must explain why the elimination of subject imports would benefit the domestic industry instead of resulting in the non-subject imports’ replacement of the subject imports’ market share without any beneficial impact on the domestic producers.¹

We perform the analysis required by the Court; however, we note, as explained below, that a mandatory finding of either benefits to the domestic industry or elimination of subject imports upon the imposition of an Order is not required, or even consistent, with the statute.

At the outset, we note that Congress has left no room for the Commission or the Department of Commerce to dispense with relief on any grounds once subject imports have been found to be causing present injury. Furthermore, there is no statutory requirement that a duty imposed as a result of an affirmative determination result in removal of subject imports from the U.S. market or eliminate the injury incurred by the domestic industry. In fact, the statute recognizes that an industry may remain injured even after an order is issued: the standard for the ITC’s review of an existing order under the five-year review provisions is whether “material injury would be likely to *continue* or recur” if the order were revoked. 19 U.S.C. § 1675(d)(2)(B) (emphasis added). Congress noted that in five-year reviews the Commission should consider whether the industry remains in a weakened state “due to the possible ineffectiveness of the order.” SAA at 885. Thus, the statute contemplates that not all orders will be effective and does not provide for the ITC to perform an additional inquiry to predict the future effectiveness of import relief. As the Commission has previously explained:

[W]e note that nothing in the statute or case law requires (or allows) us to consider the likely effectiveness of a dumping order in making our injury determination. The possibility that non-subject imports will increase in the future after an antidumping order is imposed is . . . not relevant to our analysis of whether subject imports are currently materially injuring the industry.²

Indeed, the purpose of antidumping and countervailing duty orders is not to “eliminate” the subject merchandise from the domestic market, or award subject import market share to U.S. producers, but rather to impose remedial duties to ensure that the subject merchandise is sold at fairly traded prices.

¹ *Caribbean Ispat*, 450 F.3d at 1341, quoting *Bratsk*, 444 F.3d at 1373.

² *Wooden Bedroom Furniture From China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1058 (Final), USITC Pub. 3743 at 27, n.222 (Dec. 2004).

It is not unusual for substantial volumes of the subject merchandise to continue to enter the United States following the imposition of an antidumping or countervailing duty order.³

Notwithstanding our disagreement with the “benefit” presumption of the Court’s decision, we have applied the Court’s directive to the facts of this case.

Under *Bratsk* and *Caribbean Ispat*, the obligation to apply the “replacement/benefits” analysis “is triggered whenever the antidumping investigation is centered on a commodity product, and price competitive nonsubject imports are a significant factor in the market.”⁴ Thus, the *Bratsk* test purportedly is not required in every case, only in cases involving a “commodity product” and where “price competitive non-subject imports are a significant factor in the market.”

The Federal Circuit in *Caribbean Ispat* appears to suggest that fungibility for purposes of the Commission’s cumulation analysis may permit the Commission to find that wire rod is “generally interchangeable regardless of its source.”⁵ The Commission believes that a finding that the subject merchandise is generally fungible for purposes of cumulation, however, is distinct from a determination that the merchandise subject to investigation is a commodity product that is “generally interchangeable regardless of its source.” Because the subject imports from certain subject countries are sufficiently fungible with one another and the domestic like product to be cumulated based on a reasonable overlap of competition does not necessarily mean that the scope of the merchandise under investigation, *as a whole*, is a generally interchangeable ‘commodity’ product for purposes of *Bratsk*. This distinction is particularly important given the breadth of the *Bratsk* analysis, which requires the Commission to consider whether *non-subject imports* would have replaced the subject imports, such that the domestic industry would not benefit from an order. The Commission’s findings as to the fungibility of *subject imports* with one another and the domestic like product cannot be automatically extrapolated to the (possibly much more varied) non-subject imports that the Commission must now take into account under *Bratsk*. The Commission’s analysis under the “reasonable overlap of competition” standard with regard to cumulation for individual countries is therefore different from a finding under *Bratsk* that the subject merchandise under investigation is a fungible, interchangeable commodity product that is replaceable by other imports and would not necessarily support the latter assumption or conclusion.

Considerations of interchangeability and substitutability differ depending on the purpose of the comparison. It is improper to assume, simply because goods are generally interchangeable for purposes of the “reasonable overlap of competition” analysis for cumulation, or are interchangeable for purposes of defining the domestic like product, that they are “commodities” for purposes of assessing causation, which is the function of the *Bratsk* ‘test.’⁶

Notwithstanding the factual nature of the question, and the Commission’s long-standing practice of carefully approaching each precise factual question in the context of the particular analysis at hand, the Court of Appeals in *Caribbean Ispat* appears to assume that wire rod is a commodity product based on the criteria for cumulation, noting that the Commission found a “high level of fungibility between subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago and the domestic like product . . . and imports from each of the other subject countries” for purposes of its entirely separate cumulation analysis.⁷ However, the determination of a “commodity product” for purposes of the replacement test mandated by the Court is significantly

³ Consequently, the counterfactual analysis that underpins the Federal Circuit’s analysis in *Bratsk* – the complete absence of the subject merchandise from the domestic market – is neither the purpose or, frequently, the effect of the antidumping and countervailing duty statutes.

⁴ *Bratsk* at 1375; *Caribbean Ispat*, 450 F.3d. at 1341.

⁵ *Bratsk* at 1370.

⁶ *Bratsk* 444 F.3d at 1375.

⁷ *Caribbean Ispat*, 450 F.3d at 1341.

different than the determination of fungibility of subject merchandise from a particular subject country with the domestic like product and other imports for purposes of cumulation.⁸

Upon a review of the specific products imported from Trinidad and Tobago, we do not find that the wire rod under investigation constitutes a commodity product. We find that wire rod, as defined in the scope of this investigation, is comprised of a continuum of eleven different product types, not all of which are imported from all sources. Product differences between different grades of wire rod are very considerable. Products included within the scope of this investigation range from relatively inexpensive low carbon wire rod such as industrial wire rod used for nails and coat hangers, to medium to high carbon wire rod, such as that used for tire bead and prestressed concrete strand, to expensive, high-end products, including CHQ, CSPBIC, and tire cord wire rod, which are manufactured to very high tolerances and for which most purchasers require extensive supplier pre-certification. Consequently, any and all wire rod is not replaceable by or interchangeable with wire rod from any or all sources. Therefore, the domestic like product, subject imports, non-Trinidadian subject imports, and non-subject imports of wire rod are not “generally interchangeable regardless of its source” and consequently are not commodity products for purposes of the Bratsk analysis. Since this threshold Bratsk triggering factor is not met, we do not address whether price competitive non-subject imports are a significant factor in the U.S. market.

As indicated in those portions of the majority Views of the Commission in which we join, we have found that subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago alone were having a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry producing wire rod, based on the significant and increasing volume and market share of subject imports from Trinidad and Tobago in a shrinking market, significant price underselling and significant price suppression by these imports, and declining industry indicators from 1999 to 2001. Based on these findings, and in light of our separate finding that the threshold Bratsk triggering factor is not met in this investigation, we have reached an affirmative material injury finding in this investigation.

⁸ While the factors considered in defining the like product are somewhat similar to those considered in assessing whether there is a reasonable overlap in competition, or whether there is a sufficient causal nexus between the subject imports and the injury experienced by the domestic industry, the fact that there is, for example, sufficient “interchangeability” among domestic articles for purposes of defining the like product does not bind the assessment of the degree of competition between subject imports and the domestic like product for those other purposes. *See BIC Corp. v. United States*, 964 F. Supp. 391, 397, 399 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1997) (“[L]ike product, cumulation and causation are functionally different inquiries because they serve different statutory purposes As a result, each inquiry requires a different level of fungibility. Hence the record may contain substantial evidence that two products are fungible enough to support a finding in one context (e.g., one like product), but not in another (e.g., cumulation or causation.”). *See also, Siderca S.A.I.C. v. United States*, 391 F.Supp.2d 1353, 1362 (Ct. Int’l Trade 2005); *Committee of Domestic Steel Wire Rope and Specialty Cable Manufacturers v. United States*, 201 F.Supp.2d 1287, 1298-99 (Ct. Int’l Trade 2002).

INFORMATION OBTAINED DURING THE REMAND PROCEEDING

BACKGROUND

In October 2002, the U.S. International Trade Commission (“Commission”) made final determinations in *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, and Ukraine*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-417-421 and 731-TA-953, 954, 956-959, 961, and 962, USITC Publication 3546, October 2002.¹ Respondent Caribbean Ispat Ltd. (“Respondent”),² the sole producer of the subject merchandise in Trinidad and Tobago at the time of the original investigation, appealed the Commission’s affirmative determination with respect to Trinidad and Tobago to the U.S. Court of International Trade (“CIT”), which affirmed the Commission’s determination.³ Respondent then appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, which vacated and remanded the Commission’s determination.⁴ On October 13, 2006, the CIT issued an order remanding the case to the Commission to comply with the Federal Circuit’s decision. The CIT’s order stated:

ORDERED that the defendant United States International Trade “Commission . . . make a specific causation determination and in that connection . . . directly address whether {other LTFV imports and/or fairly traded imports} would have replaced {Trinidad and Tobago’s} imports without any beneficial effect on domestic producers, 450 F.3d at 1341, quoting from Bratsk Aluminum Smelter v. United States, 444 F.3d 1369, 1375 (Fed. Cir. 2006); . . .”

ORDERED that the defendant have until January 12, 2007 to make that determination and report the result thereof to the other parties and this court, whereupon those parties may have until February 2, 2007 to comment thereon.⁵

The Commission filed a motion with the CIT on November 10, 2006, to stay the remand proceedings pending the Commission’s consideration, in coordination with the Office of the Solicitor

¹ 67 F.R. 66662, November 1, 2002. The original investigations resulted from petitions filed by counsel on behalf of Co-Steel Raritan, Inc., Perth Amboy, NJ; GS Industries, Inc., Charlotte, NC; Keystone Consolidated Industries, Inc., Dallas TX; and North Star Steel Texas, Inc., Edina, MN, on August 31, 2001, alleging that an industry in the United States was materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Brazil, Canada, Germany, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turkey and less-than-fair-value (“LTFV”) imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Brazil, Canada, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, and Venezuela. Commerce issued final negative countervailing duty determinations with respect to Trinidad and Tobago and Turkey and the Commission terminated countervailing duty investigations Nos. 701-TA-420-421 concerning those countries. Also, the Commission determined in the preliminary phase of its investigations, and ultimately on remand, that imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Egypt, South Africa, and Venezuela, were negligible and the investigations with regard to those countries were terminated. On October 2002, the Commission determined in the final phase of the investigations that imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Germany that were found by Commerce to be subsidized by the Government of Germany and sold in the United States at LTFV were negligible, and its investigations with regard to that country were also terminated. 66 F.R. 54539, October 29, 2001, and 67 F.R. 66663, November 1, 2002.

² Caribbean Ispat Ltd. is now known as Mittal Steel Point Lisas Ltd.

³ *Caribbean Ispat Ltd. v. United States*, Slip Op. 05-37, March 22, 2005.

⁴ *Caribbean Ispat Ltd. v. United States*, 450 F.3d 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2006).

⁵ *Caribbean Ispat Ltd. v. United States*, Slip Op. 06-151, October 13, 2006, pp. 1-2. The CIT’s order is presented in appendix A.

General, of whether to petition the U.S. Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari in *Bratsk Aluminum Smelter v. United States*, 444 F.3d 1369 (Fed. Cir. 2006), on which the Federal Circuit relied in *Caribbean Ispat*.⁶ On December 4, 2006, the Commission filed a motion with the CIT to extend the time to file its remand determination by 60 days from January 12, 2006, to March 12, 2006, in order to allow the Commission to send out additional questionnaires to obtain further data relevant to the remand instructions; however, that request was denied.⁷

In order to assist it in making its determination on remand, the Commission reopened the record on remand in this investigation to include additional information on the role of nonsubject imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod (“wire rod”) in the U.S. market during the original period of investigation.⁸ The record in this proceeding encompasses the material from the record of the original investigation and additional information placed on the record by Commission staff and by parties during this remand proceeding.⁹ Information presented in this remand report includes additional information concerning production, exports, and imports of wire rod from nonsubject sources that was gathered and placed on the record in this remand proceeding. In addition, there is information from questionnaires placed on the record in the preliminary and/or final phases of the original investigations that is relevant to the nonsubject imports, especially those from Egypt, Germany, South Africa, and Venezuela. Such information is also presented in this report, as appropriate.

⁶ The Solicitor General filed a motion requesting the Supreme Court to extend the deadline for filing any petition for writ of certiorari until December 21, 2006.

⁷ Commission staff drafted questionnaires in preparation for the collection of additional information from industry participants. These questionnaires were approved by the Commission on December 15, 2006 (see Action Jacket Control No. INV-06-142), but the questionnaires were not mailed because the Commission’s request for an extension was denied.

⁸ 71 F.R. 74558, December 12, 2006. The Commission’s *Federal Register* notice of the reopening of the record in this remand proceeding is presented in appendix B. Also see memoranda GC-DD-191 and GC-DD-219 regarding the issue of reopening the record in the above-referenced remand investigation in order to include additional information on the role of nonsubject imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod in the U.S. market during the original period of investigation.

⁹ Respondent placed on the record in this proceeding public volume, value, and unit value data for U.S. imports of wire rod from 1996 through the second quarter of 2002. Commission staff added the following documents to the record: (1) export statistics for selected nonsubject countries as published by the *Global Trade Atlas*, (2) selected pages from *Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th Edition, Metal Bulletin Books Ltd., 2001, identifying producers of wire rod in major nonsubject countries, (3) official U.S. import statistics, (4) world production data as published by the International Iron and Steel Institute in *Steel Statistical Yearbook, 2001*, and (5) the *Customs Net Import File* identifying the foreign manufacturers of wire rod imports into the United States. There are no publicly available data concerning (1) aggregate capacity to produce wire rod in nonsubject countries, and (2) prices of wire rod manufactured in nonsubject countries. Therefore, such information is not presented in this report.

U.S. IMPORTS

Table I-1 presents U.S. imports of wire rod based on official Commerce statistics,¹⁰ adjusted to exclude the grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod reported in importers' questionnaire responses in the Commission's final phase of the original investigations.¹¹ Table I-1 presented in this report corresponds to table IV-1 presented in the Commission's staff report in the final phase of the original investigations; the tables differ in that the table that appears in this report contains additional data concerning U.S. imports of wire rod from nonsubject sources. As table I-1 illustrates, the largest nonsubject sources of U.S. wire rod imports during 1999-2001 were Canadian producer Stelco, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, and Venezuela.

APPARENT U.S. CONSUMPTION AND U.S. MARKET SHARES

Data on U.S. consumption and market shares of wire rod are shown in tables I-2 and I-3. Tables I-2 and I-3 presented in this report correspond to tables IV-4 and IV-5 presented in the Commission's staff report in the final phase of the original investigations; the tables differ in that the tables that appear in this report contain additional data concerning U.S. imports of wire rod from nonsubject sources. The data presented are based on U.S. producers' U.S. shipments and official Commerce import statistics adjusted to exclude the grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod as reported in importers' questionnaire responses in the final phase of the Commission's original investigations.

SUMMARY DATA

Summary data are presented in appendix C.¹² The summary data presented in tables C-1 and C-1a reflect the subject product as defined in Commerce's scope of the investigations (*i.e.*, excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod), and the data presented in tables C-2 and C-2a are summary data concerning carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod including the grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod. The summary tables presented in this report correspond to the same table titles presented in the Commission's staff report and supplemental memorandum INV-Z-162 in the final phase of the original investigations; the tables differ in that they present additional data concerning U.S. imports of wire rod from nonsubject sources. The U.S. industry data presented are based on questionnaire responses submitted during the Commission's final phase of the investigations by 12 firms that accounted for approximately *** percent of U.S. production of wire rod during 2001. U.S. imports

¹⁰ In this report, official import statistics presented for subject wire rod imported prior to March 1, 2000 are based on the *Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States* ("HTS") statistical reporting numbers 7213.91.3000, 7213.91.4500, 7213.91.6000, 7213.99.0030, 7227.20.0000, and 7227.90.6050. Those data presented for the period from March 1, 2000, to December 31, 2001, are based on HTS statistical reporting numbers 7213.91.3010, 7213.91.3090, 7213.91.4510, 7213.91.4590, 7213.91.6010, 7213.91.6090, 7213.99.0031, 7213.99.0038, 7227.20.0010, 7227.20.0090, 7227.90.6051, and 7227.90.6058. The statistical reporting numbers listed above include not only subject merchandise but also the grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod products specifically excluded by Commerce from the scope of these investigations.

¹¹ The U.S. importers of wire rod that responded to the Commission's questionnaires in the final phase of the investigations were estimated to have accounted for 95 percent of U.S. imports of wire rod during 2001. The questionnaire responses provided in the final phase of the original investigations indicate that there were imports of the excluded grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod products from Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, and Japan.

¹² Tables C-1 and C-2 were re-configured as tables C-1a and C-2a to present Germany separately after Trinidad and Tobago, along with the appropriate subtotals.

Table I-1
Wire rod: U.S. imports, by sources, 1999-2001

Source	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Quantity (<i>short tons</i>)			
Brazil	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco)	***	***	***
Indonesia	69,805	86,940	60,065
Mexico	122,038	159,818	266,925
Moldova	190,239	191,074	187,370
Ukraine	193,003	367,712	258,526
Subtotal	***	***	***
Trinidad and Tobago ¹	341,815	287,507	355,089
Subtotal, subject	***	***	***
Germany	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	***
Other sources:			
Argentina	0	35,910	58,499
Australia	512	0	5
Austria	11	0	0
Belarus	0	623	8,374
Belgium	1,717	10,623	8,552
Canadian producer Stelco (excluded by Commerce)	***	***	***
China	1,814	7,932	22,961
Czech Republic	16,086	3,624	5,537
Egypt	24,044	37,480	23,447
Finland	5,899	1,939	2,866
France	4,424	30,769	***
India	52,286	31,477	450
Italy	29,488	38,358	31,919
Japan	***	***	***
Korea	4,126	965	936
Table continued. See footnotes at the end of table.			

Table I-1--Continued
Wire rod: U.S. imports, by sources, 1999-2001

Source	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Quantity (short tons)			
Other sources:-- <i>Continued</i>			
Latvia	23	0	0
Luxembourg	11,309	11,340	2,845
Malaysia	4,338	19,767	85,815
Netherlands	8,291	7,470	5,320
New Zealand	0	11,017	54
Poland	12,546	1,204	0
Portugal	0	0	53
Romania	8,194	0	0
Russia	37,415	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	10,808	0
Singapore	0	3,130	505
South Africa	55,850	75,412	76,058
Spain	92,370	35,979	41,908
Sweden	146	43	1,025
Taiwan	173	583	617
Thailand	0	887	0
Turkey	151,346	187,878	259,945
United Kingdom	74,671	52,540	31,425
Venezuela	132,084	84,957	76,077
Subtotal, other sources	***	***	***
Total	2,764,938	2,953,083	3,046,339
Table continued. See footnotes at the end of table.			

Table I-1--Continued
Wire rod: U.S. imports, by sources, 1999-2001

Source	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Value (1,000 dollars)²			
Brazil	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco)	***	***	***
Indonesia	14,884	19,669	13,118
Mexico	29,449	39,337	64,309
Moldova	38,888	41,667	39,439
Ukraine	35,568	75,568	49,770
Subtotal	***	***	***
Trinidad and Tobago ¹	87,289	75,511	91,335
Subtotal, subject	***	***	***
Germany	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	***
Other sources:			
Argentina	0	8,832	14,355
Australia	183	0	3
Austria	3	0	0
Belarus	0	151	1,780
Belgium	517	3,656	2,186
Canadian producer Stelco (excluded by Commerce)	***	***	***
China	420	1,870	5,168
Czech Republic	3,162	880	1,319
Egypt	5,377	9,066	5,273
Finland	1,451	931	1,355
France	2,005	10,066	***
India	11,761	8,658	103
Italy	7,986	13,281	10,252
Japan	***	***	***
Korea	1,833	529	757
Latvia	4	0	0
Luxembourg	4,597	4,463	1,075
Malaysia	1,036	5,527	19,336
Table continued. See footnotes at the end of table.			

Table I-1--Continued
Wire rod: U.S. imports, by sources, 1999-2001

Source	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Value (1,000 dollars)²			
Other sources:-- <i>Continued</i>			
Netherlands	5,392	5,014	3,019
New Zealand	0	2,547	11
Poland	2,454	278	0
Portugal	0	0	12
Romania	1,487	0	0
Russia	6,901	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	2,694	0
Singapore	0	742	133
South Africa	13,524	19,062	18,216
Spain	23,664	12,321	11,682
Sweden	129	50	320
Taiwan	107	189	193
Thailand	0	279	0
Turkey	30,150	45,285	56,212
United Kingdom	27,386	19,209	12,054
Venezuela	30,063	18,536	18,275
Subtotal, other sources	***	***	***
Total	797,766	884,769	867,770
Table continued. See footnotes at the end of table.			

Table I-1--Continued
Wire rod: U.S. imports, by sources, 1999-2001

Source	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Unit value (per short ton)²			
Brazil	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco)	***	***	***
Indonesia	\$213.22	\$226.23	\$218.39
Mexico	241.31	246.14	240.92
Moldova	204.42	218.07	210.49
Ukraine	184.29	205.51	192.52
Average	***	***	***
Trinidad and Tobago ¹	255.37	262.64	257.22
Average, subject	***	***	***
Germany	***	***	***
Average	***	***	***
Other sources:			
Argentina	(3)	245.94	245.39
Australia	357.48	(3)	567.60
Austria	301.91	(3)	(3)
Belarus	(3)	241.75	212.58
Belgium	300.85	344.16	255.67
Canadian producer Stelco (excluded by Commerce)	***	***	***
China	231.47	235.76	225.08
Czech Republic	196.55	242.93	238.21
Egypt	223.64	241.90	224.91
Finland	246.04	479.95	472.82
France	453.28	327.15	***
India	224.93	275.07	229.04
Italy	270.81	346.23	321.20
Japan	***	***	***
Korea	444.36	548.06	808.30
Latvia	195.09	(3)	(3)
Luxembourg	406.51	393.53	377.98
Malaysia	238.84	279.63	225.32
Table continued. See footnotes at the end of table.			

Table I-1--Continued
Wire rod: U.S. imports, by sources, 1999-2001

Source	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Unit value (per short ton)²			
Other sources:-- <i>Continued</i>			
Netherlands	\$650.34	\$671.19	\$567.45
New Zealand	(³)	231.19	206.98
Poland	195.62	231.10	(³)
Portugal	(³)	(³)	226.91
Romania	181.46	(³)	(³)
Russia	184.44	(³)	(³)
Saudi Arabia	(³)	249.29	(³)
Singapore	(³)	237.15	262.85
South Africa	242.15	252.77	239.50
Spain	256.19	342.45	278.74
Sweden	885.63	1,150.09	312.19
Taiwan	619.93	323.47	313.31
Thailand	(³)	315.08	(³)
Turkey	199.21	241.04	216.24
United Kingdom	366.75	365.61	383.58
Venezuela	227.61	218.18	240.21
Average, other sources	***	***	***
Average, all sources	288.53	299.61	284.86
Table continued. See footnotes at the end of table.			

Table I-1--Continued
Wire rod: U.S. imports, by sources, 1999-2001

Source	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Share of quantity (percent)			
Brazil	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco)	***	***	***
Indonesia	2.5	2.9	2.0
Mexico	4.4	5.4	8.8
Moldova	6.9	6.5	6.2
Ukraine	7.0	12.5	8.5
Subtotal	***	***	***
Trinidad and Tobago ¹	12.4	9.7	11.7
Subtotal, subject	***	***	***
Germany	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	***
Other sources:			
Argentina	0.0	1.2	1.9
Australia	(⁴)	0.0	(⁴)
Austria	(⁴)	0.0	0.0
Belarus	0.0	(⁴)	0.3
Belgium	0.1	0.4	0.3
Canadian producer Stelco (excluded by Commerce)	***	***	***
China	0.1	0.3	0.8
Czech Republic	0.6	0.1	0.2
Egypt	0.9	1.3	0.8
Finland	0.2	0.1	0.1
France	0.2	1.0	***
India	1.9	1.1	(⁴)
Italy	1.1	1.3	1.0
Japan	***	***	***
Korea	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)
Latvia	(⁴)	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	0.4	0.4	0.1
Malaysia	0.2	0.7	2.8
Table continued. See footnotes at the end of table.			

Table I-1--Continued
Wire rod: U.S. imports, by sources, 1999-2001

Source	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Share of quantity (percent)			
Other sources:-- <i>Continued</i>			
Netherlands	0.3	0.3	0.2
New Zealand	0.0	0.4	(⁴)
Poland	0.5	(⁴)	0.0
Portugal	0.0	0.0	(⁴)
Romania	0.3	0.0	0.0
Russia	1.4	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.4	0.0
Singapore	0.0	0.1	(⁴)
South Africa	2.0	2.6	2.5
Spain	3.3	1.2	1.4
Sweden	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Taiwan	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Thailand	0.0	(⁴)	0.0
Turkey	5.5	6.4	8.5
United Kingdom	2.7	1.8	1.0
Venezuela	4.8	2.9	2.5
Subtotal, other sources	***	***	***
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<p>¹ Trinidad and Tobago is shown separately because the statute directs the Commission not to cumulate imports from any country that is designated as a beneficiary country under the CBERA for purposes of making a determination with respect to that country. (However, for purposes of making a determination with respect to non-CBERA countries, imports from CBERA countries may be cumulated with imports from non-CBERA countries.)</p> <p>² Landed, duty-paid.</p> <p>³ Not applicable.</p> <p>⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.</p> <p>Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.</p> <p>Source: Compiled from official Commerce statistics adjusted to exclude the grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod reported in Commission importers' questionnaire responses in the final phase of the Commission's original investigations.</p>			

Table I-2
Wire rod: U.S. shipments of domestic product, U.S. imports, by sources, and apparent U.S. consumption, 1999-2001

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Quantity (short tons)			
U.S. producers' shipments	5,381,030	5,307,725	3,889,355
U.S. imports from-- Brazil	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco)	***	***	***
Indonesia	69,805	86,940	60,065
Mexico	122,038	159,818	266,925
Moldova	190,239	191,074	187,370
Ukraine	193,003	367,712	258,526
Subtotal	***	***	***
Trinidad and Tobago	341,815	287,507	355,089
Subtotal, subject	***	***	***
Germany	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	***
Other sources: Argentina	0	35,910	58,499
Australia	512	0	5
Austria	11	0	0
Belarus	0	623	8,374
Belgium	1,717	10,623	8,552
Canadian producer Stelco (excluded by Commerce)	***	***	***
China	1,814	7,932	22,961
Czech Republic	16,086	3,624	5,537
Egypt	24,044	37,480	23,447
Finland	5,899	1,939	2,866
France	4,424	30,769	***
India	52,286	31,477	450
Italy	29,488	38,358	31,919
Table continued on following page.			

Table I-2--Continued

Wire rod: U.S. shipments of domestic product, U.S. imports, by sources, and apparent U.S. consumption, 1999-2001

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Quantity (short tons)			
U.S. imports from-- <i>Continued</i> Other sources:-- <i>Continued</i> Japan	***	***	***
Korea	4,126	965	936
Latvia	23	0	0
Luxembourg	11,309	11,340	2,845
Malaysia	4,338	19,767	85,815
Netherlands	8,291	7,470	5,320
New Zealand	0	11,017	54
Poland	12,546	1,204	0
Portugal	0	0	53
Romania	8,194	0	0
Russia	37,415	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	10,808	0
Singapore	0	3,130	505
South Africa	55,850	75,412	76,058
Spain	92,370	35,979	41,908
Sweden	146	43	1,025
Taiwan	173	583	617
Thailand	0	887	0
Turkey	151,346	187,878	259,945
United Kingdom	74,671	52,540	31,425
Venezuela	132,084	84,957	76,077
Subtotal, other sources	***	***	***
Total, U.S. imports	2,764,938	2,953,083	3,046,339
Apparent consumption	8,145,968	8,260,808	6,935,694
Table continued on following page.			

Table I-2--Continued

Wire rod: U.S. shipments of domestic product, U.S. imports, by sources, and apparent U.S. consumption, 1999-2001

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Value (1,000 dollars)¹			
U.S. producers' shipments	1,668,534	1,603,157	1,175,017
U.S. imports from--			
Brazil	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco)	***	***	***
Indonesia	14,884	19,669	13,118
Mexico	29,449	39,337	64,309
Moldova	38,888	41,667	39,439
Ukraine	35,568	75,568	49,770
Subtotal	***	***	***
Trinidad and Tobago	87,289	75,511	91,335
Subtotal, subject	***	***	***
Germany	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	***
Other sources:			
Argentina	0	8,832	14,355
Australia	183	0	3
Austria	3	0	0
Belarus	0	151	1,780
Belgium	517	3,656	2,186
Canadian producer Stelco (excluded by Commerce)	***	***	***
China	420	1,870	5,168
Czech Republic	3,162	880	1,319
Egypt	5,377	9,066	5,273
Finland	1,451	931	1,355
France	2,005	10,066	***
India	11,761	8,658	103
Italy	7,986	13,281	10,252
Japan	***	***	***
Korea	1,833	529	757
Latvia	4	0	0
Table continued on following page.			

Table I-2--Continued

Wire rod: U.S. shipments of domestic product, U.S. imports, by sources, and apparent U.S. consumption, 1999-2001

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
<i>Value (1,000 dollars)¹</i>			
U.S. imports from-- <i>Continued</i> Other sources:-- <i>Continued</i> Luxembourg	4,597	4,463	1,075
Malaysia	1,036	5,527	19,336
Netherlands	5,392	5,014	3,019
New Zealand	0	2,547	11
Poland	2,454	278	0
Portugal	0	0	12
Romania	1,487	0	0
Russia	6,901	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	2,694	0
Singapore	0	742	133
South Africa	13,524	19,062	18,216
Spain	23,664	12,321	11,682
Sweden	129	50	320
Taiwan	107	189	193
Thailand	0	279	0
Turkey	30,150	45,285	56,212
United Kingdom	27,386	19,209	12,054
Venezuela	30,063	18,536	18,275
Subtotal, other sources	***	***	***
Total	797,766	884,769	867,770
Apparent consumption	2,466,300	2,487,926	2,042,787
¹ Import values are landed, duty-paid. Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official Commerce statistics adjusted to exclude the grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod reported in Commission importers' questionnaire responses in the final phase of the Commission's original investigations.			

Table I-3
Wire rod: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares, 1999-2001

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Quantity (short tons)			
Apparent consumption	8,145,968	8,260,808	6,935,694
Value (1,000 dollars)			
Apparent consumption	2,466,300	2,487,926	2,042,787
Share of quantity (percent)			
U.S. producers' shipments	66.1	64.3	56.1
U.S. imports from-- Brazil	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco)	***	***	***
Indonesia	0.9	1.1	0.9
Mexico	1.5	1.9	3.8
Moldova	2.3	2.3	2.7
Ukraine	2.4	4.5	3.7
Subtotal	***	***	***
Trinidad and Tobago	4.2	3.5	5.1
Subtotal, subject	***	***	***
Germany	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	***
Other sources: Argentina	0.0	0.4	0.8
Australia	(¹)	0.0	(¹)
Austria	(¹)	0.0	0.0
Belarus	0.0	(¹)	0.1
Belgium	(¹)	0.1	0.1
Canadian producer Stelco (excluded by Commerce)	***	***	***
China	(¹)	0.1	0.3
Czech Republic	0.2	(¹)	0.1
Egypt	0.3	0.5	0.3
Finland	0.1	(¹)	(¹)
France	0.1	0.4	***
India	0.6	0.4	(¹)
Table continued on following page.			

Table I-3--*Continued*

Wire rod: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares, 1999-2001

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Share of quantity (percent)			
U.S. imports from-- <i>Continued</i> Other sources:-- <i>Continued</i> Italy	0.4	0.5	0.5
Japan	***	***	***
Korea	0.1	(¹)	(¹)
Latvia	(¹)	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	0.1	0.1	(¹)
Malaysia	0.1	0.2	1.2
Netherlands	0.1	0.1	0.1
New Zealand	0.0	0.1	(¹)
Poland	0.2	(¹)	0.0
Portugal	0.0	0.0	(¹)
Romania	0.1	0.0	0.0
Russia	0.5	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.1	0.0
Singapore	0.0	(¹)	(¹)
South Africa	0.7	0.9	1.1
Spain	1.1	0.4	0.6
Sweden	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Taiwan	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Thailand	0.0	(¹)	0.0
Turkey	1.9	2.3	3.7
United Kingdom	0.9	0.6	0.5
Venezuela	1.6	1.0	1.1
Subtotal, other sources	***	***	***
Total	33.9	35.7	43.9
Table continued on following page.			

Table I-3--Continued
Wire rod: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares, 1999-2001

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Share of value (percent)			
U.S. producers' shipments	67.7	64.4	57.5
U.S. imports from-- Brazil	0.8	1.3	1.7
Canada (excluding Stelco)	7.8	10.1	12.3
Indonesia	0.6	0.8	0.6
Mexico	1.2	1.6	3.1
Moldova	1.6	1.7	1.9
Ukraine	1.4	3.0	2.4
Subtotal	***	***	***
Trinidad and Tobago	3.5	3.0	4.5
Subtotal, subject	***	***	***
Germany	2.0	1.4	1.4
Subtotal	***	***	***
Other sources: Argentina	0.0	0.4	0.7
Australia	(¹)	0.0	(¹)
Austria	(¹)	0.0	0.0
Belarus	0.0	(¹)	0.1
Belgium	(¹)	0.1	0.1
Canadian producer Stelco (excluded by Commerce)	***	***	***
China	(¹)	0.1	0.3
Czech Republic	0.1	(¹)	0.1
Egypt	0.2	0.4	0.3
Finland	0.1	(¹)	0.1
France	0.1	0.4	***
India	0.5	0.3	(¹)
Italy	0.3	0.5	0.5
Japan	***	***	***
Korea	0.1	(¹)	(¹)
Latvia	(¹)	0.0	0.0
Table continued on following page.			

Table I-3--Continued
Wire rod: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares, 1999-2001

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Share of value (percent)			
U.S. imports from-- <i>Continued</i> Other sources:-- <i>Continued</i> Luxembourg	0.2	0.2	0.1
Malaysia	(¹)	0.2	0.9
Netherlands	0.2	0.2	0.1
New Zealand	0.0	0.1	(¹)
Poland	0.1	(¹)	0.0
Portugal	0.0	0.0	(¹)
Romania	0.1	0.0	0.0
Russia	0.3	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.1	0.0
Singapore	0.0	(¹)	(¹)
South Africa	0.5	0.8	0.9
Spain	1.0	0.5	0.6
Sweden	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Taiwan	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Thailand	0.0	(¹)	0.0
Turkey	1.2	1.8	2.8
United Kingdom	1.1	0.8	0.6
Venezuela	1.2	0.7	0.9
Subtotal, other sources	***	***	***
Total	32.3	35.6	42.5

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires and from official Commerce statistics adjusted to exclude the grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod reported in Commission importers' questionnaire responses in the final phase of the Commission's original investigations.

are based on official Commerce statistics, adjusted to exclude the grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod reported in importers' questionnaire responses during the final phase of the Commission's investigations. The U.S. importers of wire rod that responded to the Commission's questionnaires during the final phase of the original investigations were estimated to have accounted for 95 percent of U.S. imports of wire rod during 2001.

NONSUBJECT COUNTRIES¹³

During 1999-2000, wire rod was produced in 41 nonsubject countries¹⁴ by more than 100 producers.¹⁵ Data published by the International Iron and Steel Institute indicate that the top ten nonsubject producing countries in 2000 accounted for approximately 87 percent of the nonsubject world production of wire rod in 2000.¹⁶ Moreover, China, the largest producer of wire rod, accounted for over 35 percent of world production in 2000 while India, the second-largest producer, accounted for approximately 13 percent of world production. Table I-4 presents world production of wire rod and share of production, by nonsubject country, for 1999 and 2000.

Table I-4
Wire rod: World production and share of production, by nonsubject country, 1999-2000

Source	Calendar year		Share of production in 2000 (percent)
	1999	2000	
	Quantity (short tons)		
Selected nonsubject producers:			
China	28,748,271	29,045,895	35.5
France	1,848,576	2,029,355	2.5
Germany	6,488,203	6,832,124	8.3
India	10,595,413	10,371,644	12.7
Italy	4,149,099	4,239,488	5.2
Japan	7,721,689	7,883,728	9.6
Korea	2,756,880	2,735,936	3.3
Spain	2,597,045	2,492,325	3.0
Taiwan	3,305,831	3,375,276	4.1
United Kingdom	2,102,107	2,128,563	2.6
Subtotal (selected)	70,313,112	71,134,333	86.9
Table continued on following page.			

¹³ The data and other information presented in this section of the report were obtained from public sources and may include wire rod products that are excluded from Commerce's scope. For example, the data presented may include certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod that was specifically excluded from Commerce's scope.

¹⁴ *Steel Statistical Yearbook 2001*, International Iron and Steel Institute, Committee on Economic Studies, Brussels, December 2001.

¹⁵ *Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th Edition, Metal Bulletin Books Ltd., 2001.

¹⁶ The top ten nonsubject countries producing wire rod during 2000 were as follows: China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Spain, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom. *Steel Statistical Yearbook 2001*, International Iron and Steel Institute, Committee on Economic Studies, Brussels, December 2001.

Table I-4—Continued

Wire rod: World production and share of production, by nonsubject country, 1999-2000

Source	Calendar year		Share of production in 2000 (percent)
	1999	2000	
	Quantity (short tons)		
Other nonsubject producers:			
Algeria	(¹)	71,650	0.1
Argentina	220,462	438,720	0.5
Australia	895,077	755,083	0.9
Austria	521,393	557,769	0.7
Belgium	1,039,479	1,029,558	1.3
Byelorussia	52,911	(¹)	(¹)
Chile	147,710	(¹)	(¹)
Colombia	153,221	(¹)	(¹)
Czech Republic	1,295,215	1,242,304	1.5
Dominican Republic	33,069	(¹)	(¹)
Ecuador	2,205	(¹)	(¹)
Finland	390,218	432,106	0.5
Greece	241,406	285,499	0.3
Hungary	56,218	62,832	0.1
Indonesia	526,905	836,654	1.0
Luxembourg	677,921	820,119	1.0
Malaysia	881,849	1,115,539	1.4
Netherlands	198,416	244,713	0.3
Norway	(¹)	65,036	0.1
Paraguay	8,818	(¹)	(¹)
Peru	25,353	(¹)	(¹)
Philippines	11,023	22,046	0.0
Poland	1,042,786	(¹)	(¹)
Portugal	138,891	251,327	0.3
Romania	231,485	253,532	0.3
Russia	2,535,315	(¹)	(¹)
South Africa	902,793	961,215	1.2
Sweden	120,152	138,891	0.2
Thailand	341,716	417,776	0.5
Venezuela	503,756	(¹)	(¹)
Vietnam	579,816	724,218	0.9
Subtotal (other)	13,775,581	10,726,588	13.1
Total	84,088,692	81,860,922	100.0

¹ Data not available.Source: Compiled from *Steel Statistical Yearbook 2001*, International Iron and Steel Institute, Committee on Economic Studies, Brussels, December 2001.

China

During the original period of investigation, there were 26 known producers of wire rod in China.^{17 18} Available data indicate that Xiangtan Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. was the largest producing firm at that time with a reported annual production capacity of 1.4 million short tons of wire rod and two high-speed mills. Table I-5 presents China's top export markets for wire rod during 1999-2001 and the average unit values of exports to those markets. Table I-6 presents China's net export position, apparent consumption, and import penetration for the same period of time.

China produced approximately 29 million short tons of wire rod in 2000. Data indicate that individual Chinese firms typically produced between at least 350,000 and 1.3 million short tons of wire rod.¹⁹ Further, numerous companies had planned capacity expansions at the time of the Commission's original investigations. Total exports increased by 230.5 percent between 1999 and 2001, whereas total imports decreased by 34.6 percent during the same period. The U.S. share of Chinese exports grew from 2 percent (131 short tons) in 1999 to 14 percent (26,000 short tons) in 2001. The average unit value for all Chinese exports of wire rod decreased by 7.1 percent between 1999 and 2001, whereas the average unit value for Chinese exports of wire rod to the United States decreased by 14.3 percent during the same time period. Apparent consumption remained steady in 2000 at 29 million short tons. Import penetration decreased from 2.3 percent in 1999 to 1.1 percent in 2000.

¹⁷ Chinese carbon steel wire rod producers were: Anshan Iron & Steel Group Corp.; August 1st Steelworks; Benxi Iron & Steel Co.; Chongqing Iron & Steel Group Co., Ltd.; Daye Special Steel Co., Ltd.; Echeng Iron & Steel Group Co., Ltd.; Fujian Sansteel Group Co.; Guangdong Shaoguan Iron & Steel Group Co., Ltd.; Handan Iron & Steel Group Co., Ltd.; Hualin Iron & Steel Co.; Jiangsu Shagang Group Co., Ltd.; Jiangxi Xinyu General Iron & Steel Works; Jiuquan Iron & Steel Group Co., Ltd.; Jisco; Liuzhou Iron & Steel Co.; Maanshan Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.; Nanjing Iron & Steel Group Co.; Qingdao Iron & Steel Group Co.; Shanghai Baosteel Group Corp.; Sichuan Chuantou Changcheng Special Steel Group Co., Ltd.; Southern NatSteel, Xiamen, Ltd.; Taiyuan Iron & Steel Group Co., Ltd.; Tianjin Tiangang Steel Group Co., Ltd.; Wuhan Iron & Steel Group Corp.; Wujin NatSteel Co., Ltd.; Xiangtan Iron & Steel Group Co., Ltd.; and Xuanhua Iron & Steel Co. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

¹⁸ Chinese alloy steel wire rod producers were: Daye Special Steel Co., Ltd.; Echeng Iron & Steel Group Co., Ltd.; Nanjing Iron & Steel Group Co.; Shanghai Baosteel Group Corp.; and Sichuan Chuantou Changcheng Special Steel Group Co., Ltd. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

¹⁹ Specific production capacity amounts were not identified for some firms.

Table I-5
Wire rod: China's exports and average unit values, 1999-2001

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Quantity (short tons)			
United States	131	6,145	25,861
Top export markets:			
Cambodia	14,093	19,685	19,517
Cuba	2,775	(¹)	833
Hong Kong	22,400	20,386	47,159
Indonesia	(¹)	6,906	15,937
Korea, North	355	4,745	2,957
Korea, South	4,254	23,341	35,340
Myanmar	7,168	19,779	9,041
Sri Lanka	(¹)	(¹)	952
Thailand	239	15,816	17,024
Vietnam	969	4,227	4,155
All other	3,085	7,573	4,558
Subtotal	55,339	122,457	157,473
Total, world	55,470	128,602	183,333
Unit value (dollars per short ton)			
United States	231	197	198
Top export markets:			
Cambodia	186	186	180
Cuba	329	(¹)	294
Hong Kong	196	201	195
Indonesia	(¹)	181	202
Korea, North	271	208	216
Korea, South	227	220	193
Myanmar	299	282	292
Sri Lanka	(¹)	(¹)	318
Thailand	244	167	236
Vietnam	285	276	216
All other	301	239	317
Average	224	215	209
Average, world	224	214	208
¹ Not applicable. Note: Export figures are quantities reported at the 4-digit level for HTS subheadings 7213 and 7227, all of which are included in the product scope. Country export totals may not add to the world total due to rounding. Source: Global Trade Atlas.			

Table I-6**Wire rod: China's net export position, apparent consumption, and import penetration, 1999-2001**

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Production (<i>short tons</i>)	28,748,271	29,045,895	(¹)
Imports (<i>short tons</i>)	673,152	309,357	439,832
Exports (<i>short tons</i>)	55,470	128,602	183,333
Net exports (<i>short tons</i>)	(617,682)	(180,755)	(256,498)
Apparent consumption (<i>short tons</i>)	29,365,953	29,226,650	(¹)
Import penetration (<i>percent</i>)	2.3	1.1	(¹)
¹ Data not available.			
Note: Import and export figures are quantities reported at the 4-digit level for HTS subheadings 7213 and 7227, all of which are included in the product scope.			
Source: Production data obtained from <i>Steel Statistical Yearbook 2001</i> , International Iron and Steel Institute; export and import data compiled from the Global Trade Atlas.			

France

There were five known producers of wire rod in France during the period examined by the Commission in the original investigations.^{20 21} Available data indicate that Ispat Unimetal Gandrange was the largest firm producing wire rod in France at that time, with an annual production capacity of 1.1 million short tons of wire rod and a combined bar and wire rod mill and an SMS wire rod mill. Table I-7 presents France's top export markets for wire rod and the average unit values of exports to those markets during 1999-2001. Table I-8 presents France's net export position, apparent consumption, and import penetration during the same time period.

France, the tenth-largest nonsubject producer of wire rod in 2000, produced approximately two million short tons. Total exports remained relatively stable at one million short tons between 1999 and 2001, but exports to the United States increased by 145.7 percent. The average unit value for all French exports increased by 6.3 percent between 1999 and 2001, whereas the average unit value for French exports to the United States increased by 11.7 percent during the same time period. French imports also remained relatively stable during the period. Apparent consumption increased by 10.0 percent from 1999 to 2000, with import penetration increasing by 1.0 percentage point to 60.8 percent in 2000.

²⁰ The French carbon steel wire rod producers were: Ascometal; Acieries de Bonpertuis; Ispat Unimetal Gandrange; and SAM, Societe des Aciers d'Armature pour le Beton. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

²¹ The French alloy steel wire rod producers were: Ascometal; Acieries de Bonpertuis; Ispat Unimetal Gandrange; and Ugine-Savoie Imphy. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

Table I-7
Wire rod: France's exports and average unit values, 1999-2001

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Quantity (short tons)			
United States	11,783	35,141	28,952
Top export markets:			
Belgium	183,498	197,541	140,240
Denmark	8,589	7,489	5,833
Germany	521,847	485,191	398,124
Italy	141,726	171,674	93,662
Luxembourg	3,117	6,382	40,511
Netherlands	71,048	67,226	157,838
Portugal	18,923	21,378	19,329
Spain	17,654	94,472	79,177
Switzerland	67,102	76,690	95,204
United Kingdom	23,403	19,932	15,872
All other	22,058	32,245	22,924
Subtotal	1,078,966	1,180,220	1,068,713
Total, world	1,090,749	1,215,362	1,097,665
Unit value (dollars per short ton)			
United States	976	529	485
Top export markets:			
Belgium	208	215	206
Denmark	258	244	239
Germany	233	232	282
Italy	300	293	406
Luxembourg	261	226	212
Netherlands	206	209	187
Portugal	215	212	201
Spain	372	245	228
Switzerland	255	243	231
United Kingdom	376	392	416
All other	343	352	500
Average	245	244	262
Average, world	252	252	268
Note: Export figures are quantities reported at the 4-digit level for HTS subheadings 7213 and 7227, all of which are included in the product scope. Country export totals may not add to the world total due to rounding.			
Source: Global Trade Atlas.			

Table I-8
Wire rod: France's net export position, apparent consumption, and import penetration, 1999-2001

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Production (<i>short tons</i>)	1,848,576	2,029,355	(¹)
Imports (<i>short tons</i>)	1,128,944	1,261,919	1,118,792
Exports (<i>short tons</i>)	1,090,749	1,215,362	1,097,665
Net exports (<i>short tons</i>)	(38,195)	(46,558)	(21,127)
Apparent consumption (<i>short tons</i>)	1,886,771	2,075,912	(¹)
Import penetration (<i>percent</i>)	59.8	60.8	(¹)
¹ Data not available.			
Note: Import and export figures are quantities reported at the 4-digit level for HTS subheadings 7213 and 7227, all of which are included in the product scope.			
Source: Production data obtained from <i>Steel Statistical Yearbook 2001</i> , International Iron and Steel Institute; export and import data compiled from the Global Trade Atlas.			

Germany

In its final staff report in the original investigations, the Commission identified seven producers of wire rod in Germany. The following five German wire rod producers provided the Commission with information in response to its questionnaire in those investigations: Badische, Brandenburger Elektrostahlwerke, Ispat Hamburger, Ispat Walzdraht, and Saarstahl. Those five producers accounted for approximately *** percent of German production of wire rod and virtually all subject exports to the United States during 2001.

According to the *Iron and Steel Works of the World*, there were 11 known producers of wire rod in Germany during the period examined by the Commission in the original investigations.^{22 23} Available data indicate that Brandenburger Elektrostahlwerke, the largest wire rod producer in Germany at the time of the original investigations, had a reported annual production capacity of 1.7 million short tons of wire rod with a continuous wire rod mill. Table I-9 presents Germany's top export markets and the average unit values of exports to those markets during 1999-2001. Table I-10 presents Germany's net export position, apparent consumption, and import penetration for the same time period.

Germany, the fourth-largest nonsubject producer of wire rod in 2000, produced approximately 6.8 million short tons.²⁴ Total exports of wire rod by Germany decreased by 6.8 percent between 1999

²² The German carbon steel wire rod producers were: Badische Stahlwerke GmbH; Brandenburger Elektrostahlwerke GmbH, BES; ESF, Elbe-Stahlwerke Feralpi GmbH; Ispat Hamburger Stahlwerke GmbH; Ispat Walzdraht Hochfeld GmbH; Moselstahlwerk GmbH & Co., KG; and Saarstahl AG. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

²³ The German alloy steel wire rod producers were: BGH Edelstahl Freital GmbH; BGH Edelstahl Lugau GmbH; BGH Edelstahl Siegen GmbH; Ispat Walzdraht Hochfeld GmbH; Krupp Edelstahlprofile; and Saarstahl AG. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

²⁴ German steel firms had the capacity to produce at least 5.3 million short tons of wire rod annually; however, capacity for an additional three wire rod mills and one continuous bar and wire rod mill were not included in this

(continued...)

Table I-9
Wire rod: Germany's exports and average unit values, 1999-2001

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Quantity (short tons)			
United States	164,697	172,612	126,303
Top export markets:			
Belgium	304,640	247,219	170,494
Czech Republic	51,796	94,928	86,712
France	349,739	382,562	296,601
Italy	296,764	378,562	343,479
Luxembourg	29,403	64,118	66,486
Netherlands	367,975	480,552	445,750
Spain	93,073	56,281	68,539
Sweden	68,279	89,764	50,979
Switzerland	107,554	126,173	124,944
United Kingdom	261,414	247,540	134,214
All other	438,015	622,389	445,952
Subtotal	2,368,652	2,790,088	2,234,150
Total, world	2,533,349	2,962,700	2,360,453
Unit value (dollars per short ton)			
United States	274	297	286
Top export markets:			
Belgium	244	256	247
Czech Republic	290	250	237
France	306	267	272
Italy	310	269	259
Luxembourg	282	245	255
Netherlands	197	207	197
Spain	286	277	253
Sweden	276	259	238
Switzerland	267	248	246
United Kingdom	243	244	247
All other	285	261	265
Average	267	251	245
Average, world	267	253	248
Note: Export figures are quantities reported at the 4-digit level for HTS subheadings 7213 and 7227, all of which are included in the product scope. Country export totals may not add to the world total due to rounding.			
Source: Global Trade Atlas.			

²⁴ (...continued)
 figure. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

Table I-10
Wire rod: Germany's net export position, apparent consumption, and import penetration, 1999-2001

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Production (<i>short tons</i>)	6,488,203	6,832,124	(¹)
Imports (<i>short tons</i>)	1,478,116	1,656,460	1,388,005
Exports (<i>short tons</i>)	2,533,349	2,962,700	2,360,453
Net exports (<i>short tons</i>)	1,055,233	1,306,240	972,449
Apparent consumption (<i>short tons</i>)	5,432,970	5,525,884	(¹)
Import penetration (<i>percent</i>)	27.2	30.0	(¹)
¹ Data not available.			
Note: Import and export figures are quantities reported at the 4-digit level for HTS subheadings 7213 and 7227, all of which are included in the product scope.			
Source: Production data obtained from <i>Steel Statistical Yearbook 2001</i> , International Iron and Steel Institute; export and import data compiled from the Global Trade Atlas.			

and 2001, while wire rod exports from Germany to the United States decreased by 23.3 percent. The average unit value for all German wire rod exports decreased by 7.1 percent between 1999 and 2001, whereas the average unit value for German wire rod exports to the United States increased by 4.4 percent during the same time period. Imports remained relatively stable during the period. Apparent consumption increased by 1.7 percent from 1999 to 2000, with import penetration increasing by 2.8 percentage points to 30.0 percent in 2000.

India

There were 13 known producers of wire rod in India during 2001.^{25 26} Available data indicate that Rashtriya Ispat Nigam ("Rashtriya") was the largest firm during the Commission's original investigations. During 2001, Rashtriya had a reported annual production capacity of approximately 937,000 short tons of wire rod with a 4-strand, 25-stand wire rod mill. Table I-11 presents India's top export markets and the average unit values of exports to those markets during 1999-2001, and table I-12 presents India's net export position, apparent consumption, and import penetration.

India, the second-largest nonsubject producer of wire rod in 2000, produced approximately 10.3 million short tons of wire rod. Total exports decreased by 26.3 percent between 1999 and 2001, whereas

²⁵ Indian carbon steel wire rod producers were: Bhoruka Steel Ltd.; Bhushan Steel & Strips Ltd.; Kalyani Carpenter Special Steels Ltd.; KR Steelunion Ltd.; Mukand Ltd.; Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.; Parikh Steel (P) Ltd.; Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.; Visakhapatnam Steel Plant; Sail, Steel Authority of India Ltd.; The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.; Tisco; Tata SSL Ltd.; and Usha Beltron Ltd., Steel Division. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

²⁶ Indian alloy steel wire rod producers were: Bhoruka Steel Ltd.; Kalyani Carpenter Special Steels Ltd.; Sail, Steel Authority of India Ltd.; Usha Beltron Ltd., Steel Division; and Viraj Alloys Ltd. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

Table I-11
Wire rod: India's exports and average unit values, 1999-2001

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Quantity (short tons)			
United States	47,599	17,008	2,916
Top export markets:			
Bangladesh	1,037	155	2,047
Hong Kong	(¹)	(¹)	4,221
Italy	(¹)	125	11,989
Kenya	13	9	3,309
Myanmar	668	1,895	18,875
Saudi Arabia	5,832	203	3,119
Sri Lanka	9,431	2,935	22,237
Taiwan	3	233	4,069
Thailand	11,789	11,905	4,297
United Arab Emirates	1,316	824	25,162
All other	69,440	30,465	6,223
Subtotal	99,530	48,749	105,547
Total, world	147,129	65,757	108,462
Unit value (dollars per short ton)			
United States	192	388	526
Top export markets:			
Bangladesh	236	215	235
Hong Kong	(¹)	(¹)	476
Italy	(¹)	761	208
Kenya	403	1,396	335
Myanmar	379	339	191
Saudi Arabia	250	503	210
Sri Lanka	220	268	221
Taiwan	389	575	168
Thailand	302	324	338
United Arab Emirates	483	427	197
All other	203	242	411
Average	225	275	236
Average, world	214	304	244
¹ Not applicable. Note: Export figures are quantities reported at the 4-digit level for HTS subheadings 7213 and 7227, all of which are included in the product scope. Country export totals may not add to the world total due to rounding. Source: Global Trade Atlas.			

Table I-12
Wire rod: India's net export position, apparent consumption, and import penetration, 1999-2001

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Production (<i>short tons</i>)	10,595,413	10,371,644	(¹)
Imports (<i>short tons</i>)	39,796	21,889	27,668
Exports (<i>short tons</i>)	147,129	65,757	108,462
Net exports (<i>short tons</i>)	107,333	43,868	80,795
Apparent consumption (<i>short tons</i>)	10,488,081	10,327,776	(¹)
Import penetration (<i>percent</i>)	0.4	0.2	(¹)
¹ Data not available.			
Note: Import and export figures are quantities reported at the 4-digit level for HTS subheadings 7213 and 7227, all of which are included in the product scope.			
Source: Production data obtained from <i>Steel Statistical Yearbook 2001</i> , International Iron and Steel Institute; export and import data compiled from the Global Trade Atlas.			

exports to the United States decreased by 93.9 percent. The average unit value for all Indian exports increased by 14.0 percent between 1999 and 2001, whereas the average unit value for Indian exports to the United States increased by 174.0 percent during the same time period. Indian imports decreased by one-third during the period. Apparent consumption remained fairly stable between 1999 and 2000, as did import penetration, which declined from 0.4 percent to 0.2 percent.

Italy

During the Commission's original investigations, there were 13 known producers of wire rod in Italy.^{27 28} Available data indicate that Lucchini was the largest firm at that time. Table I-13 presents Italy's top export markets and the average unit values of exports to those markets during 1999-2001. Table I-14 presents Italy's net export position, apparent consumption, and import penetration.

Italy, the fifth-largest nonsubject producer of wire rod in 2000, produced approximately 4.2 million short tons.²⁹ Total Italian exports decreased by 11.3 percent between 1999 and 2001, but exports

²⁷ The Italian carbon steel wire rod producers were: ABS, Acciaierie Bertoli Safau SpA; Alfa Acciai SpA; Ferriera Alto Milanese SpA; Cima SpA; Feralpi Siderurgica SpA; Lucchini SpA; Metallurgica Marcora SpA; Ferriere Nord SpA; Ori Martin SpA; Rodacciai SpA; and Acciaierie e Ferriere Stefana F.lli fu Girolama SpA. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

²⁸ The Italian alloy steel wire rod producers were: ABS, Acciaierie Bertoli Safau SpA; Cogne Acciai Speciali Srl; Lucchini SpA; Metallurgica Marcora SpA; Ori Martin SpA; and Acciaierie Valbruna SpA. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

²⁹ In the aggregate, Italian steel firms had the capacity to produce at least 2.9 million short tons of wire rod annually. This does not include 1.3 million short tons of production capacity on combined bar and wire rod mills. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

Table I-13
Wire rod: Italy's exports and average unit values, 1999-2001

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Quantity (short tons)			
United States	39,386	54,740	26,256
Top export markets:			
Austria	37,074	52,605	42,187
France	15,139	16,852	16,126
Germany	91,944	85,909	73,776
Greece	13,165	27,593	24,910
Portugal	37,602	55,154	62,036
Slovenia	5,086	9,195	10,017
Spain	22,753	20,508	21,090
Switzerland	14,604	17,993	8,438
Turkey	36,107	51,370	28,331
United Kingdom	21,386	23,201	15,288
All other	79,859	39,591	38,902
Subtotal	374,719	399,971	341,100
Total, world	414,105	454,711	367,356
Unit value (dollars per short ton)			
United States	242	282	286
Top export markets:			
Austria	246	229	207
France	405	351	363
Germany	322	308	322
Greece	261	238	225
Portugal	238	249	244
Slovenia	309	295	296
Spain	326	312	305
Switzerland	211	219	254
Turkey	258	256	248
United Kingdom	381	321	326
All other	285	316	316
Average	292	277	278
Average, world	288	278	279
<p>Note: Export figures are quantities reported at the 4-digit level for HTS subheadings 7213 and 7227, all of which are included in the product scope. Country export totals may not add to the world total due to rounding.</p> <p>Source: Global Trade Atlas.</p>			

Table I-14**Wire rod: Italy's net export position, apparent consumption, and import penetration, 1999-2001**

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Production (<i>short tons</i>)	4,149,099	4,239,488	(¹)
Imports (<i>short tons</i>)	1,074,140	1,329,475	1,330,594
Exports (<i>short tons</i>)	414,105	454,711	367,356
Net exports (<i>short tons</i>)	(660,035)	(874,764)	(963,238)
Apparent consumption (<i>short tons</i>)	4,809,134	5,114,252	(¹)
Import penetration (<i>percent</i>)	22.3	26.0	(¹)
¹ Data not available.			
Note: Import and export figures are quantities reported at the 4-digit level for HTS subheadings 7213 and 7227, all of which are included in the product scope.			
Source: Production data obtained from <i>Steel Statistical Yearbook 2001</i> , International Iron and Steel Institute; export and import data compiled from the Global Trade Atlas.			

to the United States decreased by one-third percent. The average unit value for all Italian exports decreased by 3.1 percent between 1999 and 2001, whereas the average unit value for Italian exports to the United States increased by 18.2 percent during the same time period. Italian imports increased by 23.9 percent during the period. Apparent consumption increased by 6.3 percent from 1999 to 2000, with import penetration increasing by 3.7 percentage points to 26.0 percent in 2000.

Japan

There were 14 known producers of wire rod in Japan during the period examined by the Commission in the original investigations.^{30 31} Available data indicate that Kobe Steel was the largest nonsubject of wire rod, with a reported annual production capacity of 2.1 million short tons with one wire rod mill and one continuous wire rod mill.³² Table I-15 presents Japan's top export markets and the average unit values of exports to those markets. Table I-16 presents Japan's net export position, apparent consumption, and import penetration.

³⁰ The Japanese carbon steel wire rod producers were: Asahi Industries Co., Ltd., Asahi Kogyo; Daido Steel Co., Ltd.; Godo Steel Ltd., Godo Seitetsu; Hokuetsu Metal; Kawasaki Steel Corp.; Kobe Steel Ltd.; Kyoei Steel Ltd.; Nakayama Steel Works Ltd., Nakayama Seikoshu; Nippon Steel Corp., NSC; NKK Bars & Shapes Co., Ltd.; Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd.; and Tokyo Steel Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

³¹ The Japanese alloy steel wire rod producers were: Aichi Steel Corp.; Daido Steel Co., Ltd.; Hitachi Metals Ltd., Hitachi Kinzoku; Nippon Steel Corp., NSC; and NKK Bars & Shapes Co., Ltd. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

³² Nippon Steel also appears to have been a large producer of wire rod in 2001, but its wire rod production data could not be separated from its bar production data. Nippon had the capacity to produce at least 397,000 short tons of wire rod alone, and had a combined wire rod and bar production capacity of 2.8 million short tons. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

Table I-15
Wire rod: Japan's exports and average unit values, 1999-2001

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Quantity (short tons)			
United States	313,574	279,954	266,644
Top export markets:			
Canada	37,861	41,859	24,742
China	156,454	115,419	201,213
Ecuador	(¹)	(¹)	12,264
Guatemala	(¹)	(¹)	15,069
Hong Kong	47,018	36,911	21,139
Indonesia	25,636	25,126	40,481
Korea, South	346,325	297,110	272,597
Malaysia	92,417	99,789	102,188
Taiwan	87,822	71,476	63,006
Thailand	128,040	124,922	134,274
All other	138,218	122,885	101,772
Subtotal	1,059,792	935,497	988,747
Total, world	1,373,366	1,215,450	1,255,391
Unit value (dollars per short ton)			
United States	484	488	439
Top export markets:			
Canada	244	267	261
China	282	306	242
Ecuador	(¹)	(¹)	188
Guatemala	(¹)	(¹)	184
Hong Kong	229	263	228
Indonesia	281	311	273
Korea, South	299	321	285
Malaysia	311	316	270
Taiwan	310	345	337
Thailand	323	341	314
All other	405	417	346
Average	310	331	283
Average, world	350	367	316
¹ Not applicable. Note: Export figures are quantities reported at the 4-digit level for HTS subheadings 7213 and 7227, all of which are included in the product scope. Country export totals may not add to the world total due to rounding. Source: Global Trade Atlas.			

Table I-16**Wire rod: Japan's net export position, apparent consumption, and import penetration, 1999-2001**

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Production (<i>short tons</i>)	7,721,689	7,883,728	(¹)
Imports (<i>short tons</i>)	46,070	84,730	68,344
Exports (<i>short tons</i>)	1,373,366	1,215,450	1,255,391
Net exports (<i>short tons</i>)	1,327,296	1,130,720	1,187,048
Apparent consumption (<i>short tons</i>)	6,394,393	6,753,008	(¹)
Import penetration (<i>percent</i>)	0.7	1.3	(¹)
¹ Data not available.			
Note: Import and export figures are quantities reported at the 4-digit level for HTS subheadings 7213 and 7227, all of which are included in the product scope.			
Source: Production data obtained from <i>Steel Statistical Yearbook 2001</i> , International Iron and Steel Institute; export and import data compiled from the Global Trade Atlas.			

Japan, the third-largest nonsubject producer of wire rod in 2000, produced approximately 7.9 million short tons.³³ Total Japanese exports decreased by 8.6 percent between 1999 and 2001, but exports to the United States decreased by 15.0 percent. The average unit value for all Japanese exports decreased by 9.7 percent between 1999 and 2001, and the average unit value for Japanese exports to the United States decreased by 9.3 percent during the same time period. Japanese imports increased by 48.3 percent during the period. Apparent consumption increased by 5.6 percent from 1999 to 2000, with import penetration increasing by 0.6 percentage points to 1.3 percent in 2000.

Korea (South)

There were four known producers of wire rod in Korea during 2001.^{34 35} Available data indicate that Pohang Iron & Steel Co. ("Posco") was the largest firm at that time. Posco had a reported annual production capacity of approximately 2.2 million short tons of wire rod with a Davy wire rod mill, a Morgan/Sumitomo wire rod mill, and a MDS wire rod mill. Table I-17 presents Korea's top export markets and the average unit values of exports to those markets during 1999-2001. Table I-18 presents Korea's net export position, apparent consumption, and import penetration.

³³ Japanese steel firms had the capacity to produce at least 6.2 million short tons of wire rod annually in 2001. This figure does not include another 3.9 million short tons of production capacity on combined bar and wire rod mills. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

³⁴ The Korean carbon steel wire rod producers were: Kia Steel Co., Ltd.; Kosteel Co., Ltd.; and Posco, Pohang Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

³⁵ The Korean alloy steel wire rod producers were: Changwon Specialty Steel Co., Ltd.; and Kia Steel Co., Ltd. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

Table I-17
Wire rod: Korea's exports and average unit values, 1999-2001

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Quantity (short tons)			
United States	3,298	352	2
Top export markets:			
China	86,466	61,257	68,432
Hong Kong	8,289	23,213	19,262
Indonesia	1,521	1,848	3,918
Japan	52,078	50,197	49,719
Malaysia	24,227	18,708	15,716
Philippines	846	2,010	3,486
Singapore	1,776	2,311	2,894
Taiwan	19,621	23,330	7,218
United Arab Emirates	(1)	3,041	1,924
Vietnam	207	844	4,843
All other	15,604	2,902	1,019
Subtotal	210,635	189,660	178,432
World	213,932	190,012	178,434
Unit value (dollars per short ton)			
United States	330	325	1,639
Top export markets:			
China	228	254	225
Hong Kong	212	206	198
Indonesia	260	279	260
Japan	332	335	243
Malaysia	258	282	266
Philippines	294	281	235
Singapore	419	452	228
Taiwan	256	239	248
United Arab Emirates	(1)	279	264
Vietnam	426	357	258
All other	255	348	318
Average	263	276	234
Average, world	264	276	234
<p>¹ Not applicable.</p> <p>Note: Export figures are quantities reported at the 4-digit level for HTS subheadings 7213 and 7227, all of which are included in the product scope. Country export totals may not add to the world total due to rounding.</p> <p>Source: Global Trade Atlas.</p>			

Table I-18**Wire rod: Korea's net export position, apparent consumption, and import penetration, 1999-2001**

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Production (<i>short tons</i>)	2,756,880	2,735,936	(¹)
Imports (<i>short tons</i>)	734,217	834,548	701,578
Exports (<i>short tons</i>)	213,932	190,012	178,434
Net exports (<i>short tons</i>)	(520,285)	(644,536)	(523,144)
Apparent consumption (<i>short tons</i>)	3,277,165	3,380,471	(¹)
Import penetration (<i>percent</i>)	22.4	24.7	(¹)
¹ Data not available.			
Note: Import and export figures are quantities reported at the 4-digit level for HTS subheadings 7213 and 7227, all of which are included in the product scope.			
Source: Production data obtained from <i>Steel Statistical Yearbook 2001</i> , International Iron and Steel Institute; export and import data compiled from the Global Trade Atlas.			

Korea, the seventh-largest nonsubject producer of wire rod in 2000, produced approximately 2.7 million short tons.³⁶ Total Korean exports decreased by 16.6 percent between 1999 and 2001, whereas exports to the United States almost completely disappeared by 2001. The average unit value for all Korean exports decreased by 11.4 percent between 1999 and 2001, whereas the average unit value for Korean exports to the United States increased by a factor of five during the same time period. Korean imports decreased by 4.4 percent during the period. Apparent consumption increased by 3.2 percent from 1999 to 2000, with import penetration increasing by 2.3 percentage points to 24.7 percent in 2000.

Spain

During the original investigations, there were six known producers of wire rod in Spain.^{37 38} Available data indicate that Aceralia Corporacion Siderurgica ("Aceralia") was the largest firm at that time. Aceralia had a reported annual production capacity of 1.4 million short tons of wire rod with a wire rod mill and an H/V Demag-Morgan wire rod mill. Table I-19 presents Spain's top export markets for wire rod and the average unit values of exports to those markets. Table I-20 presents Spain's net export position, apparent consumption, and import penetration.

Spain, the eighth-largest nonsubject producer of wire rod in 2000, produced approximately 2.5 million short tons. Furthermore, data indicate that, in the aggregate, Spanish steel firms had the capacity

³⁶ In the aggregate, Korean steel firms had the capacity to produce at least 2.3 million short tons of wire rod annually in 2001. This figure does not include another 3 million short tons of production capacity on combined bar and wire rod mills. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

³⁷ The Spanish carbon steel wire rod producers were: Aceralia Corporacion Siderurgica; Cia Espanola de Laminacion SL, Celsa; Celsa Group; Global Steel Wire SA, GSW; Megasa, Metalurgica Galaica SA; and Sidenor Corp SA. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

³⁸ The Spanish alloy steel wire rod producer was: Sidenor Corp., SA. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

Table I-19
Wire rod: Spain's exports and average unit values, 1999-2001

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Quantity (short tons)			
United States	94,025	71,519	49,600
Top export markets:			
Belgium	8,237	8,088	15,805
France	73,036	65,181	65,581
Germany	55,687	111,656	51,754
Italy	55,186	67,442	72,344
Mexico	44,180	9,066	17,026
Portugal	79,551	66,099	81,437
Senegal	1,384	1,101	11,308
Sweden	3,985	4,323	3,216
Turkey	60,597	57,614	44,524
United Kingdom	52,125	61,045	41,217
All other	50,645	30,313	26,136
Subtotal	484,613	481,928	430,348
Total, world	578,638	553,447	479,948
Unit value (dollars per short ton)			
United States	242	299	271
Top export markets:			
Belgium	236	226	249
France	316	322	330
Germany	275	251	270
Italy	255	239	264
Mexico	257	286	230
Portugal	246	238	228
Senegal	205	202	199
Sweden	247	222	220
Turkey	252	249	246
United Kingdom	272	261	260
All other	302	349	264
Average	271	264	262
Average, world	266	269	263
<p>Note: Export figures are quantities reported at the 4-digit level for HTS subheadings 7213 and 7227, all of which are included in the product scope. Country export totals may not add to the world total due to rounding.</p> <p>Source: Global Trade Atlas.</p>			

Table I-20**Wire rod: Spain's net export position, apparent consumption, and import penetration, 1999-2001**

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Production (<i>short tons</i>)	2,597,045	2,492,325	(¹)
Imports (<i>short tons</i>)	530,315	741,722	633,043
Exports (<i>short tons</i>)	578,638	553,447	479,948
Net exports (<i>short tons</i>)	48,323	(188,274)	(153,096)
Apparent consumption (<i>short tons</i>)	2,548,722	2,680,599	(¹)
Import penetration (<i>percent</i>)	20.8	27.7	(¹)
¹ Data not available.			
Note: Import and export figures are quantities reported at the 4-digit level for HTS subheadings 7213 and 7227, all of which are included in the product scope.			
Source: Production data obtained from <i>Steel Statistical Yearbook 2001</i> , International Iron and Steel Institute; export and import data compiled from the Global Trade Atlas.			

to produce at least 3.6 million short tons of wire rod annually at that time.³⁹ Total exports decreased by 17.1 percent between 1999 and 2001, but exports to the United States decreased by nearly half. The average unit value for all Spanish exports remained stable from 1999 to 2001, whereas the average unit value for Spanish exports to the United States increased by 12.0 percent during the same time period. Spanish imports increased by 19.4 percent during the period. Apparent consumption increased by 5.2 percent from 1999 to 2000, with import penetration increasing by 6.9 percentage points to 27.7 percent in 2000.

Taiwan

During the original period of investigation, there were seven known producers of wire rod in Taiwan.^{40 41} Available data indicate that China Steel was the largest firm at that time, with a reported annual wire rod production capacity of approximately 529,000 short tons of wire rod on a wire rod mill and an additional wire rod and bar production capacity of approximately 717,000 short tons on a combined mill. Taiwan's top export markets and the average unit values of exports to those markets during 1999-2001 are presented in table I-21. Table I-22 presents Taiwan's net export position, apparent consumption, and import penetration.

³⁹ Published information for 2001 indicate that Spanish companies had another 2 million short tons of production capacity on combined bar and wire rod mills. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

⁴⁰ Taiwan's carbon steel wire rod producers were: China Steel Corp.; Feng Hsin Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.; Li Chong Steel & Iron Works Co., Ltd.; Lung Ching Steel Enterprise Co., Ltd.; Walsin Lihwa Corp, Specialty Steel Business Center; and Yieh Hsing Enterprise Co., Ltd. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

⁴¹ Taiwan's alloy steel wire rod producers were: Chih Lien Industrial Co., Ltd.; Feng Hsin Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.; and Yieh Hsing Enterprise Co., Ltd. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

Table I-21
Wire rod: Taiwan's exports and average unit values, 1999-2001

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Quantity (short tons)			
United States	8	659	1,812
Top export markets:			
China	13,197	60,110	49,983
Hong Kong	166,884	198,546	188,905
Indonesia	21,459	20,317	31,265
Iran	599	1,541	1,129
Korea, South	47,687	59,146	49,525
Malaysia	36,723	42,604	35,726
Philippines	3,493	2,532	2,644
Singapore	2,191	3,028	2,241
Thailand	43,111	36,434	43,741
Vietnam	5,816	9,707	7,156
All other	12,405	597	2,044
Subtotal	353,566	434,562	414,359
Total, world	353,574	435,221	416,171
Unit value (dollars per short ton)			
United States	1,940	257	256
Top export markets:			
China	229	236	238
Hong Kong	281	310	296
Indonesia	269	288	255
Iran	409	373	343
Korea, South	251	265	248
Malaysia	258	288	266
Philippines	286	354	259
Singapore	712	726	503
Thailand	285	317	278
Vietnam	276	295	304
All other	246	603	270
Average	274	294	277
Average, world	274	294	276
<p>Note: Export figures are quantities reported at the 4-digit level for HTS subheadings 7213 and 7227, all of which are included in the product scope. Country export totals may not add to the world total due to rounding.</p> <p>Source: Global Trade Atlas.</p>			

Table I-22**Wire rod: Taiwan's net export position, apparent consumption, and import penetration, 1999-2001**

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Production (<i>short tons</i>)	3,305,831	3,375,276	(¹)
Imports (<i>short tons</i>)	362,280	350,687	267,760
Exports (<i>short tons</i>)	353,574	435,221	416,171
Net exports (<i>short tons</i>)	(8,706)	84,534	148,411
Apparent consumption (<i>short tons</i>)	3,314,537	3,290,742	(¹)
Import penetration (<i>percent</i>)	10.9	10.7	(¹)
¹ Data not available.			
Note: Import and export figures are quantities reported at the 4-digit level for HTS subheadings 7213 and 7227, all of which are included in the product scope.			
Source: Production data obtained from <i>Steel Statistical Yearbook 2001</i> , International Iron and Steel Institute; export and import data compiled from the Global Trade Atlas.			

Taiwan, the sixth-largest nonsubject producer of wire rod in 2000, produced approximately 3.4 million short tons of wire rod.⁴² Total exports increased by 17.7 percent between 1999 and 2001, with exports to the United States increasing from a small base of eight short tons in 1999 to 1,812 short tons in 2000. The average unit value for all of Taiwan's exports remained stable between 1999 and 2001, whereas the average unit value for Taiwan's exports to the United States decreased by 86.8 percent during the same time period. Taiwan's imports decreased by 26.1 percent during the period. Apparent consumption remained fairly stable from 1999 to 2000, as did import penetration, which decreased by only 0.2 percentage points to 10.7 percent in 2000.

United Kingdom

There were three known producers of wire rod in the United Kingdom during the period examined in the Commission's original investigations.^{43 44} Available data indicate that, at that time, ASW Holdings ("ASW") was the largest firm. ASW had a reported annual combined production capacity of approximately 816,000 short tons for wire rod and bar with a combined bar and wire rod mill. Table I-23 presents the United Kingdom's top export markets and the average unit values of exports to those markets. Table I-24 presents the United Kingdom's net export position, apparent consumption, and import penetration.

⁴² In the aggregate, Taiwan's steel firms had the capacity to produce at least 1.3 million short tons of wire rod annually in 2001. This figure does not include additional production capacity on combined bar and wire rod mills in Taiwan.

⁴³ The British carbon steel wire rod producers were: ASW Holdings, plc; and Unesco, Ltd. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

⁴⁴ The British alloy steel wire rod producers were: Alphasteel Ltd.; ASW Holdings, plc; and Unesco Ltd. (*Iron and Steel Works of the World*, 14th edition (2001)).

Table I-23

Wire rod: United Kingdom exports and average unit values, 1999-2001

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Quantity (short tons)			
United States	144,753	153,829	114,451
Top export markets:			
Belgium	220,348	174,678	158,342
China	182	8,207	18,015
France	59,905	75,573	68,279
Germany	108,716	96,776	86,101
Ireland	41,808	50,676	55,988
Italy	64,080	56,391	39,260
Portugal	39,860	29,042	40,565
Spain	144,701	174,855	119,098
Sweden	54,595	38,280	45,938
Taiwan	22,967	52,409	41,353
All other	112,018	113,143	100,679
Subtotal	869,181	870,029	773,618
Total, world	1,013,933	1,023,858	888,069
Unit value (dollars per short ton)			
United States	339	330	366
Top export markets:			
Belgium	201	209	243
China	352	311	254
France	163	106	237
Germany	201	137	272
Ireland	220	197	235
Italy	226	229	286
Portugal	206	190	213
Spain	213	204	225
Sweden	143	109	250
Taiwan	265	282	239
All other	266	268	309
Average	210	200	252
Average, world	228	219	267
Note: Export figures are quantities reported at the 4-digit level for HTS subheadings 7213 and 7227, all of which are included in the product scope. Country export totals may not add to the world total due to rounding.			
Source: Global Trade Atlas.			

Table I-24
Wire rod: United Kingdom net export position, apparent consumption, and import penetration, 1999-2001

Item	Calendar year		
	1999	2000	2001
Production (<i>short tons</i>)	2,102,107	2,128,563	(¹)
Imports (<i>short tons</i>)	408,457	432,601	384,491
Exports (<i>short tons</i>)	1,013,933	1,023,858	888,069
Net exports (<i>short tons</i>)	605,476	591,257	503,578
Apparent consumption (<i>short tons</i>)	1,496,631	1,537,305	(¹)
Import penetration (<i>percent</i>)	27.3	28.1	(¹)
¹ Data not available.			
Note: Import and export figures are quantities reported at the 4-digit level for HTS subheadings 7213 and 7227, all of which are included in the product scope.			
Source: Production data obtained from <i>Steel Statistical Yearbook 2001</i> , International Iron and Steel Institute; export and import data compiled from the Global Trade Atlas.			

The United Kingdom, the tenth-largest nonsubject producer of wire rod in 2000, produced approximately 2.1 million short tons. Total exports decreased by 12.4 percent between 1999 and 2001, and exports to the United States decreased by 20.9 percent. The average unit value for all UK exports increased by 17.1 percent between 1999 and 2001, and the average unit value for UK exports to the United States increased by 8.0 percent during the same time period. UK imports decreased slightly, by 5.9 percent, during the period. Apparent consumption remained fairly stable from 1999 to 2000, only increasing slightly, and import penetration increased by 0.8 percentage points to 28.1 percent in 2000.

APPENDIX A

THE COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE'S REMAND ORDER

Slip Op. 06 - 151

Distribution:
General Counsel
Deputy General Counsel
Attorney *Engler*

UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

----- x
 CARIBBEAN ISPAT LIMITED, :
 :
 Plaintiff, :
 :
 v. : Court No. 02-00756
 :
 UNITED STATES, : Before: Senior Judge
 : Aquilino
 :
 Defendant. :
 :
 ----- x

ORDER

The mandate of the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit having now issued in conjunction with its opinion and judgment reported at 450 F.3d 1336 (2006) that this court's underlying slip opinion 05-37, 29 CIT _____, 366 F.Supp.2d 1300 (2005), be vacated and the case remanded; Now therefore, in compliance therewith, it is hereby

ORDERED that the defendant United States International Trade "Commission . . . make a specific causation determination and in that connection . . . directly address whether [other LTFV imports and/or fairly traded imports] would have replaced [Trinidad and Tobago's] imports without any beneficial effect on domestic producers", 450 F.3d at 1341, quoting from Bratsk Aluminum Smelter v. United States, 444 F.3d 1369, 1375 (Fed.Cir. 2006); and it is further hereby

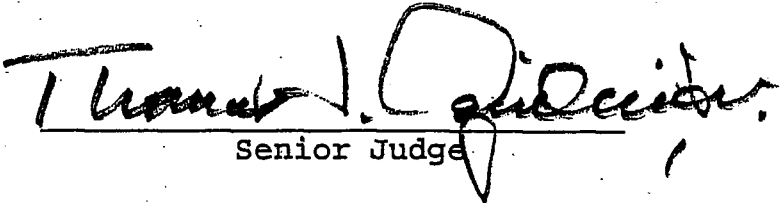
GENERAL COUNSEL

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ORDERED that the defendant have until January 12, 2007 to make that determination and report the result thereof to the other parties and this court, whereupon those parties may have until February 2, 2007 to comment thereon.

Dated: New York, New York
October 13, 2006


Senior Judge

APPENDIX B

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICE

the Grand Canyon Protection Act and other applicable provisions of Federal law.

To improve scientific understanding of the downstream ecosystem, periodic experimental releases from Glen Canyon Dam were conducted in water years 1996 through 2006. Non-flow actions were also conducted, including removal of non-native fish and translocation of the endangered Kanab ambersnail and humpback chub. Specific experimental actions included:

- 1996 test of a Beach Habitat Building Flow (BHBF) at 45,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) and translocation of endangered Kanab ambersnail.
- 2000 test of Low Steady Summer Flows at 8,000 cfs.
- 2003—2005 block of experimental actions which included:
 - Translocation of endangered humpback chub above Chute Falls.
 - Winter fluctuating fish suppression releases (5,000 to 20,000 cfs).
 - Mechanical removal of non-native fish near the confluence of the Little Colorado River to benefit the humpback chub.
 - Fall constrained releases to test the conservation of sediment (6,500 to 9,000 cfs).
 - 2004 test of a BHBF at 42,000 cfs immediately following Paria River sediment inputs.

In addition, drought-induced reductions in Lake Powell elevations caused an increase in dam release temperatures during 2003 to 2005. Considerable monitoring and research on endangered fish, sediment conservation, and other resources in the Grand Canyon were conducted in concert with these actions. Among other documents related to adaptive management experimentation, two Environmental Assessments and Findings of No Significant Impacts were prepared: Proposed Experimental Releases from Glen Canyon Dam and Removal of Non-Native Fish (2002) and Proposed Experimental Actions for Water Years 2005—2006—Colorado River, Arizona, in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Grand Canyon National Park (2004). These two documents can be found at the following Internet location: <http://www.usbr.gov/uc/rm/gcdltep/index.html>.

Proposed Action

The proposed action is to develop and adopt a Long-Term Experimental Plan that will implement a structured, long-term program of experimentation (including dam operations, modifications to Glen Canyon Dam intake structures, and other non-flow

management actions, such as removal of non-native fish species) in the Colorado River below Glen Canyon Dam.

Purpose and Need for Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to increase scientific understanding of the ecosystem downstream from Glen Canyon Dam and to improve and protect important downstream resources. Specific hypotheses to be addressed include the effect of dam release temperatures; ramp rates; non-native control; and the timing, duration, and magnitude of BHBF releases. Adoption of a Long-Term Experimental Plan is needed to ensure a continued, structured application of adaptive management in such a manner as to protect, mitigate adverse impacts to, and improve the values for which Grand Canyon National Park and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area were established, including, but not limited to natural and cultural resources and visitor use, consistent with applicable Federal law. Adoption of a Long-Term Experimental Plan will assist scientists, policy makers, and resource managers to better understand resource management options, tradeoffs and consequences, and assist in the long-term operations of Glen Canyon Dam.

Scoping

The range of alternatives for the proposed action will be developed following recommendations provided by the AMWG and through information received from upcoming public scoping meetings. In addition, Reclamation will utilize information developed through prior meetings of the AMWG, Technical Work Group, and Science Planning Group as relevant information for the purposes of scoping the upcoming NEPA process and to develop the appropriate scope of analysis pursuant to 40 CFR 1508.25.

Public Disclosure

It is our practice to make comments, including names, home addresses, home telephone numbers, and e-mail addresses of respondents, available for public review. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their names and/or home addresses, etc., but if you wish us to consider withholding this information you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comments. In addition, you must present a rationale for withholding this information. This rationale must demonstrate that disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy. Unsupported assertions will not meet this burden. In the absence of exceptional,

documentable circumstances, this information will be released. We will always make submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, available for public inspection in their entirety.

Dated: November 17, 2006.

Rick L. Gold,

Regional Director—UC Region, Bureau of Reclamation.

[FR Doc. E6-20756 Filed 12-11-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-MN-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731-TA-961 (Final) (Remand)]

Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Trinidad and Tobago; Notice and Scheduling of Remand Proceeding

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The United States International Trade Commission (Commission) gives notice of the court-ordered remand of its final antidumping duty investigation, Investigation No. 731-TA-961 (Final) (Remand).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jonathan J. Engler, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, telephone (202) 205-3112, or Mary Messer, Office of Investigations, telephone (202) 205-3193, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205-1810. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Reopening the Record

In October 2002, the Commission made a final affirmative determination in the referenced investigation. 67 FR 66662 (Nov. 1, 2002). Respondent appealed the determination to the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT), which affirmed the Commission's determination. *Caribbean Ispat Ltd. v. United States*, Slip Op. 05-37 (March 22, 2005). Respondent appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, which vacated and remanded the Commission's determination. *Caribbean Ispat Ltd. v. United States*,

450 F.3d 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2006). On October 13, 2006, the CIT issued an order remanding the case to the Commission to comply with the Federal Circuit's decision in *Caribbean Ispat* and giving the Commission until January 12, 2007, to issue its remand determination. The Commission is seeking an extension of that deadline in order to allow the Commission to send out additional questionnaires to obtain further data relevant to the remand instructions. In the meantime, the Commission is proceeding based on the existing deadline, in accordance with the schedule set out below.

In order to assist it in making its determination on remand, the Commission is reopening the record on remand in this investigation to include additional information on the role of non-subject imports of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod in the U.S. market during the original period of investigation. The record in this proceeding will encompass the material from the record of the original investigation and additional information placed by Commission staff on the record during this remand proceeding.

Participation in the Proceeding

Only those persons who were interested parties in the original administrative proceeding and are parties to the ongoing litigation (*i.e.*, persons listed on the Commission Secretary's service list and parties to *Caribbean Ispat Ltd. v. U.S.*, Court No. 05-1400) may participate as interested parties in this remand proceeding.

Nature of the Remand Proceeding

On December 15, 2006, the Commission will make available to parties who participate in the remand proceeding information that has been gathered by the Commission as part of this remand proceeding. Parties that are participating in the remand proceeding may file comments on or before December 22, 2006, addressing the record facts as they relate to the question raised in the CIT's remand instructions. Such comments shall not exceed 25 double-spaced pages.

In addition, all written submissions must conform with the provisions of section 201.8 of the Commission's rules; any submissions that contain business proprietary information (BPI) must also conform with the requirements of sections 201.6, 207.3, and 207.7 of the Commission's rules. The Commission's rules do not authorize filing submissions with the Secretary by facsimile or electronic means, except to the extent permitted by section 201.8 of the Commission's rules, as amended, 67

FR 68036 (November 8, 2002). Even where electronic filing of a document is permitted, certain documents must also be filed in paper form, as specified in II (C) of the Commission's Handbook on Electronic Filing Procedures, 67 FR 68168, 68173 (November 8, 2002). Each document filed by a party participating in the remand investigation must be served on all other parties who may participate in the remand investigation (as identified by either the public or BPI service list), and a certificate of service must be timely filed. The Secretary will not accept a document for filing without a certificate of service. Parties are also advised to consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A through E (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subpart A (19 CFR part 207), for provisions of general applicability concerning written submissions to the Commission.

At this time, the Commission's remand determination is due to be submitted to the CIT on January 12, 2007. On December 4, 2006, the Commission filed a motion with that Court to extend the time to file its remand determination until March 12, 2006. In the event the CIT grants the motion, or otherwise modifies the date on which the Commission's remand determination is due to the Court, the Commission intends to issue an amended notice and schedule.

Limited Disclosure of Business Proprietary Information (BPI) Under an Administrative Protective Order (APO) and BPI Service List

Information obtained during the remand investigation will be released to the referenced parties, as appropriate, under the administrative protective order (APO) in effect in the original investigation. A separate service list will be maintained by the Secretary for those parties authorized to receive BPI under the APO in this remand investigation.

Authority: This action is taken under the authority of the Tariff Act of 1930, title VII.

By order of the Commission.
Issued: December 7, 2006.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. E6-21119 Filed 12-11-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Open Systemic Initiative

Notice is hereby given that, on November 13, 2006, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* ("the Act"), Open SystemC Initiative ("OSCI") has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, Actis Design, LLC, Portland, OR; Broadcom Corporation, Bristol, United Kingdom; Denali Software, Inc., Palo Alto, CA; Freescale Semiconductor, Inc., Herzelia, Israel; NEC Corporation, Kawasaki, Japan; SpringSoft, Inc., Hsinchu, Taiwan; and Vast Systems, Inc., Sunnyvale, CA have been added as parties to this venture.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and OSCI intends to file additional written notifications disclosing all changes in membership.

On October 9, 2001, OSCI filed its original notification pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on January 3, 2002 (67 FR 350).

The last notification was filed with the Department on February 27, 2006. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on March 27, 2006 (71 FR 15218).

Patricia A. Brink,

Deputy Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 06-9645 Filed 12-11-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-11-M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Power Tool Institute Table Saw Guarding Joint Venture Project

Notice is hereby given that, on November 2, 2006, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the national Cooperative

APPENDIX C
SUMMARY DATA

Table C-1

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. consumption quantity:						
Amount	8,145,968	8,260,808	6,935,694	-14.9	1.4	-16.0
Producers' share ¹	66.1	64.3	56.1	-10.0	-1.8	-8.2
Importers' share: ¹						
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Germany	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	-0.2
Mexico	1.5	1.9	3.8	2.4	0.4	1.9
Moldova	2.3	2.3	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.4
Ukraine	2.4	4.5	3.7	1.4	2.1	-0.7
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Trinidad & Tobago	4.2	3.5	5.1	0.9	-0.7	1.6
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Argentina	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4
Australia	(²)	0.0	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Austria	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Belarus	0.0	(²)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Belgium	(²)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Canadian producer Stelco	***	***	***	***	***	***
China	(²)	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Czech Republic	0.2	(²)	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Egypt	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.1
Finland	0.1	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
France	0.1	0.4	***	***	0.3	***
India	0.6	0.4	(²)	-0.6	-0.3	-0.4
Italy	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Japan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea	0.1	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latvia	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	0.1	0.1	(²)	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Malaysia	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.2	1.0
Netherlands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	0.0	0.1	(²)	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Poland	0.2	(²)	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
Portugal	0.0	0.0	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Russia	0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	0.0

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1--Continued

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. consumption quantity:--Continued						
Importers' share: ¹ --Continued						
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Singapore	0.0	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Africa	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
Spain	1.1	0.4	0.6	-0.5	-0.7	0.2
Sweden	(²)	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taiwan	(²)	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thailand	0.0	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkey	1.9	2.3	3.7	1.9	0.4	1.5
United Kingdom	0.9	0.6	0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2
Venezuela	1.6	1.0	1.1	-0.5	-0.6	0.1
Subtotal, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	33.9	35.7	43.9	10.0	1.8	8.2
U.S. consumption value:						
Amount	2,466,300	2,487,926	2,042,787	-17.2	0.9	-17.9
Producers' share ¹	67.7	64.4	57.5	-10.1	-3.2	-6.9
Importers' share: ¹						
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Germany	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.2	-0.1
Mexico	1.2	1.6	3.1	2.0	0.4	1.6
Moldova	1.6	1.7	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.3
Ukraine	1.4	3.0	2.4	1.0	1.6	-0.6
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Trinidad & Tobago	3.5	3.0	4.5	0.9	-0.5	1.4
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Argentina	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3
Australia	(²)	0.0	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Austria	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Belarus	0.0	(²)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Belgium	(²)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Canadian producer Stelco	***	***	***	***	***	***
China	(²)	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Czech Republic	0.1	(²)	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1
Egypt	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Finland	0.1	(²)	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1--Continued

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. consumption value:--Continued						
Importers' share: ¹ --Continued						
France	0.1	0.4	***	***	0.3	***
India	0.5	0.3	(²)	-0.5	-0.1	-0.3
Italy	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0
Japan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea	0.1	(²)	(²)	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Latvia	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Malaysia	(²)	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.7
Netherlands	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
New Zealand	0.0	0.1	(²)	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Poland	0.1	(²)	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Portugal	0.0	0.0	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Russia	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.0
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Singapore	0.0	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Africa	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1
Spain	1.0	0.5	0.6	-0.4	-0.5	0.1
Sweden	(²)	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taiwan	(²)	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thailand	0.0	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkey	1.2	1.8	2.8	1.5	0.6	0.9
United Kingdom	1.1	0.8	0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2
Venezuela	1.2	0.7	0.9	-0.3	-0.5	0.2
Subtotal, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	32.3	35.6	42.5	10.1	3.2	6.9
U.S. imports from--						
Brazil						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco) :						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1--Continued

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from--Continued						
Germany:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia:						
Quantity	69,805	86,940	60,065	-14.0	24.5	-30.9
Value	14,884	19,669	13,118	-11.9	32.2	-33.3
Unit value	\$213.22	\$226.23	\$218.39	2.4	6.1	-3.5
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico:						
Quantity	122,038	159,818	266,925	118.7	31.0	67.0
Value	29,449	39,337	64,309	118.4	33.6	63.5
Unit value	\$241.31	\$246.14	\$240.92	-0.2	2.0	-2.1
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Moldova:						
Quantity	190,239	191,074	187,370	-1.5	0.4	-1.9
Value	38,888	41,667	39,439	1.4	7.1	-5.3
Unit value	\$204.42	\$218.07	\$210.49	3.0	6.7	-3.5
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine:						
Quantity	193,003	367,712	258,526	33.9	90.5	-29.7
Value	35,568	75,568	49,770	39.9	112.5	-34.1
Unit value	\$184.29	\$205.51	\$192.52	4.5	11.5	-6.3
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Trinidad & Tobago:						
Quantity	341,815	287,507	355,089	3.9	-15.9	23.5
Value	87,289	75,511	91,335	4.6	-13.5	21.0
Unit value	\$255.37	\$262.64	\$257.22	0.7	2.8	-2.1
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1--Continued

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from--Continued						
Subtotal:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canadian producer Stelco:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Egypt:						
Quantity	24,044	37,480	23,447	-2.5	55.9	-37.4
Value	5,377	9,066	5,273	-1.9	68.6	-41.8
Unit value	\$223.64	\$241.90	\$224.90	0.6	8.2	-7.0
Ending inventory	(³)	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
South Africa:						
Quantity	55,850	75,412	76,058	36.2	35.0	0.9
Value	13,524	19,062	18,216	34.7	41.0	-4.4
Unit value	\$242.15	\$252.77	\$239.50	-1.1	4.4	-5.3
Ending inventory	(³)	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Turkey:						
Quantity	151,346	187,878	259,945	71.8	24.1	38.4
Value	30,150	45,285	56,212	86.4	50.2	24.1
Unit value	\$199.21	\$241.04	\$216.24	8.5	21.0	-10.3
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Venezuela:						
Quantity	132,084	84,957	76,077	-42.4	-35.7	-10.5
Value	30,063	18,536	18,275	-39.2	-38.3	-1.4
Unit value	\$227.61	\$218.18	\$240.21	5.5	-4.1	10.1
Ending inventory	(³)	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Argentina:						
Quantity	0	35,910	58,499	(⁴)	(⁴)	62.9
Value	0	8,832	14,355	(⁴)	(⁴)	62.5
Unit value	(⁴)	\$245.94	\$245.39	(⁴)	(⁴)	-0.2
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1--Continued

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from--Continued						
France:						
Quantity	4,424	30,769	***	***	595.5	***
Value	2,005	10,066	***	***	402.0	***
Unit value	\$453.28	\$327.15	***	***	-27.8	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy:						
Quantity	29,488	38,358	31,919	8.2	30.1	-16.8
Value	7,986	13,281	10,252	28.4	66.3	-22.8
Unit value	270.81	346.23	321.20	18.6	27.9	-7.2
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japan:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia:						
Quantity	4,338	19,767	85,815	1878.2	355.7	334.1
Value	1,036	5,527	19,336	1766.4	433.5	249.8
Unit value	\$238.84	\$279.63	\$225.32	-5.7	17.1	-19.4
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russia:						
Quantity	37,415	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	(⁴)
Value	6,901	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	(⁴)
Unit value	184.44	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain:						
Quantity	92,370	35,979	41,908	-54.6	-61.0	16.5
Value	23,664	12,321	11,682	-50.6	-47.9	-5.2
Unit value	\$256.19	\$342.45	\$278.74	8.8	33.7	-18.6
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Kingdom:						
Quantity	74,671	52,540	31,425	-57.9	-29.6	-40.2
Value	27,386	19,209	12,054	-56.0	-29.9	-37.2
Unit value	\$366.75	\$365.61	\$383.58	4.6	-0.3	4.9
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1--Continued

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from-- <i>Continued</i>						
All other sources:						
Quantity	123,133	103,664	60,100	-51.2	-15.8	-42.0
Value	33,501	32,931	17,434	-48.0	-1.7	-47.1
Unit value	\$272.07	\$317.67	\$290.08	6.6	16.8	-8.7
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal, nonsubject:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, all sources:						
Quantity	2,764,938	2,953,083	3,046,339	10.2	6.8	3.2
Value	797,766	884,769	867,770	8.8	10.9	-1.9
Unit value	\$288.53	\$299.61	\$284.86	-1.3	3.8	-4.9
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers'--						
Capacity quantity	7,122,442	7,185,787	5,980,551	-16.0	0.9	-16.8
Production quantity	5,438,898	5,379,891	3,793,871	-30.2	-1.1	-29.5
Capacity utilization ¹	76.4	74.9	63.4	-12.9	-1.5	-11.4
U.S. shipments:						
Quantity	5,381,030	5,307,725	3,889,355	-27.7	-1.4	-26.7
Value	1,668,534	1,603,157	1,175,017	-29.6	-3.9	-26.7
Unit value	\$310.08	\$302.04	\$302.11	-2.6	-2.6	0.0
Export shipments:						
Quantity	11,672	19,755	26,954	130.9	69.3	36.4
Value	4,863	9,138	13,114	169.7	87.9	43.5
Unit value	\$416.64	\$462.57	\$486.53	16.8	11.0	5.2
Inventory quantity	272,531	325,296	191,830	-29.6	19.4	-41.0
Inventories/total shipments ¹	5.1	6.1	4.9	-0.2	1.1	-1.2
Production workers	3,249	3,193	2,405	-26.0	-1.7	-24.7
Hours worked (1,000s)	7,260	7,668	5,130	-29.3	5.6	-33.1
Wages paid (\$1,000s)	188,285	199,858	133,393	-29.2	6.1	-33.3
Hourly wages	\$25.93	\$26.06	\$26.00	0.3	0.5	-0.2
Productivity (tons/1,000 hours)	749.1	701.6	739.5	-1.3	-6.3	5.4
Unit labor costs	\$34.62	\$37.15	\$35.16	1.6	7.3	-5.4

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1--Continued

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. producers'--Continued						
Net sales:						
Quantity	4,845,268	5,001,339	3,893,038	-19.7	3.2	-22.2
Value	1,465,279	1,523,719	1,180,358	-19.4	4.0	-22.5
Unit value	\$302.41	\$304.66	\$303.20	0.3	0.7	-0.5
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	1,415,715	1,499,048	1,203,534	-15.0	5.9	-19.7
Gross profit or (loss)	49,564	24,671	(23,176)	(⁴)	-50.2	(⁴)
SG&A expenses	58,587	56,300	59,399	1.4	-3.9	5.5
Operating income or (loss)	(9,023)	(31,629)	(82,575)	-815.2	-250.5	-161.1
Capital expenditures	58,955	61,838	32,606	-44.7	4.9	-47.3
Unit COGS	\$292.19	\$299.73	\$309.15	5.8	2.6	3.1
Unit SG&A expenses	\$12.09	\$11.26	\$15.26	26.2	-6.9	35.5
Unit operating income or (loss)	\$(1.86)	\$(6.32)	\$(21.21)	-1039.0	-239.6	-235.4
COGS/sales ¹	96.6	98.4	102.0	5.3	1.8	3.6
Operating income or (loss)/sales ¹	-0.6	-2.1	-7.0	-6.4	-1.5	-4.9

¹ "Reported data" are in percent and "Period changes" are in percentage points.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Ending inventory data was not reported separately in Commission questionnaires. These data are included in inventories for "all other."

⁴ Not applicable.

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 and from official Commerce statistics adjusted to exclude grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod from questionnaire responses in the final phase of the Commission's original investigations.

Table C-1a

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. consumption quantity:						
Amount	8,145,968	8,260,808	6,935,694	-14.9	1.4	-16.0
Producers' share ¹	66.1	64.3	56.1	-10.0	-1.8	-8.2
Importers' share: ¹						
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	-0.2
Mexico	1.5	1.9	3.8	2.4	0.4	1.9
Moldova	2.3	2.3	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.4
Ukraine	2.4	4.5	3.7	1.4	2.1	-0.7
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Trinidad & Tobago	4.2	3.5	5.1	0.9	-0.7	1.6
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Germany	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Argentina	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4
Australia	(²)	0.0	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Austria	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Belarus	0.0	(²)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Belgium	(²)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Excluded Canadian producer Stelco	***	***	***	***	***	***
China	(²)	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Czech Republic	0.2	(²)	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Egypt	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.1
Finland	0.1	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
France	0.1	0.4	***	***	0.3	***
India	0.6	0.4	(²)	-0.6	-0.3	-0.4
Italy	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Japan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea	0.1	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latvia	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	0.1	0.1	(²)	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Malaysia	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.2	1.0
Netherlands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	0.0	0.1	(²)	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Poland	0.2	(²)	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
Portugal	0.0	0.0	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Russia	0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	0.0

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Table C-1a—Continued

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. consumption quantity:—Continued						
Importers' share: ¹ —Continued						
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Singapore	0.0	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Africa	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
Spain	1.1	0.4	0.6	-0.5	-0.7	0.2
Sweden	(²)	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taiwan	(²)	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thailand	0.0	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkey	1.9	2.3	3.7	1.9	0.4	1.5
United Kingdom	0.9	0.6	0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2
Venezuela	1.6	1.0	1.1	-0.5	-0.6	0.1
Subtotal, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	33.9	35.7	43.9	10.0	1.8	8.2
U.S. consumption value:						
Amount	2,466,300	2,487,926	2,042,787	-17.2	0.9	-17.9
Producers' share ¹	67.7	64.4	57.5	-10.1	-3.2	-6.9
Importers' share: ¹						
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.2	-0.1
Mexico	1.2	1.6	3.1	2.0	0.4	1.6
Moldova	1.6	1.7	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.3
Ukraine	1.4	3.0	2.4	1.0	1.6	-0.6
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Trinidad & Tobago	3.5	3.0	4.5	0.9	-0.5	1.4
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Germany	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Argentina	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3
Australia	(²)	0.0	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Austria	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Belarus	0.0	(²)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Belgium	(²)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Canadian producer Stelco	***	***	***	***	***	***
China	(²)	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Czech Republic	0.1	(²)	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1
Egypt	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Finland	0.1	(²)	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1

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Table C-1a—Continued

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. consumption value:—Continued						
Importers' share: ¹ —Continued						
France	0.1	0.4	***	***	0.3	***
India	0.5	0.3	(²)	-0.5	-0.1	-0.3
Italy	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0
Japan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea	0.1	(²)	(²)	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Latvia	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Malaysia	(²)	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.7
Netherlands	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
New Zealand	0.0	0.1	(²)	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Poland	0.1	(²)	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Portugal	0.0	0.0	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Russia	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.0
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Singapore	0.0	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Africa	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1
Spain	1.0	0.5	0.6	-0.4	-0.5	0.1
Sweden	(²)	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taiwan	(²)	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thailand	0.0	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkey	1.2	1.8	2.8	1.5	0.6	0.9
United Kingdom	1.1	0.8	0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2
Venezuela	1.2	0.7	0.9	-0.3	-0.5	0.2
Subtotal, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	32.3	35.6	42.5	10.1	3.2	6.9
U.S. imports from--						
Brazil						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco) :						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table C-1a—Continued

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from— <i>Continued</i>						
Indonesia:						
Quantity	69,805	86,940	60,065	-14.0	24.5	-30.9
Value	14,884	19,669	13,118	-11.9	32.2	-33.3
Unit value	\$213.22	\$226.23	\$218.39	2.4	6.1	-3.5
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico:						
Quantity	122,038	159,818	266,925	118.7	31.0	67.0
Value	29,449	39,337	64,309	118.4	33.6	63.5
Unit value	\$241.31	\$246.14	\$240.92	-0.2	2.0	-2.1
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Moldova:						
Quantity	190,239	191,074	187,370	-1.5	0.4	-1.9
Value	38,888	41,667	39,439	1.4	7.1	-5.3
Unit value	\$204.42	\$218.07	\$210.49	3.0	6.7	-3.5
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine:						
Quantity	193,003	367,712	258,526	33.9	90.5	-29.7
Value	35,568	75,568	49,770	39.9	112.5	-34.1
Unit value	\$184.29	\$205.51	\$192.52	4.5	11.5	-6.3
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Trinidad & Tobago:						
Quantity	341,815	287,507	355,089	3.9	-15.9	23.5
Value	87,289	75,511	91,335	4.6	-13.5	21.0
Unit value	\$255.37	\$262.64	\$257.22	0.7	2.8	-2.1
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1a—Continued

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from— <i>Continued</i>						
Germany:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canadian producer Stelco:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Egypt:						
Quantity	24,044	37,480	23,447	-2.5	55.9	-37.4
Value	5,377	9,066	5,273	-1.9	68.6	-41.8
Unit value	\$223.64	\$241.90	\$224.90	0.6	8.2	-7.0
Ending inventory	(³)	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
South Africa:						
Quantity	55,850	75,412	76,058	36.2	35.0	0.9
Value	13,524	19,062	18,216	34.7	41.0	-4.4
Unit value	\$242.15	\$252.77	\$239.50	-1.1	4.4	-5.3
Ending inventory	(³)	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Turkey:						
Quantity	151,346	187,878	259,945	71.8	24.1	38.4
Value	30,150	45,285	56,212	86.4	50.2	24.1
Unit value	\$199.21	\$241.04	\$216.24	8.5	21.0	-10.3
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Venezuela:						
Quantity	132,084	84,957	76,077	-42.4	-35.7	-10.5
Value	30,063	18,536	18,275	-39.2	-38.3	-1.4
Unit value	\$227.61	\$218.18	\$240.21	5.5	-4.1	10.1
Ending inventory	(³)	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1a—Continued

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from—Continued						
Argentina:						
Quantity	0	35,910	58,499	(⁴)	(⁴)	62.9
Value	0	8,832	14,355	(⁴)	(⁴)	62.5
Unit value	(⁴)	\$245.94	\$245.39	(⁴)	(⁴)	-0.2
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
France:						
Quantity	4,424	30,769	***	***	595.5	***
Value	2,005	10,066	***	***	402.0	***
Unit value	\$453.28	\$327.15	***	***	-27.8	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy:						
Quantity	29,488	38,358	31,919	8.2	30.1	-16.8
Value	7,986	13,281	10,252	28.4	66.3	-22.8
Unit value	\$270.81	\$346.23	\$321.20	18.6	27.9	-7.2
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japan:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia:						
Quantity	4,338	19,767	85,815	1878.2	355.7	334.1
Value	1,036	5,527	19,336	1766.4	433.5	249.8
Unit value	\$238.84	\$279.63	\$225.32	-5.7	17.1	-19.4
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russia:						
Quantity	37,415	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	(⁴)
Value	6,901	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	(⁴)
Unit value	\$184.44	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain:						
Quantity	92,370	35,979	41,908	-54.6	-61.0	16.5
Value	23,664	12,321	11,682	-50.6	-47.9	-5.2
Unit value	\$256.19	\$342.45	\$278.74	8.8	33.7	-18.6
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1a—Continued

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from— <i>Continued</i>						
United Kingdom:						
Quantity	74,671	52,540	31,425	-57.9	-29.6	-40.2
Value	27,386	19,209	12,054	-56.0	-29.9	-37.2
Unit value	\$366.75	\$365.61	\$383.58	4.6	-0.3	4.9
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:						
Quantity	123,133	103,664	60,100	-51.2	-15.8	-42.0
Value	33,501	32,931	17,434	-48.0	-1.7	-47.1
Unit value	\$272.07	\$317.67	\$290.08	6.6	16.8	-8.7
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal, nonsubject:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, all sources:						
Quantity	2,764,938	2,953,083	3,046,339	10.2	6.8	3.2
Value	797,766	884,769	867,770	8.8	10.9	-1.9
Unit value	\$288.53	\$299.61	\$284.86	-1.3	3.8	-4.9
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers'--						
Capacity quantity	7,122,442	7,185,787	5,980,551	-16.0	0.9	-16.8
Production quantity	5,438,898	5,379,891	3,793,871	-30.2	-1.1	-29.5
Capacity utilization ¹	76.4	74.9	63.4	-12.9	-1.5	-11.4
U.S. shipments:						
Quantity	5,381,030	5,307,725	3,889,355	-27.7	-1.4	-26.7
Value	1,668,534	1,603,157	1,175,017	-29.6	-3.9	-26.7
Unit value	\$310.08	\$302.04	\$302.11	-2.6	-2.6	0.0
Export shipments:						
Quantity	11,672	19,755	26,954	130.9	69.3	36.4
Value	4,863	9,138	13,114	169.7	87.9	43.5
Unit value	\$416.64	\$462.57	\$486.53	16.8	11.0	5.2
Inventory quantity	272,531	325,296	191,830	-29.6	19.4	-41.0
Inventories/total shipments ¹	5.1	6.1	4.9	-0.2	1.1	-1.2
Production workers	3,249	3,193	2,405	-26.0	-1.7	-24.7
Hours worked (1,000s)	7,260	7,668	5,130	-29.3	5.6	-33.1
Wages paid (\$1,000s)	188,285	199,858	133,393	-29.2	6.1	-33.3
Hourly wages	\$25.93	\$26.06	\$26.00	0.3	0.5	-0.2
Productivity (tons/1,000 hours)	749.1	701.6	739.5	-1.3	-6.3	5.4

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Table C-1a—Continued

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. producers ¹ —Continued						
Unit labor costs	\$34.62	\$37.15	\$35.16	1.6	7.3	-5.4
Net sales:						
Quantity	4,845,268	5,001,339	3,893,038	-19.7	3.2	-22.2
Value	1,465,279	1,523,719	1,180,358	-19.4	4.0	-22.5
Unit value	\$302.41	\$304.66	\$303.20	0.3	0.7	-0.5
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	1,415,715	1,499,048	1,203,534	-15.0	5.9	-19.7
Gross profit or (loss)	49,564	24,671	(23,176)	(⁴)	-50.2	(⁴)
SG&A expenses	58,587	56,300	59,399	1.4	-3.9	5.5
Operating income or (loss)	(9,023)	(31,629)	(82,575)	-815.2	-250.5	-161.1
Capital expenditures	58,955	61,838	32,606	-44.7	4.9	-47.3
Unit COGS	\$292.19	\$299.73	\$309.15	5.8	2.6	3.1
Unit SG&A expenses	\$12.09	\$11.26	\$15.26	26.2	-6.9	35.5
Unit operating income or (loss)	\$(1.86)	\$(6.32)	\$(21.21)	-1039.0	-239.6	-235.4
COGS/sales ¹	96.6	98.4	102.0	5.3	1.8	3.6
Operating income or (loss)/sales ¹	-0.6	-2.1	-7.0	-6.4	-1.5	-4.9

¹ "Reported data" are in percent and "Period changes" are in percentage points.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Ending inventory data was not reported separately in Commission questionnaires. These data are included in inventories for "all other."

⁴ Not applicable.

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 and from official Commerce statistics adjusted to exclude grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod from questionnaire responses in the final phase of the Commission's original investigations.

Table C-1b

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. consumption quantity:						
Amount	8,145,968	8,260,808	6,935,694	-14.9	1.4	-16.0
Producers' share ¹	66.1	64.3	56.1	-10.0	-1.8	-8.2
Importers' share: ¹						
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	-0.2
Mexico	1.5	1.9	3.8	2.4	0.4	1.9
Moldova	2.3	2.3	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.4
Ukraine	2.4	4.5	3.7	1.4	2.1	-0.7
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Trinidad & Tobago	4.2	3.5	5.1	0.9	-0.7	1.6
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Argentina	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4
Australia	(²)	0.0	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Austria	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Belarus	0.0	(²)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Belgium	(²)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Canadian producer Stelco	***	***	***	***	***	***
China	(²)	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Czech Republic	0.2	(²)	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Egypt	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.1
Finland	0.1	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
France	0.1	0.4	***	***	0.3	***
Germany	***	***	***	***	***	***
India	0.6	0.4	(²)	-0.6	-0.3	-0.4
Italy	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Japan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea	0.1	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latvia	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	0.1	0.1	(²)	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Malaysia	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.2	1.0
Netherlands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	0.0	0.1	(²)	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Poland	0.2	(²)	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
Portugal	0.0	0.0	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Russia	0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	0.0

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Table C-1b—Continued

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. consumption quantity:—Continued						
Importers' share: ¹ —Continued						
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Singapore	0.0	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Africa	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
Spain	1.1	0.4	0.6	-0.5	-0.7	0.2
Sweden	(²)	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taiwan	(²)	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thailand	0.0	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkey	1.9	2.3	3.7	1.9	0.4	1.5
United Kingdom	0.9	0.6	0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2
Venezuela	1.6	1.0	1.1	-0.5	-0.6	0.1
Subtotal, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	33.9	35.7	43.9	10.0	1.8	8.2
U.S. consumption value:						
Amount	2,466,300	2,487,926	2,042,787	-17.2	0.9	-17.9
Producers' share ¹	67.7	64.4	57.5	-10.1	-3.2	-6.9
Importers' share: ¹						
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.2	-0.1
Mexico	1.2	1.6	3.1	2.0	0.4	1.6
Moldova	1.6	1.7	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.3
Ukraine	1.4	3.0	2.4	1.0	1.6	-0.6
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Trinidad & Tobago	3.5	3.0	4.5	0.9	-0.5	1.4
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Argentina	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3
Australia	(²)	0.0	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Austria	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Belarus	0.0	(²)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Belgium	(²)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Canadian producer Stelco	***	***	***	***	***	***
China	(²)	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Czech Republic	0.1	(²)	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1
Egypt	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Finland	0.1	(²)	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
France	0.1	0.4	***	***	0.3	***
Germany	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1b—Continued

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. consumption value:—Continued						
Importers' share: ¹ —Continued						
India	0.5	0.3	(²)	-0.5	-0.1	-0.3
Italy	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0
Japan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea	0.1	(²)	(²)	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Latvia	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Malaysia	(²)	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.7
Netherlands	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
New Zealand	0.0	0.1	(²)	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Poland	0.1	(²)	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Portugal	0.0	0.0	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Russia	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.0
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Singapore	0.0	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Africa	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1
Spain	1.0	0.5	0.6	-0.4	-0.5	0.1
Sweden	(²)	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taiwan	(²)	(²)	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thailand	0.0	(²)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkey	1.2	1.8	2.8	1.5	0.6	0.9
United Kingdom	1.1	0.8	0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2
Venezuela	1.2	0.7	0.9	-0.3	-0.5	0.2
Subtotal, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	32.3	35.6	42.5	10.1	3.2	6.9
U.S. imports from--						
Brazil						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco) :						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table C-1b—Continued

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from— <i>Continued</i>						
Indonesia:						
Quantity	69,805	86,940	60,065	-14.0	24.5	-30.9
Value	14,884	19,669	13,118	-11.9	32.2	-33.3
Unit value	\$213.22	\$226.23	\$218.39	2.4	6.1	-3.5
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico:						
Quantity	122,038	159,818	266,925	118.7	31.0	67.0
Value	29,449	39,337	64,309	118.4	33.6	63.5
Unit value	\$241.31	\$246.14	\$240.92	-0.2	2.0	-2.1
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Moldova:						
Quantity	190,239	191,074	187,370	-1.5	0.4	-1.9
Value	38,888	41,667	39,439	1.4	7.1	-5.3
Unit value	\$204.42	\$218.07	\$210.49	3.0	6.7	-3.5
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine:						
Quantity	193,003	367,712	258,526	33.9	90.5	-29.7
Value	35,568	75,568	49,770	39.9	112.5	-34.1
Unit value	\$184.29	\$205.51	\$192.52	4.5	11.5	-6.3
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Trinidad & Tobago:						
Quantity	341,815	287,507	355,089	3.9	-15.9	23.5
Value	87,289	75,511	91,335	4.6	-13.5	21.0
Unit value	\$255.37	\$262.64	\$257.22	0.7	2.8	-2.1
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1b—Continued

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from— <i>Continued</i>						
Canadian producer Stelco:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Egypt:						
Quantity	24,044	37,480	23,447	-2.5	55.9	-37.4
Value	5,377	9,066	5,273	-1.9	68.6	-41.8
Unit value	\$223.64	\$241.90	\$224.91	0.6	8.2	-7.0
Ending inventory	(³)	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Germany:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa:						
Quantity	55,850	75,412	76,058	36.2	35.0	0.9
Value	13,524	19,062	18,216	34.7	41.0	-4.4
Unit value	\$242.15	\$252.77	\$239.50	-1.1	4.4	-5.3
Ending inventory	(³)	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Turkey:						
Quantity	151,346	187,878	259,945	71.8	24.1	38.4
Value	30,150	45,285	56,212	86.4	50.2	24.1
Unit value	\$199.21	\$241.04	\$216.24	8.5	21.0	-10.3
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Venezuela:						
Quantity	132,084	84,957	76,077	-42.4	-35.7	-10.5
Value	30,063	18,536	18,275	-39.2	-38.3	-1.4
Unit value	\$227.61	\$218.18	\$240.21	5.5	-4.1	10.1
Ending inventory	(³)	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1b—Continued

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from—Continued						
Argentina:						
Quantity	0	35,910	58,499	(⁴)	(⁴)	62.9
Value	0	8,832	14,355	(⁴)	(⁴)	62.5
Unit value	(⁴)	\$245.94	\$245.39	(⁴)	(⁴)	-0.2
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
France:						
Quantity	4,424	30,769	***	***	595.5	***
Value	2,005	10,066	***	***	402.0	***
Unit value	\$453.28	\$327.15	***	***	-27.8	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy:						
Quantity	29,488	38,358	31,919	8.2	30.1	-16.8
Value	7,986	13,281	10,252	28.4	66.3	-22.8
Unit value	\$270.81	\$346.23	\$321.20	18.6	27.9	-7.2
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japan:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia:						
Quantity	4,338	19,767	85,815	1878.2	355.7	334.1
Value	1,036	5,527	19,336	1766.4	433.5	249.8
Unit value	\$238.84	\$279.63	\$225.32	-5.7	17.1	-19.4
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russia:						
Quantity	37,415	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	(⁴)
Value	6,901	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	(⁴)
Unit value	\$184.44	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain:						
Quantity	92,370	35,979	41,908	-54.6	-61.0	16.5
Value	23,664	12,321	11,682	-50.6	-47.9	-5.2
Unit value	\$256.19	\$342.45	\$278.74	8.8	33.7	-18.6
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1b—Continued

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from— <i>Continued</i> United Kingdom:						
Quantity	74,671	52,540	31,425	-57.9	-29.6	-40.2
Value	27,386	19,209	12,054	-56.0	-29.9	-37.2
Unit value	\$366.75	\$365.61	\$383.58	4.6	-0.3	4.9
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:						
Quantity	123,133	103,664	60,100	-51.2	-15.8	-42.0
Value	33,501	32,931	17,434	-48.0	-1.7	-47.1
Unit value	\$272.07	\$317.67	\$290.08	6.6	16.8	-8.7
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal, nonsubject:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, all sources:						
Quantity	2,764,938	2,953,083	3,046,339	10.2	6.8	3.2
Value	797,766	884,769	867,770	8.8	10.9	-1.9
Unit value	\$288.53	\$299.61	\$284.86	-1.3	3.8	-4.9
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers'--						
Capacity quantity	7,122,442	7,185,787	5,980,551	-16.0	0.9	-16.8
Production quantity	5,438,898	5,379,891	3,793,871	-30.2	-1.1	-29.5
Capacity utilization ¹	76.4	74.9	63.4	-12.9	-1.5	-11.4
U.S. shipments:						
Quantity	5,381,030	5,307,725	3,889,355	-27.7	-1.4	-26.7
Value	1,668,534	1,603,157	1,175,017	-29.6	-3.9	-26.7
Unit value	\$310.08	\$302.04	\$302.11	-2.6	-2.6	0.0
Export shipments:						
Quantity	11,672	19,755	26,954	130.9	69.3	36.4
Value	4,863	9,138	13,114	169.7	87.9	43.5
Unit value	\$416.64	\$462.57	\$486.53	16.8	11.0	5.2
Inventory quantity	272,531	325,296	191,830	-29.6	19.4	-41.0
Inventories/total shipments ¹	5.1	6.1	4.9	-0.2	1.1	-1.2
Production workers	3,249	3,193	2,405	-26.0	-1.7	-24.7
Hours worked (1,000s)	7,261	7,668	5,130	-29.3	5.6	-33.1
Wages paid (\$1,000s)	188,285	199,858	133,393	-29.2	6.1	-33.3
Hourly wages	\$25.93	\$26.06	\$26.00	0.3	0.5	-0.2
Table continued on next page.						

Table C-1b—Continued

Wire rod (excluding certain grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. producers'—Continued						
Productivity (tons/1,000 hours)	749.1	701.6	739.5	-1.3	-6.3	5.4
Unit labor costs	\$34.62	\$37.15	\$35.16	1.6	7.3	-5.4
Net sales:						
Quantity	4,845,268	5,001,339	3,893,038	-19.7	3.2	-22.2
Value	1,465,279	1,523,719	1,180,358	-19.4	4.0	-22.5
Unit value	\$302.41	\$304.66	\$303.20	0.3	0.7	-0.5
Cost of goods sold (COGS)	1,415,715	1,499,048	1,203,534	-15.0	5.9	-19.7
Gross profit or (loss)	49,564	24,671	(23,176)	(⁴)	-50.2	(⁴)
SG&A expenses	58,587	56,300	59,399	1.4	-3.9	5.5
Operating income or (loss)	(9,023)	(31,629)	(82,575)	-815.2	-250.5	-161.1
Capital expenditures	58,955	61,838	32,606	-44.7	4.9	-47.3
Unit COGS	\$292.19	\$299.73	\$309.15	5.8	2.6	3.1
Unit SG&A expenses	\$12.09	\$11.26	\$15.26	26.2	-6.9	35.5
Unit operating income or (loss)	(\$1.86)	(\$6.32)	(\$21.21)	-1039.0	-239.6	-235.4
COGS/sales ¹	96.6	98.4	102.0	5.3	1.8	3.6
Operating income or (loss)/sales ¹	(0.6)	(2.1)	(7.0)	-6.4	-1.5	-4.9

¹ "Reported data" are in percent and "Period changes" are in percentage points.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Ending inventory data was not reported separately in Commission questionnaires. These data are included in inventories for "all other."

⁴ Not applicable.

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 and from official Commerce statistics adjusted to exclude grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod from questionnaire responses in the final phase of the Commission's original investigations.

Table C-2

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. consumption quantity:						
Amount	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share ¹	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share: ¹						
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Germany	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***
Moldova	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Trinidad & Tobago	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Argentina	***	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Austria	***	***	***	***	***	***
Belarus	***	***	***	***	***	***
Belgium	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canadian producer Stelco	***	***	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	***	***	***
Czech Republic	***	***	***	***	***	***
Egypt	***	***	***	***	***	***
Finland	***	***	***	***	***	***
France	***	***	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***
Latvia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Luxembourg	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***
New Zealand	***	***	***	***	***	***
Poland	***	***	***	***	***	***
Portugal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Romania	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Saudi Arabia	***	***	***	***	***	***
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Table C-2--Continued

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. consumption quantity:--Continued						
Importers' share: ¹ --Continued						
Singapore	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sweden	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Kingdom	***	***	***	***	***	***
Venezuela	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. consumption value:						
Amount	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share ¹	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share: ¹						
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Germany	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***
Moldova	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Trinidad & Tobago	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Argentina	***	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Austria	***	***	***	***	***	***
Belarus	***	***	***	***	***	***
Belgium	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canadian producer Stelco	***	***	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	***	***	***
Czech Republic	***	***	***	***	***	***
Egypt	***	***	***	***	***	***
Finland	***	***	***	***	***	***
France	***	***	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table C-2--Continued

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. consumption value:--Continued						
Importers' share: ¹ --Continued						
Japan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***
Latvia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Luxembourg	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***
New Zealand	***	***	***	***	***	***
Poland	***	***	***	***	***	***
Portugal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Romania	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Saudi Arabia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Singapore	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sweden	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Kingdom	***	***	***	***	***	***
Venezuela	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from--						
Brazil						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco) :						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table C-2--Continued

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from-- <i>Continued</i>						
Germany:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia:						
Quantity	69,805	86,940	60,065	-14.0	24.5	-30.9
Value	14,884	19,669	13,118	-11.9	32.2	-33.3
Unit value	\$213.22	\$226.23	\$218.39	2.4	6.1	-3.5
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico:						
Quantity	122,038	159,818	266,925	118.7	31.0	67.0
Value	29,449	39,337	64,309	118.4	33.6	63.5
Unit value	\$241.31	\$246.14	\$240.92	-0.2	2.0	-2.1
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Moldova:						
Quantity	190,239	191,074	187,370	-1.5	0.4	-1.9
Value	38,888	41,667	39,439	1.4	7.1	-5.3
Unit value	\$204.42	\$218.07	\$210.49	3.0	6.7	-3.5
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine:						
Quantity	193,003	367,712	258,526	33.9	90.5	-29.7
Value	35,568	75,568	49,770	39.9	112.5	-34.1
Unit value	\$184.29	\$205.51	\$192.52	4.5	11.5	-6.3
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Trinidad & Tobago:						
Quantity	341,815	287,507	355,089	3.9	-15.9	23.5
Value	87,289	75,511	91,335	4.6	-13.5	21.0
Unit value	\$255.37	\$262.64	\$257.22	0.7	2.8	-2.1
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table C-2--Continued

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from-- <i>Continued</i>						
Subtotal:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canadian producer Stelco:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Egypt:						
Quantity	24,044	37,480	23,447	-2.5	55.9	-37.4
Value	5,377	9,066	5,273	-1.9	68.6	-41.8
Unit value	\$223.64	\$241.90	\$224.91	0.6	8.2	-7.0
Ending inventory	(³)	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
South Africa:						
Quantity	55,850	75,412	76,058	36.2	35.0	0.9
Value	13,524	19,062	18,216	34.7	41.0	-4.4
Unit value	\$242.15	\$252.77	\$239.50	-1.1	4.4	-5.3
Ending inventory	(³)	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Turkey:						
Quantity	151,346	187,878	259,945	71.8	24.1	38.4
Value	30,150	45,285	56,212	86.4	50.2	24.1
Unit value	\$199.21	\$241.04	\$216.24	8.5	21.0	-10.3
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Venezuela:						
Quantity	132,084	84,957	76,077	-42.4	-35.7	-10.5
Value	30,063	18,536	18,275	-39.2	-38.3	-1.4
Unit value	\$227.61	\$218.18	\$240.21	5.5	-4.1	10.1
Ending inventory	(³)	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Argentina:						
Quantity	0	35,910	58,499	(⁴)	(⁴)	62.9
Value	0	8,832	14,355	(⁴)	(⁴)	62.5
Unit value	(⁴)	\$245.94	\$245.39	(⁴)	(⁴)	-0.2
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-2--Continued

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from-- <i>Continued</i>						
France:						
Quantity	4,424	30,769	28,221	537.9	595.5	-8.3
Value	2,005	10,066	9,463	372.0	402.0	-6.0
Unit value	\$453.28	\$327.15	\$335.31	-26.0	-27.8	2.5
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy:						
Quantity	29,488	38,358	31,919	8.2	30.1	-16.8
Value	7,986	13,281	10,252	28.4	66.3	-22.8
Unit value	\$270.81	\$346.23	\$321.20	18.6	27.9	-7.2
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japan:						
Quantity	257,806	222,031	177,173	-31.3	-13.9	-20.2
Value	129,245	110,489	89,105	-31.1	-14.5	-19.4
Unit value	\$501.33	\$497.63	\$502.93	0.3	-0.7	1.1
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia:						
Quantity	4,338	19,767	85,815	1878.2	355.7	334.1
Value	1,036	5,527	19,336	1766.4	433.5	249.8
Unit value	\$238.84	\$279.63	\$225.32	-5.7	17.1	-19.4
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russia:						
Quantity	37,415	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	(^d)
Value	6,901	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	(^d)
Unit value	\$184.44	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain:						
Quantity	92,370	35,979	41,908	-54.6	-61.0	16.5
Value	23,664	12,321	11,682	-50.6	-47.9	-5.2
Unit value	\$256.19	\$342.45	\$278.74	8.8	33.7	-18.6
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Kingdom:						
Quantity	74,671	52,540	31,425	-57.9	-29.6	-40.2
Value	27,386	19,209	12,054	-56.0	-29.9	-37.2
Unit value	\$366.75	\$365.61	\$383.58	4.6	-0.3	4.9
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-2--Continued

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from-- <i>Continued</i>						
All other sources:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal, nonsubject:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, all sources:						
Quantity	2,787,291	2,987,084	3,066,218	10.0	7.2	2.6
Value	807,566	899,451	875,963	8.5	11.4	-2.6
Unit value	\$289.73	\$301.11	\$285.68	-1.4	3.9	-5.1
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers ¹ --						
Capacity quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization ¹	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Share of quantity of U.S. shipments to:						
Distributors ¹	***	***	***	***	***	***
End users ¹	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments ¹	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000s)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages	***	***	***	***	***	***
Productivity (short tons/1,000 hours)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit labor costs	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-2--Continued

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. producers ¹ --Continued						
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 and "Period changes" are in percentage points. ² Less than 0.05 percent. ³ Ending inventory data was not reported separately in Commission questionnaires. These data are included in inventories for "all other." ⁴ Not applicable.						
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 and from official Commerce statistics adjusted for the subject merchandise to exclude grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod from questionnaire responses in the final phase of the Commission's original investigations.						

Table C-2a

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. consumption quantity:						
Amount	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share ¹	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share: ¹						
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***
Moldova	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Trinidad & Tobago	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Germany	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Argentina	***	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Austria	***	***	***	***	***	***
Belarus	***	***	***	***	***	***
Belgium	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canadian producer Stelco	***	***	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	***	***	***
Czech Republic	***	***	***	***	***	***
Egypt	***	***	***	***	***	***
Finland	***	***	***	***	***	***
France	***	***	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***
Latvia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Luxembourg	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***
New Zealand	***	***	***	***	***	***
Poland	***	***	***	***	***	***
Portugal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Romania	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russia	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table C-2a—Continued

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. consumption quantity:—Continued						
Importers' share: ¹ —Continued						
Saudi Arabia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Singapore	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sweden	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Kingdom	***	***	***	***	***	***
Venezuela	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. consumption value:						
Amount	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share ¹	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share: ¹						
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***
Moldova	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Trinidad & Tobago	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Germany	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Argentina	***	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Austria	***	***	***	***	***	***
Belarus	***	***	***	***	***	***
Belgium	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canadian producer Stelco	***	***	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	***	***	***
Czech Republic	***	***	***	***	***	***
Egypt	***	***	***	***	***	***
Finland	***	***	***	***	***	***
France	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table C-2a—Continued

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. consumption value:—Continued						
Importers' share: ¹ —Continued						
India	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***
Latvia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Luxembourg	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***
New Zealand	***	***	***	***	***	***
Poland	***	***	***	***	***	***
Portugal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Romania	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Saudi Arabia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Singapore	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sweden	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Kingdom	***	***	***	***	***	***
Venezuela	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from--						
Brazil						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco) :						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-2a—Continued

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from— <i>Continued</i>						
Indonesia:						
Quantity	69,805	86,940	60,065	-14.0	24.5	-30.9
Value	14,884	19,669	13,118	-11.9	32.2	-33.3
Unit value	\$213.22	\$226.23	\$218.39	2.4	6.1	-3.5
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico:						
Quantity	122,038	159,818	266,925	118.7	31.0	67.0
Value	29,449	39,337	64,309	118.4	33.6	63.5
Unit value	\$241.31	\$246.14	\$240.92	-0.2	2.0	-2.1
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Moldova:						
Quantity	190,239	191,074	187,370	-1.5	0.4	-1.9
Value	38,888	41,667	39,439	1.4	7.1	-5.3
Unit value	\$204.42	\$218.07	\$210.49	3.0	6.7	-3.5
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine:						
Quantity	193,003	367,712	258,526	33.9	90.5	-29.7
Value	35,568	75,568	49,770	39.9	112.5	-34.1
Unit value	\$184.29	\$205.51	\$192.52	4.5	11.5	-6.3
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Trinidad & Tobago:						
Quantity	341,815	287,507	355,089	3.9	-15.9	23.5
Value	87,289	75,511	91,335	4.6	-13.5	21.0
Unit value	\$255.37	\$262.64	\$257.22	0.7	2.8	-2.1
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-2a—Continued

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from— <i>Continued</i>						
Germany:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canadian producer Stelco:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Egypt:						
Quantity	24,044	37,480	23,447	-2.5	55.9	-37.4
Value	5,377	9,066	5,273	-1.9	68.6	-41.8
Unit value	\$223.64	\$241.90	\$224.91	0.6	8.2	-7.0
Ending inventory	(³)	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
South Africa:						
Quantity	55,850	75,412	76,058	36.2	35.0	0.9
Value	13,524	19,062	18,216	34.7	41.0	-4.4
Unit value	\$242.15	\$252.77	\$239.50	-1.1	4.4	-5.3
Ending inventory	(³)	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Turkey:						
Quantity	151,346	187,878	259,945	71.8	24.1	38.4
Value	30,150	45,285	56,212	86.4	50.2	24.1
Unit value	\$199.21	\$241.04	\$216.24	8.5	21.0	-10.3
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Venezuela:						
Quantity	132,084	84,957	76,077	-42.4	-35.7	-10.5
Value	30,063	18,536	18,275	-39.2	-38.3	-1.4
Unit value	\$227.61	\$218.18	\$240.21	5.5	-4.1	10.1
Ending inventory	(³)	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

Table continued on next page.

Table C-2a—Continued

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from— <i>Continued</i>						
Argentina:						
Quantity	0	35,910	58,499	(⁴)	(⁴)	62.9
Value	0	8,832	14,355	(⁴)	(⁴)	62.5
Unit value	(³)	\$245.94	\$245.39	(⁴)	(⁴)	-0.2
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
France:						
Quantity	4,424	30,769	28,221	537.9	595.5	-8.3
Value	2,005	10,066	9,463	372.0	402.0	-6.0
Unit value	\$453.28	\$327.15	\$335.31	-26.0	-27.8	2.5
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy:						
Quantity	29,488	38,358	31,919	8.2	30.1	-16.8
Value	7,986	13,281	10,252	28.4	66.3	-22.8
Unit value	\$270.81	\$346.23	\$321.20	18.6	27.9	-7.2
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japan:						
Quantity	257,806	222,031	177,173	-31.3	-13.9	-20.2
Value	129,245	110,489	89,105	-31.1	-14.5	-19.4
Unit value	\$501.33	\$497.63	\$502.93	0.3	-0.7	1.1
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia:						
Quantity	4,338	19,767	85,815	1878.2	355.7	334.1
Value	1,036	5,527	19,336	1766.4	433.5	249.8
Unit value	\$238.84	\$279.63	\$225.32	-5.7	17.1	-19.4
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russia:						
Quantity	37,415	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	(⁴)
Value	6,901	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	(⁴)
Unit value	\$184.44	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain:						
Quantity	92,370	35,979	41,908	-54.6	-61.0	16.5
Value	23,664	12,321	11,682	-50.6	-47.9	-5.2
Unit value	\$256.19	\$342.45	\$278.74	8.8	33.7	-18.6
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-2a—Continued

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from— <i>Continued</i> United Kingdom:						
Quantity	74,671	52,540	31,425	-57.9	-29.6	-40.2
Value	27,386	19,209	12,054	-56.0	-29.9	-37.2
Unit value	\$366.75	\$365.61	\$383.58	4.6	-0.3	4.9
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal, nonsubject:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, all sources:						
Quantity	2,787,291	2,987,084	3,066,218	10.0	7.2	2.6
Value	807,566	899,451	875,963	8.5	11.4	-2.6
Unit value	\$289.73	\$301.11	\$285.68	-1.4	3.9	-5.1
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers'--						
Capacity quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization ¹	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Share of quantity of U.S. shipments to:						
Distributors ¹	***	***	***	***	***	***
End users ¹	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments ¹	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hours worked (1,000s)	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table C-2a—Continued

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. producers'—Continued						
Wages paid (\$1,000s)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages	***	***	***	***	***	***
Productivity (short tons/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	***	***	***	***	***	***

¹ "Reported data" are in percent and "Period changes" are in percentage points.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Ending inventory data was not reported separately in Commission questionnaires. These data are included in inventories for "all other."

⁴ Not applicable.

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 and from official Commerce statistics adjusted for the subject merchandise to exclude grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod from questionnaire responses in the final phase of the Commission's original investigations.

Table C-2b

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. consumption quantity:						
Amount	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share ¹	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share: ¹						
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***
Moldova	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Trinidad & Tobago	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Argentina	***	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Austria	***	***	***	***	***	***
Belarus	***	***	***	***	***	***
Belgium	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canadian producer Stelco	***	***	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	***	***	***
Czech Republic	***	***	***	***	***	***
Egypt	***	***	***	***	***	***
Finland	***	***	***	***	***	***
France	***	***	***	***	***	***
Germany	***	***	***	***	***	***
India	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***
Latvia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Luxembourg	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***
New Zealand	***	***	***	***	***	***
Poland	***	***	***	***	***	***
Portugal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Romania	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Table continued on next page.						

Table C-2b—Continued

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. consumption quantity:—Continued						
Importers' share: ¹ —Continued						
Saudi Arabia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Singapore	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sweden	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Kingdom	***	***	***	***	***	***
Venezuela	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal, nonsubject	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. consumption value:						
Amount	***	***	***	***	***	***
Producers' share ¹	***	***	***	***	***	***
Importers' share: ¹						
Brazil	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Indonesia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico	***	***	***	***	***	***
Moldova	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Trinidad & Tobago	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Argentina	***	***	***	***	***	***
Australia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Austria	***	***	***	***	***	***
Belarus	***	***	***	***	***	***
Belgium	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canadian producer Stelco	***	***	***	***	***	***
China	***	***	***	***	***	***
Czech Republic	***	***	***	***	***	***
Egypt	***	***	***	***	***	***
Finland	***	***	***	***	***	***
France	***	***	***	***	***	***
Germany	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-2b—Continued

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. consumption value:—Continued						
Importers' share: ¹ —Continued						
India	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Korea	***	***	***	***	***	***
Latvia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Luxembourg	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Netherlands	***	***	***	***	***	***
New Zealand	***	***	***	***	***	***
Poland	***	***	***	***	***	***
Portugal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Romania	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Saudi Arabia	***	***	***	***	***	***
Singapore	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sweden	***	***	***	***	***	***
Taiwan	***	***	***	***	***	***
Thailand	***	***	***	***	***	***
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***	***
United Kingdom	***	***	***	***	***	***
Venezuela	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nonsubject subtotal	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total imports	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. imports from--						
Brazil						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Canada (excluding Stelco) :						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***

Table continued on next page.

Table C-2b—Continued

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from— <i>Continued</i>						
Indonesia:						
Quantity	69,805	86,940	60,065	-14.0	24.5	-30.9
Value	14,884	19,669	13,118	-11.9	32.2	-33.3
Unit value	\$213.22	\$226.23	\$218.39	2.4	6.1	-3.5
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Mexico:						
Quantity	122,038	159,818	266,925	118.7	31.0	67.0
Value	29,449	39,337	64,309	118.4	33.6	63.5
Unit value	\$241.31	\$246.14	\$240.92	-0.2	2.0	-2.1
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Moldova:						
Quantity	190,239	191,074	187,370	-1.5	0.4	-1.9
Value	38,888	41,667	39,439	1.4	7.1	-5.3
Unit value	\$204.42	\$218.07	\$210.49	3.0	6.7	-3.5
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ukraine:						
Quantity	193,003	367,712	258,526	33.9	90.5	-29.7
Value	35,568	75,568	49,770	39.9	112.5	-34.1
Unit value	\$184.29	\$205.51	\$192.52	4.5	11.5	-6.3
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Trinidad & Tobago:						
Quantity	341,815	287,507	355,089	3.9	-15.9	23.5
Value	87,289	75,511	91,335	4.6	-13.5	21.0
Unit value	\$255.37	\$262.64	\$257.22	0.7	2.8	-2.1
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table C-2b—Continued

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from— <i>Continued</i>						
Canadian producer Stelco:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Egypt:						
Quantity	24,044	37,480	23,447	-2.5	55.9	-37.4
Value	5,377	9,066	5,273	-1.9	68.6	-41.8
Unit value	\$223.64	\$241.90	\$224.91	0.6	8.2	-7.0
Ending inventory	(³)	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Germany:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
South Africa:						
Quantity	55,850	75,412	76,058	36.2	35.0	0.9
Value	13,524	19,062	18,216	34.7	41.0	-4.4
Unit value	\$242.15	\$252.77	\$239.50	-1.1	4.4	-5.3
Ending inventory	(³)	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Turkey:						
Quantity	151,346	187,878	259,945	71.8	24.1	38.4
Value	30,150	45,285	56,212	86.4	50.2	24.1
Unit value	\$199.21	\$241.04	\$216.24	8.5	21.0	-10.3
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Venezuela:						
Quantity	132,084	84,957	76,077	-42.4	-35.7	-10.5
Value	30,063	18,536	18,275	-39.2	-38.3	-1.4
Unit value	\$227.61	\$218.18	\$240.21	5.5	-4.1	10.1
Ending inventory	(³)	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

Table continued on next page.

Table C-2b—Continued

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from— <i>Continued</i>						
Argentina:						
Quantity	0	35,910	58,499	(⁴)	(⁴)	62.9
Value	0	8,832	14,355	(⁴)	(⁴)	62.5
Unit value	(⁴)	\$245.94	\$245.39	(⁴)	(⁴)	-0.2
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
France:						
Quantity	4,424	30,769	28,221	537.9	595.5	-8.3
Value	2,005	10,066	9,463	372.0	402.0	-6.0
Unit value	\$453.28	\$327.15	\$335.31	-26.0	-27.8	2.5
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Italy:						
Quantity	29,488	38,358	31,919	8.2	30.1	-16.8
Value	7,986	13,281	10,252	28.4	66.3	-22.8
Unit value	\$270.81	\$346.23	\$321.20	18.6	27.9	-7.2
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Japan:						
Quantity	257,806	222,031	177,173	-31.3	-13.9	-20.2
Value	129,245	110,489	89,105	-31.1	-14.5	-19.4
Unit value	\$501.33	\$497.63	\$502.93	0.3	-0.7	1.1
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Malaysia:						
Quantity	4,338	19,767	85,815	1,878.2	355.7	334.1
Value	1,036	5,527	19,336	1,766.4	433.5	249.8
Unit value	\$238.84	\$279.63	\$225.32	-5.7	17.1	-19.4
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russia:						
Quantity	37,415	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	(⁴)
Value	6,901	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	(⁴)
Unit value	\$184.44	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spain:						
Quantity	92,370	35,979	41,908	-54.6	-61.0	16.5
Value	23,664	12,321	11,682	-50.6	-47.9	-5.2
Unit value	\$256.19	\$342.45	\$278.74	8.8	33.7	-18.6
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table C-2b—Continued

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. imports from— <i>Continued</i> United Kingdom:						
Quantity	74,671	52,540	31,425	-57.9	-29.6	-40.2
Value	27,386	19,209	12,054	-56.0	-29.9	-37.2
Unit value	\$366.75	\$365.61	\$383.58	4.6	-0.3	4.9
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
All other sources:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Subtotal, nonsubject:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total, all sources:						
Quantity	2,787,291	2,987,084	3,066,218	10.0	7.2	2.6
Value	807,566	899,451	875,963	8.5	11.4	-2.6
Unit value	\$289.73	\$301.11	\$285.68	-1.4	3.9	-5.1
Ending inventory	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. producers'--						
Capacity quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Capacity utilization ¹	***	***	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Export shipments:						
Quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value	***	***	***	***	***	***
Share of quantity of U.S. shipments to:						
Distributors ¹	***	***	***	***	***	***
End users ¹	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventory quantity	***	***	***	***	***	***
Inventories/total shipments ¹	***	***	***	***	***	***
Production workers	***	***	***	***	***	***

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Table C-2b—Continued

Wire rod (including grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod): Summary data concerning the U.S. market, 1999-2001

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

Item	Calendar year			Period changes		
	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001	1999-2000	2000-2001
U.S. producers'—Continued						
Hours worked (1,000s)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wages paid (\$1,000s)	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hourly wages	***	***	***	***	***	***
Productivity (short tons/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	***	***	***	***	***	***

¹ "Reported data" are in percent and "Period changes" are in percentage points.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Ending inventory data was not reported separately in Commission questionnaires. These data are included in inventories for "all other."

⁴ Not applicable.

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 and from official Commerce statistics adjusted for the subject merchandise to exclude grade 1080 tire cord and tire bead quality wire rod from questionnaire responses in the final phase of the Commission's original investigations.