



United States International Trade Commission

Year in Review

The Commissioners

Stephen Koplan,
Chairman
Deanna Tanner Okun,
Vice Chairman

Lynn M. Bragg
Marcia E. Miller
Jennifer A. Hillman
Dennis M. Devaney

Fiscal Year 2001

The U.S. International Trade Commission is an independent, nonpartisan, quasi-judicial federal agency that provides trade expertise to both the legislative and executive branches of government, determines the impact of imports on U.S. industries, and directs actions against certain unfair trade practices, such as patent, trademark, and copyright infringement. ITC analysts and economists investigate and publish reports on U.S. industries and the global trends that affect them. The agency also maintains the National Library of International Trade, a specialized library open to the public.

Editor's Note: This report covers Commission activities during fiscal year 2001 (October 1, 2000, through September 30, 2001). Thelma J. Askey served as a Commissioner during that timeframe. Commissioner Askey's term ended in December 2000, and she left the Commission on January 3, 2001, when President Clinton named Dennis M. Devaney as a recess appointment to fill the position.

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USITC Publication 3520

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Message from the Chairman

I am pleased to present the International Trade Commission's FY 2001 Year in Review. Part One of the report, which details the year's activities and accomplishments in each of our strategic operations, reflects the results of an extraordinarily busy and challenging period in the Commission's history. The year began with the expectation that the caseload would soon return to normal after almost three years of heavy activity generated by the statutorily mandated review of all antidumping and countervailing duty orders issued prior to 1995. That was not to be. By mid-year, the economic downturn was generating a rising tide of new import injury filings. Then in June the President requested that the Commission conduct a section 201 safeguard investigation of a broad range of steel products to determine whether the industry was eligible for import relief. The resulting investigation, which was one of the largest import injury investigations in Commission history, would consume a significant portion of the Commission's time and resources for the remainder of the fiscal year and beyond.

But the wave of import injury cases was not our only challenge of FY 2001. There was also a surge in the number of intellectual property-based import investigations, most dealing with patent or trademark infringement. These complex cases, often involving high-technology products or processes, have more than doubled in less than two years. Additionally, the demand for Commission research on a variety of important trade issues to support U.S. trade policy formulation and implementation by the Administration and the Congress remained heavy. Also, the year saw significant progress in providing trade information resources, not only to our researchers and investigators, but also to the Congress, the executive branch, and the general public. Particularly noteworthy was the effort to enhance the quality of online tariff and trade data we provide to the trade community and the public.

The Commission also pursued an increasingly active presence in the partnership with other government agencies to forward the development of an integrated governmentwide data system to facilitate law enforcement as well as data collection and analysis. Finally, the level of direct technical assistance provided by Commission staff to Congress and the U.S. Trade Representative rose steadily to meet their needs for developing trade policy, negotiating trade agreements, and responding to a variety of other trade concerns.

It has been my good fortune to chair the Commission during a particularly exciting period. It would have been a far less gratifying experience without the wise counsel and assistance of my colleagues on the Commission and the generous support of the exceptional career staff. Their commitment, competence, talent, and energy are the resources which vitalize our efforts to fulfill the Commission's mission to administer the trade laws fairly and impartially in the interests of the American people.

Stephen Koplan
Chairman

The Commission

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

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

The ITC's mission is twofold: to administer U.S. trade remedy laws in a fair and objective manner; and to provide the President, the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), and the Congress with independent, quality advice and information on matters of international trade and competitiveness. In doing so, the ITC contributes to the development and implementation of sound and informed U.S. trade policy.

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

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

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

The Commissioners

Stephen Koplan, a Democrat of Virginia, was designated Chairman of the ITC by President Clinton for the term ending June 16, 2002. He was appointed by President Clinton and sworn in as a member of the Commission on August 4, 1998, for the Commission term ending June 16, 2005. Mr. Koplan has been admitted to practice law in both Massachusetts and the District of Columbia. He began his career as a prosecutor in the Tax Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. He served in the Department's Tax Division for five years and its Civil Rights Division for seven years. Subsequently, he was the Legislative Representative for tax and international trade issues for the AFL-CIO for six-and-one-half years. He also served as staff attorney to former Senator Lee Metcalf (D-MT), with responsibility for all tax and foreign trade legislation referred to the Senate Committee on Finance, and later as the General Counsel of the former Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee. He served as the Vice President of Governmental Affairs of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.; as a principal in two Washington, DC, law firms; and most recently, as the Director for Governmental and Conservation Affairs of Safari Club International. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Brandeis University, a Juris Doctor degree from Boston University School of Law, and a Master of Laws (in Taxation) degree from New York University.

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

Lynn Munroe Bragg, a Republican of Maryland, was appointed by President Clinton and was sworn in as a member of the Commission on March 31, 1994, for the term ending June 16, 2002. She served as Chairman of the ITC from June 17, 1998, through June 16, 2000, and as Vice Chairman of the ITC from August 5, 1996, through June 16, 1998. Prior to her appointment to the ITC, she served in a senior management position with the Edison Electric Institute as a director of government affairs. From 1981 to 1991, Ms. Bragg served on the staff of former Senator Malcolm Wallop (R-WY) as the Legislative Director and a Legislative Assistant. Previously, she held several positions in the corporate affairs department of the Potomac Electric Power Company (PEPCO) in Washington, DC. She holds a Bachelor of Arts degree with Final Honors from Mary Washington College and a Master of Science degree from Boston University.

Marcia E. Miller, a Democrat of Indiana, became a member of the Commission on August 5, 1996, to fill the Commission term ending December 16, 2003. She served as Chairman of the ITC from August 5, 1996, through June 16, 1998, and as Vice Chairman of the ITC from June 17, 1998, through June 16, 2000. Prior to her appointment, Ms. Miller was the Minority Chief International Trade Counselor with the U.S. Senate Committee on Finance, which has jurisdiction over U.S. foreign trade policy, customs and import matters, and the budgets of several related agencies. She was named Chief International Trade Counselor to the Finance Committee by then-Chairman Daniel Patrick Moynihan in February 1993 following five years of service as a professional staff member with the Committee. Earlier in her career, Ms. Miller was an international economist with the law firm of Wilmer, Cutler, and Pickering. Prior to that, she handled international trade issues for the American Textile Manufacturers Institute. Ms. Miller holds a Master of Arts degree from the

School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, and a Bachelor of Arts degree from Miami University in Oxford, Ohio.

Jennifer A. Hillman, a Democrat of Indiana, was appointed by President Clinton and sworn in as a member of the Commission on August 4, 1998, for the term ending December 16, 2006. Prior to her appointment, Ms. Hillman served as General Counsel for the United States Trade Representative (USTR) from 1995–1997, where she was responsible for a wide variety of trade matters, including all U.S. government submissions in dispute settlement cases pending before either the World Trade Organization or the North American Free Trade Agreement panels as well as all legal work done in connection with trade negotiations. Prior to that position, she served as Chief Textile Negotiator with the Rank of Ambassador for the USTR. Before joining the USTR, she was the Legislative Director and Counsel to Senator Terry Sanford (D-NC). She began her career as an attorney in the Washington firm of Patton, Boggs & Blow. Ms. Hillman holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in political science and a Master of Arts degree in higher education administration from Duke University; she received her J.D. from Harvard Law School.

Dennis M. Devaney, a Republican of Michigan, was appointed by President Clinton on January 3, 2001, for the period that will expire at the end of the first session of the 107th Congress. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Devaney was of counsel in the Detroit office of Butzel Long and an Associate Professor of Law at Wayne State University Law School. Previously, he had been of counsel in the Washington, DC, office of Winston & Strawn. Mr. Devaney served as a member of the National Labor Relations Board from 1988–1994, to which he was appointed by President Reagan and reappointed by President George Bush. He has taught as a visiting professor of law at Boston University, Cornell University, and Tulane University Law Schools. He was also a Fulbright Scholar in Budapest, Hungary, teaching courses in labor, international, and constitutional law. Mr. Devaney served as general counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority in 1988. From 1982–1988, he was a member of the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board. From 1979–1982, he was in private practice in Washington, DC. Prior to private practice, he was counsel to the Food Marketing Institute from 1977–1979 and assistant general counsel for the U.S. Brewers Association from 1975–1977. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in history and a Master of Arts degree in political science from the University of Maryland, and a J.D. from the Georgetown University Law Center.

Introduction

FY 2001 (October 1, 2000-September 30, 2001) was an unusually busy year at the ITC, with a remarkable caseload in all areas. The agency's import injury investigations were highlighted by a global safeguard investigation concerning steel that will be remembered as one of the largest investigations ever conducted by the agency, as well as by the third highest number of antidumping and countervailing duty investigations instituted since the current law went into effect. The agency also saw the number of investigations instituted under section 337 double over the previous year.

At the request of the President and the Senate Committee on Finance, the ITC launched a global safeguard investigation in June concerning imports of steel. The investigation, which was ongoing at the end of FY 2001, involves a very broad range of steel products, and like all global safeguard investigations, concerns imports of these products from all countries. The Commission scheduled eight full days of hearings in the injury phase of the investigation, including seven days in late September (and early October) at its Washington headquarters. The Commission was expected to travel to Merrillville, Indiana, in early FY 2002 for a field hearing in connection with the investigation; its injury determination was scheduled for mid-October.

At the same time, petitioners filed the highest number of antidumping and countervailing duty investigations since 1992 during FY 2001. The Commission instituted 116 investigations under this law during FY 2001, the majority of which involved allegations of dumping.

Under section 337, the Commission saw its caseload more than double during FY 2001. The agency instituted twice as many new section 337 investigations in FY 2001 as it did in FY 2000, and during the course of FY 2001, there were 40 active section 337 matters before the Commission, which represented a 60 percent increase in the number of such matters in the previous fiscal year.

In addition, the ITC completed 12 general factfinding investigations during FY 2001; these included a greatly anticipated report on the economic implications of U.S. sanctions with respect to Cuba, separate reports on the economic impact of free trade agreements with Singapore and Korea, and an analysis of the competitiveness of the U.S. civil aerostructures industry.

Details on the ITC's investigations during FY 2001 can be found in the tables included in appendix A of this report, and descriptions of the factfinding reports conducted during the year are found starting on page 20 and continuing in appendix B.

On the technical front, the ITC opened its acclaimed ITC DataWeb to the public on a permanent, full-time basis during FY 2001, following a successful two-year pilot program to test public access to the system and complete technical upgrades in order to ensure efficient handling of public and government inquiries. The ITC DataWeb is a self-service, interactive, Internet-based system that provides access to extensive tariff and trade data. The ITC continued to expand and improve the ITC DataWeb during FY 2001; further details may be found on page 24 of this report.

Another critical information technology project that moved forward during FY 2001 was the upgrade of the ITC's Electronic Document Imaging System (EDIS), which provides public access via the Internet to the public inspection files maintained in all ITC investigations. In

addition to enhancing user experience, the upgraded “EDIS-II” is expected to enable the ITC to meet the goals of the Government Paperwork Elimination Act by allowing users to conduct business with the agency electronically, where feasible. EDIS-II is expected to be launched in early FY 2003.

Finally, the Commission bade farewell to Commissioner Thelma J. Askey in January 2001. She was replaced by Commissioner Dennis M. Devaney the same month. Commissioner Devaney received a recess appointment from President Clinton and will serve until the end of the first session of the 107th Congress.

Part One:

Commission Activities and Accomplishments

Operation 1: Import Injury Investigations

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

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

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

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

In the course of import injury investigations, ITC staff work closely with officials at the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. Customs Service, parties to the investigations and their attorneys, and company officials for U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers of the product. In addition, members of Congress frequently testify at import injury hearings to enter the views and concerns of their constituents into the record of the investigation. During FY 2001, members of Congress made 65 appearances before the Commission in connection with import injury investigations.

ITC determinations under the antidumping and countervailing duty and the five-year (sunset) review laws can be appealed to the Court of International Trade (and further appealed to the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit). ITC attorneys represent the Commission in these proceedings, and litigation is another critical aspect of the ITC's import injury investigation work. For information concerning import injury appeals during FY 2001, see appendix E.

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

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

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

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

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

One hundred and sixteen Title VII petitions were filed with the Commission in FY 2001. The majority concerned allegations of dumping (92 of the 116). The petitions covered a variety of products, including ammonium nitrate, pure magnesium, hot-rolled carbon steel flat products, low enriched uranium, stainless steel bar, welded large diameter line pipe, folding gift boxes, automotive replacement glass windshields, oleoresin paprika, mussels, greenhouse tomatoes, spring table grapes, softwood lumber, silicomanganese, folding metal tables and chairs, polyethylene terephthalate film, structural steel beams, standard pipe, red raspberries, gum arabic, blast furnace coke, steel wire rod, cold-rolled carbon steel flat products, and sulfanilic acid. The Commission also finished work on a number of other cases that had been filed during FY 2000. See appendix A for a complete list of investigations and accompanying details.

The ITC instituted 11 five-year (sunset) reviews during FY 2001. A list of reviews is presented in appendix A, and the status of each review can also be found on the ITC’s Internet site at www.usitc.gov/webinv.htm.

Global Safeguard Investigations

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

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

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

During FY 2001, the Commission instituted one global safeguard investigation involving steel and four global safeguard reviews involving wheat gluten (two reviews), circular welded carbon quality line pipe, and steel wire rod. In addition, the Commission conducted one investigation under section 129(a)(4) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act to render its determination in the safeguard investigation on wheat gluten not inconsistent with findings of the Appellate Body of the World Trade Organization.

NAFTA Implementation Act

Under section 312 of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (NAFTA), the Commission conducts investigations to determine whether a surge in imports from a NAFTA country or countries is undermining the effectiveness of a global safeguard relief action taken by the President. The Commission instituted one NAFTA safeguard (section 312) investigation concerning steel wire rod during FY 2001.

Operation 2: Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations

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

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

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

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

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

In FY 2001, investigations involving complex technologies again dominated the ITC's section 337 docket. A majority of section 337 investigations concerned products in the computer and telecommunications fields, including interactive program guides for digital satellite and cable television, high speed wireless local area network systems, modems, computer control systems, plasma display panels, various types of memory chips and related integrated circuit devices, and processes for semiconductor fabrication. Several other investigations involved sophisticated technologies relating to items such as magnetic resonance injection systems, synthetic fibers and fabric used in vehicle tires and seat belts, and abrasive products used in the manufacture of silicon chips. Other section 337 investigations active during the year concerned disposable cameras, garage door openers, personal watercraft, and interlocking floor panels.

During FY 2001, there were 40 active section 337 investigations and related proceedings, 32 of which were instituted in FY 2001. A full list of investigations and related proceedings completed appears in appendix A. With two exceptions, all of the Section 337 matters active in FY 2001 included allegations of patent infringement. Two of these investigations included design as well as utility patents. Three Section 337 proceedings included claims of both trademark and patent infringement, and two others were based solely on trademark or trade dress infringement and other unfair acts. The Commission's caseload included a combined advisory opinion and formal enforcement proceeding, a reconsideration proceeding, a modification proceeding, and a remand from the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, all of which related to previously concluded section 337 investigations.

ITC determinations in section 337 investigations can be appealed to the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. ITC attorneys represent the Commission in these proceedings, and this appellate litigation is another critical aspect of the ITC's work under this operation. For information concerning section 337 appeals during FY 2001, see appendix E.

Operation 3: The Research Program

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

General Factfinding Investigations

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

These investigations include:

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

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

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

Investigative teams for general factfinding investigations typically include trade analysts, economists, and attorneys; nomenclature experts are also sometimes part of these teams. Fact-gathering techniques in ITC general factfinding investigations may include public hearings; written or phone surveys of U.S. producers, importers, and consumers; domestic and foreign fieldwork; interviews with industry, government, and academic experts; extensive literature review; and data compilation and analysis. Members of Congress often testify at Commission hearings in general factfinding investigations to share the views and concerns of their constituents. During FY 2001, members of Congress made seven appearances at Commission general factfinding investigation hearings.

ITC Research Program work incorporates numerous analytical approaches, including statistical (econometric) and simulation analyses. The type of simulation analysis used varies, depending on the nature of the investigation, and ranges from single-sector (partial-equilibrium) to multisector and multicountry (general equilibrium). In order to support its general equilibrium modeling capabilities, the ITC uses both a global database and a more detailed (500 sector) database of the U.S. economy.

Probable Economic Effect Investigations under the Trade Act of 1974

Under the Trade Act of 1974, at the request of the President, the ITC investigates the effects on U.S. industries and consumers of possible tariff modifications resulting from trade agreements and of duty-free entry of specific products from developing countries under the Generalized System of Preferences. While the ITC may conduct such investigations under this section of the law (section 131, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2151), in recent years they have more commonly been requested and conducted as general factfinding investigations under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Other Major Research Initiatives

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

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

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

These staff publications represent the views of the individual staff authors and are not the views of the Commission or of any individual Commissioner. Publications of this genre include staff research papers, which are in-depth studies on topics of current interest; the *Industry Trade and Technology Review*, a quarterly publication of the ITC Office of Industries; and the *International Economic Review*, a regular publication of the ITC Office of Economics. In addition, as a means of honing their analytical skills and staying current in their individual fields of specialization, ITC staff in the Offices of Economics and Industries produce working papers and ITC economists publish research notes, which are available to their peers and the public through the ITC's Internet site. Some of the most significant general factfinding reports completed during the year are highlighted below. Detailed information on other ITC reports and publications completed during FY 2001 or pending on September 30, 2001, is provided in appendix B. The ITC completed one section 1205 investigation during FY 2001; details appear in appendix A.

Studies on Special Areas of Congressional or USTR Interest

The Economic Implications of U.S. Sanctions with Respect to Cuba (332-413)

On March 15, 2000, the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, requested that the ITC assess the economic impact on the United States of U.S. sanctions on Cuba. The ITC report, submitted in February 2001, found that U.S. economic sanctions with respect to Cuba had a minimal overall historical impact on the U.S. economy; that the sanctions generally had a minimal overall historical impact on the Cuban economy; that despite the close geographic proximity that would appear to make the United States and Cuba natural trading partners, bilateral economic relations in the absence of sanctions could be limited by Cuba's remaining restrictions on investment and economic activity, a foreign exchange shortage that limits Cuba's ability to import, and production constraints that limit Cuba's export potential; and that while the overall impact on the U.S. economy of U.S. sanctions with respect to Cuba was small, some U.S. industries (such as rice and wheat) might benefit from removal of the sanctions, and others (such as citrus and winter vegetables) might face some increased competition from imports from Cuba.

Electric Power Services: Recent Reforms in Selected Foreign Markets (332-411)

In November 1999, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate the electric power services markets in countries that have undertaken significant regulatory reform. The foreign markets examined were Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, the European Union,

Japan, New Zealand, and Venezuela. The ITC report, submitted in November 2000, found that the trend toward regulatory and structural market reforms in foreign electric power markets fosters international trade in services. The ITC found that as a consequence of reform, private firms increasingly have new opportunities to participate in the four traditional electric power industry segments (generation, transmission, distribution, and retail supply) as well as the newly created segment of electric power trading. The ITC reported that major elements of reform include privatizing government-owned entities, vertical unbundling to separate newly competitive from still-regulated activities, reducing concentration in the generation and retail supply segments, ensuring open access to common infrastructure, and establishing an independent regulatory authority. The ITC further found that international implications of reform include new trade opportunities and more foreign direct investment in the electric power industry; that international cooperation could support the development of competitive markets by facilitating regional interconnection and resolving fairness issues that may arise if reforms are implemented unevenly across countries; and that the General Agreement on Trade in Services may offer a vehicle for pursuing policy coordination, as the objectives of regulatory reform are generally compatible with the principles contained in the agreement.

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

U.S.-Korea FTA: The Economic Impact of Establishing a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) Between the United States and the Republic of Korea (332-425)

On December 18, 2000, the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate, requested that the ITC analyze the economic impact of a free trade agreement between the United States and the Republic of Korea. The ITC report, submitted in September 2001, found that a U.S.-Korea FTA would result in increased bilateral trade, particularly in agriculture, textiles, apparel, and leather goods; that each country faces relatively high tariffs on goods in which it has a comparative advantage to the other; and that U.S. industry has identified the Korean regulatory regime as the greatest barrier to U.S. exports in Korea, with Korean product and safety standards, pharmaceutical testing requirements, and labeling negatively affecting foreign firms' ability to sell goods and services in Korea.

U.S.-Singapore Free Trade Agreement: Potential Trade and Economic Effects (332-422)

On November 17, 2000, the USTR requested that the ITC assess the economic impact on the United States of a free trade agreement with Singapore. The ITC's confidential report, submitted in January 2001, included a concise description of the Singapore economy, patterns of trade with the United States and other major trade partners, and the tariff and investment relationship between the United States and Singapore; a quantitative analysis of the likely trade and economic impact of a U.S.-Singapore FTA by sector; a supplementary qualitative analysis of the impact of such an FTA on certain specific product sectors; discussions of potential trade and economic effects of the elimination of barriers to trade in services, of changes in intellectual property rights regimes, and of changes in rules concerning foreign direct investment under a U.S.-Singapore FTA.

Studies Analyzing the Competitiveness of U.S. Industry

Competitive Assessment of the U.S. Large Civil Aircraft Aerostructures Industry (332-414)

On March 13, 2000, the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, requested that the ITC examine the civil aerostructures industry (e.g. fuselage, wings, and

landing gear) in its capacity as a major supplier to the LCA industry. The study did not include nonstructural components such as avionics and engines. The ITC report, submitted in June 2001, discussed the composition of the industry and recent trends; the process of new aerostructures development; the means and trends in government supports and other financial assistance; and the relative strengths and weaknesses of the aerostructures industries in the United States, Europe, Canada, and to the extent possible, Asia. The report focused on the U.S. civil aerostructures industry's ability to compete over the short and long terms with those industries in Europe, Canada, and Asia.

Pricing of Prescription Drugs (332-419)

On June 29, 2000, the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, requested that the ITC investigate and report on how certain price controls on innovative medicines affect the pricing for such drugs abroad and in the United States. The countries involved were Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, and the United Kingdom. The ITC was asked to provide its report within 90 days of receipt of the request, or by September 29, 2000. Following subsequent communications with the Committee, the deadline was extended and the scope of the Committee's original request was modified. The ITC report, submitted in December 2000, provided, for each of the countries under consideration, information on the process by which drug prices are established, the role of compulsory licensing in setting prices, and a description of the costs associated with the development of prescription drugs in each country. The report also provided a general discussion of conditions of competition in the pharmaceutical market, a brief review of the literature that addresses the dynamics of the pharmaceutical market and international price comparisons, and a presentation of the analytical framework that could be used should the Committee request additional analysis.

Studies Conducted on a Recurring Basis

Recent Trends in U.S. Services Trade, 2001 Annual Report Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade in 2000 (332-345)

On August 27, 1993, the Commission instituted on its own motion an annual investigation to review U.S. trade performance, focusing on changes in U.S. imports, exports, and trade balances of key agricultural and manufactured products and on changes in U.S. bilateral trade with major trading partners. In FY 1995, the ITC expanded the scope of its investigation and launched a separate publication focusing on the U.S. service sector, which accounted for 78 percent of U.S. gross domestic product in 1998 and 80 percent of the U.S. workforce in 1999.

The current report on services, published in June 2001, presents a statistical overview of U.S. trade in services and provides industry-specific analyses focused on trends in exports, imports, and trade balances during 1998-99. The report concludes with an examination of productivity in the U.S. service sector.

The 2000 annual report on merchandise trade, published in July 2001, reviews U.S. trade performance in 2000. It also profiles the U.S. industry and market for about 245 industry and commodity groups and subgroups, providing data for 1996-2000 on domestic consumption, production, employment, trade, and import penetration. The report also covers the macroeconomic environment within the U.S. and global markets in 2000 and the significance of international trade in the U.S. gross domestic product compared with those of its major trade partners; noteworthy bilateral shifts in trade with the top five U.S. trading

partners (in terms of total trade); factors affecting 10-year trade trends for apparel, crude petroleum, fruit and vegetable juices, natural gas, and semiconductors and integrated circuits; industry/commodity groups that experienced the most significant shifts in trade; the status of five-year (sunset) reviews of existing antidumping and countervailing duty orders and of WTO cases involving the United States; and the influence of foreign currency exchange rates on trade patterns and the rate shifts that occurred in 2000.

The Year in Trade 2000

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

The Year in Trade 2000, published in June 2001, provides a practical review of U.S. international trade laws, a report on the operation of the World Trade Organization, a review of U.S. bilateral trade agreements with major trading partners, and a survey of actions under U.S. trade laws. The report also examines developments in several important regional fora, including the North American Free Trade Agreement, the Free Trade Area of the Americas, and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. The report also covers global economic conditions and U.S. trade with major trading partners during 2000; significant activities in the WTO, including its dispute settlement mechanism, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; bilateral trade issues with major U.S. trading partners; the operation of such programs as the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences, the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, and the Andean Trade Preference Act; and developments in the U.S. textile and apparel trade program including expanded trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act and the United States-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act. The publication includes complete listings of antidumping, countervailing duty, intellectual property rights infringement, and section 301 cases undertaken by the U.S. government in 2000.

Operation 4: Trade Information Services

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

- maintains the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS), which provides the applicable tariff rates and statistical categories for all merchandise imported into the United States;
- develops and maintains the on-line interactive Tariff and Trade DataWeb, which provides worldwide interactive access to current and historical U.S. trade data;
- operates the National Library of International Trade, one of the most extensive libraries specializing in international trade matters in the United States, which serves the Commission and the public;
- operates the Trade Remedy Assistance Office, which provides information to small businesses concerning the remedies and benefits available under U.S. trade laws and

provides technical and legal assistance and advice to eligible small businesses seeking remedies; and

- prepares legislative reports, which investigate the legal and economic effects of proposed tariff reductions and duty suspensions for specific products, for use by the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance during consideration of tariff-related legislation.

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

The *HTS* is based on the international Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (known simply as the Harmonized System), a global tariff classification system that covers most world trade in goods. The ITC publishes a new edition of the *HTS* annually and updates it as needed throughout the year. Each revision of the *HTS* is posted on the ITC's Internet site (<http://www.usitc.gov/taffairs.htm#HTS>). In December 2000, the agency published the 2001 edition of the *HTS* (in hard copy and electronically). A supplement (hard copy and electronic) was published in July 2001, and interim updates were posted on the ITC's Internet site before and after the July supplement.

The ITC's Director of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements chairs the Committee for Statistical Annotation of the Tariff Schedule, which also includes representatives of the U.S. Customs Service and the Census Bureau. The committee analyzes and evaluates petitions requesting changes in *HTS* statistical subheadings; it received 16 such petitions during FY 2001. The Director also serves as chair of the Board of Directors of the ITDS.

Following a successful two-year pilot program and necessary technical upgrades, the ITC made its increasingly popular DataWeb available to the public on a full-time, free-of-charge basis during FY 2001. The ITC DataWeb is an interactive, self-service, Internet-based system that provides access to extensive tariff and trade data. The system provides tariff and trade data relied upon by ITC staff as well as by staff at various federal government agencies, congressional offices, U.S. trade negotiating groups, and U.S. embassies. The ITC DataWeb is also used extensively by educational institutions, the U.S. private sector, and numerous private and public entities in other countries.

The ITC DataWeb, updated monthly, integrates international trade transactions with complex tariff and customs treatment. Data are available for 1989 through 2001 on a monthly, quarterly, annual, or year-to-date basis and can be retrieved in a number of classification systems, including the Harmonized Tariff Schedule, the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), or the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). A "Commodity Translation Wizard" that translates between these classification systems was developed during FY 2001. The ITC DataWeb offers data on imports and exports; U.S. import duties, staged tariff reductions, and imports for trading partners; U.S. trade by global region and by partner country; and detailed Commission trade database tables. It can be accessed at <http://dataweb.usitc.gov> or from the ITC's Internet site (www.usitc.gov).

DataWeb registrations during FY 2001, including public registrations, grew to 24,000 users, generating as many as 57,000 data reports in any given month. General public, multinational institution, and university use of the DataWeb now accounts for 87 percent of registrants; however, government users (13 percent of registrants) account for about 34 percent of the reports generated.

The ITC's National Library of International Trade houses over 100,000 volumes and approximately 2,500 periodical titles related to U.S. industry and international trade laws and practices, as well as more than three dozen CD-ROM and on-line information databases. It is open to the public during agency hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. (Eastern time), Monday through Friday). The library's catalog is posted on the ITC's Internet site (<http://www.usitc.gov/websearc.htm>).

During FY 2001, the ITC completed 11 bill reports requested by Congress. A complete list of reports appears in appendix D. A list of reports, with links to the respective publications, is also available on the ITC Internet site at www.usitc.gov/billrpts.htm.

The agency provided information and assistance to 122 business, public, academic, and congressional customers through the Trade Remedy Assistance Program. During FY 2001, two entities were certified under the program as eligible small businesses and filed cases under the trade remedy laws with the ITC. One case, filed under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, yielded a limited exclusion order. The other case, an antidumping petition filed under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930, yielded an affirmative preliminary phase determination; the case was pending at the Department of Commerce at the end of FY 2001.

Operation 5: Trade Policy Support

The ITC supports trade policymakers in the executive branch and in the Congress by providing technical expertise and objective information on international trade issues. The ITC offers technical advice through research, informal briefings and meetings, and testimony at Congressional hearings. The agency also drafts Presidential proclamations and other Presidential documents, as well as final decisions by various executive branch agencies that modify the HTS to implement congressional legislation or trade policy decisions of the executive branch.

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

During FY 2001, ITC staff were active participants in interagency committees and international organizations in more than 43 different issue areas. The bulk of participation was focused in WTO litigation, FTAA negotiations, four Free Trade Agreement negotiations, the Andean Trade Preference Act renewal, WTO/agriculture and services negotiations, WTO/domestic safeguard issues, the interagency 301 Committee, and issues relating to the monitoring and enforcement of trade agreements.

WTO dispute settlement and litigation issues are having an increasing impact on the agency, as ITC attorneys assist the USTR in consultations, in drafting briefs, and in representing the

United States in hearings before panels and the appellate body in the WTO. During FY 2001, this WTO-related work concerned ITC antidumping, countervailing duty, and safeguard determinations; defense of other U.S. measures; and USTR-initiated proceedings relative to actions of other countries. ITC staff also provided support to the USTR in connection with notifying WTO committees of U.S. legislation and other measures and in reviewing the antidumping, countervailing duty, and safeguards laws of other countries for consistency with WTO requirements.

Commission staff provided substantial assistance to congressional policymakers in their consideration of a wide range of trade policy issues, including various regional issues, such as trade liberalization with Africa, China, the Andean and Caribbean regions, and other individual nations. The ITC also provided information on sectoral issues, such as steel, forest products, wheat, and textiles and apparel. The ITC responded to 345 congressional letters as well as hundreds of requests for informal technical assistance during FY 2001. In addition, Members of Congress made 72 appearances at ITC hearings in connection with a variety of investigations during the year.

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

Agencywide Accomplishments

The global safeguard investigation concerning steel imports, requested by the Administration in June 2001, had an immediate and wide-ranging impact on the ITC during FY 2001.

In addition to the investigators, attorneys, economists, industry analysts, and statistical staff involved in the investigation, staff from the Offices of the Secretary, External Relations, Facilities Management, and Publishing were called upon to plan and carry out the extensive organizational and logistical requirements of the investigation, particularly during the seven days of hearings in the Main Hearing Room at the ITC Building. Administrative law judges altered their trial schedules to make available the ITC's two courtrooms, which served as "overflow" rooms for the parties and the public during the course of the hearings. Special accommodations were made for the large number of Members of Congress who wished to testify as well as for the heavier-than-usual media coverage of the proceedings, projection-screen televisions were set up in the "overflow" rooms to carry live feeds from the Main Hearing Room, and staff from throughout the agency were called upon to greet, escort, and otherwise coordinate arrangements for and manage an unusually large public turnout.

The impact of the year's heavy caseload can be seen in the number of documents filed and processed by the agency during FY 2001 (18,006 documents filed, compared to 16,096 documents filed in FY 2000). The Commission completed the three-year transition period for implementing five-year (sunset) reviews of all outstanding antidumping and countervailing duty orders in FY 2001, and as a result, the number of meetings and hearings held in FY 2001 returned to a more typical level — 40 meetings in FY 2001 (compared to 49 meetings in FY 2000) and 35 days of hearings during the year (compared to 48 days of hearings in FY 2000).

All ITC business processes—investigations, research studies, technical assistance, and administration — depend on reliable and effective information systems and services. During FY 2001, the agency improved the alignment of its information technology investments with its strategic goals, approving a Strategic Information Resources Management Plan (posted on the ITC web site at www.usitc.gov/web/about.htm). The plan identifies information technology investments to advance agency business goals and to support the governmentwide emphasis on improved citizen access to information and services via the Internet.

During FY 2001, the agency began in earnest its efforts to upgrade the ITC Electronic Document Imaging System (EDIS) and its Internet interface, EDIS On-Line. The EDIS On-Line system provides global public access to the agency's nonconfidential public inspection files 24 hours a day, seven days a week. In addition to improving key features of the system, the upgrade (known as EDIS-II) will also enhance the ITC's ability to meet the goals of the Government Paperwork Elimination Act by providing the means for parties to conduct certain types of business with the agency electronically, if they choose to do so. The ITC kicked off its EDIS-II e-filing initiative with a public forum in June 2001, where attorneys who practice before the Commission offered advice and observations on electronic filing and document management in general as well as how the agency might improve the EDIS system specifically. The EDIS-II system is scheduled to go on-line in early FY 2003.

The ITC's Internet site continued to serve as a main delivery system for ITC workproducts during FY 2001, and the agency used its site extensively as a vehicle for the immediate dissemination of investigation-related documents during the steel global safeguard investigation. The ITC increased the use of color in its publications during the year, and it decided to distribute its general factfinding investigations on CD-ROM rather than as hardcopy publications as a means of reducing costs.

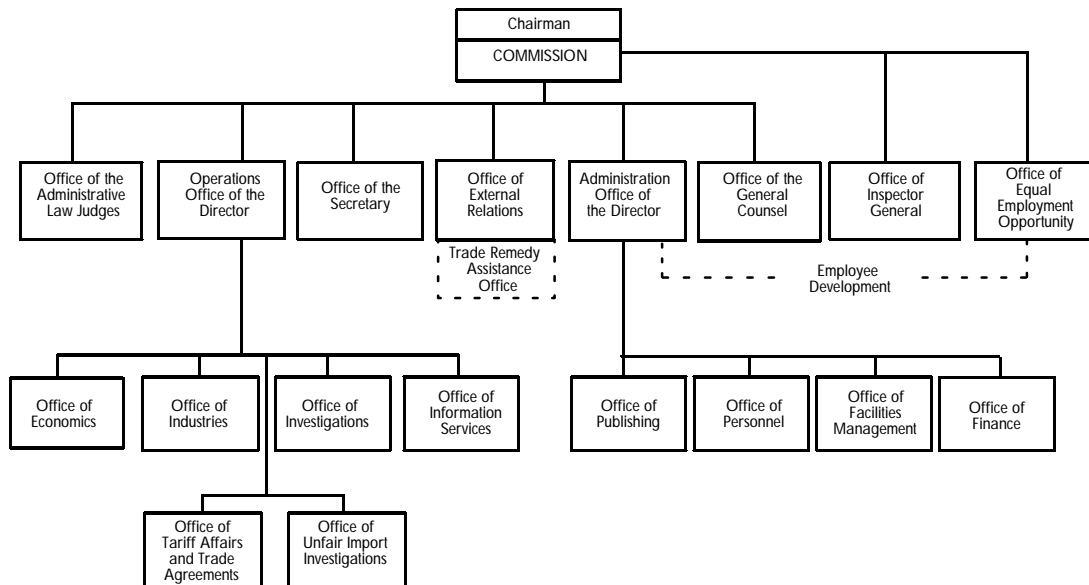
Under the Freedom of Information Act, the ITC received 62 requests, 30 of which were granted in whole or in part. The agency also processed 711 requests for confidential treatment of information in its investigations and 239 requests for release of confidential business information under protective order.

The ITC's visitor program arranged visits for 316 individuals (up from 181 in FY 2000) from 12 foreign countries and the United States during FY 2001. Visitors included government officials, journalists, businessmen, economists, bankers, attorneys, professors, and students.

During FY 2001, the Inspector General conducted audits of the Commission's records management program, implementation of electronic Freedom of Information Act, and information security program. Inspections addressed topics such as the self-assessment of human capital and information collection of Internet servers.

Part Two: Organization

U.S. International Trade Commission



Commission Organization

Office of Operations

The ITC's core of investigative, industry, economic, nomenclature, and technical expertise is found within the Office of Operations. Under the supervision of the Director, staff in the component Offices in Operations complete all statutory investigations, studies, and special work projects assigned by the Commission.

Office of Investigations

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

Office of Industries

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

Office of Economics

The Office of Economics provides expert economic analysis for various types of import injury investigations, studies requested by the Congress and the President under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and various other research products. In addition, staff economists provide technical assistance to the Congress, the USTR, other executive branch agencies, and the public.

Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements

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

Office of Unfair Import Investigations

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

Office of Information Services

The Office of Information Services (OIS) administers all ITC computer, telecommunications, and statistical and editorial services. OIS's library services staff manage the ITC's National Library of International Trade, a specialized technical library that serves as the agency's information and research center.

Office of the General Counsel

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

Office of the Administrative Law Judges

The Commission's Administrative Law Judges (ALJs) hold hearings and make initial determinations in investigations under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930. These

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

Office of External Relations

The Office of External Relations develops and maintains liaison between the ITC and its diverse external customers. The office is the focal point for contacts with the USTR and other executive branch agencies, Congress, foreign governments, international organizations, the public, and the international, national, and local news media. It also coordinates meetings with international visitors. External Relations keeps Commissioners and senior ITC staff informed of developing issues that might affect the agency's mission and reputation, coordinates Presidential requests for advice and information on trade issues, and manages interactions between the ITC and the international trade community. The ITC's Trade Remedy Assistance Office is a component of External Relations that assists small businesses seeking benefits or relief under U.S. trade laws.

Office of the Secretary

The Office of the Secretary compiles and maintains the Commission's official records, including petitions, briefs, and other legal documents. Under the direction of the Secretary, the office issues Commission notices, reports, and orders, and it schedules and participates in all Commission meetings and hearings. The office makes determinations on requests for confidential treatment of information, requests for information to be released under protective order, and requests under the Freedom of Information Act.

Office of Administration

The Office of Administration oversees the preparation of the Commission's budget; manages its financial systems; supervises all personnel matters, including collective bargaining with union representatives; directs procurement, publishing, and facilities management; and is responsible for all agency security matters. Component offices include Finance, Facilities Management, Publishing, and Personnel.

Office of Finance

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

Office of Facilities Management

The Office of Facilities Management directs and coordinates ITC administrative support services.

Office of Publishing

The Office of Publishing oversees the ITC's publishing activities and is responsible for producing all ITC publications.

Office of Personnel

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

Office of Equal Employment Opportunity

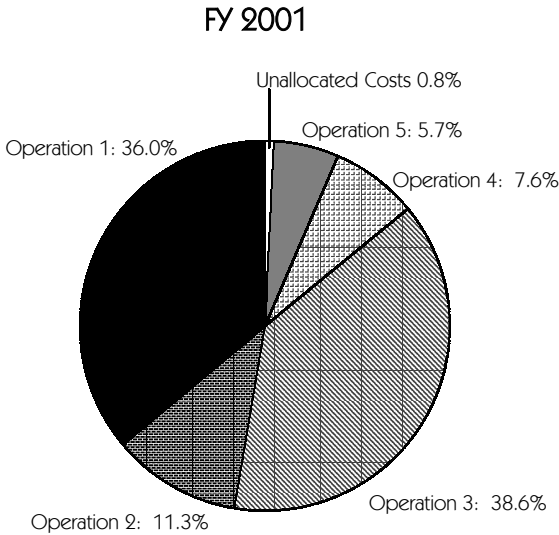
The Office of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) administers the ITC affirmative action program. The Director advises the Chairman and ITC managers on all equal employment issues; evaluates the sufficiency of the agency's EEO program and recommends improvements or corrections, including remedial and disciplinary action; establishes and maintains a diversity outreach program; and monitors recruitment activities to assure fairness in agency hiring practices.

Office of Inspector General







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

Agency Management

Workyear: Comparison by Operation



Operations

	Operation 1:	Import Injury Investigations
	Operation 2:	Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations
	Operation 3:	Research Program
	Operation 4:	Trade Information Services
	Operation 5:	Trade Policy Support
	Unallocated Costs	

ITC Personnel, FY 2001

The ITC maintains an expert staff of professional international trade and nomenclature analysts, investigators, attorneys, economists, computer specialists, and administrative support personnel. All ITC personnel are located at 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. At the end of FY 2001, a total of 368.5 permanent employees were employed by the ITC.

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

Organizational unit	Number as of September 30, 2001
Commissioners	6
Offices of the Commissioners	22
Office of the Director of Operations	5
Office of Investigations	28
Office of Industries	99.5
Office of Economics	42
Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements	14
Office of Unfair Import Investigations	15
Office of Information Services	33
Office of the General Counsel	41
Office of the Administrative Law Judges	10
Office of External Relations	6
Office of the Secretary	12
Office of the Director of Administration	5
Office of Finance	5
Office of Facilities Management	9
Office of Publishing	7
Office of Personnel	6
Office of Equal Employment Opportunity	1
Office of Inspector General	2
Total	368.5

ITC Budget, FY 2001

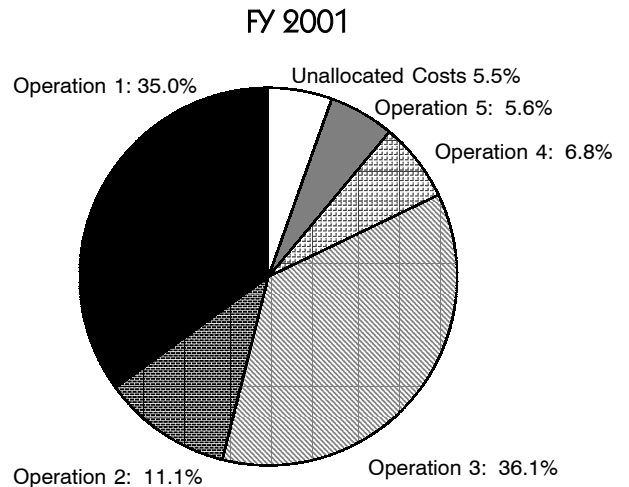
The ITC submits its budget to the President for transmittal to Congress. Because of the unique role of the ITC as a quasi-judicial, nonpartisan, independent agency designed to provide trade expertise to the legislative and executive branches of government, Congress provided in section 175 of the Trade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

During FY 2001, appropriated funds made available to the ITC amounted to \$49,194,000. Appropriated funds included an FY 2001 appropriation of \$48,100,000, which was subject to an OMB rescission of \$106,000; \$163,000 for Y2K repairs (returned to OMB at the end of FY 2001); and recoveries and deobligations of \$1,036,000.







Obligations for FY 2000 and FY 2001 (in thousands of dollars) are shown below:

Item	FY 2000	FY 2001
Salaries and personnel benefits	35,107	35,468
Travel and transportation	444	444
Rental and communication services	5,556	6,079
Other services	4,025	4,025
Printing and reproduction	221	144
Equipment, supplies, and material	1,412	1,701
Land and structures	307	142
Total	47,072	48,003

Dollar Cost: Comparison by Operation



Operations

-  Operation 1: Import Injury Investigations
-  Operation 2: Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations
-  Operation 3: Research Program
-  Operation 4: Trade Information Services
-  Operation 5: Trade Policy Support
-  Unallocated Costs

**Appendix A:
Summary of Investigations Completed During Fiscal
Year 2001 and Pending on September 30, 2001**

Table I-A
Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations
Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-861 <i>Expandable Polystyrene Resins from Indonesia</i>	11-22-99	12-13-99	Affirmative 01-06-00	3266	11-07-00	Negative 12-20-00	3377
731-TA-862 <i>Expandable Polystyrene Resins from Korea</i>	11-22-99	12-13-99	Affirmative 01-06-00	3266	11-07-00	Terminated 11-16-00	N/A
731-TA-864 <i>Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Germany</i>	12-29-99	01-19-00	Affirmative 02-14-00	3281	10-17-00	Negative 11-29-00	3372
731-TA-865 <i>Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Italy</i>	12-29-99	01-19-00	Affirmative 02-14-00	3281	10-17-00	Affirmative 01-29-01	3387
731-TA-866 <i>Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Malaysia</i>	12-29-99	01-19-00	Affirmative 02-14-00	3281	10-17-00	Affirmative 01-29-01	3387
731-TA-867 <i>Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from the Philippines</i>	12-29-99	01-19-00	Affirmative 02-14-00	3281	10-17-00	Affirmative 01-29-01	3387
731-TA-868 <i>Steel Wire Rope from China</i>	03-01-00	03-22-00	Affirmative 04-17-00	3294	02-21-01	Negative 03-30-01	3406
731-TA-869 <i>Steel Wire Rope from India</i>	03-01-00	03-22-00	Affirmative 04-17-00	3294	02-21-01	Negative 03-30-01	3406
731-TA-870 <i>Steel Wire Rope from Malaysia</i>	03-01-00	03-22-00	Affirmative 04-17-00	3294	N/A	Terminated 02-28-01	N/A
731-TA-873 <i>Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Belarus</i>	06-28-00	07-19-00	Affirmative 08-14-00	3343	04-05-01	Affirmative 07-23-01	3440
731-TA-874 <i>Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from China</i>	06-28-00	07-19-00	Affirmative 08-14-00	3343	04-05-01	Affirmative 07-23-01	3440
731-TA-875 <i>Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Indonesia</i>	06-28-00	07-19-00	Affirmative 08-14-00	3343	04-05-01	Affirmative 05-25-01	3425

Table I-A-Continued
 Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations
 Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-877 <i>Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Korea</i>	06-28-00	07-19-00	Affirmative 08-14-00	3343	04-05-01	Affirmative 07-23-01	3440
731-TA-878 <i>Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Latvia</i>	06-28-00	07-19-00	Affirmative 08-14-00	3343	04-05-01	Affirmative 07-23-01	3440
731-TA-879 <i>Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Moldova</i>	06-28-00	07-19-00	Affirmative 08-14-00	3343	04-05-01	Affirmative 07-23-01	3440
731-TA-880 <i>Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Poland</i>	06-28-00	07-19-00	Affirmative 08-14-00	3343	04-05-01	Affirmative 05-25-01	3425
731-TA-882 <i>Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Ukraine</i>	06-28-00	07-19-00	Affirmative 08-14-00	3343	04-05-01	Affirmative 05-25-01	3425
731-TA-888 <i>Stainless Steel Angle from Japan</i>	08-18-00	09-08-00	Affirmative 10-02-00	3356	03-27-01	Affirmative 05-11-01	3421
731-TA-889 <i>Stainless Steel Angle from Korea</i>	08-18-00	09-08-00	Affirmative 10-02-00	3356	03-27-01	Affirmative 05-11-01	3421
731-TA-890 <i>Stainless Steel Angle from Spain</i>	08-18-00	09-08-00	Affirmative 10-02-00	3356	03-27-01	Affirmative 05-11-01	3421
731-TA-891 <i>Foundry Coke from China</i>	09-20-00	10-11-00	Affirmative 11-14-00	3365	07-26-01	Affirmative 09-05-01	3449
701-TA-402 <i>Honey from Argentina</i>	09-29-00	10-20-00	Affirmative 11-13-00	3369	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-892 <i>Honey from Argentina</i>	09-29-00	10-20-00	Affirmative 11-13-00	3369	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-893 <i>Honey from China</i>	09-29-00	10-20-00	Affirmative 11-13-00	3369	Pending	Pending	Pending

Table I-A-Continued

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-894 <i>Ammonium Nitrate from Ukraine</i>	10-13-00	11-03-00	Affirmative 11-27-00	3374	07-24-01	Affirmative 08-31-01	3448
701-TA-403 <i>Pure Magnesium from Israel</i>	10-17-00	11-07-00	Affirmative 12-01-00	3376	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-895 <i>Pure Magnesium from China</i>	10-17-00	11-07-00	Affirmative 12-01-00	3376	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-896 <i>Pure Magnesium from Israel</i>	10-17-00	11-07-00	Affirmative 12-01-00	3376	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-897 <i>Pure Magnesium from Russia</i>	10-17-00	11-07-00	Affirmative 12-01-00	3376	N/A	Terminated 09-27-01	N/A
701-TA-404 <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Argentina</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Affirmative 08-27-01	3446
701-TA-405 <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from India</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Pending	Pending
701-TA-406 <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Indonesia</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Pending	Pending
701-TA-407 <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from South Africa</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Pending	Pending
701-TA-408 <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Thailand</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Pending	Pending
731-TA-898 <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Argentina</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Affirmative 08-27-01	3446
731-TA-899 <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from China</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Pending	Pending
731-TA-900 <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from India</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Pending	Pending

Table I-A-Continued

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-901 <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Indonesia</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Pending	Pending
731-TA-902 <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Kazakhstan</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Pending	Pending
731-TA-903 <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from the Netherlands</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Pending	Pending
731-TA-904 <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Romania</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Pending	Pending
731-TA-905 <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from South Africa</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Affirmative 08-27-01	3446
731-TA-906 <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Taiwan</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Pending	Pending
731-TA-907 <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Thailand</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Pending	Pending
731-TA-908 <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Ukraine</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Pending	Pending
701-TA-409 <i>Low Enriched Uranium from France</i>	12-07-00	12-28-00	Affirmative 01-22-01	3388	Pending	Pending	Pending
701-TA-410 <i>Low Enriched Uranium from Germany</i>	12-07-00	12-28-00	Affirmative 01-22-01	3388	Pending	Pending	Pending
701-TA-411 <i>Low Enriched Uranium from the Netherlands</i>	12-07-00	12-28-00	Affirmative 01-22-01	3388	Pending	Pending	Pending
701-TA-412 <i>Low Enriched Uranium from the United Kingdom</i>	12-07-00	12-28-00	Affirmative 01-22-01	3388	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-909 <i>Low Enriched Uranium from France</i>	12-07-00	12-28-00	Affirmative 01-22-01	3388	Pending	Pending	Pending

Table I-A-Continued

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-910 <i>Low Enriched Uranium from Germany</i>	12-07-00	12-28-00	Affirmative 01-22-01	3388	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-911 <i>Low Enriched Uranium from the Netherlands</i>	12-07-00	12-28-00	Affirmative 01-22-01	3388	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-912 <i>Low Enriched Uranium from the United Kingdom</i>	12-07-00	12-28-00	Affirmative 01-22-01	3388	Pending	Pending	Pending
701-TA-413 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from Italy</i>	12-28-00	01-18-01	Affirmative 02-12-01	3395	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-913 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from France</i>	12-28-00	01-18-01	Affirmative 02-12-01	3395	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-914 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from Germany</i>	12-28-00	01-18-01	Affirmative 02-12-01	3395	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-915 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from Italy</i>	12-28-00	01-18-01	Affirmative 02-12-01	3395	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-916 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from Korea</i>	12-28-00	01-18-01	Affirmative 02-12-01	3395	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-917 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from Taiwan</i>	12-28-00	01-18-01	Affirmative 02-12-01	3395	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-918 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from the United Kingdom</i>	12-28-00	01-18-01	Affirmative 02-12-01	3395	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-919 <i>Welded Large Diameter Line Pipe from Japan</i>	01-10-01	01-31-01	Affirmative 02-26-01	3400	Pending ¹	Pending	Pending
731-TA-920 <i>Welded Large Diameter Line Pipe from Mexico</i>	01-10-01	01-31-01	Affirmative 02-26-01	3400	Pending ¹	Pending	Pending
731-TA-921 <i>Folding Gift Boxes from China</i>	02-20-01	03-13-01	Affirmative 04-06-01	3411	Pending	Pending	Pending

Table I-A-Continued

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-922 <i>Automotive Replacement Glass Windshields from China</i>	02-28-01	03-21-01	Affirmative 04-16-01	3414	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-923 <i>Oleoresin Paprika from India</i>	03-06-01	03-26-01	Negative 04-20-01	3415	N/A	N/A	N/A
731-TA-924 <i>Mussels from Canada</i>	03-12-01	04-02-01	Affirmative 04-26-01	3416	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-925 <i>Greenhouse Tomatoes from Canada</i>	03-28-01	04-18-01	Affirmative 05-14-01	3424	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-926 <i>Spring Table Grapes from Chile</i>	03-30-01	04-20-01	Negative 06-11-01	3432	N/A	N/A	N/A
731-TA-927 <i>Spring Table Grapes from Mexico</i>	03-30-01	04-20-01	Negative 06-11-01	3432	N/A	N/A	N/A
701-TA-414 <i>Softwood Lumber from Canada</i>	04-02-01	04-23-01	Affirmative 05-17-01	3426	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-928 <i>Softwood Lumber from Canada</i>	04-02-01	04-23-01	Affirmative 05-17-01	3426	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-929 <i>Silicomanganese from India</i>	04-06-01	04-30-01	Affirmative 05-21-01	3427	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-930 <i>Silicomanganese from Kazakhstan</i>	04-06-01	04-30-01	Affirmative 05-21-01	3427	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-931 <i>Silicomanganese from Venezuela</i>	04-06-01	04-30-01	Affirmative 05-21-01	3427	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-932 <i>Folding Metal Tables and Chairs from China</i>	04-27-01	05-18-01	Affirmative 06-11-01	3431	Pending	Pending	Pending
701-TA-415 <i>Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet, and Strip from India</i>	05-17-01	06-07-01	Affirmative 07-02-01	3437	Pending	Pending	Pending

Table I-A-Continued

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-933 <i>Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet, and Strip from India</i>	05-17-01	06-07-01	Affirmative 07-02-01	3437	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-934 <i>Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet, and Strip from Taiwan</i>	05-17-01	06-07-01	Affirmative 07-02-01	3437	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-935 <i>Structural Steel Beams from China</i>	05-23-01	06-13-01	Affirmative 07-09-01	3438	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-936 <i>Structural Steel Beams from Germany</i>	05-23-01	06-13-01	Affirmative 07-09-01	3438	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-937 <i>Structural Steel Beams from Italy</i>	05-23-01	06-13-01	Affirmative 07-09-01	3438	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-938 <i>Structural Steel Beams from Luxembourg</i>	05-23-01	06-13-01	Affirmative 07-09-01	3438	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-939 <i>Structural Steel Beams from Russia</i>	05-23-01	06-13-01	Affirmative 07-09-01	3438	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-940 <i>Structural Steel Beams from South Africa</i>	05-23-01	06-13-01	Affirmative 07-09-01	3438	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-941 <i>Structural Steel Beams from Spain</i>	05-23-01	06-13-01	Affirmative 07-09-01	3438	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-942 <i>Structural Steel Beams from Taiwan</i>	05-23-01	06-13-01	Affirmative 07-09-01	3438	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-943 <i>Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe from China</i>	05-24-01	06-14-01	Affirmative 07-09-01	3439	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-944 <i>Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe from Indonesia</i>	05-24-01	06-14-01	Negative 07-09-01	3439	N/A	N/A	N/A
731-TA-945 <i>Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe from Malaysia</i>	05-24-01	06-14-01	Negative 07-09-01	3439	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table I-A-Continued

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-946 <i>Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe from Romania</i>	05-24-01	06-14-01	Negative 07-09-01	3439	N/A	N/A	N/A
731-TA-947 <i>Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe from South Africa</i>	05-24-01	06-14-01	Negative 07-09-01	3439	N/A	N/A	N/A
701-TA-416 <i>Individually Quick Frozen Red Raspberries from Chile</i>	05-31-01	06-21-01	Affirmative 07-16-01	3441	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-948 <i>Individually Quick Frozen Red Raspberries from Chile</i>	05-31-01	06-21-01	Affirmative 07-16-01	3441	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-949 <i>Processed Gum Arabic from France</i>	6/21/01	N/A	Terminated 7/5/01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
731-TA-950 <i>Processed Gum Arabic from the United Kingdom</i>	6/21/01	N/A	Terminated 7/5/01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
731-TA-951 <i>Blast Furnace Coke from China</i>	06-29-01	07-20-01	Negative 08-13-01	3444	N/A	N/A	N/A
731-TA-952 <i>Blast Furnace Coke from Japan</i>	06-29-01	07-20-01	Negative 08-13-01	3444	N/A	N/A	N/A
701-TA-417 <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
701-TA-418 <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Canada</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
701-TA-419 <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Germany</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
701-TA-420 <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Trinidad and Tobago</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending

Table I-A-Continued

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
701-TA-421 <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Turkey</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-953 <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-954 <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Canada</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-955 <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Egypt</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-956 <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Germany</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-957 <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Indonesia</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-958 <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Mexico</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-959 <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Moldova</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-960 <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from South Africa</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-961 <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Trinidad and Tobago</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-962 <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Ukraine</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-963 <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Venezuela</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending

Table I-A-Continued

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
701-TA-422 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Argentina</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
701-TA-423 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Brazil</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
701-TA-424 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from France</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
701-TA-425 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Korea</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-964 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Argentina</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-965 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Australia</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-966 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Belgium</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-967 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Brazil</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-968 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from China</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-969 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from France</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-970 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Germany</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-971 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from India</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-972 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Japan</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-973 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Korea</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-974 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from the Netherlands</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending

Table I-A-Continued

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-975 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from New Zealand</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-976 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Russia</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-977 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from South Africa</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-978 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Spain</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-979 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Sweden</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-980 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Taiwan</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-981 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Thailand</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-982 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Turkey</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-983 <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Venezuela</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
701-TA-426 <i>Sulfanilic Acid from Hungary</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-984 <i>Sulfanilic Acid from Hungary</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
731-TA-985 <i>Sulfanilic Acid from Portugal</i>	09-28-01	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending

¹ Public hearing commenced on the morning of 09-11-01 and was adjourned. The hearing was rescheduled for early FY 2002.

Note—In fiscal year 2001, the Commission terminated the following suspended investigations: Inv. No. 303-TA-21, Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker from Venezuela (terminated 10-25-00); and 731-TA-519, Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker from Venezuela (terminated 10-25-00). In addition, the following suspended investigations remain suspended: Inv. No. 731-TA-539(C), Uranium from Russia (suspended 10-21-92); Inv. No. 731-TA-740, Sodium Azide from Japan (suspended 01-07-97); and Inv. No. 731-TA-747, Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico (suspended 11-01-96).

Table I-B
Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews
Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
303-TA-21 <i>Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker from Venezuela</i>	08-02-99	Full	08-15-00	Negative 10-25-00	3361
731-TA-451 <i>Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker from Mexico</i>	08-02-99	Full	08-15-00	Affirmative 10-25-00	3361
731-TA-461 <i>Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker from Japan</i>	08-02-99	Full	08-15-00	Affirmative 10-25-00	3361
731-TA-519 <i>Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker from Venezuela</i>	08-02-99	Full	08-15-00	Negative 10-25-00	3361
731-TA-474 <i>Lug Nuts from China</i>	08-02-99	Full	08-31-00	Negative 10-25-00	3362
731-TA-475 <i>Lug Nuts from Taiwan</i>	08-02-99	Full	08-31-00	Negative 10-25-00	3362
AA1921-197 <i>Carbon Steel Plate from Taiwan</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
701-TA-319 <i>Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Belgium</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
701-TA-320 <i>Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Brazil</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
701-TA-322 <i>Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Germany</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
701-TA-325 <i>Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Mexico</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
701-TA-326 <i>Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Spain</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
701-TA-327 <i>Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Sweden</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
701-TA-328 <i>Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from the United Kingdom</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
731-TA-573 <i>Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Belgium</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
731-TA-574 <i>Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Brazil</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-575 <i>Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Canada</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Negative 11-20-00	3364
731-TA-576 <i>Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Finland</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
731-TA-578 <i>Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Germany</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
731-TA-582 <i>Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Mexico</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
731-TA-583 <i>Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Poland</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
731-TA-584 <i>Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Romania</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
731-TA-585 <i>Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Spain</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
731-TA-586 <i>Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Sweden</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
731-TA-587 <i>Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from the United Kingdom</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
701-TA-931 <i>Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Sweden</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-12-00	Negative 11-20-00	3364
701-TA-340 <i>Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Germany</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-12-00	Negative 11-20-00	3364
701-TA-342 <i>Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Korea</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-12-00	Negative 11-20-00	3364
731-TA-604 <i>Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Germany</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-12-00	Negative 11-20-00	3364
731-TA-607 <i>Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Korea</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-12-00	Negative 11-20-00	3364

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-608 <i>Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from the Netherlands</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-12-00	Negative 11-20-00	3364
701-TA-348 <i>Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from France</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-13-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
701-TA-349 <i>Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Germany</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-13-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
701-TA-350 <i>Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Korea</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-13-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
731-TA-612 <i>Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Australia</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-13-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
731-TA-614 <i>Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Canada</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-13-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
731-TA-615 <i>Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from France</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-13-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
731-TA-616 <i>Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Germany</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-13-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
731-TA-617 <i>Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Japan</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-13-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
731-TA-618 <i>Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Korea</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-13-00	Affirmative 11-20-00	3364
731-TA-470 <i>Silicon Metal from Argentina</i>	11-02-99	Full	11-14-00	Negative 01-25-01	3385
731-TA-471 <i>Silicon Metal from Brazil</i>	11-02-99	Full	11-14-00	Affirmative 01-25-01	3385
731-TA-472 <i>Silicon Metal from China</i>	11-02-99	Full	11-14-00	Affirmative 01-25-01	3385
731-TA-671 <i>Silicomanganese from Brazil</i>	11-02-99	Full	11-14-00	Affirmative 01-25-01	3386
731-TA-672 <i>Silicomanganese from China</i>	11-02-99	Full	11-14-00	Affirmative 01-25-01	3386

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-673 <i>Silicomanganese from Ukraine</i>	11-02-99	Full	11-14-00	Affirmative 01-25-01	3386
731-TA-556 <i>DRAMs (Dynamic Random Access Memories) of One Megabit and Above from Korea</i>	11-02-99	Full	N/A	Terminated 10-05-00	N/A
731-TA-624 <i>Helical Spring Lock Washers from China</i>	11-02-99	Full	11-30-00	Affirmative 01-25-01	3384
731-TA-625 <i>Helical Spring Lock Washers from Taiwan</i>	11-02-99	Full	11-30-00	Affirmative 01-25-01	3384
701-TA-355 <i>Grain-Oriented Silicon Electrical Steel from Italy</i>	12-01-99	Full	01-11-01	Affirmative 02-23-01	3396
731-TA-659 <i>Grain-Oriented Silicon Electrical Steel from Italy</i>	12-01-99	Full	01-11-01	Affirmative 02-23-01	3396
731-TA-660 <i>Grain-Oriented Silicon Electrical Steel from Japan</i>	12-01-99	Full	01-11-01	Affirmative 02-23-01	3396
731-TA-652 <i>Aramid Fiber from the Netherlands</i>	12-01-99	Full	01-09-01	Negative 02-22-01	3394
731-TA-683 <i>Fresh Garlic from China</i>	12-01-99	Full	12-19-00	Affirmative 02-21-01	3393
731-TA-678 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from Brazil</i>	12-30-99	Full	01-30-01	Affirmative 03-26-01	3404
731-TA-679 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from India</i>	12-30-99	Full	01-30-01	Affirmative 03-26-01	3404
731-TA-681 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from Japan</i>	12-30-99	Full	01-30-01	Affirmative 03-26-01	3404
731-TA-682 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from Spain</i>	12-30-99	Full	01-30-01	Affirmative 03-26-01	3404

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-703 <i>Furfuryl Alcohol from China</i>	05-01-00	Full	03-01-01	Affirmative 04-20-01	3412
731-TA-705 <i>Furfuryl Alcohol from Thailand</i>	05-01-00	Full	03-01-01	Affirmative 04-20-01	3412
731-TA-702 <i>Ferrovandium and Nitrided Vanadium from Russia</i>	06-05-00	Full	03-15-01	Affirmative 05-15-01	3420
731-TA-706 <i>Canned Pineapple Fruit from Thailand</i>	06-05-00	Full	03-13-01	Affirmative 05-08-01	3417
701-TA-362 <i>Seamless Pipe from Italy</i>	07-03-00	Full	05-01-01	Negative 06-26-01	3429
731-TA-707 <i>Seamless Pipe from Argentina</i>	07-03-00	Full	05-01-01	Affirmative 06-26-01	3429
731-TA-708 <i>Seamless Pipe from Brazil</i>	07-03-00	Full	05-01-01	Affirmative 06-26-01	3429
731-TA-709 <i>Seamless Pipe from Germany</i>	07-03-00	Full	05-01-01	Affirmative 06-26-01	3429
731-TA-710 <i>Seamless Pipe from Italy</i>	07-03-00	Full	05-01-01	Negative 06-26-01	3429
701-TA-364 <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from Italy</i>	07-03-00	Full	05-08-01	Affirmative ¹ 06-28-01	3434
731-TA-711 <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina</i>	07-03-00	Full	05-08-01	Partial ¹ 06-28-01	3434
731-TA-713 <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from Italy</i>	07-03-00	Full	05-08-01	Affirmative ¹ 06-28-01	3434
731-TA-714 <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from Japan</i>	07-03-00	Full	05-08-01	Affirmative ¹ 06-28-01	3434
731-TA-715 <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from Korea</i>	07-03-00	Full	05-08-01	Affirmative ¹ 06-28-01	3434

Table I-B-Continued
 Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews
 Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-716 <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from Mexico</i>	07-03-00	Full	05-08-01	Partial ¹ 06-28-01	3434
731-TA-724 <i>Manganese Metal from China</i>	01-02-01	N/A	N/A	Terminated 04-02-01	N/A
731-TA-726 <i>Polyvinyl Alcohol from China</i>	04-02-01	N/A	N/A	Terminated 05-14-01	N/A
731-TA-727 <i>Polyvinyl Alcohol from Japan</i>	04-02-01	N/A	N/A	Terminated 05-14-01	N/A
731-TA-729 <i>Polyvinyl Alcohol from Taiwan</i>	04-02-01	N/A	N/A	Terminated 05-14-01	N/A
701-TA-365 <i>Pasta from Italy</i>	06-01-01	Expedited	N/A	Pending	N/A
701-TA-366 <i>Pasta from Turkey</i>	06-01-01	Expedited	N/A	Pending	N/A
731-TA-734 <i>Pasta from Italy</i>	06-01-01	Expedited	N/A	Pending	N/A
731-TA-735 <i>Pasta from Turkey</i>	06-01-01	Expedited	N/A	Pending	N/A
731-TA-739 <i>Clad Steel Plate from Japan</i>	06-01-01	Expedited	N/A	Pending	N/A
731-TA-736 <i>Large Newspaper Printing Presses from Germany</i>	08-01-01	Pending	N/A	N/A	N/A
731-TA-737 <i>Large Newspaper Printing Presses from Japan</i>	08-01-01	Pending	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ The Commission found two like products in these reviews — drill pipe and OCTG other than drill pipe. With respect to drill pipe, the Commission made an affirmative determination concerning Japan and negative determinations concerning Argentina and Mexico. With respect to OCTG other than drill pipe, the Commission made affirmative determinations concerning Argentina, Italy, Japan, Korea, and Mexico. Drill pipe from Italy and Korea were not subject to order and thus were not part of these reviews.

Note—As a result of the Commission's negative determinations concerning Inv. Nos. 303-TA-21 and 731-TA-519, Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker from Venezuela, the existing suspended investigations, TA-303-21 (Final) and 731-TA-519 (Final), on imports of these products from that country are terminated.

Table I-C
Other Import Injury Investigations Conducted
in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Petitioner or Requester	Date of Petition/ Request or Institution	Public Hearing	Commission Finding	Transmitted to the President	Pub. No.
TA-201-67 <i>Wheat Gluten: Procedures for Determination Under Section 129(a)(4) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA) (Consistency Determination)</i>	United States Trade Representative	04-09-01	N/A	Affirmative	05-17-01	3423
TA-201-72 <i>Extruded Rubber Thread</i>	North American Rubber Thread Co.	06-05-00	09-06-00 (Injury)	Negative	12-04-00	3375
TA-201-73 <i>Steel</i>	United States Trade Representative and Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	06-22-01	09-17-01, 09-19-01, 09-20-01, 09-24-01, 09-25-01, 09-28-01 (Injury) ¹	Pending	Pending	N/A
TA-204-3 <i>Lamb Meat: Monitoring Developments in the Domestic Industry</i>	Instituted by the Commission on its own motion	7-17-00	11-16-00	N/A	01-22-01	3389
TA-204-4 <i>Wheat Gluten: Extension of Action</i>	Wheat Gluten Industry Council, Washington, DC	11-30-00	02-27-01	Affirmative	04-02-01	3407
TA-204-5 <i>Certain Circular Welded Carbon Quality Line Pipe: Monitoring Developments in the Domestic Industry</i>	Instituted by the Commission on its own motion	03-15-01	06-28-01	N/A	08-30-01	3450
TA-204-6 <i>Certain Steel Wire Rod: Monitoring Developments in the Domestic Industry</i>	Instituted by the Commission on its own motion	03-16-01	07-11-01	N/A	08-23-01	3451
NAFTA-312-1 <i>Certain Steel Wire Rod</i>	Co-Steel Raritan, GS Industries, Inc., Keystone Steel and Wire Company, and North Star Steel Texas Inc.	07-24-01	08-08-01	Affirmative	09-07-01	3453

¹ Two additional days of hearings in the injury phase of Inv. No. TA-201-73, Steel, were pending on Sept. 30, 2001.
 Note—The following suspended investigation remains pending: Inv. No. 22-55, Peanut Butter and Peanut Paste (suspended 06-28-94)

Table II
Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations and Related Proceedings Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Complainant	Fed. Reg. Notice	Final Determination	Date of Final Action	Pub. No.
337-TA-114 <i>Certain Miniature Plug-In Blade Fuses (Modification)</i>	Littlefuse, Inc. Des Plaines, IA	02-07-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-395 <i>Certain EPROM, EEPROM, Flash Memory, and Flash Micro-controller Semiconductor Devices, and Products Containing Same (Reconsideration Proceeding)</i>	Atmel Corporation San Jose, CA	02-01-99	Limited Exclusion Order	10-16-00	3392
337-TA-395 <i>Certain EPROM, EEPROM, Flash Memory, and Flash Micro-controller Semiconductor Devices, and Products Containing Same (Remand)</i>	Atmel Corporation San Jose, CA	N/A	No Violation	06-01-01	N/A
337-TA-406 <i>Certain Lens-fitted Film Packages (Consolidated Enforcement and Advisory Opinion Proceedings)</i>	Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. Tokyo, Japan	08-03-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-424 <i>Certain Cigarettes and Packaging Thereof</i>	Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation Louisville, KY	09-23-99	Cease and Desist Order and General Exclusion Order	10-16-00	3366
337-TA-429 <i>Certain Bar Clamps, Bar Clamp Pads, and Related Packaging, Display, and Other Materials</i>	American Tool Companies, Inc. Hoffman Estates, IL Petersen Manufacturing Company, Inc. DeWitt, NE	03-13-00	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-430 <i>Certain Integrated Repeaters and Products Containing Same</i>	Level One Communications, Inc. Sacramento, CA	04-24-00	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-432 <i>Certain Semiconductor Chips with Minimized Chip Package Size and Products Containing Same</i>	Tessera, Inc. San Jose, CA	05-03-00	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-433 <i>Certain Safety Eyewear and Components Thereof</i>	Bacou USA Safety, Inc. Smithfield, RI Uvex Safety Manufacturing, Inc. Smithfield, RI	05-04-00	Settlement agreement	11-28-00	N/A
337-TA-434 <i>Certain Magnetic Resonance Injection Systems and Components Thereof</i>	Medrad, Inc. Indianola, PA	05-26-00	No Violation	02-12-01	N/A

Table II-Continued

Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations and Related Proceedings Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Complainant	Fed. Reg. Notice	Final Determination	Date of Final Action	Pub. No.
337-TA-435 <i>Certain Integrated Repeaters, Switches, Transceivers, and Products Containing Same</i>	Intel Corp. Santa Clara, CA Level One Communications, Inc. Sacramento, CA	08-23-00	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-436 <i>Certain WAP-Compatible Wireless Communication Devices, Components Thereof, and Products Containing Same</i>	Geoworks Corporation Alameda, CA	10-11-00	Settlement agreement and withdrawal of the complaint	02-13-01	N/A
337-TA-437 <i>Certain Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory Devices and Modules and Products Containing Same</i>	Rambus Inc. Mountain View, CA	10-12-00	Withdrawal of the complaint	12-26-00	N/A
337-TA-438 <i>Certain Plastic Molding Machines with Control Systems Having Programmable Operator Interfaces Incorporating General Purpose Computers, and Components Thereof</i>	Milacron, Inc. Cincinnati, OH	10-13-00	Settlement agreement	01-11-01	N/A
337-TA-439 <i>Certain HSP Modems, Software and Hardware Components Thereof, and Products Containing Same</i>	PCTEL, Inc. Milpitas, CA	10-18-00	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-440 <i>Certain 4-Androstenediol</i>	LPJ Research, Inc. Seymour, IL	12-19-00	Limited exclusion order	08-02-01	N/A
337-TA-441 <i>Certain Field Programmable Gate Arrays and Products Containing Same</i>	Xilinx, Inc. San Jose, CA	12-21-00	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-442 <i>Certain Closet Flange Rings</i>	Pasco Specialty and Manufacturing Co. Lynwood, CA	12-21-00	No Violation	06-25-01	N/A
337-TA-443 <i>Certain Flooring Products</i>	Alloc, Inc. Racine, WI Berry Finance, N.V., Oostrozebeke, Belgium Valinge Aluminium AB, Viken, Sweden	01-05-01	Pending	N/A	N/A

Table II-Continued

Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations and Related Proceedings Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Complainant	Fed. Reg. Notice	Final Determination	Date of Final Action	Pub. No.
337-TA-444 <i>Certain Semiconductor Light Emitting Devices, Components Thereof, and Products Containing Same</i>	Rohm, Inc. Kyoto, Japan	01-16-01	Withdrawal of the complaint; sanctions show cause order pending.	N/A	N/A
337-TA-445 <i>Certain Plasma Display Panels and Products Containing Same</i>	Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois Urbana, IL Competitive Technologies, Inc. Fairfield, CT	01-22-01	Withdrawal of the complaint; sanctions recommended; determination pending.	N/A	N/A
337-TA-446 <i>Certain Ink Jet Print Cartridges and Components Thereof</i>	Hewlett-Packard Company Palo Alto, CA	01-25-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-447 <i>Certain Aerospace Rivets and Products Containing Same</i>	Allfast Fastening Systems, Inc. City of Industry, CA	01-25-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-448 <i>Certain Oscillating Sprinklers, Sprinkler Components and Nozzles</i>	L. R. Nelson Corporation Peoria, IL	02-09-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-449 <i>Certain Abrasive Products Made Using a Process for Making Powder Preforms and Products Containing Same</i>	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. (3M) St. Paul, MN Ultimate Abrasive Systems, LLC Atlanta, GA	02-09-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-450 <i>Certain Integrated Circuits, Processes, and Products for Making Same, and Products Containing Same</i>	United Microelectronics Corporation Hsinchu City, Taiwan UMC Group (USA) Sunnyvale, CA United Foundry Service, Inc. Hopewell Junction, NY	03-06-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-451 <i>Certain CMOS Active Pixel Image Sensors and Products Containing Same</i>	Photobit Corporation Pasadena, CA California Institute of Technology Pasadena, CA	03-12-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-452 <i>Certain Personal Watercraft and Components Thereof</i>	Yamaha Hatsudoki Kabushiki Kaisha, dba Yamaha Motor Company, Ltd. Iwata, Japan Sanshin Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, dba Sanshin Industries Company, Ltd. Hamamatsu, Japan	03-14-01	Pending	N/A	N/A

Table II-Continued

Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations and Related Proceedings Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Complainant	Fed. Reg. Notice	Final Determination	Date of Final Action	Pub. No.
337-TA-453 <i>Certain Programmable Logic Devices and Products Containing Same</i>	Altera Corporation San Jose, CA	03-14-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-454 <i>Certain Set-top Boxes and Components Thereof</i>	Gemstar-TV Guide International, Inc. Pasadena, CA StarSight Telecast Inc. Fremont, CA	03-21-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-455 <i>Certain Network Interface Cards and Access Points for Use in Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum Wireless Local Area Networks and Products Containing Same</i>	Proxim, Inc. Sunnyvale, CA	04-09-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-456 <i>Certain Gel-Filled Wrist Rests and Products Containing Same</i>	3M Innovative Properties Company St. Paul, MN Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. St. Paul, MN	05-17-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-457 <i>Certain Polyethylene Terephthalate Yarn and Products Containing Same</i>	Honeywell International Inc. Morristown, NJ	05-17-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-458 <i>Certain Digital Display Receivers and Products Containing Same, Including Digital Controllers</i>	Silicon Image, Inc. Sunnyvale, CA	05-29-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-459 <i>Certain Garage Door Operators and Components Thereof</i>	The Chamberlain Group, Inc. Elmhurst, IL	07-19-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-460 <i>Certain Sortation Systems, Parts Thereof, and Products Containing Same</i>	Rapistan Systems Advertising Corp. Grand Rapids, MI Siemens Dematic Corp. Grand Rapids, MI	07-25-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-461 <i>Certain Clay Target Throwing Machines and Component Parts Thereof</i>	Stuart W. Patenaude Henniker, NH	08-07-01	Pending	N/A	N/A

Table II-Continued

Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations and Related Proceedings Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Complainant	Fed. Reg. Notice	Final Determination	Date of Final Action	Pub. No.
337-TA-462 <i>Certain Plastic Molding Machines with Control Systems Having Programmable Operator Interfaces Incorporating General Purpose Computers, and Components Thereof</i>	Milacron Inc Cincinnati, OH	08-23-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-463 <i>Certain Power-Saving Integrated Circuits and Products Containing Same</i>	Cypress Semiconductor Corp. San Jose, CA	08-23-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
337-TA-464 <i>Certain Video Cassette Devices and Television/Video Cassette Device Combinations and Methods of Using Same</i>	Funai Electric Co., Ltd. Osaka, Japan	09-14-01	Pending	N/A	N/A

Table III

General Factfinding Investigations in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Requester	Date Instituted	Public Hearing	Pub. No.	Date Published
1205-5 <i>Proposed Modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States</i>	Instituted pursuant to section 1205 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988	11-18-99	N/A	3430	06-01
332-227 <i>The Impact of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act: Fifteenth Report 1999-2000</i>	Required by sec. 215(a) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act	03-21-86	N/A	3447	09-01
332-288 <i>Ethyl Alcohol for Fuel Use: Determination of the Base Quantity of Imports</i>	Required by the Steel Trade Liberalization Program Implementation Act	03-09-90	N/A	N/A	N/A
332-325 <i>The Economic Effects of Significant U.S. Import Restraints</i>	United States Trade Representative	06-05-92	Pending	N/A	Pending
332-345 <i>Recent Trends in U.S. Services Trade and Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade</i>	Instituted by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion	08-27-93	N/A	3409 3436	05-01 07-01
332-350 <i>Monitoring of U.S. Imports of Tomatoes</i>	Required by the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act	12-30-93	N/A	3367	11-00
332-351 <i>Monitoring of U.S. Imports of Peppers</i>	Required by the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act	12-30-93	N/A	3368	11-00
332-352 <i>Andean Trade Preference Act: Effect on the U.S. Economy and on Andean Drug Crop Eradication and Crop Substitution</i>	Required by sec. 206 of the Andean Trade Preference Act	02-17-94	N/A	N/A	Pending
332-354 <i>Program to Maintain U.S. Schedule of Services Commitments</i>	United States Trade Representative	05-13-94	N/A	N/A	N/A
332-360 <i>International Harmonization of Customs Rules of Origin</i>	United States Trade Representative	04-10-95	N/A	N/A	N/A
332-377 <i>Program to Maintain Investment Restrictions Database</i>	United States Trade Representative	01-22-97	N/A	Confidential	N/A
332-411 <i>Electric Power Services: Recent Reforms in Selected Foreign Markets</i>	United States Trade Representative	01-24-00	06-06-00	3370	11-00
332-413 <i>The Economic Impact of U.S. Sanctions with Respect to Cuba</i>	Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	04-28-00	09-19-00	3398	02-01

Table III-Continued
General Factfinding Investigations in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Requester	Date Instituted	Public Hearing	Pub. No.	Date Published
332-414 <i>Competitive Assessment of the U.S. Large Civil Aircraft Aerostructures Industry</i>	Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	04-28-00	N/A	3433	06-01
332-415 <i>U.S. Trade and Investment with Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	United States Trade Representative	05-15-00	N/A	3371	12-00
332-416 <i>The Economic Effects on the United States of the EU-South Africa Agreement on Trade, Development, and Cooperation</i>	United States Trade Representative	05-17-00	N/A	Confidential	N/A
332-417 <i>Advice on Providing Additional Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) Benefits for Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	United States Trade Representative	06-19-00	07-27-00	3359	10-00
332-419 <i>Pricing of Prescription Drugs</i>	Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	07-19-00	N/A	3333	12-00
332-420 <i>Advice Concerning Possible Modifications to the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences with Respect to Certain Products Imported from India</i>	United States Trade Representative	11-06-00	12-13-00	3397	02-01
332-421 <i>Processed Foods and Beverages: A Description of Tariff and Non-tariff Barriers for Major Products and Their Impact on Trade</i>	Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	11-17-00	05-22-01	N/A	Pending
332-422 <i>U.S.-Singapore Free Trade Agreement: Potential Trade and Economic Effects</i>	United States Trade Representative	12-06-00	N/A	Confidential	N/A
332-423 <i>The Effects of EU Policies on the Competitive Position of the U.S. and EU Horticultural Products Sectors</i>	United States Trade Representative	12-07-00	04-26-01	N/A	Pending
332-424 <i>U.S.-Israel Agricultural Trade: Likely Effects on the U.S. and Israeli Agricultural Industries of U.S.-Israel Trade Conducted in a Free Trade Environment</i>	United States Trade Representative	12-21-00	03-06-01	Confidential	N/A
332-425 <i>U.S.-Korea FTA: The Economic Impact of Establishing a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) Between the United States and the Republic of Korea</i>	Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	01-09-01	05-17-01	3452	09-01
332-426 <i>Natural Gas Services: Recent Reforms in Selected Markets</i>	United States Trade Representative	02-08-01	04-03-01	N/A	Pending

Table III-Continued
 General Factfinding Investigations in Fiscal Year 2001

Investigation No. and Title	Requester	Date Instituted	Public Hearing	Pub. No.	Date Published
332-427 <i>U.S. Market Conditions for Certain Wool Articles</i>	United States Trade Representative	02-12-01	05-31-01	3422 3454	05-01 09-01
332-428 <i>Apparel Inputs in "Short Supply": Effect of Providing Preferential Treatment to Apparel Imported from Sub-Saharan African and Caribbean Basin Countries</i>	United States Trade Representative	03-14-01	N/A	N/A	N/A
332-429 <i>Wheat Trading Practices: Competitive Conditions Between U.S. and Canadian Wheat</i>	United States Trade Representative	04-12-01	06-06-01	N/A	Pending
332-430 <i>U.S.-Chile Free Trade Agreement: Advice Concerning the Probable Economic Effect</i>	United States Trade Representative	04-23-01	05-30-01	Confidential	N/A
332-431 <i>Circular Welded Carbon Quality Line Pipe: Effects of Import Relief Action on the Domestic Industry and Principal Users in the United States</i>	United States Trade Representative	05-02-01	N/A	Confidential	N/A
332-432 <i>Steel Wire Rod: Effects of Import Relief Action on the Domestic Industry and Principal Users in the United States</i>	United States Trade Representative	04-26-01	N/A	Confidential	N/A
332-433 <i>NAFTA: Probable Economic Effect of Accelerated Tariff Elimination</i>	United States Trade Representative	09-07-01	N/A	N/A	Pending

**Appendix B:
Reports Completed During Fiscal Year 2001
and in Progress on September 30, 2001**

General Factfinding (Section 332) Studies Completed During FY 2001

In addition to the reports discussed below, details on a number of other general factfinding investigations completed during FY 2001 appear in the **Commission Activities and Accomplishments** section of this report. See pages 20-23 for details on:

The Economic Implications of U.S. Sanctions with Respect to Cuba (332-413);

Electric Power Services: Recent Reforms in Selected Foreign Markets (332-411);

U.S.-Korea FTA: The Economic Impact of Establishing a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) Between the United States and the Republic of Korea (332-425);

U.S.-Singapore Free Trade Agreement: Potential Trade and Economic Effects (332-422);

Competitive Assessment of the U.S. Large Civil Aircraft Aerostructures Industry (332-414); and

Pricing of Prescription Drugs (332-419).

Information on the ITC's recurring annual reports *Recent Trends in U.S. Services Trade, 2001 Annual Report* and *Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade in 2000* (332-345), as well as *The Year in Trade 2000*, may also be found in the **Commission Activities and Accomplishments** section.

U.S.-Israel Agricultural Trade: Likely Effects on the U.S. and Israeli Agricultural Industries of U.S.-Israel Trade Conducted in a Free Trade Environment (332-424)

On December 1, 2000, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate the likely effects on the agricultural industry in the United States and in Israel of U.S.-Israel agricultural trade conducted in a free trade environment. The USTR noted in making the request that in January 2001, the governments of the two countries were to initiate review of the U.S.-Israel Agreement on Trade in Agricultural Products (ATAP) to seek ways to improve the Agreement prior to its expiration on December 31, 2001. The 1985 U.S.-Israel free trade area agreement (FTA Agreement) applies in full to trade in all products between the two countries. However, the United States and Israel held differing interpretations as to the meaning of certain rights and obligations related to agricultural products under the FTA Agreement. In the interest of achieving practical improvements in agricultural trade between the two countries, the United States in 1996 entered into the ATAP, a five-year agreement, with Israel. Since then, U.S. exporters of agricultural products have continued to face significant market barriers in Israel despite the ATAP, according to the USTR's request letter. The letter further stated that Israel, by contrast, enjoys nearly full access to the U.S. market. The ITC's confidential report, submitted in June 2001, analyzed the effects of free U.S./Israel trade in agriculture at the industry level, focusing on the main products traded or likely to be traded by the United States and Israel. It also reviewed existing Israeli non-tariff barriers to agricultural trade and analyzed their impact on U.S. agricultural exports to Israel.

Advice Concerning Possible Modifications to the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences with Respect to Certain Products Imported from India (332-420)

On October 31, 2000, the USTR asked the ITC to provide advice on the probable economic effect of providing duty free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)

for selected articles from India. Specifically, the ITC was asked to provide advice as to whether any industry in the United States was likely to be adversely affected by a waiver of the “competitive need limits” specified in section 503(c)(2)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to certain articles of jewelry, certain household articles, and certain non-electric lamps imported from India. The USTR noted that these articles were ineligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP because imports from India exceeded the competitive need limits set by statute. “Competitive need limits” represent the maximum import level of a product that is eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP; once the limit is reached, trade is considered “competitive,” benefits are no longer needed, and imports of the article become ineligible for GSP treatment unless a waiver is granted. The USTR noted that as a result of a White House initiative with India, the interagency Trade Policy Staff Committee was conducting a review to consider waiving the “competitive need limits” for the articles under investigation. The President is required to seek the ITC’s advice on the economic effects of such modifications before making them. The ITC submitted a confidential report to the USTR in February 2001 and released a public version of the report in March 2001.

Advice on Providing Additional GSP Benefits for Sub-Saharan Africa (332-417)

On May 22, 2000, the USTR asked the ITC to investigate and report on the probable economic effect of providing duty free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) for selected articles from 48 beneficiary countries in sub-Saharan Africa. On May 18, 2000, the President had signed the African Growth and Opportunity Act, which amended the GSP provisions of the Trade Act of 1974 to authorize the President to provide duty free treatment for certain articles from designated beneficiary countries in sub-Saharan Africa if he determines that such articles are not “import-sensitive” in the context of imports from beneficiary countries. Before designating an article, the President must first receive the ITC’s advice. The articles considered in the investigation included certain watches; electronic articles; steel articles; glass products; and footwear, handbags, luggage, flat goods, work gloves, and leather wearing apparel, as well as other articles. The ITC submitted a confidential report to the USTR in early October 2000 and released a public version later the same month.

The Economic Effects on the United States of the EU-South Africa Agreement on Trade, Development, and Cooperation (332-416)

On April 12, 2000, the USTR requested that the ITC assess the economic impact on the United States of a new trade agreement between the European Union and South Africa. The ITC was asked to provide an analysis of the likely impact on U.S. trade and investment with South Africa; an analysis of the potential trade diversionary effects of the agreement and other relevant factors affecting U.S. trade with South Africa; the percentage of trade in goods covered by the agreement and a profile of South Africa’s trade and investment patterns; a summary of the agreement’s trade-related provisions, including a descriptive summary of the staging provisions of the agreement and a list of all product categories on which tariffs will not drop to zero by the end of the 12-year implementation period; and a summary of relevant U.S. business views of the agreement. The ITC submitted a confidential report to the USTR in April 2001.

Certain Circular Welded Carbon Quality Line Pipe: Effects of Import Relief Action on the Domestic Industry and Principal Users in the United States (332-431)

On April 26, 2001, the USTR requested that the ITC examine the effects on the U.S. line pipe industry and the principal users of line pipe in the United States of import relief granted by

the President on imports of circular welded carbon quality line pipe. The relief, in the form of a tariff, was granted following an affirmative global safeguard injury determination by the Commission. The Commission's confidential report, submitted in August 2001, focused on the effects of the action on the domestic welded line pipe industry and on principal users of line pipe in the United States since March 1, 2000, when the relief was imposed.

Certain Steel Wire Rod: Effects of Import Relief Action on the Domestic Industry and Principal Users in the United States (332-432)

On April 26, 2001, the USTR requested that the ITC examine the effects on the U.S. wire rod industry and the principal users of wire rod in the United States of import relief granted by the President on imports of certain steel wire rod. The relief, in the form of a tariff rate quota, was granted following an affirmative global safeguard injury determination by the Commission. The Commission's confidential report, submitted in August 2001, focused on the effects of the action on the domestic wire rod industry and on principal users of wire rod in the United States since March 1, 2000, when the relief was imposed.

Recurring Industry Surveys Under Section 332

U.S. Market Conditions for Certain Wool Articles (332-351)

On January 22, 2001, the USTR requested that the ITC monitor U.S. market conditions for certain wool products that will benefit from temporary tariff reductions for three years starting January 1, 2001. In its request letter, the USTR noted that the Trade and Development Act of 2000 temporarily reduces tariffs and establishes tariff rate quotas (TRQs) for imports of certain worsted wool fabric that is used in men's or boys' suits, suit-type jackets, and trousers. The TRQs will be in effect for three years and may be modified by the President if certain market conditions develop. The Act requires the President to monitor domestic demand for, supply of, and production of men's and boys' worsted wool suits, suit-type jackets, and trousers; worsted wool fabric and yarn used in the manufacture of such clothing; and wool fibers used in the manufacture of such fabrics and yarns. The USTR subsequently requested that the ITC launch an investigation to conduct the monitoring and provide additional data in a series of three submissions. The ITC submitted a confidential interim letter, providing the most comprehensive information available at the time on the factors being monitored, to the USTR in May 2001 and released a public version of it later that month. The ITC submitted the first confidential report, providing data for 1999, 2000, and year-to-date 2001, to the USTR in September 2001 and released a public version of it later that month. The ITC will submit the second confidential report, which will provide data for 2001 and year-to-date 2002 and comparable year-to-date 2001, to the USTR in September 2002 and release a public version as soon as possible thereafter.

The Impact of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, Fifteenth Report 1999-2000 (332-352)

Section 215 of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) requires the ITC to assess biennially the actual and the probable future effects of the CBERA on the U.S. economy generally, on U.S. industries, and on U.S. consumers. The CBERA program, operative since January 1, 1984, affords preferential tariff treatment to most products of 24 designated Caribbean, Central American, and South American countries. The CBERA was amended in 2000 by the Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA), which broadened the scope of products eligible for the tariff preferences. The CBTPA also instructed the

Commission to report on the impact of the overall preference program on the beneficiary countries themselves. The ITC's current report, submitted in September 2001, found that the overall effect of imports under the CBERA on the U.S. economy and consumers continued to be negligible in 1999-2000, but that given recent changes in the preference program with Central American and Caribbean trading partners, future effects in the textiles and apparel sector could be significant.

U.S. Trade and Investment with Sub-Saharan Africa (332-415)

On April 12, 2000, the USTR requested that the ITC monitor and assess U.S. trade with sub-Saharan Africa. The investigation will yield five annual reports and is a follow-on to the ITC's five-year monitoring investigation from 1995 through 1999 concerning trade between the U.S. and sub-Saharan Africa and the effects of the Uruguay Round Agreements on U.S. trade and development policy. The first report, submitted in December 2000, provides 1999 information on U.S.-Africa trade and investment flows in major sectors; major developments in U.S. trade and economic policy and commercial activities that significantly affect bilateral trade and investment with the region; changing trade and economic activities within individual countries, and progress in regional integration in Africa. The report also contains an economic profile for each of the countries of sub-Saharan Africa. Quarterly data concerning U.S. trade with the countries of sub-Saharan Africa, as well as sectoral trade with those countries, is maintained on the ITC web site at http://reportweb.usitc.gov/africa/trade_data.html. The ITC is scheduled to complete the second report in December 2001.

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

Section VII of the 1989 Steel Trade Liberalization Program Implementation Act requires the ITC to determine annually the U.S. domestic market for fuel ethyl alcohol during the 12-month period ending on the preceding September 30. Section VII of the Act concerns local feedstock requirements for fuel ethyl alcohol imported into the United States from Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) beneficiary countries. The ITC's domestic market estimate is used to establish the "base quantity" of imports that can be imported with a zero percent local feedstock requirement. Beyond the base quantity of imports, progressively higher local feedstock requirements are placed on imports of fuel ethyl alcohol and mixtures from the CBI beneficiary countries. The ITC uses official statistics of the U.S. Department of Energy to make its determinations. For the 12-month period ending September 30, 2000, the ITC determined that the base quantity for 2001 was 112.7 million gallons. The ITC announced this determination in December 2000.

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

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

Section 316 of the NAFTA Implementation Act requires the ITC to monitor U.S. imports of "fresh or chilled tomatoes" and "fresh or chilled peppers, other than chili peppers" until January 1, 2009. The reports include current conditions in the U.S. industry in such areas as production, imports, exports, and prices. The ITC's current reports were published in November 2000.

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

On April 18, 1994, the USTR requested that the ITC initiate an ongoing program to compile and maintain the United States Schedule of Services Commitments. The establishment of

such a schedule was required by the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), which was negotiated as part of the GATT Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. The GATS provides for the establishment of national schedules of commitments by countries setting forth their national commitments pertaining to specific service sectors. These schedules bind countries to maintain a minimum level of market access and bind them to a national treatment obligation. The GATS also provides for a broad most favored nation (MFN) obligation, unless nations provide a list of exceptions for MFN treatment. The schedules and MFN exceptions will provide the basis for efforts to further liberalize international trade in services. The USTR requested that the ITC compile an initial U.S. Schedule reflecting the final services commitments made in the Uruguay Round and work with the USTR to update the U.S. Schedule, as necessary, to reflect all future commitments resulting from the post-Uruguay Round negotiations on financial, telecommunications, and maritime services, and future bilateral and multilateral services negotiations undertaken by the USTR. The ITC compiled an initial U.S. Schedule and submitted it to the USTR in October 1994 and has made some subsequent changes. No additional changes were made in FY 2001.

Program to Maintain Investment Restrictions Database (332-377)

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

Section 332 Studies in Progress at the End of FY 2001

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

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

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

On May 15, 1992, the USTR requested that the ITC assess the quantitative economic effects of significant U.S. import restraint programs operating in the U.S. economy. The request called for an initial investigation and subsequent updates. The first report was delivered to the USTR in November 1993, the first update was transmitted in December 1995, and the second update was transmitted in May 1999. In August 2001, the ITC launched an investigation that will lead to the third update of its report. In the third update, the Commission will assess the economic effects of significant tariff and non-tariff U.S. import restraints on U.S. consumers, on the activities of U.S. firms, on the income and employment

of U.S. workers, and on the net economic welfare of the United States. The assessment will not include import restraints resulting from final antidumping or countervailing duty investigations, section 337, section 201, and section 406 investigations, or section 301 actions. Scheduled completion: June 2002.

Wheat Trading Practices: Competitive Conditions Between U.S. and Canadian Wheat (332-429)

On April 2, 2001, the USTR requested that the ITC assess the conditions of competition between the U.S. and Canadian wheat industries in the United States and in third-country markets. The USTR had initiated an investigation under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 in October 2000 concerning the acts, policies, and practices of the Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) and the government of Canada. The USTR noted that in the original section 301 petition and comments subsequently provided to the USTR, representatives of the U.S. wheat industry alleged a number of potentially trade distorting practices, including CWB standing offers to undersell U.S. wheat irrespective of market conditions in Canada, the United States, and third-country markets, and a CWB practice of regularly supplying wheat with protein levels that are higher than levels specified in the sales contract. The ITC was asked to provide information concerning the conditions of competition between U.S. and Canadian wheat during the five most recent years; conditions of competition for the most recent five years in selected foreign markets, especially Latin America and the Philippines, between U.S. and Canadian wheat; and current conditions of wheat trade between the United States and Canada. Scheduled completion: November 2001.

Natural Gas Services: Recent Reforms in Selected Markets (332-426)

On January 16, 2001, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate the natural gas services markets in countries that have undertaken significant regulatory reform. The USTR noted that the natural gas industry in many countries is evolving from a monopolistic into a competitive industry with increasing numbers and types of participants. The letter said that countries have reformed their natural gas sectors largely by privatizing and unbundling state-owned assets, providing open access to transmission (pipeline) networks, and permitting competition in production, distribution, and supply services. In many cases, reforms have been undertaken with a view to fostering competition and attracting foreign investment, according to the letter. The ITC will examine the natural gas services markets in nine countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Korea, Japan, Mexico, Spain, and the United Kingdom) where significant reform, privatization, and liberalization has occurred or is ongoing. The ITC will investigate the nature of the reform, examine current market access conditions, and identify common regulatory practices adopted by multiple countries, insofar as they exist. The study will focus on the downstream natural gas market, including the transmission (including transport and storage), distribution, wholesale and retail supply, and trading segments. Scheduled completion: October 2001.

The Effects of EU Policies on the Competitive Position of the U.S. and EU Horticultural Products Sectors (332-423)

On November 16, 2000, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate the effects of European Union (EU) policies on the competitive position of the U.S. and the EU horticultural products sectors. The ITC's report will provide information on EU policies and programs that may enhance the competitiveness of EU producers and exporters, including domestic support commitments and export subsidies the EU reports to the WTO, the EU entry price system, the producer organization system, and EU tariffs. The investigation will describe

policies and programs and will analyze the extent to which such programs affect the competitive conditions between EU producers and exporters and U.S. producers. The ITC's investigation will focus on citrus (including fresh oranges, fresh clementines, fresh lemons, and orange juice), deciduous fruit (including fresh apples, fresh pears, fresh peaches, and processed peaches), dried prunes, tree nuts (including almonds, walnuts, and hazelnuts), tomatoes (including fresh tomatoes and processed tomatoes), and wine. Scheduled completion: December 2001.

U.S.-Chile Free Trade Agreement: Advice Concerning the Probable Economic Effect (332-430)

On April 17, 2001, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate the probable economic effect of a U.S.-Chile free trade agreement. The USTR noted that the United States and Chile are engaged in negotiations to reach a comprehensive bilateral free trade agreement and that advice from the ITC is needed to assist in the process of achieving an agreement. The ITC will advise the President, with respect to each item in chapters 1 through 97 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, as to the probable economic effect of providing duty-free treatment for Chilean imports on industries in the United States producing like or directly competitive articles and on consumers; advise the President, with respect to each product sector, of the probable economic effect on U.S. exports to Chile of the removal of Chilean import duties; provide an overview of the nature and extent of U.S. service transactions with Chile; highlight key U.S. service industries that export services to Chile or provide services through U.S.-owned affiliates; identify principal nontariff barriers that impede U.S. participation in these industries in the Chilean market; and assess the effects of such barriers on U.S. service providers. The ITC's report will be confidential. Scheduled completion: October 2001.

NAFTA: Probable Economic Effect of Accelerated Tariff Elimination (332-433)

On September 7, 2001, the USTR requested that the ITC assess the probable economic effect of the elimination of U.S. tariffs on footwear imported from Mexico under the NAFTA. The USTR noted that pursuant to the provisions of the NAFTA, the United States and Mexico have agreed to enter into consultations to consider accelerating the elimination of the import duty for certain footwear articles. The NAFTA Implementation Act authorizes the President to proclaim any accelerated schedule for duty elimination that the United States may agree to with Mexico or Canada, subject to the consultation and layover requirements of the Act. The President is required to obtain the ITC's advice concerning the proposed action. As requested, the ITC will provide advice to the President and the USTR concerning the probable economic effect of the proposed action on the domestic footwear industry producing like or directly competitive articles, workers in these industries, and on consumers of the affected goods. Scheduled completion: October 2001.

Processed Foods and Beverages: A Description of Tariff and Non-tariff Barriers for Major Products and their Impact on Trade (332-421)

On October 31, 2000, the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, requested that the ITC analyze tariff and non-tariff barriers that impact trade in processed foods and beverages. The Committee noted that processed food and beverage exports are an increasingly important segment of U.S. agricultural trade, comprising over 40 percent of U.S. agricultural exports in 1999. At the same time, the Committee said, these sectors face significant tariff and non-tariff barriers that impede U.S. exports. Moreover, given the traditional orientation of government agencies towards the export of bulk commodities,

there is little empirical work that assesses the impact of these trade barriers on the processed food and beverage sectors, according to the Committee. The ITC will describe the trade barriers that affect major products in the processed food and beverage sectors in major and potential markets and analyze their impact on trade. The ITC will study the following processed food and beverage sectors: dairy products; sugars and sugar-containing products; vegetable oils; meats; eggs and egg products; flours and other intermediate goods; grain-based foods; fruits and vegetables; edible nuts and nut products; alcoholic beverages; pet food; and other miscellaneous food and beverage products. The ITC will also analyze the impact of tariff and non-tariff barriers on trade and investment in the processed food and beverage sector. Scheduled completion: October 2001.

Apparel Inputs in "Short Supply": Effect of Providing Preferential Treatment to Apparel Imported from Sub-Saharan African and Caribbean Basin Countries (332-428)

On March 5, 2001, the USTR requested that the ITC institute an "umbrella" investigation under which it would conduct individual product-specific reviews on the probable economic effect of granting duty-free and quota-free treatment to certain apparel imports under the apparel-related "short supply" provisions of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and the U.S.-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA). The AGOA and CBTPA, both part of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, extend duty-free and quota-free treatment to imports of apparel assembled in AGOA and CBTPA beneficiary countries from fabrics made in the United States from U.S. yarns. They also authorize the President, on request of an interested party, to grant preferential treatment to apparel made in AGOA and CBTPA beneficiary countries from fabrics or yarns which "cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner," regardless of the source of the fabrics or yarns. Before proclaiming such preferential treatment, the President is required to submit a report to the U.S. House of Representatives' Committee on Ways and Means and the U.S. Senate's Committee on Finance that sets forth the proposed action, the reasons for it, advice from the ITC on the probable economic effect of the action, and advice from the appropriate industry advisory committee. The ITC's advice will be provided on an ongoing basis during 2001 under this investigation.

As of September 30, 2001, the ITC had completed nine such "short supply" reviews: apparel made in CBTPA countries from cashmere and camel hair yarn (Inv. No. 332-428-001); blouses and nightwear made in AGOA countries from certain cotton and manmade-fiber fabrics (Inv. No. 332-428-002); apparel made in CBTPA countries from crushed panne velour fabrics (Inv. No. 332-428-003); apparel made in CBTPA countries from viscose rayon yarns (Inv. No. 332-428-004); apparel made in CBTPA countries from certain textured polyester yarns (Inv. No. 332-428-005); apparel made in CBTPA countries from certain spun bond nonwoven fabrics (Inv. No. 332-428-006); apparel made in AGOA and CBTPA countries from certain yarns of 55 percent polyester staple fibers and 45 percent combed wool (Inv. No. 332-428-007); apparel made in AGOA and CBTPA countries from viscose rayon filament yarn (Inv. No. 332-428-008); and knit apparel made in AGOA and CBTPA countries from open-end-spun viscose rayon filament yarn (Inv. No. 332-428-009). Public versions of the confidential reports submitted under this investigation are posted on the ITC's Internet site at <http://www.usitc.gov/332s/shortsup/shortsupstat.htm>.

Other Publications Issued During FY 2001

Industry and Trade Summary Reports

The ITC periodically issues a series of detailed reports on thousands of products imported into and exported from the United States. These reports include information on product uses, U.S. and foreign producers, and customs treatment of the products being studied; they also analyze the basic factors bearing on the competitiveness of the U.S. industry in domestic and foreign markets. The ITC published five such summaries in FY 2001: *Distilled Spirits* (USITC publication 3373); *Furniture and Motor Vehicle Seats* (USITC publication 3382); *Cotton* (USITC publication 3391); *Sugar* (USITC publication 3405); and *Broadwoven Fabrics* (USITC publication 3410).

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

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws Under the Tariff Act of 1930

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When: After a preliminary affirmative determination by the Secretary of Commerce (or after a final affirmative determination if the preliminary determination was negative) that

imported products are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value or are subsidized, the ITC conducts the final phase of the injury investigation.

Duration: The ITC final phase injury investigation usually must be completed within 120 days after an affirmative preliminary determination by the Secretary of Commerce or within 45 days after an affirmative final determination by the Secretary of Commerce, whichever is later. However, in cases in which the Commerce preliminary determination is negative but the Commerce final determination is affirmative, then the ITC final injury determination must be made within 75 days.

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

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

Section 753, Tariff Act of 1930 (Review Investigations)

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

Sunset reviews

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

When: Five-year reviews of all antidumping and countervailing duty orders that were issued prior to 1995 were initiated by the Department of Commerce beginning in July 1998. A complete schedule for these “transition” reviews was published in the Federal Register on May 29, 1998, and can be found on the ITC’s Internet site at www.usitc.gov.

Five-year reviews of all antidumping and countervailing duty orders that have been issued since January 1, 1995, including those resulting from affirmative determinations in

transition reviews, will be initiated by the Department of Commerce by no later than 30 days prior to their five-year anniversary.

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

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

Generally within 95 days from institution, the ITC determines whether the responses it has received reflect an adequate or inadequate level of interest in the review. If the ITC determines that responses to its notice of institution are adequate, or if other circumstances warrant a full review, the ITC conducts a full review, which includes a public hearing and issuance of questionnaires. If the ITC determines that responses to its notice of institution are inadequate, the ITC conducts an expedited review. The ITC does not hold a hearing or conduct further investigative activities in expedited reviews. Commissioners base their injury determinations in expedited reviews on the facts available, including the ITC's prior injury determination, responses received to its notice of institution, publicly available data collected by staff in connection with the review, and information provided by the Department of Commerce.

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

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

Safeguard Investigations

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

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

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

Criteria for import relief under section 201 are based on those in article XIX of the GATT, as further defined in the WTO Agreement on Safeguards. Article XIX of the GATT is sometimes referred to as the escape clause because it permits a country to “escape” temporarily from its obligations under the GATT with respect to a particular product when increased imports of that product are causing or are threatening to cause serious injury to domestic producers. Section 201 provides the legal framework under U.S. law for the President to invoke U.S. rights under article XIX.

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

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

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

Followup: If import relief is provided, the ITC periodically reports on developments within the industry during the period of relief. Upon request, the ITC advises the President of the probable economic effect on the industry of the reduction, modification, or termination of the relief in effect. At the conclusion of any relief period, the ITC is required to report to the President and Congress on the effectiveness of the relief action in facilitating the positive adjustment of the domestic industry to import competition. (For further information, see section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2251.)

Section 302, NAFTA Implementation Act (Bilateral Safeguard Investigations)

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

Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations

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

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

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

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

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

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

General Factfinding Investigations

Section 332, Tariff Act of 1930, General Factfinding Investigations

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

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

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

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

Other ITC Activities Required by Statute

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Uniform Statistical Data

The ITC, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce, establishes for statistical purposes an enumeration of articles imported into the United States and exported from the United States and seeks to establish comparability of such statistics with statistical programs for domestic production. (For further information, see section 484(f), Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1484(f).)

Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States

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

Harmonized System Convention

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

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

Advice Concerning Trade Negotiations

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

Generalized System of Preferences

With respect to articles that may be considered for duty-free treatment when imported from designated developing countries, the ITC advises the President as to the probable economic

effect on the domestic industry and on consumers of the removal of duty. (For further information, see sections 131 and 503, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2151, 2163.)

Annual Report on the U.S. Trade Agreements Program

The ITC annually prepares for Congress and the interested public a factual report on the operation of the trade agreements program. The report contains information on U.S. participation in multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations and agreements, as well as related material on foreign economic and trade developments and the administration of U.S. trade laws. (For further information, see section 163(c), Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2213(c).)

Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act

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

Andean Trade Preference Act

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

Timetables For ITC Statutory Investigations

Figure 1
Statutory Timetables for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations

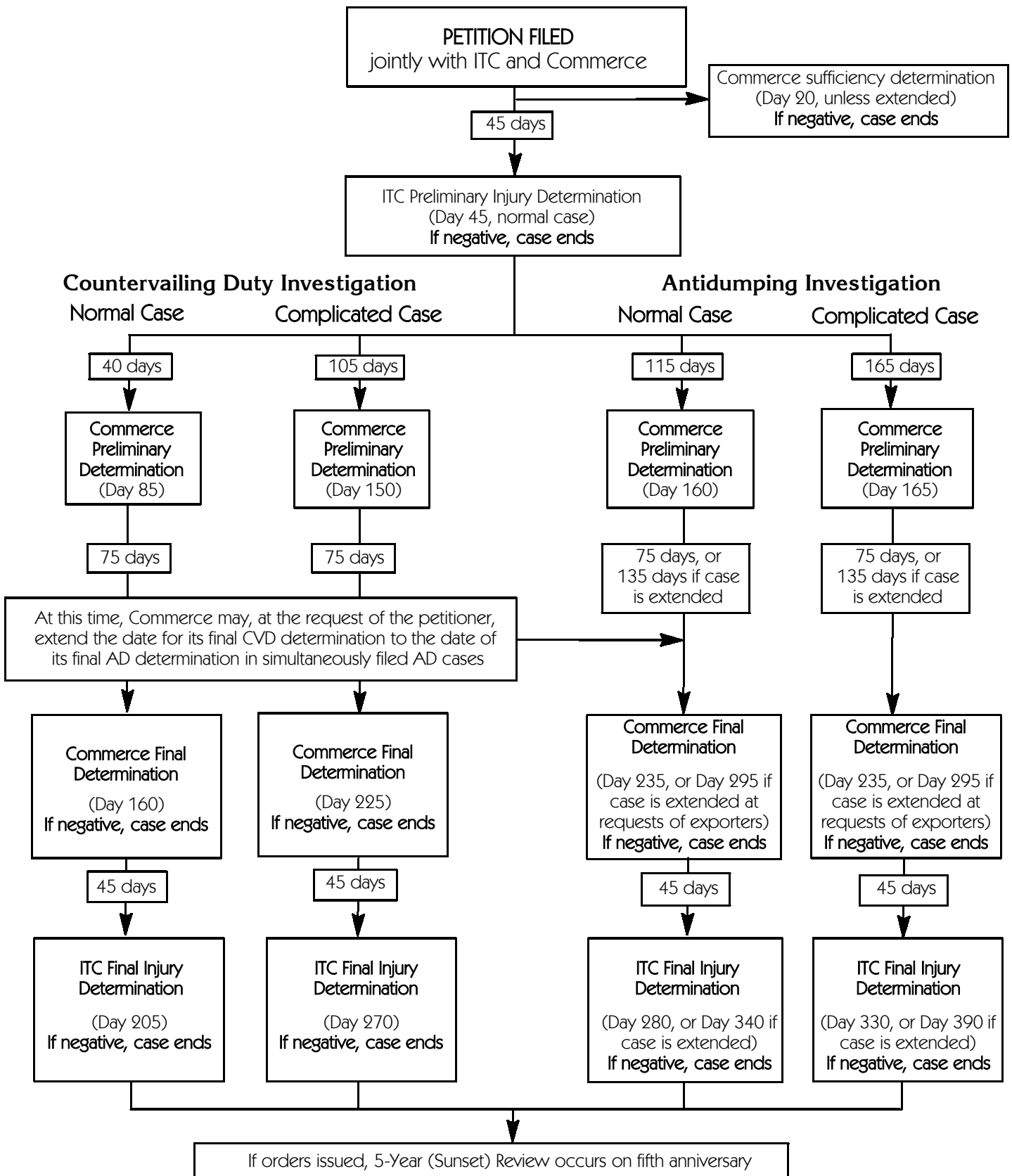


Figure 2
Statutory Timetable for Intellectual Property Infringement and Other Unfair Practices in Import Trade Investigations

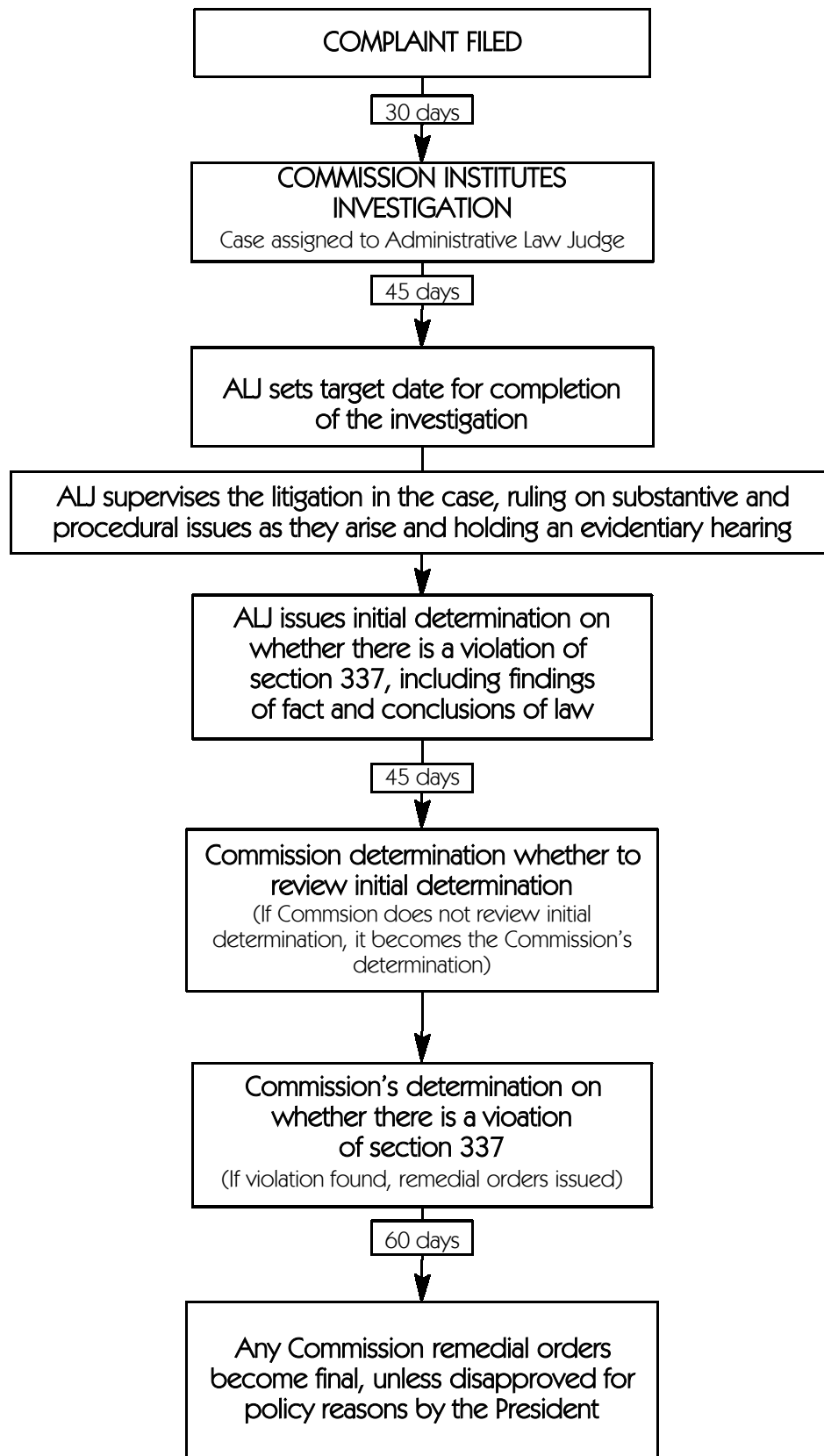
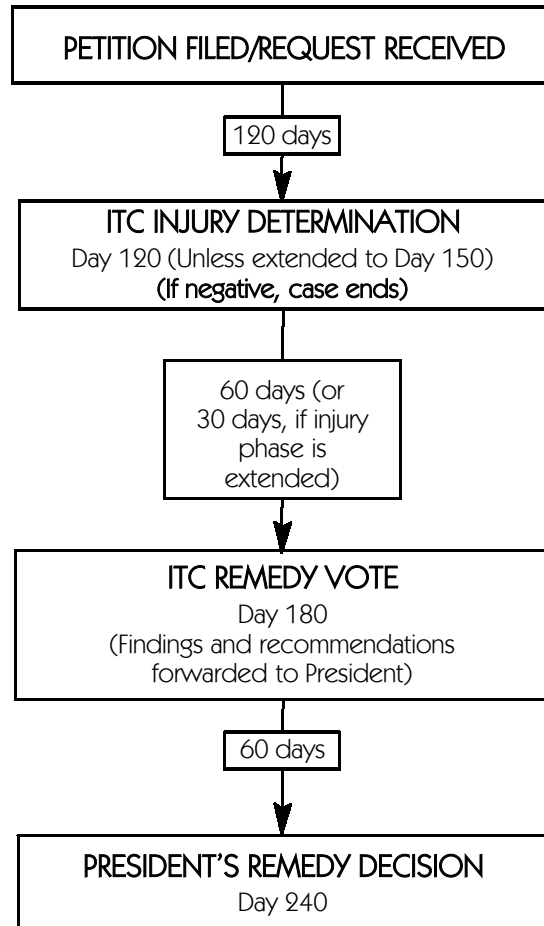


Figure 3
Statutory Timetable for Global Safeguard Investigations



**Appendix D:
Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed
Legislation, Fiscal Year 2001**

Table IV

Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2001

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
S. 510	Mr. SANTORUM	To amend the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act to provide trade benefits for certain textile covers.	08-08-01
S. 542	Mr. DODD	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide separate subheadings for hair clippers used for animals.	07-05-01
S. 753	Mr. BREAUX et al.	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to prevent circumvention of the sugar tariff-rate quotas.	07-23-01
S. 834	Mr. MURKOWSKI et al.	To provide duty-free treatment for certain steam or other vapor generating boilers used in nuclear facilities.	07-02-01
S. 983	Mr. ALLARD	To suspend temporarily the duty on Fructooligosaccharides (FOS).	09-19-01
S. 1084	Mr. DURBIN et al.	To prohibit the importation into the United States of diamonds unless the countries exporting the diamonds have in place a system of controls on rough diamonds, and for other purposes.	09-19-01
S. 1121	Mr. KENNEDY et al.	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain R-core transformers.	09-19-01
H.R. 575	Mr. CHRISTENSEN	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States with respect to the production incentive certificate program for watch and jewelry producers in the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.	07-23-01
H.R. 603	Mr. TANCREDO	To suspend temporarily the duty on Fructooligosaccharides (FOS).	07-02-01
H.R. 918	Mr. HALL et al.	To prohibit the importation of diamonds unless the countries exporting the diamonds into the United States have in place a system of controls on rough diamonds, and for other purposes.	08-06-01
H.R. 929	Mr. SHAYS	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide separate subheadings for hair clippers used for animals.	07-05-01
H.R. 1067	Mr. COLLINS et al.	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain steam or other vapor generating boilers used in nuclear facilities.	07-02-01
H.R. 1141	Mr. COLLINS et al.	To provide duty-free treatment for certain steam or other vapor generating boilers used in nuclear facilities.	07-02-01

Table IV-Continued Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2001

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H.R. 1187	Mrs. LOWEY et al.	To end the use of steel-jawed leghold traps on animals in the United States.	08-06-01
H.R. 1876	Mr. ISAKSON	To suspend temporarily the duty on nelfilcon polymer.	09-19-01
H.R. 2191	Mr. McCRERY	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2-methyl imidazole.	09-19-01
H.R. 2192	Mr. McCRERY	To reduce temporarily the duty on hydroxylamine free base.	09-19-01
H.R. 2193	Mr. McCRERY	To suspend temporarily the duty on prenol.	09-19-01
H.R. 2194	Mr. McCRERY	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1-methyl imadazole.	09-19-01
H.R. 2195	Mr. McCRERY	To suspend temporarily the duty on formamide.	09-19-01
H.R. 2196	Mr. McCRERY	To suspend temporarily the duty on Michler's ethyl ketone.	09-19-01

Appendix E: Trade Litigation in Fiscal Year 2001

Table V Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Allegheny Ludlum 01-1128	Federal Circuit	701-TA-376, 377 & 379; 731-TA-788-793: Stainless Steel Plate from Belgium, Canada, Italy, Korea, South Africa, and Taiwan	Pending
Jazz Photo 99-1431	Federal Circuit	337-TA-406: Lens Fitted Film Packages	Pending
Taiwan Semiconductor 01-1060	Federal Circuit	731-TA-762: Static Random Access Memory Semiconductors	Pending
USEC 01-1421	Federal Circuit	731-TA-539-A: Uranium from Kazakhstan	Pending
Al Tech 98-10-03062	Court of International Trade	701-TA-373, and 731-TA-769-775: Stainless Steel Wire Rod from Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Taiwan	Pending
Altx, Inc. 00-09-00477	Court of International Trade	731-TA-859: Circular Seamless Stainless Steel Hollow Products from Japan	Pending
Bethlehem Steel 00-04-00151	Court of International Trade	701-TA-393-396, 731-TA-829-830, 833-834, 836 and 838: Cold-Rolled Steel Products from Argentina, Brazil, Japan, Russia, South Africa, and Thailand	Pending
Chefine 00-05-00212	Court of International Trade	701-TA-267,268 and 731-TA-297-299, 304, and 305: Porcelain-on-Steel-Cooking-Ware from China, Taiwan, and Mexico and Top-of-the-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking-Ware from Korea and Taiwan	Pending
Committee for Domestic Steel Wire Rope 01-00209	Court of International Trade	731-TA-868-871: Steel Wire Rope from China and India	Pending
Committee for Fairly Traded Venezuelan Cement 00-12-00547	Court of International Trade	303-TA-021 and 731-TA-451,461 and 519: Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker from Japan, Mexico, and Venezuela	Pending
Committee for Fair Coke Trade 01-00826	Court of International Trade	731-TA- 951-952: Blast Furnace Coke from China and Japan	Pending
Elkem Metals 00-10-00628	Court of International Trade	303-TA-023, 751-TA-21-27 and 731-TA-566-570 and 641: Ferrosilicon from Brazil, China, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, and Venezuela	Pending

Table V-Continued

Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Indorama Chemicals 01-00305	Court of International Trade	731-TA-703,705: Furfuryl Alcohol from China and Thailand	Pending
Nippon Steel 00-09-00479	Court of International Trade	731-TA-860: Tin- and Chromium-Coated Steel Sheet from Japan	Pending
Nippon Steel 01-000103	Court of International Trade	701-TA-355, and 731-TA-649-660: Grain-Oriented Silicon Electrical Steel from Italy and Japan	Pending
NMB Singapore 00-07-00373	Court of International Trade	AA-1921-143, 731-TA-341, 343-345, 391-397 and 399: Bearings from China, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, and the United Kingdom	Pending
Olin Corp. 00-05-00232	Court of International Trade	701-TA-269, 270 and 731-TA-311-317 and 379-380: Brass Sheet and Strip from Brazil Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan Korea, the Netherlands, and Sweden	Pending
Siderca 01-00603	Court of International Trade	701-TA-362, and 731-TA-707-710: Seamless Carbon and Alloy Steel Standard, Line, and Pressure Pipe from Argentina, Brazil, Germany, and Italy	Pending
Siderca 01-00692	Court of International Trade	731-TA-364, 731-TA-711-713-717 Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina	Pending
Sinochem 01-00363	Court of International Trade	731-TA-703, 705: Furfuryl Alcohol from China and Thailand	Pending
Timken 00-08-00386	Court of International Trade	AA-1921-143, 731-TA-341, 343-345, 391-397 and 399: Bearings from China, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, and the United Kingdom	Pending
Torrington 00-07-00385	Court of International Trade	AA-1921-143, 731-TA-341, 343-345, 391-397 and 399: Bearings from China, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, and the United Kingdom	Pending
Ugine-Savoie 00-08-00423	Court of International Trade	701-TA-178 and 731-TA-636-638: Stainless Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, France, India, and Spain	Pending

Table V-Continued

Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Usinor-Beautor 01-00010	Court of International Trade	AA1921-197, 701-TA-231, 319-320, 332, 325-328, 340, 342, 348-350 and 731-TA-573 576, 578, 582-587, 604, 607-608, 612, and 614-618 Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom	Pending
Usinor-Industeel 01-00006	Court of International Trade	701-TA-319 and 731-TA-573: Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Belgium	Pending
Yamaha SA-CV-00-549	Central District of California	337-TA-452: Personal Watercraft	Pending
Texas Instrument v. Tessera C-00-214VCW	Northern District of California	337-TA-432: Semiconductors Chips With Minimized Chip Package Size & Products	Pending
In the Matter of Gray Portland Cement and Clinker from Mexico USA-MEX-00-1904-10	NAFTA	731-TA-451: Gray Portland Cement and Clinker from Mexico	Pending
In the Matter of Corrosion Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Canada USA-CDA-00-1904-11	NAFTA	731-TA-614: Corrosion Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Canada	Pending
In the Matter of Magnesium from Canada USA-CDA-00-1904-09	NAFTA	701-TA-309A-B and 731-TA-528: Magnesium from Canada	Pending
In the Matter of Oil Country Tubular Goods from Mexico USA-Mex-01-1904-06	NAFTA	731-TA-716: Oil Country Tubular Goods from Mexico	Pending
Mexico—Antidumping Investigation of High Fructose Corn Syrup from the United States DS132/R	World Trade Organization	Mexico—Antidumping Duties on HFCS from the United States	Panel and Appellate Body reports adopted
US—Hot-Rolled Steel DS184/R	World Trade Organization	731-TA-807: United States—Antidumping Measures on Hot-Rolled Steel from Japan	Panel and Appellate Body reports adopted

Table V-Continued
Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
US—Lamb Meat DS177/178/R	World Trade Organization	TA-201-68: United States—Safeguard Measures on Imports of Lamb	Panel and Appellate Body reports adopted
US—Wheat Gluten DS166/R	World Trade Organization	TA-201-67: US—Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Wheat Gluten	Panel and Appellate Body reports adopted
US—Line Pipe DS202	World Trade Organization	TA-201-70: Definitive Safeguard Measures on Imports of Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Line Pipe	Pending
US—Transitional Safeguard Action on Combed Cotton Yarn from Pakistan DS192	World Trade Organization	United States—Transitional Safeguard Action on Combed Cotton Yarn from Pakistan (Commerce/CETA)	Panel and Appellate Body reports adopted
United States—AD/CV Steel Plate from India DS206	World Trade Organization	701-TA-387-391 and 731-TA-816-821: United States—Antidumping and Countervailing Measures on Steel Plate from India	Pending
US—Section 337	World Trade Organization	Section 337	Pending
US—Definitive Safeguard Measures on Line Pipe DS 214	World Trade Organization	TA-201-69: US—Definitive Safeguard Measures on Line Pipe and Steel Wire Rod	Pending
US—Byrd Amendment	World Trade Organization	U.S. Legislation	Pending
US—Section 129	World Trade Organization	U.S. Legislation	Pending
Argentine Ceramic Tile from Italy DS189	World Trade Organization (3 rd Party)	Argentina—Definitive Antidumping Measures on Floor Tiles from Italy	Pending
Egypt—Definitive AD Measures on Steel Rebar from Turkey DS211	World Trade Organization (3 rd Party)	Egypt—Definitive Antidumping Measures on Steel Rebar	Pending

Table V-Continued
Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Chile—Price Brand System and Safeguard Measures Relating to Agricultural Products DS207	World Trade Organization (3 rd Party)	Chile—Price Brand System and Safeguard Measures Relating to Agricultural Products	Pending
Thailand—Angles, Shapes and Sections of Iron or Non-alloy Steel and H-Beams from Poland DS122/R	World Trade Organization (3 rd Party)	Thailand—Antidumping Duties on Angles, Shapes, and Sections of Iron or Non-alloy Steel H-Beams	Panel and Appellate Body reports adopted
EC—Definitive Antidumping Measures on Malleable Cast Iron Tube or Pipe Fittings DS219	World Trade Organization (3 rd Party)	EC—Definitive Antidumping Measures on Malleable Cast Iron Tube or Pipe Fittings	Pending
Mexico—Live Swine DS203	World Trade Organization	Mexico's Antidumping determination on: Live Swine from US	Pending
India—Bedlinens DS141	World Trade Organization (3 rd Party)	EC—Antidumping determination on: Bedlinens from India	Panel and Appellate Body reports adopted
Acciai Speciali 01-1136	Federal Circuit	701-TA-376,377, 379, and 731-TA-788-793: Stainless Steel Plate From Belgium, Canada, Italy, Korea, South Africa, and Taiwan	Notice of dismissal filed 01/16/01
Atmel Corporation 01-1128	Federal Circuit	337-TA-395: EPROM, Flash Memory and Flash Microcontroller Semiconductor Devices, and Products Containing Same	Agency determination affirmed 08/22/01
McCord Winn Textron Inc 00-1018	Federal Circuit	337-TA-415: Mechanical Lumbar Supports and Products	Notice of dismissal filed 11/13/00
Nutrinova Nutrition 99-1293	Federal Circuit	337-TA-403: Acesulfame Potassium and Blends and Products Containing Same	Petition for writ of certiorari period has expired

Table V-Continued

Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Oak Technology 00-1078	Federal Circuit	337-TA-409: CD-ROM Controllers and Products	Agency determination affirmed 05/02/01
Texas Instruments 00-1381	Federal Circuit	337-TA-342: Semiconductors Chips with Minimized Chip Package Size and Products	Judgment vacated and remanded; Mandate issued 01/02/01
Winbond Electronics Corporation and Winbond Electronics North America 01-1031, 1032, 1034	Federal Circuit	337-TA-395: EPROM, EEPROM, Flash Memory, and Flash Microcontroller Semiconductor Devices and Products	Notice of dismissal filed 10/12/01; Agency determination affirmed in part, remanded in part
ABRAFE 01-00081	Court of International Trade	731-TA-470-472: Silicon Metal from Brazil	Notice of dismissal filed 05/17/01
Ad Hoc Committee of Domestic Uranium Producers 00-09-00450	Court of International Trade	731-TA-539-F: Uranium from Uzbekistan	Agency determination affirmed 08/14/01
BASF Corporation 01-00009	Court of International Trade	731-TA-861-862: Expandable Polystyrene Resins from Indonesia and Korea	Notice of dismissal filed 04/12/01
Cummins-Allison Corp. 00-10-00483	Court of International Trade	731-TA-885-887: Desktop Note Counters and Scanners from China, Korea, and the United Kingdom	Notice of dismissal filed 03/15/01
Far Eastern Textiles 00-06-00296	Court of International Trade	731-TA-825-826: Polyester Staple Fiber from Korea and Taiwan	Agency determination affirmed 08/14/01
Komatsu, Ltd 00-07-00318	Court of International Trade	731-TA-429: Mechanical Transfer Presses from Japan	Notice of dismissal filed 10/18/00

Table V-Continued

Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

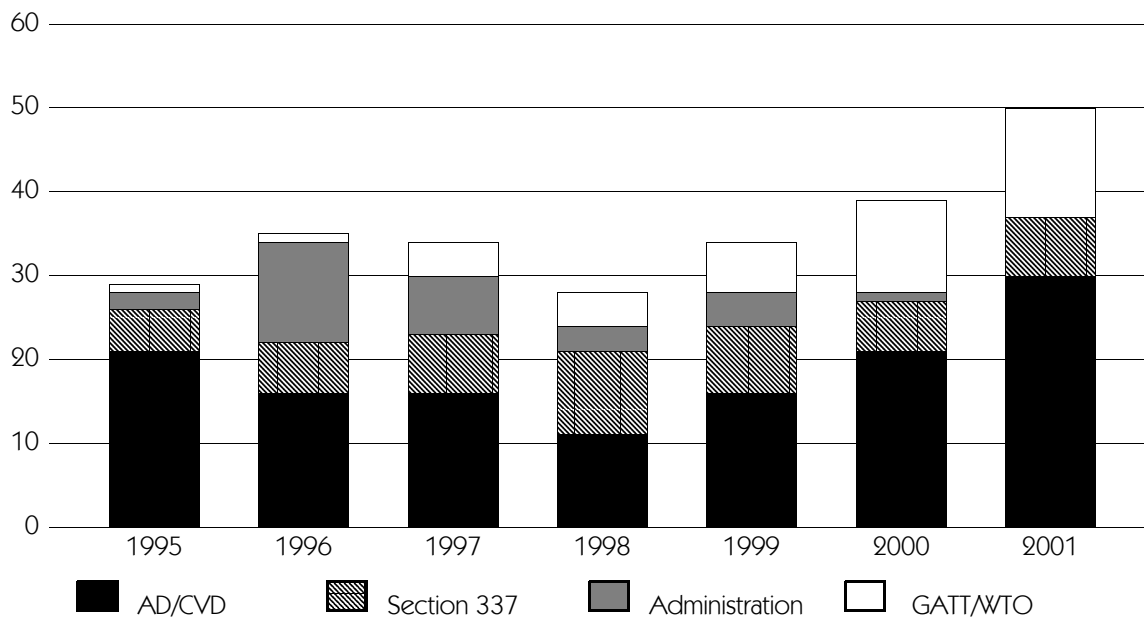
Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Krupp Thyssen Nirosta 99-08-00544	Court of International Trade	701-TA-380-382 and 731-TA-797-804: Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils From France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom	Notice of dismissal filed 04/05/01
Mannesmannrohren Werke AG 01-00613	Court of International Trade	731-TA-707-710: Seamless Pipe from Brazil	Notice of dismissal filed 09/04/01
Ministry of the Russian Federation for Atomic Energy, et al.	Court of International Trade	731-TA-539 C, E, and F: Uranium from Kyrgyzstan, Russia, and Uzbekistan	Notice of dismissal filed 10/18/00
Neenah Foundry 99-11-00716	Court of International Trade	303-TA-13, 701-TA-249 and 731-TA-262, 263, and 265: Iron Metal Castings from India; Heavy Iron Construction Castings from Brazil; and Iron Construction Castings from Brazil, Canada, and China	Agency determination affirmed 06/25/01
Rebar Coalition 00-10-00501	Court of International Trade	731-TA-872-883: Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Austria, China Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, and Venezuela	Dismissal for lack of jurisdiction
Steel Authority of India 00-03-00096	Court of International Trade	701-TA-397-391 and 731-TA-816-821: Cut-to-Length Steel Plate from France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, and Korea	Agency determination affirmed 05/22/01
Thai Food Processors' Association, Pineapple Packers' Group 01-00501	Court of International Trade	731-TA-706: Canned Pineapple Fruit from Thailand	Notice of dismissal 07/16/01
Titanium Metals 98-09-02847	Court of International Trade	751-TA-17-20: Titanium Sponge from Japan, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine	Agency determination affirmed 06/22/01
Winbond Electronics 01-00123	Court of International Trade	337-TA-395: EPROM, EEPROM Flash Memory, and Flash Microcontroller Semiconductor Devices and Products	Dismissal for failure to exhaust administrative remedies 05/10/01

Table V-Continued Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Darrell J. Depuy CV-00-009469	Central District of of California	337-TA-380: Agricultural Tractors Under 50 Power Take-off Horse Power	Judgment entered
In re Innovative Home Products, Inc. 01-3161	Southern District of Ohio	337-TA-459: Garage Door Openers	Order of dismissal 10/19/01
United Microelectronics CV-00-4679	Central District of California	337-TA-401: CD-ROM Controllers	Order of dismissal 07/16/01

Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2001

In recent years, the Commission's litigation case load has risen significantly, particularly with respect to dispute resolution proceedings at the World Trade Organization. The following chart shows, for each of the last several years, the number of pending cases, calculated as an average of the number of cases open in the four quarters of the year:



ITC Services and Information Resources

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

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

National Library of International Trade and the ITC Law Library The ITC maintains one of the most extensive libraries specializing in international trade matters in the United States. The National Library of International Trade, located on the third floor of the ITC Building (500 E Street SW, Washington, DC), houses over 100,000 volumes and approximately 2,500 periodical titles related to U.S. industry and international trade laws and practices, as well as more than three dozen CD-ROM and on-line information databases. In addition, the ITC maintains a Law Library, housed on the sixth floor of the ITC Building. Both libraries are open to the public during agency hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. (Eastern Time), Monday through Friday). For information, call 202-205-2630 (National Library of International Trade) or 202-205-3287 (Law Library).

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

Office of the Secretary Publications may be ordered 24 hours a day, seven days a week, by calling 202-205-1809. Recorded information on the latest petitions and complaints filed with the ITC can be obtained by calling 202-205-2196. Inquiries under the Freedom of Information Act should be filed with the Secretary. For information, call 202-205-2000.

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

Commissioners and Executive Staff as of September 30, 2001

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Deanna Tanner Okun, Vice Chairman
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Marcia E. Miller
Jennifer A. Hillman
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