

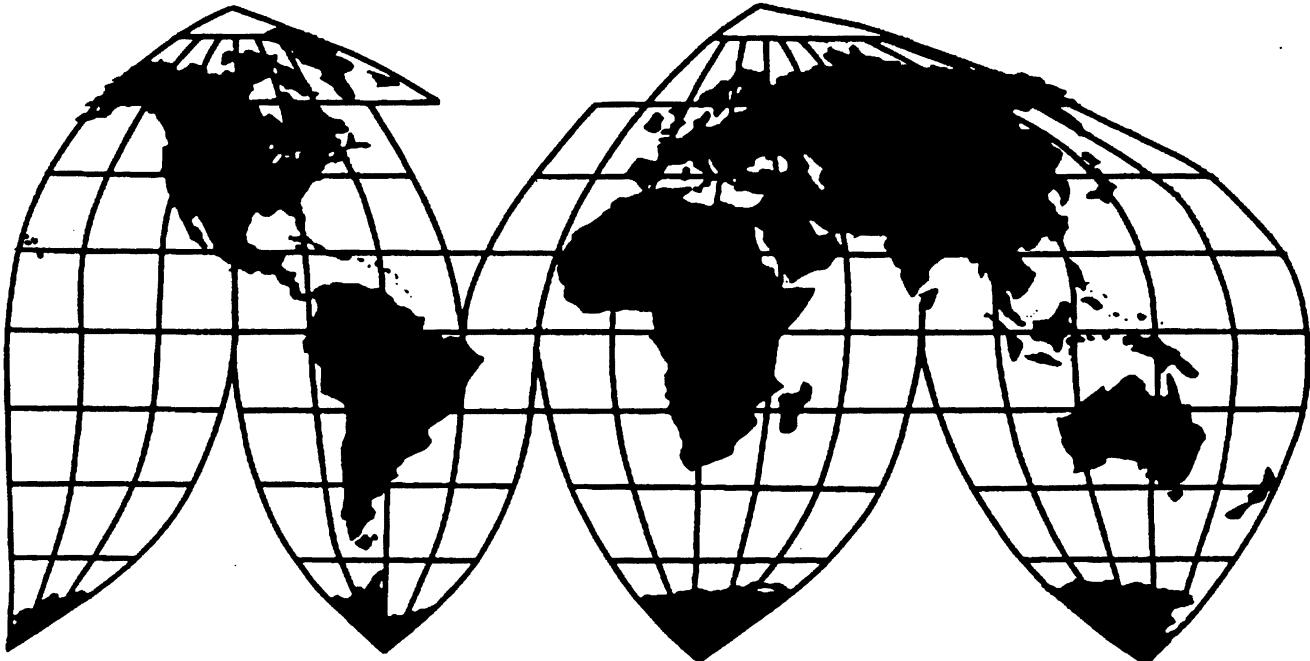
# **Cylindrical Roller Bearings From France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom**

Investigations Nos. 731-TA-391-394 and 399 (Review) (Remand)

Publication 3689

April 2004

**U.S. International Trade Commission**



# U.S. International Trade Commission

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## VIEWS OF THE COMMISSION

### I. INTRODUCTION

By opinion and order dated January 27, 2004, the U.S. Court of International Trade (“CIT”) remanded the Commission’s determinations in five-year reviews concerning cylindrical roller bearings (“CRBs”) from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom.<sup>1</sup> On remand, we determine that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on CRBs from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom would not be likely to lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.<sup>2</sup>

### II. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

In June 2000 the Commission determined that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on CRBs from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden, and the United Kingdom would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.<sup>3</sup> The Torrington Co. (“Torrington”), a domestic producer of CRBs,<sup>4</sup> filed suit in the CIT, contesting the Commission’s determinations for CRBs with respect to all subject countries except

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<sup>1</sup> Timken U.S. Corp. v. United States, slip op. 04-7 (Ct. Int’l Trade Jan. 27, 2004) (“CIT slip op.”).

<sup>2</sup> Chairman Deanna Tanner Okun did not participate in these remand proceedings. Commissioner Marcia E. Miller determines that the revocation of the antidumping duty orders on CRBs from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom would be likely to lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. She incorporates her separate and dissenting views from her original determination in these five-year reviews. See Certain Bearings from China, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania, Singapore, Sweden and the United Kingdom, Inv. Nos. AA1921-143, 731-TA-341, 731-TA-343-345, 731-TA-397, and 731-TA-399 (Review), USITC Pub. 3309 at 95-100 (June 2000).

<sup>3</sup> Certain Bearings from China, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania, Singapore, Sweden and the United Kingdom, Inv. Nos. AA1921-143, 731-TA-341, 731-TA-343-345, 731-TA-397, and 731-TA-399 (Review), USITC Pub. 3309 (June 2000) (“2000 Determination”).

<sup>4</sup> In 2003, Torrington was acquired by Timken Co, and it is now known as Timken U.S. Corp. See CIT slip op. at 3 n.1. For purposes of clarity, in this opinion we will continue to refer to this producer as “Torrington,” the name under which it operated at the time the Commission made its 2000 determination.

Sweden. In its January 2004 opinion, the CIT affirmed the Commission's determinations in part and remanded them in part. In its remand, the CIT directed the Commission:

- to provide an explanation concerning likely subject import volume in the context of the domestic industry as a whole. Specifically, the CIT directed the Commission, to the extent it accorded significance to affiliations between domestic CRB producers and producers of CRBs in the subject countries, to examine the competitive impact of such affiliations in the context of the entire domestic CRB industry.<sup>5</sup>
- to supply a further explanation whether any improvement in the state of the domestic CRB industry is related to the antidumping duty orders.<sup>6</sup>
- to evaluate all relevant economic factors pertaining to the likely impact of revocation of the orders on the domestic CRB industry in the context of the appropriate business cycle.<sup>7</sup>

The record for these remand determinations is the same record compiled in the original five-year reviews the Commission conducted in 1999 and 2000.<sup>8</sup>

### **III. REVOCATION OF THE ANTIDUMPING ORDERS ON CRBs FROM FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, JAPAN, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM WOULD NOT BE LIKELY TO LEAD TO THE CONTINUATION OR RECURRENCE OF MATERIAL INJURY TO AN INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES WITHIN A REASONABLY FORESEEABLE TIME**

In the 2000 determination, the Commission defined the pertinent domestic like product to be CRBs.<sup>9</sup> It defined the pertinent domestic industry to encompass all U.S. producers of CRBs.<sup>10</sup> The Commission cumulated subject CRBs from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> See CIT slip op. at 23.

<sup>6</sup> CIT slip op. at 37.

<sup>7</sup> CIT slip op. at 38.

<sup>8</sup> Neither the CIT's opinion nor order directed the Commission to supplement its record on remand. Nor did the Commission choose to exercise its discretion to reopen the record.

<sup>9</sup> 2000 Determination, USITC Pub. 3309 at 7-12.

<sup>10</sup> 2000 Determination, USITC Pub. 3309 at 13-16.

<sup>11</sup> 2000 Determination, USITC Pub. 3309 at 43-45.

The Commission's definitions of the domestic like product and the domestic industry and its conclusions on cumulation were not at issue in the CIT litigation. Vice Chairman Hillman and Commissioner Koplan again adopt these definitions and conclusions for purposes of this remand determination. Commissioner Lane and Commissioner Pearson, who were not members of the Commission in 2000, also adopt these definitions and conclusions as a result of their review of the record in these proceedings.

The 2000 determination of Vice Chairman Hillman and Commissioner Koplan also contained an extensive discussion of the pertinent conditions of competition in the CRB industry.<sup>12</sup> The CIT's decision did not call this discussion into question. Accordingly, Vice Chairman Hillman and Commissioner Koplan adopt their prior discussion of the pertinent conditions of competition for purposes of this remand determination. Commissioner Lane and Commissioner Pearson also adopt this discussion as a result of their review of the record.

A. **Likely Volume of Subject Imports**

The CIT directed the Commission to provide further explanation of the likely volume of subject imports in the context of the domestic industry as a whole.<sup>13</sup> In light of this, we provide below a detailed explanation of our conclusion that revocation of the antidumping orders on CRBs from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom is unlikely to result in a significant increase in subject import volume in the reasonably foreseeable future.

In the original injury determination it reached in 1989 with respect to CRBs, the Commission found that subject import volume increased "steadily" throughout the period of investigation. The value of subject imports increased from \$18.9 million in 1985 to \$19.0 million in 1986 and then to \$21.1

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<sup>12</sup> 2000 Determination, USITC Pub. 3309 at 45-47.

<sup>13</sup> See CIT slip op. at 23.

million in 1987, and was higher in interim 1988 than in interim 1987.<sup>14</sup> Subject import market penetration, measured by value, increased from 9.0 percent in 1985 to 9.9 percent in 1986, and then to 10.3 percent in 1987, and was higher in interim 1988, when it was 12.6 percent, than it was in interim 1987, when it was 11.8 percent.<sup>15</sup>

The record indicates that subject import volume declined dramatically immediately after issuance of the antidumping orders in 1989. Import volume from most of the subject countries began to rise, however, by 1993.<sup>16</sup> During the period examined for these five-year reviews, subject import volume and market penetration were considerably higher than they were during the period examined during the 1989 injury determination. The value of cumulated subject CRB imports from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom was \$94.1 million in 1997, \$97.4 million in 1998, \$72.8 million in interim (January-September) 1998, and \$62.0 million in interim 1999.<sup>17</sup> The share of the value of apparent U.S. consumption represented by cumulated subject imports was 16.6 percent in 1997, 15.7 percent in 1998, 16.5 percent in interim 1998, and 13.6 percent in interim 1999.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> Antifriction Bearings (Other than Tapered Roller Bearings) and Parts Thereof from the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, Inv. Nos. 303-TA-19-20, 731-TA-391-399 (Final), USITC Pub. 2185 at 69-70 (May 1989) (“1989 Injury Determination”). In both the 1989 injury determination and the 2000 determination the Commission, following its customary practice in bearings investigations, relied principally on value-based measurements of volume. We have followed this practice in this remand determination, although we have used quantity-based data when these were the only data available.

<sup>15</sup> 1989 Injury Determination, USITC Pub. 2185 at 70. The data above include imports from Sweden. Imports from Sweden, however, accounted for only \*\*\* percent of U.S. market penetration during 1985, 1986, and 1987. 2000 Determination Confidential Report (CR)/Public Report (PR), Table CRB-I-1.

<sup>16</sup> See CR/PR, Figure CRB-I-1.

<sup>17</sup> See CR/PR, Table CRB-IV-1.

<sup>18</sup> CR/PR, Table CRB-I-1.

During the period examined for these reviews, capacity utilization in France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom, calculated on a cumulated basis, varied between 78 and 81 percent.<sup>19</sup> Although the amount of unused capacity admittedly provides the subject producers with the capability to increase exports to the United States upon revocation of the orders, there are several reasons why we find that a significant increase in subject import volumes is not likely within a reasonably foreseeable time if the orders are revoked.

First, the subject producers have directed a very low percentage of their shipments to the U.S. market. During the period examined for these reviews, less than 1 percent of the subject producers' shipments, on a cumulated basis, were exported to the United States. By contrast, between 74 and 78 percent of shipments were directed to home markets, and between 21 and 25 percent of shipments were directed to export markets other than the United States.<sup>20</sup> There is no basis in the record to conclude that the subject producers will shift their pattern of shipments significantly should the antidumping orders be revoked. In this respect, we emphasize a finding we made in the 2000 determination that administrative reviews conducted by the Department of Commerce in the middle and late 1990s lowered antidumping

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<sup>19</sup> Derived from CR/PR, Tables CRB-IV-3-7. The capacity figure for Italy was derived by dividing the production figure reported for the Italian industry by the capacity utilization figure reported by the one Italian producer that reported capacity data. As indicated in the 2000 determination, while information concerning the industry in France is incomplete, because only one producer provided information to the Commission, we do not consider that the missing data concerning France would lead us to different conclusions concerning cumulated subject imports. See 2000 Determination, USITC Pub. 3309 at 48 n.371. Indeed, 75 percent of the value of cumulated subject imports in 1998 originated from the two largest sources – Germany and Japan. See CR/PR, Table CRB-IV-1. We also observe that the CIT has specifically upheld the Commission's use of the available data from the CRB industry in France. See CIT slip op. at 43-44.

<sup>20</sup> Derived from CR/PR, Tables CRB-IV-3-7. In concluding that the subject imports had a discernable adverse impact, we found that “[t]he CRB industries in four of the five remaining countries are significantly export-oriented.” 2000 Determination, USITC Pub. 3309 at 44. This finding was made in the analysis of whether to cumulate and thus was based on an individual analysis of the subject countries. It is a valid characterization of the country-specific data, and the analysis above is a valid characterization of the cumulated data. The cumulated data are dominated by the industry in Japan, which is overwhelmingly home-market oriented, and the industry in Germany, which ships roughly equivalent shares to the home market and to export markets. Cf. id. at 48.

duties on most of the subject imports, with firms in France, Germany, and Japan receiving particularly low rates.<sup>21</sup> These three countries, on a collective basis, were responsible for the bulk of the increase in subject import market penetration between the period examined in the 1989 injury determination and the period examined for these reviews.<sup>22</sup> Nevertheless, during the period examined for these reviews, neither the German nor the Japanese industry – which in 1998 collectively accounted for 75 percent of cumulated subject imports and 87 percent of reported capacity in the subject countries – exported more than \*\*\* percent of its shipments to the United States for any year or interim period for which data were collected.<sup>23</sup>

Second, as we have already found, the absolute value and market share of cumulated subject imports were considerably greater during the period examined for these reviews than during the period examined in the 1989 injury determination.<sup>24</sup> Given that subject import values and market penetration are already appreciably higher than they were during the period examined during the 1989 injury investigation, despite the presence of the orders, we do not believe that revocation of the orders will serve to increase subject import volumes more than incrementally.<sup>25</sup>

Third, the record indicates that as of the time the Commission made its 2000 determination, U.S. demand for CRBs was increasing. There had been substantial growth in apparent U.S. consumption of CRBs between 1985 and 1999. This was reflected in the data collected during the reviews: apparent U.S.

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<sup>21</sup> 2000 Determination, USITC Pub. 3309 at 48; see CR/PR, Tables CRB-I-2, CRB-I-3, CRB-I-5.

<sup>22</sup> See CR/PR, Table CRB-I-1.

<sup>23</sup> See CR/PR, Tables CRB-IV-4, CRB-IV-6. The responding French producer reported \*\*\* exports to the United States. Id., Table CRB-IV-3.

<sup>24</sup> CR/PR, Table CRB-IV-1.

<sup>25</sup> Indeed, even in the 1989 injury determination, the Commission never characterized the increase in subject import volume as “rapid.” Instead, the increase was characterized as a steady one, with subject import market penetration increasing by no more than 1 percentage point in any annual period.

consumption of CRBs rose from 1997 to 1998 and was higher in interim 1999 than it was in interim 1998.<sup>26</sup> As of the time the Commission made its 2000 determination, one industry analyst forecasted that the U.S. CRB industry would experience a 3 percent revenue increase in 2000 over 1999 levels.<sup>27</sup> Torrington, the dominant domestic producer, characterized CRB demand as \*\*\* in its economic submission.<sup>28</sup> Numerous marketplace participants similarly expressed in their questionnaire responses their belief that CRB demand would continue to grow.<sup>29</sup> Consequently, any incremental increase that might occur as a result of revocation of the antidumping orders in light of the unused capacity of subject producers is likely to be directed to increased demand in the United States for CRBs rather than at the expense of the domestic industry.

We have also examined inventories of the subject merchandise. During the period examined for these reviews, inventories of subject merchandise in the United States were at low levels relative to apparent U.S. consumption.<sup>30</sup> Although inventories maintained in the subject countries were greater, their levels were relatively stable during the period examined for these reviews.<sup>31</sup> For the reasons stated in our discussion of unused foreign productive capacity, we do not believe that inventory levels are likely to result in a significant volume of subject imports if the antidumping orders are revoked.

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<sup>26</sup> CR/PR, Table CRB-I-1.

<sup>27</sup> CR at CRB-II-4, PR at CRB-II-3.

<sup>28</sup> Timken/Torrington Joint Prehearing Economic Submission (AR List 2, Doc. 109) at 24 (March 10, 2000).

<sup>29</sup> See \*\*\* Producers' Questionnaire Response (AR List 2, Doc. 929), Attachment 25; \*\*\* Producers' Questionnaire Response (AR List 2, Doc. 873), Response to Question IV-B-25; \*\*\* Producers' Questionnaire Response (AR List 2, Doc. 890), Response to Question IV-B-25; \*\*\* Purchasers' Questionnaire Response (AR List 2, Doc. 777), Response to Question III-10-B.

<sup>30</sup> CR/PR, Tables CRB-I-1, CRB-IV-2.

<sup>31</sup> CR/PR, Tables CRB-IV-3-7.

As stated in the 2000 determination, CRBs are typically produced on dedicated machinery, and shifting production lines from one type of bearing to another is difficult and expensive.<sup>32</sup> Consequently, there is little potential that production lines in the subject countries currently dedicated to other products would be switched to the production of CRBs.

As of the time of the 2000 determination, there were no known antidumping or countervailing duty orders from countries other than the United States covering imports of CRBs from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, or the United Kingdom.<sup>33</sup>

Finally, we observe, as did Vice Chairman Hillman and Commissioner Koplan in the 2000 determination, that most of the major subject CRB producers are related to CRB producers in the United States, that these producers' U.S. operations have a strong and longstanding commitment to U.S. production, and that this commitment is unlikely to change in the reasonably foreseeable future.<sup>34</sup> Additionally, the focus of foreign-affiliated U.S. producers has increasingly been in domestic production.<sup>35</sup> We continue to believe that the existence of affiliations between subject producers and U.S. producers, together with the desire of the affiliated producers to maintain their commitment to U.S. production, is a factor that has mitigated, and will continue to mitigate, any increase in volume of subject CRBs into the United States.

In its opinion, the CIT concluded that while the Commission could permissibly consider subject producers' affiliations with producers in the domestic industry in its analysis of likely subject import volume, it needed to frame its conclusions concerning likely subject import volume with respect to the domestic industry as a whole, rather than on its observations of how individual subject producers would

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<sup>32</sup> 2000 Determination, USITC Pub. 3309 at 47.

<sup>33</sup> CR at CRB-IV-7, CRB-IV-9, CRB-IV-11; PR at CRB-IV-1, CRB-IV-5, CRB-IV-7.

<sup>34</sup> 2000 Determination, USITC Pub. 3309 at 48. See also CR/PR, Tables CRB-I-9, CRB-III-10.

<sup>35</sup> 2000 Determination, USITC Pub. 3309 at 48. See also CR/PR, Table CRB-III-4.

behave with respect to their U.S. affiliates.<sup>36</sup> We note that our discussion above relating to historical subject import volume patterns, shipment patterns of the industries producing subject merchandise, historical and likely future demand trends, and the statutory factors pertaining to foreign capacity, inventories, barriers to importation, and the potential for product shifting has indeed focused on the likely subject import volume and its effects on the domestic industry as a whole should the antidumping orders under review be revoked. We examined the operations of individual subject and U.S. producers only with respect to affiliation. This consideration provides an additional basis for our conclusion on likely subject import volume, but is not intended to be the principal, much less sole, basis for our conclusion. We have given principal weight to criteria for which we examined the industry on a collective basis.

Accordingly, based on our analysis of the entire domestic industry, we conclude that any revocation of the antidumping duty orders on CRBs from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom will likely result in no more than an incremental increase in subject imports to the United States. We consequently conclude that the likely volume of subject imports if the orders under review are revoked would not be significant.

#### B. Likely Price Effects of Subject Imports

In the 2000 determination, Vice Chairman Hillman and Commissioner Koplan concluded that revocation of the orders under review would not be likely to have significant price effects because: (1) the domestic CRB industry is highly concentrated; (2) CRBs are frequently customized for the needs of individual customers, limiting price-based competition; and (3) non-price factors, such as the ability to provide technical support and delivery reliability, are important in purchasing decisions, rendering price a less important factor.<sup>37</sup> In its opinion, the CIT stated that it was “uphold[ing] the Commission’s determination that, among other factors, concentration in the domestic CRBs industry by the subject

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<sup>36</sup> See CIT slip op. at 23.

<sup>37</sup> 2000 Determination, USITC Pub. 3309 at 49.

producers makes it unlikely that revocation of the antidumping duty orders will result in adverse price effects.”<sup>38</sup> In light of the CIT’s decision, and the analysis of likely subject import volume above, Vice Chairman Hillman and Commissioner Koplan reaffirm their original analysis that revocation of the antidumping duty orders under review is not likely to lead to significant price effects. Commissioner Lane and Commissioner Pearson also adopt this analysis for purposes of this remand determination.

### C. Likely Impact of Subject Imports

The CIT directed the Commission on remand to provide further explanation with respect to two issues relating to the likely impact of subject imports. First, the CIT directed the Commission to provide a “further explanation of whether any improvement in the state of the domestic industry is related to the antidumping duty orders.”<sup>39</sup> Second, it requested that the Commission provide a further explanation of its findings on likely impact in the context of the appropriate business cycle.<sup>40</sup> We provide the requested discussion below.

#### 1. Whether the Improved State of the Industry is Related to the Orders

The statute directs the Commission, when it makes a determination in a five-year review, to consider “whether any improvement in the state of the industry is related to the order or the suspension agreement.”<sup>41</sup> The discussion of likely impact in the 2000 determination highlighted several improvements in the state of the domestic CRB industry since the time of the 1989 injury determination. These include a “dramatic” expansion in capacity, an increase in capacity utilization from below 25 percent in the 1980s to over 80 percent in 1997 and 1998, a more than doubling of employment between

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<sup>38</sup> CIT slip op. at 27.

<sup>39</sup> CIT slip op. at 37.

<sup>40</sup> CIT slip op. at 38.

<sup>41</sup> 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1)(B).

1987 and 1998, and an increase in the industry's operating income margin from 1.4 percent in 1987 to 13.9 percent in 1998.<sup>42</sup>

As Vice Chairman Hillman and Commissioner Koplan stated in their 2000 determination, “[t]his dramatic improvement in the health of the domestic industry has occurred during a time when, despite the orders, subject imports, as well as nonsubject imports, continued to increase substantially, both in total value and in market share.”<sup>43</sup> As described in detail in the discussion above on likely subject import volume, subject import volume and market penetration were considerably higher during the period examined for these reviews than they were during the period examined for the 1989 injury determination. Consequently, the domestic industry's improved performance during the period examined for purposes of these reviews occurred although its share of apparent U.S. consumption was lower than it was during period examined in the 1989 injury determination. Notwithstanding this, U.S. producers were able to increase output and employment enormously because the CRB market in the United States was much larger in the late 1990s than it was during the 1980s. These producers generated sufficient revenues to achieve operating margins between 12.0 percent and 15.3 percent during the period examined for these reviews.<sup>44</sup> The improvement in the state of the domestic industry appears largely to be a function of the growth in the domestic CRB market.

In light of the foregoing, we conclude that the improvement observed in the state of the domestic CRB industry is not to any significant effect related to the orders under review.

## 2. Whether There Is a Business Cycle Distinctive to the CRB Industry

In evaluating the likely impact of the subject imports on the domestic industry, the statute directs the Commission to consider all relevant factors “within the context of the business cycle and the

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<sup>42</sup> 2000 Determination, USITC Pub. 3309 at 50 and sources cited therein.

<sup>43</sup> 2000 Determination, USITC Pub. 3309 at 50.

<sup>44</sup> See CR/PR, Table CRB-III-7.

conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry.”<sup>45</sup> In some industries involving products such as dynamic random access memory semiconductors or agricultural products such as cattle or tomatoes, where record information about the product at issue indicates well recognized and regular growth cycles, life cycles, or seasonality, the existence of a business cycle and the position of a particular industry in a business cycle may have some significance in our analysis. We do not find that to be the case in these five-year reviews.

The demand for CRBs is derived from the demand for products incorporating CRBs. Industries that use CRBs include the automotive, aerospace, steel, paper, food processing, and chemical industries. Most purchasers indicated that CRBs represent only a small share – in several instances less than 3 percent – of the total cost of the item in which they are used. Additionally, CRBs are generally manufactured for highly specialized uses for which there are few available substitutes.<sup>46</sup> Given the wide variety of customers and the spectrum of different industries for which CRBs are used, we do not find the CRB industry to be characterized by a regular and measurable business cycle. Although the individual industries that use CRBs in their end-use applications may each be characterized by a specific business cycle, the record in this proceeding does not indicate a specific business cycle for CRBs. That CRBs are used in variety of different industries, and account for a very small share of the cost of the finished products in which they are used, limits the effects that downturns in demand from particular customers or industries will have on the CRB industry as a whole. This is particularly true to the extent that the business cycles of the industries that use CRBs are not coincident.

This conclusion is supported by the information in the record on apparent U.S. consumption. During the period examined for the 1989 injury determination, apparent U.S. consumption fluctuated,

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<sup>45</sup> 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

<sup>46</sup> CR at CRB-II-4-5, PR at CRB-II-2-3.

with annual variations of less than 10 percent.<sup>47</sup> The value of apparent U.S. consumption more than doubled between 1987 and 1997, and then continued to increase steadily throughout the period examined for purposes of these reviews.<sup>48</sup> Consequently, the data indicate not cyclical activity, but a pattern of strong growth in CRB demand with sporadic interruptions.

There is no indication in the record, however, that the growth in demand for CRBs observed during the period examined for these reviews is likely to cease in the reasonably foreseeable future. To the contrary, as discussed above, industry analysts forecasted continued growth in CRB demand, as did market participants in their questionnaire responses and written submissions to the Commission. \*\*\* was specifically among the parties projecting continued growth in CRB demand.<sup>49</sup>

Accordingly, we do not find that there is a business cycle distinctive to the CRB industry.

### 3. Conclusion

As directed by the CIT, we have considered whether any improvement in the state of the domestic CRB industry is related to the antidumping orders under review, and whether there is any business cycle distinctive to the CRB industry. In our discussion above, we answered both of these questions in the negative. In light of this discussion, we conclude that there is no need to modify the analysis Vice Chairman Hillman and Commissioner Koplan provided in the 2000 determination concerning the likely impact of revocation of the orders under review on the domestic CRB industry. For the reasons stated in that determination,<sup>50</sup> as well as those provided above, we find that revocation of the

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<sup>47</sup> 1989 Injury Determination, USITC Pub. 2185 at 51.

<sup>48</sup> CR/PR, Table CRB-I-1.

<sup>49</sup> Consequently, the testimony by Torrington's witness at the hearing that the CRB industry was "at the peak of the business cycle," Tr. at 115 (Johnson), was contradicted by the confidential submissions \*\*\*.

<sup>50</sup> See 2000 Determination, USITC Pub. 3309 at 50.

orders under review would not be likely to have a material impact on the condition of the domestic industry.

## **CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, we determine on remand that revocation of the antidumping orders on CRBs from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.